

## SOVIET UNION REJECTS U. S. NOTE

### Only Hope Is Soviet Union, Says British Labor Party Leader

### AFRICAN TROOPS DESERT TO ETHIOPIA

#### 15,000 ARMED MEN LEAVE ITALIAN POSTS

2,000 Italian Soldiers Desert—Britain Acts for War

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 27.—An Italian Fascist Army plane, sent to spy over Ethiopia, was shot down and the two wounded pilots were taken prisoners to Harrar. It was reported here today. The Fascist pilots camouflaged their plane with the Ethiopian colors, but were recognized and brought to the ground.

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia, Aug. 27.—More than 2,000 Italians have deserted the Fascist army and crossed the border here to avoid service against Ethiopia, it was reported officially today.

The authorities at Ljubljana, confronted with increasing desertions from Mussolini's army, have decided to set up concentration camps for the deserters. More than 700 soldiers have crossed to Ljubljana alone. Others have reached Maribor, Zagreb and various towns in Croatia and Slovenia. Most of the deserters are crossing the Italian-Yugoslavia border north of Plume.

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 27.—More than 15,000 Somalis, natives of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland who were enlisted into the Italian forces and armed, have deserted and crossed over to Ethiopia, pledging to fight to the death for Ethiopian independence.

Many of these contingents who daily cross over the borders are armed with Italian machine guns and rifles, and bring goodly stores of ammunition with them.

The latest desertion of native troops from the Italian colonies to Ethiopia took place near Ual-Ual. The Somali soldiers safely arrived in Ethiopia, cheering Emperor Haile Selassie and reporting growing mass discontent among the Negro populations in the two Italian colonies over the prospect of a war against their race in Ethiopia.

Diplomatic circles have received the reports with the greatest interest as they have been waiting to see what the natives in the Italian colonies would do in the event of an attack on Ethiopia.

The soldiers crossed the borders openly proclaiming their allegiance to Ethiopia.

This movement, which is increasing as the war draws nearer, is said to forecast the greatest difficulties for Mussolini, not only in

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#### Discontent Smolders At Pine Camp

(By a Private at Pine Camp) PINE CAMP, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The maneuvers at Pine Camp have ended for the week. The press undoubtedly has reported a theoretical victory for one side or the other. But this does not matter to the soldiers who are suffering in the intense heat of the afternoon and the extreme cold of the night.

Signs of discontent are cropping out all over the camp. There are few who do not grumble about the food. But the dissatisfaction merely assumes the form of criticism. There is no expression that indicates a desire to struggle for a change. The food is no good because the boys expected better. They don't like it. That is all. In a week or so it will be all over. They will be glad. So what the hell. But the food is no good. And you can't stop us from disliking it.

More important—there is the question of blankets. In former years there was issued four and six blankets to each soldier. This year, because of the desire to simulate actual war conditions as nearly as possible, each man has been restricted to two blankets. Many colds are the result. Several cases of grip have been removed to the hospital. The wonder is that there have been so few breakdowns.

Four members of one of the

#### Auto Parley Deals Blow to Green Policy In Rejecting Dillon

Henchman Defeated in Try for Presidency of New Union Despite A. F. L. Chief's Frantic Insistence

(Special to the Daily Worker) DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—The first national convention of the United Automobile Workers Union today voted down the proposal of William Green that Francis Dillon be appointed president of the new international union. The vote was 164.2 against Dillon as president and 112.8 in favor.

The rejection of Dillon by the convention is a serious blow to Green, who exerted strenuous efforts in a stormy session to stampede the convention to vote in favor of his candidate. Green acted as chairman of the session, and made long speeches insisting that the convention accept the appointment of Dillon. Green, obviously shocked at the defeat, hastily adjourned the convention until afternoon.

Yesterday Green launched a hysterical "red scare" against Communists and militants in the auto unions and attacked the Soviet Union, demanding the breaking off of diplomatic relations. This was the opening gun in his campaign to cram Dillon down the auto workers' throats.

The heaviest vote against Dillon came from the very locals where Dillon has functioned and has

#### Unemployment Council Urges Refusal of Coolie Wage Jobs; Defies 'Work or Jail' Decree

Forced to wait for hours before the Works Progress Administration receiving bureau at 18th Street and Second Avenue, indignation swept the ranks of 10,000 workers assembled there awaiting placement on W. P. A. jobs. Similar situations obtained throughout the city where the workers, bitter both at the "job or jail" decree of the city officials and the red tape and inefficiency of the W. P. A. authorities, stood in long lines before various bureaus.

At the Williamsburg Home Relief Bureau, 263 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, an open air rally organized by the Lower Williamsburg Unemployment Council received the hearty support of 300 workers waiting in line to register for jobs. Some of them volunteered to aid in picketing the Bureau.

In labor picket opposition to the "work or starve" order remained adamant. Gerald Duffy, business agent of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, announced that his organization would make the same stiff fight on the W. P. A. question as it did on the subway work.

Speaking for the Unemployment Council at 11 West 18th Street, Sam Wiseman, organizer, called upon all skilled workers after registering to accept the \$55 scale.

"We will support with legal aid any unskilled worker who is struck from the relief rolls for refusal to accept the \$55 scale. Local protest meetings will be held by the Council in every section of the city. We are also seeking a conference with General Johnson where we will state our protests."

An emergency conference of representatives of all locals of the Council will be held Thursday at 1 p. m. at the organization's headquarters, Wiseman announced.

The local councils to which workers should go after registration, Wiseman said, are as follows:

- Manhattan Locals: Chelsea Local, 289 W. 25th St.; Columbus Avenue, 908 Columbus Avenue; Independent Local, 185 Ludlow St.; Knickerbocker Local, 104 Madison St.; Lower West Side Local, 208 Thompson St.; Russian Local, 231 E. Second St.; Rutgers Square Local, 215 E. Second St.; Tompkins Square Local, 362 E. Tenth St.; Local No. 1 and 3, 256 West St.; Local No. 2, 104 E. 23rd St.; Washington Heights Local, 463 W. 162nd St.; 13th St. Local, 516 E. 13th St.; West End Local, 212 W. 89th St.; West 52nd St. Local, 412 W. 49th St.; Yorkville No. 1, 409 E. 81st St.; Yorkville No. 2, 217 E. 115th St.; East Harlem No. 1, 68 E. 116th St.; East Harlem No. 2, 53 E. 103rd St.; East Harlem No. 3, 63 E. 104th St.; West Harlem No. 20 W. 118th St.; Local No. 7, Upper Harlem, 19 W. 124th St.; Local No. 10, Upper Harlem, 2061 Lexington Ave.; Upper Harlem Unemployment Council, 100 W. 132nd St.
- Bronx Locals: Charlotte Street, 1334 Wilkins Ave.; Relief Workers Union, 1637 Washington Ave.; 180th St. Local, 181 E. Tremont Ave.; Lower Bronx Local, 603 E. 149th St.; Leggett Avenue Local, 951 Leggett Ave.; Park East Local, 1404 Crotona Park East.
- Brooklyn Locals: Bath Beach Local, 973 86th St.; Bay Ridge Local, 4111 Fifth Ave.; Brighton Beach, 3280 Coney Island Ave.; Brownsville No. 1, 261 Thairford Ave.; Brownsville No. 2, 124 St. Louis; Coney Island, 274 W. 27th St.; Crown Heights, 478 Ralph Ave.; East New York Local, 297 New Jersey Ave.; Lower Williamsburgh, 413 E. Fourth St.; New Utrecht Local, 5417 New Utrecht Ave.; Powell Street, 610 Stone Ave.; Red Hook Local, 131 Atlantic Ave.; Relief Workers Local, 78 Thairford Ave.; West Brighton, 2809 W. Third St.; Williamsburgh Local No. 2, 180 McKibben Ave.; Windsor Local, 4919 14th Ave.
- Yonkers: Yonkers Local, 27 Hudson St.; Staten Island: Relief Workers, No. 2, 47 State St.

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#### 10,000 STRIKE SAYS ENGLISH WORKERS ASK DRESS TRADE FOR PEACE

Enthusiastic Response of Shipping Men Threatens Complete Tie-Up

Even New York's garment center, scene of innumerable labor battles, was amazed yesterday at the splendid display of solidarity on the first day of the general strike of the shipping clerks in the ladies' apparel industry.

Fully 10,000 of these workers, most of them under 20 years of age, responded to the call of the Ladies Apparel Shipping Clerks Union, Local 19933 A. F. of L., according to the statement of Bill Gombert, executive secretary of the union. Union officials felt certain that the next two days would see a complete tie-up of the trade employing 15,000.

Regular picketing was maintained at all dress buildings and flying squads toured the district pulling on strike those still working. It was not an uncommon sight to see manufacturers pushing trucks through the crowded area, making deliveries themselves.

A steady stream of manufacturers marched through the offices of the settlement committees at the Hotel Pennsylvania. According to Mr. Philip Gosselin, the manager of the union, more than forty individual settlements were made before noon and more were being made each hour. No word as yet was heard from the eight manufacturers' associations in the industry.

The general walkout was ordered at 9 p. m. Monday night in an enthusiastic mass meeting in the Hotel Delano, 108 W. 43rd Street. Bedlam broke loose, hats were sent hurtling towards the ceiling, whistles and yells rent the air for fully five minutes when Bill Gombert asked for a

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#### Camden Strike Is Terminated

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 27.—The strike of 4,900 shipyard workers here will end Thursday, both the New York Shipbuilding Corporation and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers having agreed to accept President Roosevelt's arbitration decision.

The arbitration board of three appointed by Roosevelt will meet tomorrow to take up questions under dispute. The Arbitration Board is composed of Admiral Henry Wiley, Col. Frank P. Douglas of Oklahoma and Robert Bruere, of New York.

The Board has been instructed to take up the strikers' demand for abolition of piece work; adjustment of wages; and working conditions. According to the decision of Roosevelt, the company is to hire as new workers only those who had previously been employed in the shipyards.

The Federal court hearing before Judge Boyd Avis on the company's petition for an injunction against picketing, was suspended by the Judge.

The strike lasted sixteen weeks, during which mass picketing kept the shipyard closed. Seven government warships costing \$50,000,000 were being constructed, and work on them was held up by the strike.

#### Hapgood Arrest In Terre Haute Protested by ILL

Emphatic protest against the arrest of Powers Hapgood, Socialist leader, by the strikebreaking military authorities in Terre Haute, Indiana, was expressed in a wire sent by Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense, to Major E. E. Weimar, military commandant there.

At the same time the International Labor Defense called on all its affiliated bodies, and on all friends of labor and of civil rights, to join in the protest against the arrest and against the use of troops to break the strike in Terre Haute.

#### Says U.S.S.R. Upheld Agreement; Socialists and Trade Unionists Continue Protests on U.S. Move

George Lansbury Sees U.S.S.R. as Bulwark Against War

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) LONDON, Aug. 27.—"Our only hope now is the Soviet Union," George Lansbury, leader of the Labor Party fraction in Parliament, declared in an interview on the war crisis today with the London correspondent of Pravda, the organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"The state of the economic foundations of capitalist Europe is not bright," Lansbury admitted. He pointed out that the capitalist dictators hope to overcome their economic difficulties through aggression and conquest. "The German and Italian examples are sufficiently clear," he stated.

"Greatest Post-War Achievement" "The greatest post-war achievement was the creation of the U.S.S.R. on unprecedented foundations, namely anti-imperialist," he said.

"The fact that various peoples, speaking various tongues and having reached various stages of development, are living under conditions of absolute peace over the vast territory from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean, from the White Sea to the Black Sea, must be admitted.

"All the peoples of the world know that the Soviet government cherishes no intentions of conquest. It fully recognizes the independence of the states which formerly belonged to Tsarist Russia. The Soviet Union is armed not for aggression but for defense. The unity of the various peoples of the U.S.S.R. points the way to the unification of the whole world.

British Workers Want Peace "The British masses want peace," showed Lansbury. "They have sin-

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#### Press Barrage S. P. Leaders Distorts Facts Kruger Sees Fascist Menace Behind the Attack on U.S.S.R.

Prominent trade unionists, Socialists and liberals in New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh yesterday swelled the chorus of protest against the Hearst-inspired note of the Roosevelt administration to the Soviet government.

Among the Socialists were Maynard C. Kruger, member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, and Arthur McDowell, former national secretary of the Young People's Socialist League and secretary of the Cook County (Chicago) Committee of the S. P.

Socialist Leader Protests (Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—A warning that the anti-Soviet note of the Roosevelt Government signals the advance of forces of fascism against the labor movement was sounded here today by leaders of the Socialist Party and the trade unions as they called for united action against the reactionary Hearst circles.

Arthur G. McDowell, former national secretary of the Young People's Socialist League and secretary of the Cook County Committee of the Socialist Party, declared that it "is high time for all working class

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#### Terror-Ridden Sonoma Area Sets Pace in 'Daily' Drive

In Santa Rosa, Cal., the other day, two workers were tarred and feathered by a vigilante gang, and three others were severely beaten. Santa Rosa is in the Sonoma section of the Communist Party, a part of California known as "The Vigilante Tar and Feather County." Santa Rosa contains one of the units of the section. The other unit is in Petaluma.

These two units have covered themselves with glory in the drive for \$60,000 for the Daily Worker.

Despite the most vicious vigilante terror in America, exercised against them and against the workers they are organizing, they have made the Sonoma section one of the first two sections to

go over the top! And they pledge more!

The Daily Worker extends its revolutionary congratulations to the Santa Rosa and Petaluma comrades. With such a spirit as theirs, the drive cannot fail!

The Daily Worker extends its congratulations, as well, to the Rock Springs, Wyo., section, the other section to be the first in completing its quota.

Rock Springs has done more than go over the top! It has raised two and a half times as much as its original quota!

They have shown what painstaking, persevering work can do! What they have done quickly, every other section in the country can do quickly!

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#### Text of Soviet Note to U. S.

The full text of the reply by the Soviet government to the U. S. State Department's note of protest follows:

"In your note of Aug. 25, you called my attention to the activities of the Seventh Congress of the Comintern held in Moscow. Referring to the note of the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs addressed to the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1933, you lodged a protest against such activities which your government regards as a violation by the government of the Soviet Union of its pledge contained in the Note of Nov. 16, 1933, relating to non-interference in the internal affairs of the United States.

"In this connection, I consider it necessary to emphasize with all energy that the Soviet Union has always regarded and still regards with the greatest respect all obligations assumed by it, including, of course, the mutual pledge of non-interference in internal affairs contained in the notes of Nov. 16, 1933, exchanged between the United States President, Mr. Roosevelt, and the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs Maxim Litvinoff.

"Your note of Aug. 25 contains no facts which could be regarded as a violation on the part of the Soviet government of its obligations. On the other hand, it is undoubtedly nothing new for the government of the United States that the government of the Soviet Union cannot assume and never has assumed any obligations regarding the Comintern.

"Thus the statement concerning violation by the government of the Soviet Union of its obligations under the note of Nov. 16, 1933 does not follow from the obligation mutually assumed by both parties, in view of which I am unable to accept your protest and am compelled to reject it.

"The government of the Soviet Union sincerely shares the opinion of the United States government that strict mutual non-interference in internal affairs is an essential pre-requisite for the maintenance of friendly relations between our countries. It strives towards further development of friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States, which is of great significance to the cause of general peace. Accept, Mr. Ambassador, renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"KRESTINSKY." The note was addressed to Ambassador William C. Bullitt by Nicholas Krestinsky, Assistant Commissioner, in the absence of Litvinoff.

It is a letter of the exchange of correspondence which led to recognition of the Soviet Union. President Roosevelt officially and specifically states:

"It will be the fixed policy of the executive of the United States within the limits of the powers conferred by the Constitution and the laws of the United States to adhere reciprocally to the engagements above expressed."

"Engagements above" refers to Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff's letter, including the propaganda treaty.

Ambassador Troyanovsky declared yesterday that he had no intention of commenting on the note of protest lodged by United States Ambassador Bullitt at the Foreign Office in Moscow.

Ambassador Troyanovsky declared: "I wish to refer only to a campaign which has been conducted by some persons in this country."

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Troyanovsky Cites Anti-Soviet Campaign in the United States

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The State Department is today reported to have termed "irrelevant" Soviet Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky's pointed declaration that the statements made in Moscow concerning the United States could not be compared to the continuous and vicious campaign conducted against the Soviet Union in this country.

The United States government gave no assurances against anti-Soviet provocations, the State Department was said to have announced, although all written records prove that the so-called propaganda agreement was reciprocal.

In one letter of the exchange of correspondence which led to recognition of the Soviet Union, President Roosevelt officially and specifically states:

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Dewey Bares Anti-Labor Probe Stand

Thomas E. Dewey, special racket prosecutor, made his first attack on organized labor yesterday when he took over the cases of five members of the International Fur Workers Union, A. F. of L., arrested on various charges in the course of union activities. Mr. Dewey's action clearly revealed the anti-labor character of his investigation. William B. Herlands, one of Mr. Dewey's assistants, was in Jefferson Market Court in the afternoon seeking to have the five workers held for high bail pending trial in Special Sessions.

Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Council of the union, declared that the arrests were "all in the line of union activity" and that the union "will sell its shirt, if necessary, to defend these men."

The union men under arrest were Samuel Steinberg, Council member; Max Kochinsky and Joseph Bernstein, business agents; A. Demick, a former Council member, and I. Siegel. They are under charges of

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Luxembourg Recognizes U.S.S.R.

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) PARIS, Aug. 27.—The Charge d'Affaires here for the Kingdom of Luxembourg visited the Soviet Ambassador to France today and exchanged letters re-establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

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# United Jobless Parley Called in Pennsylvania

## Unemployment Council Accepts Invitation of Unemployed League

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Aug. 27.—The Unemployment Council has accepted an invitation to participate in an informal conference arranged by the Pennsylvania Unemployed League for this Saturday where a united program will be worked out for presentation to the State Emergency Relief Board and the State Work Progress Administration.

# 10,000 Strike in N.Y. Dress Trade

standing vote on the resolution to strike. Three thousand jammed the hall, many of them seeming to be hardly past 18 years of age, and fully one-third of them being Negroes.

Demands Voted. Prior to presenting the strike resolution, Gombert read the demands which were accepted by acclamation. The demands are a closed shop, a \$23 a week minimum, the 35-hour week, equal division of work in times of slack and provisions for arbitrating disputes that may arise in the discharge of employees.

William Collins, New York representative of the A. F. of L., and James I. Quinn, secretary of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, pledged the support of the A. F. of L.

# Y. C. L. Holds Rallyes

Volunteers from the Young Communist League and the Young People's Socialist League actively participated in the strike activity yesterday. Enthusiastic response greeted the six open air meetings held by the Y. C. L. throughout the garment district.

It was announced yesterday that the following open air meetings have been arranged to take place today at noon:

Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, speaker, John Little; 37th Street and Eighth Avenue, speaker, Lloyd Brown; 36th Street and Eighth Avenue, speaker, Jim Barker; 37th Street and Seventh Avenue, speaker, Esther Wells; and 1359 Broadway, Al Steele.

All Y. C. L. members able to do so were urged to report for strike duty at 240 W. 38th Street, Section Headquarters of the Y. C. L.

As the first day of the strike concluded, the strikers were still conjecturing as to the support forthcoming from other unions in the industry. Particular interest was displayed in the stand to be taken by the Cloak and Suit Drivers Union, Local 102 of the I. L. O. W.

# WHAT'S ON

## Philadelphia, Pa.

Piano and Camp Fire, Saturday, Aug. 31, 7:30 P. M., 1212 Locust St. 11:30 P. M., 1212 Locust St. 11:30 P. M., 1212 Locust St. 11:30 P. M., 1212 Locust St.

## Cleveland, Ohio

Cleveland Party and Dance for Daily Worker, Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 31, 8 P. M., 1212 Locust St. 11:30 P. M., 1212 Locust St.

## Chicago, Ill.

Burnside United Front Committee Against the High Cost of Living calling conference, Aug. 30, 8 P. M., at 817 E. 92nd St., Liberty Hall. The call sent out to trade union churches, clubs and benefit lodges, sports clubs and cultural organizations requesting them to participate.

## Newark, N. J.

Male Plain of Workers Educational Center, Sunday, Sept. 1 at Crystal Lake Inn Park, Eagle Rock Avenue. Newark Trade Objective, National Speaker, Daning, Singing, Games, Aug. 30, 8 P. M., 1212 Locust St.

# S. P. Leaders Protest Anti-Soviet Note of U.S.

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forces to awake to new watchfulness and struggle against the fascist reaction. American war intrigue which seeks to find its easiest outlet in attacks against the Soviet Union.

"The effrontery of a government that tolerates a Hearst, with his propaganda for violent interference in the internal affairs of every nation, from Mexico and Japan to the Soviet Union, protesting against alleged interference in its internal affairs because the Soviet Government permits a labor International to meet on its soil, is startling. The real, reactionary significance of this anti-Soviet move is to divert the growing pressure of the world and working class opinion from the imperialist adventures of Britain and Fascist Italy."

"A Duty to Protest" M. Schwartz, prominent trade unionist, member of the Executive Board of the Leather Goods Local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers:

"This action has been brewing for some time in the Hearst press... Hearst is using his anti-Soviet campaign as a club to beat down organized labor in this country. Every trade unionist who hates this open shop scab number one should consider it his duty to protest the action of the government, playing right into Hearst's hands."

The national office of the Socialist Party, speaking for Clarence Senior, national secretary, would not be quoted on the anti-Soviet note, stating that "we do not yet know what is behind Bullitt's note, and you had better leave us out of it at this time." Senior was not available at the national office.

The A. F. of L. rank and file committee is issuing a call to all local unions to take action on the anti-Soviet note and Green's stand.

# Kreuger Protests

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau) CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Maynard C. Kreuger, member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, declared here today in regard to the note to the Soviet Union:

"Hearst is trying to get back into the good graces of the Chamber of Commerce. It is a sample of the kind of tactics we are going to see a lot more of in the way of red scares. The place to combat it is in the labor movement and trade unions."

A similar view was expressed by Clyde E. Kiker, State organizer of the Ohio Federation of Teachers, here for the national convention of the Federation.

John Newton Thurber, secretary Cuyahoga County Socialist Party:

"I feel this is part of a systematic attempt of American capitalists to isolate the American workers from any knowledge of the progress which can be made by workers under socialism... Labor must unite against any attempt to sever diplomatic relations with Russia."

# Y.P.S.L. Leader Scores Note

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau) PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 27.—Sam Weisberg, leader of the Young Peoples Socialist League here, today joined those denouncing the attempt to break off relations with the Soviet Union: "Speaking as an individual I am against breaking relations with Russia; this was a plank in the platform of our Party and we are still for recognition and the maintenance of relations with under-standing of the fact that certain differences between Parties, they are building Socialism in the U.S.S.R."

David Metelman, also of the Y.P.S.L., declared himself against any attempt to split with the Soviet Union, stating that "it would be playing into the hands of the fascist forces."

Dr. William Van Eusen, chairman of the Socialist Party of Allegheny County, declared: "Certainly we should not break off relations with the Soviet Union."

He agreed that such a move "would be giving full aid to the reactionary forces in this country, and would undoubtedly hurt the cause of peace."

John Evans, miner, president of United Mine Workers Local 625 at Versailles, near here, declared: "We must prevent any attempt to break off relations with the Soviet Union. The organized workers of the U. S. must take part in the campaign to prevent this." He declared such a break "would undoubtedly be a war move, directed against the Soviet workers especially."

Charles Scharbo, steel worker, president of Rankin Lodge No. 194 of the Amalgamated Association, stated:

"Certainly we should prevent any breaking off of relations with the Soviet Union; that such a move would be just carrying out the orders of Hearst and the other reactionaries, and would increase the war danger."

Scharbo declared, "The reason there are American Communists in Moscow participating in the World Congress is because conditions are bad here and they are fighting to improve them for the working class." Both Scharbo and Evans scored William Green's approval of the demand for breaking off relations with Russia.

# Union Leaders Cite Fascism

William Fineburg, vice-president Local 802, American Federation of Musicians: "The note is going to be used as a possible means of a rupture of the friendly relations of both countries. The American government will be playing into the hands of all those reactionary forces who are hoping to see fascism in America."

Murray Berman, manager of the Sultcase, Portfolio and Bag Makers Union and an editor of the Socialist Call: "Although as a member of the Socialist Party I have differences of opinion with the Communist International, I believe that the Soviet Union might well be the one to protest the actions of Hearst, who is one of the leaders of an international campaign of slander against the Soviet Union."

William Beadle, general manager of the Radio Factory Workers Union, Local 10600, A. F. of L.: "This action of the State Department is a concession to the reactionary and fascist elements in the United States. It follows that all those opposed to such reactionary elements as represented by Hearst should vigorously oppose this note."

The Roosevelt note is criticized by Heywood Brown in his column in yesterday's New York World-Telegram. Brown also criticized it in the course of a broadcast Monday night over Station WOR.

backward in an effort to keep to the strict letter of the Lavinov agreement.

# Counts, Howe Protest

Statements of New York individuals to the Daily Worker follow: Prof. George Counts, Teachers College, Columbia University: "I believe the Bullitt note to the Soviet Union is most unfortunate as it lends aid and comfort to the fascist movement throughout the world."

Quincy Howe, editor at Simon and Schuster Publishing Co., contributing editor of Living Age, and author of "World Diary": "It is no coincidence that the campaign to break off relations with Soviet Russia has followed so closely after the adoption of a compromise neutrality bill in Washington. No sooner had the White House failed to check even the feeblest interference with shipments of munitions and extensions of credit abroad, than the jingoistic militarists and munitions makers launched a systematic campaign to weaken the most powerful single force for world peace at the present time—the Soviet Union."

The paper kids the administration and tries to make it appear that the Roosevelt note was issued because "the Comintern actually dared to say a Communist good word for President Roosevelt," a something which, of course, is complete falsification of the facts.

"The liberal" World-Telegram, in an editorial Monday, attacked "certain large-lunged American Communists" and voiced its approval of the Roosevelt note.

Perhaps the most hypocritical role of all has been played by the New York Post, a paper which professes to be not merely liberal, but even radical. Its entire effort was to whitewash the Roosevelt administration while taking a dig at the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

The Post took the undoubtedly fact that Roosevelt, with an eye toward the 1936 elections, will use the note to take the steam out of the "left" and the "Republicans" charge of "Communism" and tried to create the impression that this was the central aim of what Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent of the Times, called "one of the strongest notes of protest in post-war diplomatic history."

The Post says in bold-face type: "That note is a timely and emphatic reaffirmation of the President's determination to tolerate no subversive activities of a foreign government which are aimed to overthrow the United States Government."

Pressure of the fascist forces in this country? Comfort to the warmongers? Oh, no, says the Post: "With this note, Mr. Roosevelt dissociates once and for all the liberal cause in America from the piddling and inconsequential shenanigans of the little coterie of American Reds."

The anti-Soviet note—an act of liberalism! This editorial should open and for all dissociate the hypocritical New York Post from the liberal cause in America.

Not content with this, the same issue of the Post publishes a picture of Dimitroff and quotes him as saying: "The Communist Party should support the election of President Roosevelt at the next election because his defeat might enable forces now opposing our forces to give us a body blow."

We do not know where the Post got this fabrication—certainly not from the reporting of the Comintern congress appearing in its columns. But in view of the fact that the full text of Dimitroff's speech appeared in Saturday's Daily Worker, one would think that any self-respecting newspaper, let alone a so-called "liberal" paper, would not stoop to out-Hearsting Hearst.

# Press Barrage Distorts Facts

(Continued from Page 1) violations of agreements," it cannot be persuaded to protest against the violations of the rights of American citizens by the Nazi government.

Leading the pack is Hearst's American, which yesterday published an editorial: "Soviet Plotting Calls for More Than a Protest." The editorial, written with the usual Hearstian venom and frothing at the mouth, laments: "The Russian Communists (the Communist International), whose recent sessions in Moscow heard with cheers the plots and plans to destroy the institutions of this Government, is, and has been for sixteen years, THE OFFICIAL MOUTHPIECE OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT."

"It is subsidized and supported by the Russian Government." Tying up the attack on the Soviet Union with the attack on military labor in this country, the editorial shrieks: "THE WAY TO KEEP COMMUNISM OUT OF OUR COUNTRY IS TO THROW IT OUT!"

Open Shoppers' Hall Move. Further evidence that behind the Roosevelt note stand the leading open-shoppers, who are trying to use it as part of their drive on the trade unions, was furnished by Monday's American, which published an Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco, quoting Roger D. Lapham, spokesman for the Pacific Coast shipworkers and waterfront employees as follows: "This protest would indicate the government recognizes at least part of the labor difficulties experienced on the Pacific Coast in the last 18 months have been due to Communist activities."

"The government's action should cause the radical and Communist elements to stop, look and listen." The same issue of the American also quotes Rep. Harold Knutson of Minnesota as praising William Randolph Hearst for his anti-Soviet, anti-labor campaign.

Times Laid Way. The New York Times stole a march on its competitors by being the first newspaper to publish an editorial on the anti-Soviet note. Evidently it had advance information.

The Herald-Tribune, an organ of the Right opposition to the New Deal, seeks to anticipate the attempts of Roosevelt to use the note in order to clear himself of the demagogic charge that he is a Communist. In an editorial yesterday

Don't let a day go by without making a collection for the Daily Worker's drive for \$60,000!

# African Troops Desert To Join Ethiopian Army

(Continued from Page 1)

Provinces today to man motor trucks to be used in army service if Italy attacks.

Tomorrow another contingent of drivers will be sent. The trucks, acquired in America last spring when the Italian crisis first became acute, are calculated to be of invaluable service to the warrior tribes of Emperor Haile Selassie in their defense of the wild, waterless Ogaden lowlands.

They are to be concentrated in the south of the province, where the terrain permits use of trucks despite absence of roads. They can be used to transport water, soldiering machine guns, food and ammunition to the warriors who will oppose the expected southern thrust of the Italians from Somali land late in September or early in October.

Dispatch of the drivers and the presence of the American trucks in a land where Nomad tribes, seeking pasture and water for their herds and flocks, have been masters for thousands of years, driving off the wild animals that seek prey near water holes, was but one indication of the country's effort to stir itself for defense.

People's Front Protests (By Cable to the Daily Worker) PARIS, Aug. 27.—The steering committee of the People's Front today published a communique strongly protesting against Italian military preparations for an invasion of Ethiopia. The communique urged the French government to demand sanctions against Italy by the League of Nations as prescribed in the League covenant in relation to aggressors.

Italy's coming invasion has roused the People's Front to unprecedented heights of protest, as shown by numerous mass meetings and demonstrations held throughout France in the last month.

Le Populaire, central organ of the French Socialist Party, today reports that representatives of the British Labor Party arrived in Paris to confer with leaders of the French Socialist Party on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

Ethiopia Strengthens Defenses (By United Press) ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 27.—A hundred skilled motor drivers were dispatched by special train to Ogaden

# Discontent Rife At Pine Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

Brooklyn regiments decided to demand additional blankets. This was refused by the officer in charge who threatened severe penalties for further actions of a similar nature. His parting words were: "We will not tolerate any meetings, demands, or the attempts of anyone to agitate and incite against the orders as given to you by your higher officers. All orders must be obeyed without question."

Reading the Hearst Syracuse Journal one is surprised to see a report of the ptomaine poisoning incident. One could very reasonably have expected this news to be suppressed by the military. However, all is explained further in the article with the information that news of the incident came out only after all the men had been pronounced out of danger.

A conversation with a farmer on the "battlefield" disclosed the fact that the government is not paying for the use of the fields. Only the ground on which the camp is located is rented.

Forward through struggle against fascism and war to a Soviet America!

Embassy Staff Cut MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—The United States Embassy received notice from the State Department today ordering drastic reductions in the staff at Moscow. The order, coming before the Soviet reply to the U. S. note was issued, can only act to deepen the provocative character of the United States government's note, according to general opinion here. The State Department denied the charge that this was connected with the recent U. S. protest note.

The changes include the transfer of John C. Wiley, counselor, who has been ordered to Antwerp as Consul-General. Charles E. Ohlen, now in the United States, will not return to the Soviet Union.

# Soviets Reject Note of U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

country against our government and against our form of government. I recall the Biblical injunction—'And why beholdest thou the mote which is in thy brother's eye, but perceivest not the beam that is in thine own eye?' Anything said in Moscow by American citizens about the United States is very insignificant compared to the continuous propaganda in the United States against the Soviet Union."

"I have even seen suggestions," added Ambassador Tityanovsky, "that our government should somehow stop the activity of American organizations and American citizens in the internal affairs of the United States in this or in any other matter."

Mr. Dewey should confer with us before making wild statements. Steinberg has been arrested five times, it is true, but never convicted. The arrests were all in the line of union activity. We are proud of his arrests.

"Why doesn't Mr. Dewey hunt racketeers instead of active union men?" Ben Gold concluded. He then announced that the union will do everything in its power to defend the men.

Ben Dewey called the workers "strong-arm men" and said he would seek the maximum jail terms for them.

Denouncing Mr. Dewey's reference to the workers as "strong-arm men" as "an infamous lie," Ben Gold declared that they were all good union men.

Steinberg has been a member for twenty years and is an expert cutter," he said, "when the sea is good he commands \$125 a week. He and the others were visiting shops in an effort to check up on contractors who were breaking down union standards.

# Fascist Youth Group Formed In Los Angeles

## Known Red-Baiters Head Crusaders Pledged to Fight Communism

By JOHN BROMAN

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27.—Organization of a Fascist youth group, to be known as the "Crusaders" and with its avowed object "to combat Communism," was revealed here today.

The group will constitute a junior auxiliary to the American Women, Inc., headed by Mrs. Louise Ward Watkins, political stooge for the Los Angeles Times, Better American Federation, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, et al.

Significantly enough, the group was organized Thursday evening at the Los Angeles Police Pistol Range, and plans to draw its membership from all junior organizations, colleges and schools in the community.

John McElheney, who organized the vigilante group known as the "Americans," which terrorized the University of California campus at Los Angeles last year, was unanimously elected acting chairman.

McElheney is to appoint a committee to prepare a draft for permanent operating plans at the next meeting at the police pistol range, Sept. 5. At that time a representative of the Junior Chamber of Commerce will be present to start the "red-baiting," anti-labor campaign rolling.

# Dewey Bares His Anti-Labor Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

assault, malicious mischief and felonious assault. The arrests were made on various occasions on charges of a few manufacturers who claimed to have been assaulted and that some of their merchandise had been damaged. Among the manufacturers making the charges were Mack Packman, 350 Seventh Avenue; Benjamin Schwartz, 253 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Louis Helfenstein.

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# More Than 2,000 Workers Bought Copies!

THROUGHOUT the entire country, the demand for Earl Browder's book continues to grow. Everywhere workers are reading it, discussing it, using it in their everyday fight against capitalism and reaction. No book of recent publication has enjoyed a stronger sale than "Communism in the United States," by the General Secretary of our Communist Party. Its message is no distant reflection upon the American scene... rather it is part and parcel of the whole revolutionary movement... a guide book to the future!

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# The WPA Strike in New York—A Review and Criticism

By PHIL FRANKFELD, National Organizer, Unemployment Councils

private contractors for \$4 and \$5 a day, the workers wanted guarantees that insofar as their basic economic demands and needs were involved, they are fighting for concrete wage demands as well as general principles.

Meany's Argument. Meany spoke a day or two after Gen. Johnson. What they heard stunned them. They heard him state "We are not interested in whether our government pays \$40, \$50, \$60 or \$70 a month as long as the hourly rates are maintained."

Unskilled Responded. The unskilled were ready to walk out on strike. Had demands been raised for them, had the A. F. of L. officials showed concern with the plight and bodily championed the cause for higher wages, the strike would have been 100 per cent effective. Real unity of action could have been established between the skilled and unskilled. In those projects where the unskilled were ready to follow the lead of the skilled men even without demands being raised, when they saw the lack of leadership, they saw the constant procrastination of strike action, saw no signs of delegates on the jobs—they simply kept all interest and enthusiasm for a few days, then could not even be pulled out on strike.

No Unity of Unemployed Organizations. Another important factor in the situation that did not help develop a broad strike movement among the unorganized, was the fact that the two major organizations of the unemployed, the Unemployment Councils of New York City and the Workers Unemployed Union failed to achieve a united front during the course of this action.

The Councils made several efforts, honest, sincere efforts to weld together unity of action from the outset. These efforts were resisted. The reasons were clear. Certain leaders of the Unemployed Union felt that this was their big chance to establish themselves as an integral part of the labor movement, and felt that united front with the Councils would be too much of a concession to the leaders of the Union rank. Careful and slightly exaggerated promises as to the gain-

ber of unskilled and unorganized they could call out on strike. These promises naturally failed to materialize.

Lack of Cooperation. Both the Councils and Union established fraternal relations with the strike committees of the A. F. of L. Both achieved the same recognition. But when it came to carrying out the decisions and agreement as to joint picket lines on struck projects, the Unemployed Union and Councils both felt the same lack of cooperation from the A. F. of L. top leaders. Their pickets were ordered away. The strike committee failed to provide the necessary support when the Flying Squadrons of the Councils—some thirty-five in number—made the rounds of various projects—the A. F. of L. failed to provide credentials or their members to help convince the skilled and unskilled to walk out.

Had common action been achieved between the Union and Councils, a great deal of the obstacles would have been overcome. Both organizations could have greatly helped develop the strike movement. Both organizations could have jointly fought to establish the principle of mass delegations at the relief bureau. Both could have picketed the National Re-employment Service Bureaus. Joint leaflets could have been issued and meetings could have been held. The common pressure of both groups would have played a greater role on the Strike Committee and compelled more action and greater degree of cooperation from the A. F. of L.

White Collar and Professional Groups. While the support of the white collar and professional groups was readily accepted by the Strike Committee, nothing concrete was done to establish real working relations and mutual support between organized labor and the white collar organizations. These important groups were not given representation on the Strike Committee, and no real effort was made to link up with the struggle of the A. F. of L. workers in the special demands of the Union rank. Careful and slightly exaggerated promises as to the gain-

# The Formation of a Workers' and Farmers' Labor Party As a Bulwark Against the Growing Fascist Offensive

## Must Be Built to Include Broad Strata of the People In Struggle for Daily Needs

Program Must Include Fundamental Demands of the Toiling Population, Earl Browder Says in Report at Seventh World Congress of the Communist International

REPORTED AT WORLD COMMUNIST CONGRESS



EARL BROWDER  
General Secretary, Communist Party, U. S. A.

The organization of a broad Labor Party as a lasting coalition of workers, farmers and city middle classes in the struggle against fascism, war and the capitalist offensive was called for by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., in a speech at the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International.

The speech was made during the discussion on the report of George Dimitroff on the offensive of fascism and the tasks of the Communist Parties in the struggle for working class unity.

The full text of Browder's speech follows:

Comrades: the report of Comrade Dimitroff, and the resolution before us, give a clear decisive answer to all the main questions before the working class and toiling masses of the world.

I wish to concentrate my speech upon that point in the resolution which deals with a specific feature of the United States in relation to the forms in which the united working class front, and the broad anti-fascist people's front, can be realized. Paragraph 3 of Section II speaks of "the formation of lasting coalitions in the shape of Labor Parties or Workers' and Farmers' Parties (U.S.A.), etc." This point was further elaborated by Comrade Dimitroff.

Our Party has already laid the foundation for this policy in the decisions of our January Central Committee Plenum, and the work of the Party since then. This was not difficult, since there is a tradition among the American workers in this direction since 1920, since our Party had a big experience in a mass movement in this direction in the years 1922-24, and since the 6th World Congress laid down a fundamental line on the question.

During the period of 1920-1934, there was no mass breakthrough from the two chief capitalist parties which would give a base for practical work for a Labor Party. We therefore correctly declared against any attempts in this direction, and concentrated the Party upon its basic mass work, building united front movements around specific issues: wages, hours, workers' rights, unemployment insurance, the League Against War and Fascism, etc., without having been able as yet to carry the united front on the broad political field in the shape of a united front party.

But during 1934, and especially in the election period, it became clear that we must again review the whole question. Large masses in hundreds of thousands and even millions, were breaking with old leaders and programs, were seeking for some new path, were beginning to move. This expressed itself often in bizarre and utopian forms, such as the movement of the Technocrats, the Upton Sinclair EPIC movement, the Utopian Society, etc., which had numerous local imitators over the country; it was shown in the formation of the Progressive Party in Wisconsin, which was a split of the LaFollette movement away from the Republican Party; it was seen further in the new strength taken on by the old Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota. In the past year it has especially been seen in the spectacular rise of mass movements around the two outstanding semi-fascist demagogues, Senator Huey Long with his Share-the-Wealth slogan, and the radio priest, Father Coughlin, with his Union for Social Justice and a program of large-scale inflation, movements which claim their adherents in millions, and undoubtedly exercise broad mass influence.

### Serious Weakness Must Be Corrected

In this situation, a new tactical program was undoubtedly called for. The Communist Party was growing, having doubled its vote in 1934, but this was in no relation to the mass movement away from the old parties. Further, our few efforts at united front actions in the elections, had disclosed big possibilities (united workers' tickets in Southern Illinois), but at the same time a dangerous sectarianism in our own ranks (resistance to a joint election appeal by Socialist and Communist Parties, Trumbull County, Ohio, on the basis of an existing united front on current issues). We reopened the whole question of the Labor Party after the election, and as a result came forward in January of this year with a broad campaign for the creation of a Labor Party, which we described in our first public appeal as "a fighting Labor Party, based upon the trade unions, the unemployed councils, the farmers' organizations, all the mass organizations of toilers, with a program of demands and of mass actions to improve the conditions of the masses at the expense of the rich, for measures such as the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, the Negro Rights Bill, and the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill." We set ourselves especially the task to rally a trade union base for the movement toward such a Party.

Two serious weaknesses in our policy were already being revealed by life itself in our half year's work, which we can now see very clearly in the light of the resolution and Comrade Dimitroff's report. Both were yet the result of the pressure of sectarian inhibitions and prejudices from which we are emerging. It was and remains clear that realizing a mass Labor Party depends in the first place upon our progress among the workers. We tended, however, to think the conception of the Labor Party to its working class character, although this was in con-

flict with our simultaneous practical proposal to include farmers and all toilers; this served to obscure the necessary character of such a united front party as a lasting coalition of workers, farmers and city middle classes. This unclarity made unnecessary difficulties in bringing our program to the farmers and city middle-classes—a tremendously important question in the struggle against fascism. Second, and connected with the first, was the limited character of the program which we proposed for such a party, and our failure to face and answer the inevitable question from the masses as to our perspective for such a party when it should grow and attain political successes. Comrade Dimitroff's report has brilliantly illuminated these problems for us, and shown us the way to answer them.

### Party's Conception of Labor Party Was Too Narrow

The too narrow conception of the proposed united front party was expressed in our categorical rejection of the name "Farmer-Labor Party," even though this has an established tradition especially in the agrarian Northwest. This was connected with past mistakes we made in 1925, when in summarizing the lessons of our participation in the Farmer-Labor Party movement of 1922-24, we had been influenced by the Trotskyist anti-peasant theories, which denied the possibility of a lasting alliance of workers and farmers and came out in principle against the conception of a coalition party in which the Communist Party should participate. Our first practical steps to carry out our January resolution brought us into a conflict with this remnant of "Leftist" nonsense, which masks a Social-Democratic, narrow guild approach to non-proletarian masses, and which we must now clear out of the way, as thoroughly as we cleared out the right-wing opportunism of Lovestone-Pepper on the Labor Party question. The movement of poor and middle farmers, their struggle against the miseries inflicted upon them by the crisis and the Roosevelt policies, their hatred against the common enemy, Wall Street and the monopolists, is one of the chief factors of the proposed united front party; there is no serious reason why the name "Farmer-Labor Party" cannot be adopted if and when that will facilitate the cementing of the alliance with the farmers' movement. The whole question of name is one of expediency, not of principle; and the attempt to transform it into a question of principle reflects the too narrow conception of the class composition of the party.

On the question of a program for the united front party, we proposed a series of quite correct and fundamental demands, which already have big and growing mass support, such as unemployment insurance, civil rights, Negro rights, relief for the farmers, etc. But it has been becoming ever clearer that this is not enough; the masses have a burning desire for measures directed towards reopening the closed factories, which brings them to support such distorted formulations of their demands as the Upton Sinclair EPIC program; they want an extension of democratic rights to enable them to bring their pressure upon the legislators more effectively, and this desire is manipulated by the reformist and semi-fascist demagogues. It is clear that the united front party must extend its program to such issues, formulating them in such fashion as to contribute to mobilization and consolidation of the masses instead of quieting and dispersing them as at present. We can take the feature of the EPIC program which aroused mass enthusiasm, and divert it of Sinclair's reformist robes, by putting forth the demand that the government shall confiscate every factory that closes down or dismisses a large part of its workers, and shall operate these enterprises, paying union wage rates. We can demand the abolition of the present unequal representation in Congress, particularly the Senate; and the abolition of the usurped power of the Supreme Court to void social legislation; these demands have wide popularity, but are now the object solely of demagogic manipulation. The united front party must bring forward a rounded-out tax program, not simply as we have done so far only on specific measures like unemployment insurance and the veterans' bonus, but for providing for the entire government budget at the expense of the rich, relieving the poor of taxation, abolishing sales taxes, and fighting unrelentingly against inflation. The program must add a series of projects for public works, designed to meet the needs of the impoverished masses, furnishing housing, schools, hospitals, playgrounds, etc., for the masses. This program must take up the fight against the tremendous corruption prevailing in every phase of government.

### Must Present Concrete Program to the Masses

We have up to the present, given the masses a perspective for such a united front party as an effective means of bringing pressure upon the ruling class, forcing concessions from them, and organizing the masses. We must say that we have felt that the masses to whom we speak are not satisfied with this alone; without being clearly formulated, the question has always been present: "But what then? Will we not fight for a majority? What will we do with it? Can we form a government with such a party? What could such a government do?" These questions we have not answered squarely, and therefore we have been at a disadvantage in our struggle with the reformists who answer them wrongly. The questions must be answered now, otherwise the masses will not believe that we take

the proposed party really seriously. We can answer these questions on the basis of Comrade Dimitroff's report.

We must say clearly, yes, we will fight together with all those in the united front, for a majority in all elective bodies, local, State, and national. We will support such a party, whenever and wherever it wins a majority, in taking over administrative powers, so long as it really uses these powers to protect and extend democratic liberties and advance the demands of the masses. But the masses will ask us: What will be your role? Will you stand aside as critics, preaching merely for a Soviet power for which we are not ready to fight? We answer: The Communists are even prepared to participate in such a government. We openly declare that such a government will not be able to introduce Socialism, which is possible only at the hands of a really revolutionary government—a Soviet government—but that it can prevent fascism from coming to power, can protect the democratic liberties of the toiling masses, can fight off hunger and economic chaos, and give the toiling masses time to learn, through their own experience, what is the larger, more deep-going program around which they must unite in order to realize a Socialist society, and who can lead them to this only final solution of their problems.

I do not need to emphasize that the question of such a government is hardly an immediate practical question for us in the form presented in France or England. However, it may be quite practical soon in many cities and States. In another sense it is a practical question now, because the American workers will not go with any party that does not give a clear answer on the question of government.

### Prospects for United Front Party

What are the prospects for such a united front party coming into existence? Are the masses really moving and struggling sufficiently to give it a realistic basis? Will these masses who are still far from us accept the Communists into such a movement?

We have no illusions. This will be a very hard struggle. The bourgeoisie, the top A. F. of L. bureaucracy, the right-wing Socialists, many liberal bourgeois politicians, not to speak of the Hearsts, Coughlins and Longs, will do everything possible to exclude the Communists from such a movement. They may even resort to illegalizing our Party.

What are the most dangerous enemies of such a party among the masses who are being radicalized? First, are the various semi-fascist demagogues, such as Huey Long and Father Coughlin. There is not yet, it must be remembered, a definitely crystallized fascist movement in the U. S. A.; there is only a multitude of fascist tendencies, as Comrade Foster described. Second, there are the bourgeois reformists of the type of Upton Sinclair, Townsend, etc., not to be lumped with the fascists, as Comrade Dutt correctly warned us, although he evidently misunderstood Comrade Foster, who issues precisely the same warning. What is true, however, is that they tend to play into the hands of fascist forces and tendencies; they play the old Roosevelt tunes, only in a little higher key, but the overcoming of the demagogy is a more complicated and difficult task. Third, is the upper bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, most decisive of all obstacles because it has organizational strongholds among the worker-masses, and is the sworn enemy of a united front party; it is at present merely an extension of the Roosevelt political machine, but with the crystallization of a mass party would probably try to head it in order to behead it. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy is, as even Professor Moley, the brain trust, pointed out, more connected with the State apparatus and bourgeois parties than in any other democratic country, as were the British trade union leaders before the formation of the Labor Party. Fourth, is the grouping of "progressive third party" advocates, who held a conference in Chicago on July 4, calling for

a new party without the Communists and opposed to the Communists; this grouping contains elements who could profitably be won for the anti-fascist united front, alongside of others of a clearly-defined fascist tendency. Fifth, is the Socialist Party, which is increasingly divided into two camps, the Right wing is the most vicious and irreconcilable enemy of the united front, collaborating even with the open fascist Hearst to fight against the Communists and against the Soviet Union; the broad Left wing includes some convinced adherents of the united front, and as a whole reflects to some degree the demands of the masses; the Left elements and the mass of Socialist Party followers can and must be won for the united front.

### Workers Fight Exclusion of Communists

Will the masses accept the Communist Party participation in such a united front party? There is growing evidence of an affirmative answer. In the trade unions, the instructions of the bureaucracy for the expulsion of individual Communists, issued last September, was generally disregarded and in a multitude of cases openly rejected; in contrast to the pre-crisis period, when a similar order succeeded in driving almost all revolutionary elements out of the A. F. of L., this one was a dismal failure. Only a few weeks ago, a threat to expel a whole union in an effort to prevent an amalgamation with the Red union in the same industry, was unanimously defied by the workers. Among the farm organizations, a more receptive attitude toward the Communists and above all an increasing hatred against fascism was sufficiently strong to bring a very significant statement from the chief reformist leader, Milo Reno. He wrote on June 26:

"I will say frankly that if I am compelled to make a choice between a fascist dictatorship, in which a few, who have gathered unto themselves the wealth created by others, supported by a military dictator which will make of all those who serve simply beasts of burden, or the Communist idea of tearing down the whole system and then rebuilding it, I would be inclined to the latter."

Even more clear, and of similar significance, is the statement of a leading Right wing liberal, Dr. David Sappos. Speaking on July 5, before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, he said:

"Nothing short of an enduring, far-sighted and courageous alliance of the liberal middle class, the Socialists and Communists, can keep the middle class and workers from abandoning to fascism, and the whole world from being precipitated into another war."

"Can the liberal middle class, Socialists and Communists unite on such a program? If they can, the future of the world is indeed rosy. If they cannot, then darkness and catastrophe stare us in the face."

### Is a Difficult Task

The problem of bringing together into a lasting coalition united front party all the still scattered elements of which it must be composed, is a complicated and difficult task. It will require the utmost of patience, perseverance, tactfulness, and loyal devotion of the Communists to bring it to a successful consummation. It will require vigilance against Right opportunist interpretations of this line.

In the welding together of such a broad people's movement a tremendously important role can and must be played by the revolutionary traditions of America, revived and applied to the problems of the present crisis. Our Party has been struggling for some years to throw off that sectarian infantile Leftism which negates the national pride and national traditions that live among the broad masses. The Manifesto of our Eighth Convention last year, in which we boldly proclaimed our Party as the heir and continuer of the revolutionary traditions of 1776 and

## Need of Lasting Coalition Of Workers and Farmers And Middle Class Stressed

Working Class Unity Essential as Driving Force in Winning Over the Mass Millions—Question Raises Problem of Organic Unity of All Fighters for Socialism

1861, declared our love for our country which is being despoiled and ruined by Wall Street monopolists, was our conclusive break with past sectarianism on this question. It is with deep joy, therefore, that we welcome the words of Comrade Dimitroff, who has shown us also in deeds how a true Bolshevik deals with such problems.

The broadening of our conception of the united-front party, as the lasting coalition of workers, farmers, and city middle classes, to fight against threatening economic catastrophe, against political reaction and fascism, and against the threatening war, requires that we shall even more energetically pursue the struggle for working class unity. Such a lasting coalition requires for its success a strong and ever more united working class as the cementing, leading force. And the central problem of working class unity is that of creating a strong and united trade union movement. I want to state clearly, the decisive question in realizing such a united-front party is winning the support of the organized workers. Without that basis we cannot build a party with both feet on the ground. It would become a football for everybody to play with.

### Trade Union Unification

Our most prized achievement of the past period is our success in the struggle for trade union unification. During the years 1925 to 1929, the A. F. of L. bureaucracy had prostituted the trade unions to the role of rationalization-auxiliaries to the employers; to carry through this policy they made a war of extermination against the Communists and Left elements, not hesitating at the destruction of mass trade unions, the dispersal of hundreds of thousands of members. Out of this situation arose the independent and revolutionary unions. These new unions, arising after defeated strikes and just at the period of the onset of the economic crisis, and the consequent decline of the strike movement up to 1932, lived a difficult and precarious life. Their history is, however, one with many glorious pages. They made a permanent contribution to the development of the American working class. There were mistakes made in their development. These were especially sectarian mistakes, tending to narrow down the new unions to the advance guard. There was also a most serious neglect of work in the A. F. of L. But the independent unions played an indispensable role. They preserved the fighting spirit and traditions of the American working class during dark days when no other instrument was available for this task. They smashed the legend of the impossibility of successful strike struggles during a time of economic crisis, a legend spread by the reformists and Trotskyists. They organized and led the chief struggles that marked the turn of the tide and drew the whole trade union movement into its stream. To them belongs much of the credit for the strong re-emergence of the whole trade union movement in 1933. The contributions of the independent and revolutionary unions to the protection of working class conditions, and to the preservation of trade unionism, are written imperishably in our history.

With the streaming of new hundreds of thousands of workers into the A. F. of L., however, with the organization of hitherto unorganized basic industries, and the rise of the strike wave and fighting spirit generally, the conditions had been created for the reunification of the trade unions in most industries and as a general rule. We must say that we did not at once understand the full significance of these changes, or immediately draw the full lessons. We had to learn from the masses. But we learned, having also the advice and assistance of the E.C.C.I. We began already in 1933, in some industries and localities, to take advantage of these new conditions to merge the divided trade union forces. During the last half of 1934, we had already developed this into a general movement for unification in all industries. During the first half of 1935, we succeeded in merging the unions in the most important industries, so that it became possible to dissolve the independent general trade union center; a Unification Committee continues to centralize the efforts of the still-existing independent unions to unite with the A. F. of L. The urge for unity among the masses made it possible to overcome the resistance of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy to this unification, forced the admission of Communists and revolutionary workers in spite of the declared policy of the bureaucracy to expel all Communists. The artificial barriers of separate trade unions dividing the workers in the same field in fratricidal struggle has been largely broken down and eliminated.

### Uprise in Labor Movement

The possibility of this unification movement arose out of the powerful upsurge in the labor movement, the big changes in the composition of the A. F. of L. membership, and their situation, under the blows of the crisis. A flood of new members, including masses of semi-skilled and unskilled from the basic industries, helped to overcome the traditional and habits based upon the old aristocracy of labor, strengthened the militancy of the unions. At the same time, the labor aristocracy was itself hard hit by the crisis; this is especially true in the building trades, from 80 to 90 per cent unemployed for years now; while the technological advance, the development of continuous-production processes, the belt system, etc., has undermined the position of the skilled workers

throughout industry. One of the results is the growing radicalization of native-born workers, whose hitherto privileged position was historically a tremendous barrier to the political independence of the labor movement—a fact noted by Engels many years ago. The result is, that even large numbers of lower and middle trade union officials, formerly the backbone of the bureaucratic machine, are beginning to reflect the radicalization of these strata, to turn toward the semi-skilled and unskilled masses, to demand complete unionization of their industries, industrial unionism, unity and solidarity in struggles. We have experienced the transformation of such lower and middle officials, in the course of a few months, from the position of expelling Communists to the position of open allies with us in serious conflict with the upper bureaucracy and employers. Comrade Florin gave interesting examples of a similar change taking place in Germany under the blows of fascism. This change has necessitated a fundamental change in attitude and approach toward such strata; where but a few years ago it would have been opportunist nonsense to look in this direction for allies, it has now become a most practical and key question of revolutionary policy. Our experience shows that such workers are key men, decisive in the factories and trade unions, in organizing and leading mass struggles.

### Role of Communists in Unions

A natural result of this successful reorientation in the trade unions has been that the Communists are coming forward, not only as the foremost champions of unity, but also the most energetic and practical organizers of the unorganized in the A. F. of L. unions. Only where our forces have appeared as the initiators of unionization from the beginning have we reaped the full fruits of deep-going unshakable foundations of our mass influence under all attacks. In this there are direct lessons for our trade union workers of all lands.

We think the resolution should be strengthened in the trade union section to state it is the duty of Communists to defend the mass trade unions against all capitalist and fascist attacks, and to build them, even though they are under the influence of the reformists. This would strengthen our positive work, and wipe out the sectarian distortions that have crept into our work in past years.

It is because our Party has been able to make advances in rooting itself thus among the basic trade union masses, that we have been able to extend and widen our united front among the youth, among the farmers, among the city middle classes. It is this that enables us to talk seriously, small as our Party still is, about being one of the decisive factors in the gathering together of a broad anti-fascist people's front which can check the advance of fascism in the United States, which can preserve the democratic rights of the masses now under such severe attack, which can effect some amelioration in the catastrophic economic situation of the masses, and which can provide the opportunity which the million masses require in order, through their own experience, to learn the further path they must travel before they can find the final solution of their problems.

### Must Isolate Old Guard

Now what are the special problems in relation to the Socialist Party and the proposed united-front mass party? I have already indicated the task to win over those sections of the Socialists which are moving to the Left. That means to isolate and defeat the Old Guard leaders, who are consciously and stubbornly counter-revolutionary and who collaborate with open fascists like Hearst.

The World War and the October Revolution, which brought to a split the international Socialist movement, interrupted in the United States the process of emergence of the Socialist Party as the mass party of the working class at a much earlier stage than in Europe. The ruthless expulsion from the S.P. by its Right-wing leaders of the large majority of its members who had taken the path to the Communist International, shattered the Socialist Party, but at the same time brought the Communist Party into existence in an immature condition, split into two Communist Parties at birth, without trained organizational cadres, and afflicted by all the infantile sicknesses. This condition was accentuated by the governmental repressions and illegalization of the Communists. The connection with the main mass of the American workers was broken for both Parties. The Communist Party is only now beginning to reconquer, on a higher stage, some of the mass positions in process of being won for Socialism when interrupted by the War and the split in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party leaders, until recently undeviatingly Right-wing in orientation, maintained a precarious position only by sacrificing even their reformist Socialist program to an alliance with the openly capitalist A. F. of L. bureaucracy. This accounts for the unparalleled weakness of the American Socialist Party as an independent political factor.

There can be no doubt that the split in the Socialist movement, the long struggle between the Socialist and Communist Parties, served to repel large masses of workers who, not understanding the issues involved, turned their backs on both parties and upon Social-

(Continued on Page 4)

# HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

THESE are days when it is necessary for working class women to be on guard. Their eyes must be wide open, their understanding sharpened, so they can understand the significance of each changing phase and development of these speeding times. Imperialist war is stark, real. Its shadow is at the door-step. No one denies that Mussolini's imperialist venture does not concern Ethiopia alone, but will engulf the world, each imperialist nation striving for its own loot. Working class women must now, at this time, be fighting powerfully, relentlessly, with sons, husbands, fathers and brothers against bosses' war. They must learn how to carry on that fight against bosses' war, in the face of war itself. The fundamental rights of women are menaced—their right to jobs, their rights to children and families are empty, mocking words, with unemployment and war stalking. When jobs are given women, they are given at lower wages so that the wage of women can be a lever whereby the wages of all are reduced.

In these days women, above all, must know how to fight her enemies, how to fight war-mongers, imperialists, how to fight those who have degraded her in the fascist countries who have taken the first step in that direction in this country. She must learn how to fight the existence of the capitalist set-up that gives birth to those things that menace her and her loved ones.

HOW to fight? There are many soft-tongued, suave orators who tell her. Their object is to lead her around in a circle so she will hit at nothing vital to capitalist society in her fight. There are Huey Longs. There are those who speak in the name of labor, only to betray it. The capitalist society has thousands of skilled, wily spokesmen. How shall the working woman learn how to fight, and whom to fight?

THERE is a sharp-edged weapon that can clear away the fog of demagoguery on all sides of her. It is a weapon that not only clarifies, but leads the fight against bosses' war, against fascism and its menace to womankind, against unemployment and hunger. It leads the fight for the fundamental rights of women. It points the way to a "joyous life" for all.

That weapon must be put into the hands of every woman for her own defense against reaction. That defense is the Daily Worker.

THE Daily Worker must grow. The cartoonists challenge us, the women, among others, to raise funds for our "Daily" in its present drive. We accept the challenge. This is to assure the cartoonists, that by the end of the "Daily" drive, the women will have raised AT LEAST \$500. There will be a prize to the highest contributor to this column at the end of the drive, which will be announced later. Send your contribution to the "Daily" drive to the credit of our "Home Life" column now. It is a task of these historic days.

## Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2384 is available in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16. Size 10 takes 2 1/2 yards 36-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax on each pattern order). Write plainly, your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED. Address order to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

# From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

## Rank and File Slate Proposed In Stitchers' Local of Boston

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass.—Elections of delegates to the convention of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union to be held on Sept. 9 in Boston are now being conducted in the various locals. Most of the locals in Boston have already elected their delegates. This Wednesday the Stitchers' Local will elect its delegates. Six delegates and one alternate are to be chosen. The balloting will take place at the union headquarters, 1180 Washington St., from 12 noon until 7 p.m.

Because of the history of this local, the rank and file is looking forward to a hot battle. The campaign is being conducted on the one hand by the Zimmerman-Salvaggio combination which is at present in control of the Stitchers' Local administration.

The stitchers now know how false these promises were. The Zimmerman-Salvaggio combination which parade under the name of the "Progressive Group" has helped to put over a fifteen per cent wage cut. There has been nominated, on the other hand, a full slate of militant rank and file members who have proven themselves to be in the leadership of the fight for better wages and conditions.

These nominees are running on a platform of:

- 1.—An energetic campaign to organize the unorganized.
  - 2.—For minimum hourly rates of one dollar, eighty cents and sixty cents for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers.
  - 3.—For abolition of all gradings.
  - 4.—For the establishment of an unemployment insurance fund to be paid for by the employers and administered by the union.
  - 5.—For uniform agreements to expire March 1 or August 1.
  - 6.—For a thirty-five hour week with no wage reductions.
  - 7.—Against all forms of compulsory arbitration.
- Those nominated are Sam Appel, Louise Bjork, Ella Brooks, Myer Klarfeld, Jack Krantz and Minnie Thompson.

## Collections Must Be Speeded In 'Daily' Drive for \$60,000

Last Saturday was another poor day in the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive—an exceptionally poor day. Only four districts are represented on the list—and only \$39 in all. New York, which should be sending in \$2,500 a day, is down for \$22. Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston are nowhere to be seen.

Again it is necessary to stress that any day which brings in such small amounts is slowing up the drive desperately. And the Daily Worker cannot afford to have the drive lag! It needs money now, in large amounts!

Every district must get on the job! Workers and organizations in every district should speed their collections—and send them at once to the "Daily." Remember, the \$60,000 must be raised by Nov. 11.

DAILY WORKER FINANCIAL DRIVE

Received Aug. 24, 1935	\$ 39.72
Previously Received	2844.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2884.23</b>
Received to Date	\$866.23
DISTRICT 2 (New York)	
Lenz Goldberg 1.00	1.00
Sydney 1.00	1.00
N. M. Bronx 25	25
Jacob Fradin 1.00	1.00
Marou 1.00	1.00
(TWO) Kramer 2.00	2.00
Freinman 1.00	1.00
Col by St. 72	72
Gallinscof 1.00	1.00
Zarrin 1.00	1.00
Spaltner 1.00	1.00
Serbray 1.00	1.00
Belinsky 1.00	1.00
Rosenzweig 50	50
Rugel 1.00	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.72</b>
DISTRICT 3 (Philadelphia)	
Robert Ray Reading, Pa. 1.50	1.50
Washington 10.00	10.00
Roger Kecher 1.00	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.50</b>
DISTRICT 4 (Seattle)	
Unit 2 8.16	8.16
Unit 3 40	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.16</b>
DISTRICT 5 (Pittsburgh)	
N. Stick, Uniontown, Pa. 21	21
<b>Total to date</b>	<b>44.72</b>

## Alabama Passes Negro Juror Bill; Act Awaits Signing

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 27.—The Welch Bill, providing for the re-filling of jury boxes to include the names of Negro citizens, has been passed by the Alabama legislature and is now awaiting the signature of Governor Bibb Graves to become law.

The bill is a direct outcome of the decision forced from the United States Supreme Court in the Scottsboro case. In reversing the death sentence against Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, that court declared the convictions illegal because Negroes were systematically excluded from juries in Jackson County, where the indictments were handed down, and in Morgan County, where Patterson and Norris were tried.

No Negroes have been added to the jury rolls of Jackson County, of which Scottsboro is the county seat. That the courts will do everything they can to prevent Negroes from actually taking seats on jury benches, is evident from a number of steps taken in Southern states and courts since the Scottsboro decision. In some cases, as in Austin, Texas, this has taken the form of open defiance of the Supreme Court ruling.

Still another trick hit upon by the Southern officials is the calling of all-Negro juries, as in New Orleans and in Fairfax County, Virginia, to try a few of the Negro cases. The idea behind this practice is that while Negroes may be tried by either Negro, white or mixed juries, no Negro can serve on a jury to try a white man.

## Philadelphia Councils Plan Lecture Series

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 27.—The first of a series of educational and entertaining affairs sponsored by the Unemployment Council will be held here Friday, Sept. 6, in the Park Manor Hall, Thirty-second Street and Montgomery Avenue, at 8 o'clock.

A national speaker from the Council and a speaker from the Joint Labor Council for Emergency Relief Projects will be on the program. A puppet show and a musical recital will be followed by dancing.

Funds from the affair will go to support the campaigns of the Council.

## Labor Party Is Bulwark Against Fascism

(Continued from page 3)

ism in general. This in turn weakened the power of Socialism to attract the non-proletarian strata itself and gather the allies of the revolution. The Right-wing leaders have utilized this fact to instill among the Socialist workers a prejudice against the Communists as splitters and disrupters who ruined the American Socialist movement, quietly ignoring their own role as the violators of party democracy who expelled the majority of the membership who had decided to go to the Third International. This was done by the same Old Guard—the Cahans, Lees and Oneals—who today again threaten a split against the majority which adopted the Detroit Declaration. On our part, we Communists never sufficiently made known to the broad masses of Socialist workers the true history and character of the split. The struggle for united front with the Socialist Party and its followers, therefore, today must surmount and overcome these long-confirmed prejudices. This cannot be done merely by reciting facts and lessons from history. It must be done politically, by giving an answer to that healthy desire of the Socialist rank and file for a united proletarian party and Socialism, a desire for unity growing out of the needs of daily struggle, which the Right-wing leaders distort into an obstacle to unity.

### Unity as Step to Labor Party

This means that we must raise and discuss with the Socialist workers the problem of organic unity in one party of all adherents of Socialism, the conditions for such unity, and how it can be achieved. We must put forward the proposed united-front party, the Farmer-Labor Party, as a possible long step forward toward such unity, provided the Socialists and Communists find a common platform for joint participation in creating and building such a united front mass party. We

must put forward the slogan of united action between all adherents of Socialism, despite all disagreements as to how Socialism can be achieved, in the struggle for the immediate interests of the toiling masses, in the defense of democratic rights and to defeat the advance of fascism; we must put this slogan in sharp opposition to that of the Old Guard leaders, which calls for a united front with the top bureaucracy, with Woll, Lewis, Green, and even Hearst, against the Communists. On this question, the experiences of our French comrades are of inestimable value to us. We must and will win the support of the S. P. members and followers for united action, for the united-front mass party; in this task, the perspective of the ultimate organic unity of all adherents of Socialism in a single proletarian party will be of great help, while at the same time it will stimulate the political thought and revolutionizing tendencies in the S. P. ranks.

For this purpose it is necessary to make more intimate contacts with active Socialists, to be more discriminating between individuals and tendencies, and not to lump them all into one basket under one label. We must win their confidence by actually being of assistance to them in solving their complicated and difficult problems. It is not easy to fight for the united front in the S. P. quite the opposite of the Communist Party, where an opponent of the united front could not be long active, in the Socialist Party it is the supporters of the united front who are being kicked out. And yet the S. P. cannot make a single step to rehabilitate itself among the masses so long as it refuses the path of the united front. This was strikingly proved, only in the past weeks, in the inglorious collapse of the majority of the National Executive Committee which had championed the Leftward-moving Declaration of Principles with support from a majority of the membership, its abject surrender under the assaults

## The Ruling Class



## First Strike Hits Novelty Plant In William Green's Home Town

By a Worker Correspondent

COBHOCTON, Ohio.—It is not because Cobhocton is the home town of William Green but in spite of it that the workers of the Cobhocton Novelty Company went on strike Friday morning protesting against the miserably low wages and long hours which have always prevailed not only in this factory but in other local factories as well. This is the first strike ever conducted by factory workers in Cobhocton.

Green has given no attention and spent no effort to organize the workers in Cobhocton. His frequent visits here are spent riding around in one of his automobiles, the Cadillac, and in quiet seclusion in his mansion on South Fourth St. His only contributions to the local labor front have been occasional 25-cent pieces to workers who knew him when he crawled on his belly in the mines and thought like a worker and not like the fatuous bureaucrat he has turned out to be. The press room of the Novelty was organized ten days ago by Joe A. Wilson of the International Pressmen's Union, assisted by Bob McCormick, local A. F. of L. volunteer organizer. The strike followed the firing of a foreman who had taken an active part in the organization of the union. All other workers in the plant immediately struck in sympathy with the pressmen and

signed applications for a Federal charter. Mass picketing is being carried on in a highly unorganized manner.

At the mass meeting Friday night conducted by Wilson not a single committee was elected and no preparations were made to carry the strike on to a successful conclusion. Instead, Wilson told of his ability and how he would see that everything would "come out all right."

Upon learning that Communists were in the hall, Wilson said that Communists would not be permitted on or near the picket lines because he had definite proof that the Communist Party was subsidized by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and was an organization of scabs and strikebreakers. The strikers, however, all well know that the Novelty fired a Communist six months ago for distributing the Daily Worker and agitating for the organization of the Novelty workers.

Bob McCormick, volunteer A. F. of L. organizer, who licks the boots of John L. Lewis as does his father, "Bush," recently organized the workers at the Heller Plst plant at Newcomerstown into a company union; McCormick, also president of the Central Labor body, has persistently evaded requests to organize W.P.A. workers into a union. His cries of "Commune-ists" only evoke smiles from many workers who are wise to his selfish efforts.

## Jobless Councils Cooperate With Silk Mill Strikers

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

LEBANON, Pa.—Six weeks ago, several hundred silk workers of the New Bedford silk mills, located here, went on strike under the leadership of the United Textile Workers. The workers refused to be speeded-up from a four-loom system to a six-loom system at a 10 per cent reduction in pay.

## Talmadge Boosed In Atlanta

By a Worker Correspondent

ATLANTA, Ga.—Last week Governor Talmadge spoke here to a large meeting of workers in a church located in a working class neighborhood.

The church was well filled, and there were as many workers listening on the outside as there were inside.

The workers know Talmadge for what he is and when he got up to speak there were cries of "You are the man who said that no worker is worth more than a dollar a day." Talmadge was taken aback for a moment, and then he denied making the statement.

The meeting was opened with a musical program and two small girls marched up and down the aisles with American flags, chanting, "Talmadge for President."

Boos and cat calls greeted his speech. Talmadge asked the workers to come inside and argue like men. When they stayed on the outside and merely looked in, he ranted and raved.

None of the papers reported what really happened. The Georgian, a Hearst paper, mentioned hecklers in a vague way. They made the mistake that applause greeted Talmadge. Nothing of the sort happened.

## I.W.O. Plans to Intensify Struggle Against Growing Fascist Persecution

The National Executive Committee of the I.W.O. at its last meeting adopted a ringing call to its 75,000 members to intensify the struggle against Fascism; the increasing attacks on the Jews, Catholics, Protestants, Masons and war veterans in Germany; Italian Fascism's plans to swallow up Ethiopia as well as the growing fascist development in the United States.

Special efforts are to be made by the I.W.O. both nationally and locally to win the fraternal organizations for the struggle against fascism.

A conference was called by the Jewish Labor Committee, a committee under the control of the Socialist Party, and the American Jewish Congress, for July 22. Its purpose was to map out plans for struggle against the Jewish pogroms in Germany. To this conference was also invited the Anti-Nazi Federation to which the International Workers Order is affiliated. The Jewish Section of the International Workers Order and its National

Executive Committee came to this conference with the purpose of establishing a firm united front of struggle against German fascism. The representatives of the Jewish Section did all in their power to establish this much desired unity of the Jewish masses, even though the demands to place representatives of the Anti-Nazi Federation in the resolutions committee and in other committees were totally ignored. At this conference resolutions were adopted calling for the establishment of one united committee of all elements represented at the conference and to organize a gigantic mass demonstration in the near future.

However, these two important resolutions were not carried out by the sponsors of the conference. Subsequently the National Executive Committee of the Jewish Section sent a letter to the Jewish Labor Committee and to the American Jewish Congress, expressing its desire and readiness for united action and calling upon them to carry out the decisions of the conference. The Jewish Labor Committee through its chairman, B. C. Viadek, in trying to cover up its unwillingness to forge a united front, sent a reply in which the "stock arguments" against the united front were again brought forward—"insincerity," "maneuver."

However, the Jewish Section is not waiting with its anti-fascist action until the united front will be formally established. Branches in New York are continually holding open-air meetings, mass meetings, lectures, etc. on the question of struggle against fascism. For instance, in the few days before the Madison Square Garden meeting, August 8, at least 40 gigantic open-air meetings were held in various parts of the city. The branches and district committees are now trying to effect a united front of all Jewish organizations on a local scale.

National Executive Committee Action. The National Executive Committee is calling a preliminary conference of national fraternal organizations for the purpose of establishing a united front of struggle against German and Italian Fascism, pointing out at the same time that such a struggle must take into consideration the fight against growing fascist developments here in the United States.

All of the district and city central committees are called upon to do likewise on a local scale.

Members of the I.W.O. who are recuperating from tuberculosis in the sanitarium are appealing to the membership of the I.W.O. to help in establishing a library in our Liberty sanitarium. They ask for books and literature in all languages so that they can keep informed of happenings in the working class movement, use their time at the sanitarium to develop themselves for more effective work when they are ready to rejoin our active ranks.

Answer this appeal of our stricken comrades in Liberty, N. Y. Collect as much literature as you can, in all languages and send it to the Sanitarium Committee of the International Workers Order, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

# YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

Because of the volume of letters received by this department, we can print only those that are of general interest. All letters are answered directly and are held confidential.

**Best Improvement**  
V. G. of Rockford, Ill., asks:—"How can I increase my best measure? Are any of the creams on the market of value?"

WE do not believe that any of the creams advertised are of any value. The only possible hope is in increasing your body weight by eating a good many fattening foods. In so doing, it is possible that a good deal of fat will be deposited in the breasts, as well as under the skin of the rest of the body.

Marriage and pregnancy also tend to produce enlargement of the breasts.

B. S. writes: "We are regular readers of the Daily Worker and you, excellently conducted column in it, and we have read all your issues of Health and Hygiene. For your good work we offer our sincere congratulations and hope you will continue to progress successfully."

"My wife and I would like to know what is the position of the Communist Party and the Medical Advisory Board on nudism as it is practiced in nudist camps in New York, New Jersey, etc. We have been told that the Party does not approve of nudism and the organized nudist movement. We would like to have a confirmation of this stand, and if it is so—we would like to know the reasons why."

"It seems to us that many of those active organized nudists are good material for active work in our Party and in mass organizations because in reality they are revolting against the old customs of clothes and conventionalities. We think that with proper contacts and the presentation of the important economic and political struggles, these very people can be developed into active revolutionaries. We would like to know your opinion on this matter."

WE do not believe that the Party can be quoted as for or against the nudist movement since directly it is not a political movement and at present its political implications seem remote.

As we see it, nudism is what is popularly known as an "escape," especially an escape for those whose problems consist largely of sexual maladjustments. The nudist movement offers its members a certain degree of exhibitionism without the usual censure, as well as a feeling of breaking the conventionalities of a repressed existence. As such, it may offer a certain degree of "letting off steam." For those whose problems are slight this may be all they need. We question very much whether anything can be accomplished in this way for cases of severe repression.

Medically, a fair amount of exposure of the body to sun and air as well as a pleasant out-door life is attained. These are desirable things for all healthy beings but it should be noted that they can be attained with and without "nudism" (camps, beaches, country, etc.) As a cure-all for actual organic disease, nudism is worthless like all panaceas. It suffers here from the common fault of all fads which concentrate on one aspect of simple living and neglect other important facts like diet, hygiene, living conditions, etc. (just as do vegetarianism, the deep breathing cult).

From the political viewpoint our criticism goes deeper. The fault is that nudism is a personal escape. Instead of analyzing and fighting against the rigid system of capitalist society, which creates the difficulties of the average person, the nudist wants to go off to an isolated spot with a small group and forget all about it. Such a reaction can never oppose and destroy the crushing forces of capitalism. A more positive, i.e., a revolutionary attitude is the only answer. That a man should turn to nudism as a mild, personal relaxation is understandable and he can practice it under various circumstances. That he should make a movement out of it or join such a movement by a sign that he is boosting a fad which in essence is running away from the bitter realities that we must all face and fight.

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## Pittsburgh Mayor And Communist To Debate Taxes

TURTLE CREEK, Pa., Aug. 27.—The Communist and the big business attitudes toward taxes in Pennsylvania will be presented here when Herbert Nusser, of the Communist Party and Mayor William M. McNair of Pittsburgh, speak at an election meeting called for 8 o'clock tomorrow night in the Turtle Creek

Union High School here.

Other speakers will be H. H. Rankin, Republican candidate for Register of Wills, and State Legislator Joseph Bains. Representatives of the Socialist Party have also been asked to speak. The meeting was arranged by the Home and Small Property Owners Protective Association of Allegheny County.

The speakers will give their position on the program of the Association for a 50 per cent reduction in 1935-36 taxes, exemption of all distressed home and small property owners, a graduated tax upward on property over \$5,000, against the sales and poll tax,

## Mail Order House Fires 100 in Drive Against A. F. of L.

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)  
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27.—One week after the formation of a Federal local of workers in the Spiegel, May, Stern mail-order house here, more than 100 workers were fired Friday for union activity.

All deliveries to the employes have been refused admittance as

the employers wield the club against all union activities in the company. The Chicago Federation of Labor has given publicity to this action over the C. F. of L. radio station, and the officials of the International office of the union have promised court action under the terms of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill. However, the decisive action that will decide whether or not the plant will be unionized will be the actions of the workers themselves. Leaflets and picketing will win the support of the workers throughout the plant. The fight for the union can be won if the determined workers carry on a fight to win support inside.

Here is My Bit Toward the \$60,000!

NAME	ADDRESS	AMOUNT

Tear off and mail immediately to  
**DAILY WORKER**  
50 EAST 12th ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.



# Tories Use Roosevelt Note to Attack Working Masses

WAR MAKERS BEHIND ANTI-SOVIET MOVE—MASSES MUST LET ROOSEVELT KNOW THEY WILL NOT PERMIT HEARSTIAN DRIVE ON U.S.S.R. AND WORKING CLASS

THE prediction made by the Daily Worker yesterday that the Roosevelt administration's note to the Soviet Union would strengthen the hand of the reactionaries and be utilized by them for new attacks on the masses is already coming true.

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Democrat of Illinois, in a statement endorsing the government's action, announced, according to the New York Times, that "he would introduce a bill at the next session for drastic deportation and immigration regulations, and prosecution for conspiracy of native-born agitators who cannot be deported."

In other words, companion measures to the infamous Kramer Sedition and Dies Anti-Alien Bills which have been introduced in the House.

The Roosevelt government having taken a step toward carrying out the first part of Hearst's demands: "Sever Relations with Russia—and Outlaw Communism" (editorial in Hearst press Aug. 7), the Congressional Hearstlings are leaping to carry out the second part.

"Outlawing Communism" means, as the various gag bills have shown, suppression of freedom of speech, press and assemblage and abolition of the right to strike.

"Outlawing Communism" means an intensified drive of the open-shoppers to grind down living standards and smash union organization.

"Outlawing Communism" means to substitute for the revolutionary traditions of Americanism of

Jefferson and Lincoln the reactionary Tory "Americanism" of Hearst—and Hitler.

Here are the full sinister implications of the Roosevelt note, the direct result of the pressure of the millionaire fascist and Hitler agent, Hearst, and the most reactionary Wall Street groups.

In the present international situation, with Mussolini driving full steam ahead for war against Ethiopia and with Nazi Germany and Japan pushing their plans for war against the Soviet Union, the Roosevelt note is like pouring oil on the smoldering fires of world conflagration, giving especial encouragement to the inciters of war against the land of Socialism and Peace, the U. S. S. R.

Protests need to be increased. Especially should

trade unions and Socialist Party branches, as well as individual trade unionists and Socialists, voice their opposition to the Hearst-inspired action of the Roosevelt administration. Every such protest is a blow at the forces of fascism and war, a blow for progress and peace.

Workers, farmers, small business and professional people: Let the administration know that, Hearst to the contrary, the American people are NOT behind this action, and we shall not tolerate any rupture of relations with the Soviet Union or any attempt to use the note as a weapon against living standards and democratic rights.

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nation among the men on the lines is intense.

Now the struggle obviously goes into a new stage. Skilled workers must steadfastly refuse unskilled pay. The fight for the union hourly rate, with a minimum pay of \$93.50 a month for each skilled worker, must go on.

Workers, immediately after registering, should go to the nearest Unemployment Council and organize themselves to resist. A. F. of L. unions should follow the example of Local 3 of the Electrical Workers and pull their men off all W.P.A. jobs.

Mass demonstrations should support the fight of those unskilled workers who refuse to accept the \$55 scale. Not a family must be cut off relief for refusal of a father to accept the coolie wage! Not a man must be permitted to go to jail for defying the infamous ukase of Herr Adolf LaGuardia and Herr Adolf Johnson!

On with the fight against the Roosevelt coolie wage! Widen the fight to maintain the union scale!

## The Painters' Strike

A GENERAL strike of all Brooklyn painters has been called for this morning by the Brooklyn District Council 18 of the Brotherhood of Painters. The strike is for the establishment of union conditions in the industry; for the \$9, seven-hour day, the closed shop and other demands.

This general strike should meet the most enthusiastic support of all painters and other workers and working class organizations.

Unification of the former Alteration Painters Union with the Brotherhood and the establishment of one united union in the trade raised the hopes of the painters for the rebuilding of their organization.

The Communist Party greets the strike of the painters and is ready to give its full support in order to help lead the strike to victory. The Communist Party calls on its members in the Brooklyn painters locals to place themselves in the forefront of the struggle on the picket line.

The Communists call for unity of action of all painters in this strike. They encourage the workers to stay out until full victory is gained. They fight against those elements who spread pessimism in saying that because some of the leaders in the past have not worked for the interests of the workers that for this reason this strike might also bring no results.

We must help those leaders of the strike who are sincere and willing to establish real union conditions in the trade. The main enemy we are to fight are the bosses and the main issue is to abolish the \$3 and \$4 a day wages and the unlimited hours.

The Communist Party calls on its Section Committees and membership in the Brooklyn territory, as well as all sympathetic organizations to throw their full support into this strike. A victory of the Brooklyn painters will be a victory for the whole working class.

## The Auto International

THE federal auto locals of the A. F. of L. have been bound together into an International Union. The granting of the charter to the new union at the Detroit convention now going on, is a step forward for the auto workers.

In presenting the charter, William Green promised an organization drive to enlist the quarter of a million auto workers into the new International. But in this speech, William Green launched into another violent red-baiting tirade, threatening war on Communists and other militant workers in the auto industry. To launch an expulsion drive against loyal A. F. of L. auto workers, on the basis of their political belief, is certainly no way to build and strengthen the union.

The attack launched by William Green on the Soviet Union, his plea for the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, will give aid and encouragement to Hearst, will gladden the hearts of the General Motors Company which is out to break up the new auto union.

The auto workers should establish unity in their new International right from the start.

Auto Workers! Reject the red scare tactic of Green! Turn into reality the organization drive to which Green has given lip service!

## Party Life

Local A.Y.C. Committee Built Conference Too Narrow Shops, Unions Not Involved

FOR months our Section made several attempts to establish a local committee of the American Youth Congress. We were unsuccessful for two reasons—we did not understand the broad character of this united-front organization, and, because of this our whole approach was of a very sectarian nature. The following is an example of the incorrect manner in which we had worked.

We have two comrades in a synagogue club which is an affiliate of the A. Y. C. The Y. G. L. approached this club to join a local committee which we were going to build. Having no connections with any other outside organizations we went ahead to build it by ourselves. At every meeting that was held, there were only three organizations—the synagogue club, the I. W. O. and the Y. C. L.

In examining our work we realized that by involving the synagogue club more in the building of such a committee much more would be accomplished. Through the work of our comrades the club decided that it would take the initiative in calling together as many organizations as possible to a meeting to send a delegate to Detroit. Calls were sent in the name of the club to almost 50 neighborhood organizations. In order to guarantee the success of this conference a group of comrades visited the invited organizations.

At the conference there were 35 delegates representing close to twenty organizations with a total membership of 900. Of these delegates, 23 were from social clubs, one religious organization, one from a large laundry, three from political organizations, including Fusion, one from the Y. M. H. A., Boy Scouts, Junior Birdmen and two from the American League Against War and Fascism. There were observers from the Y. P. S. L. and the Y. M. C. A.

The discussion at the conference showed a desire on the part of the organizations present to establish a permanent local committee and to send a delegate to Detroit. Some of larger organizations present made plans to send their own delegates to the Second A. Y. C. The first meeting of this committee was decided upon, where an organizational drive to affiliate many more organizations to the committee will be launched.

THE important lesson to be drawn from this conference is that unless we involve the outside organizations in the building of the American Youth Congress and in its leadership we will not be able to build any successful united-front movement.

The outstanding weakness was the lack of a large representation from shops and trade unions. In order to guarantee that this committee will be permanent, with many more affiliated organizations, our section is taking steps to involve the entire membership of the delegated organizations to participate in the building of this local committee around local issues. We are also concentrating our efforts towards involving shops and trade unions in the activities of the A. Y. C.

By M. S.  
(From Y. C. L. Builder.)

**Join the Communist Party**  
35 East 12th Street, New York  
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.  
NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....

## New Haven FERA Men Win Partial Victory

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 27.—Local F. E. R. A. workers won a victory here recently when Mayor Murphy and the local F. E. R. A. administrator restored a wage cut, in part, by supplementing the wages of most of the men by grocery orders. The concession was gained under the leadership of the local F. E. R. A. Workers' Union, located at 837 Grand Avenue.

The cut was made three weeks ago when the number of working days of the men on work relief was reduced to two a week. This meant a wage cut of \$4 to \$7 weekly.

## BEATING WILLIE'S DRUM



by Burck

## World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

### Roosevelt's Firecracker Mussolini Ready To Strike Our Burning Task

ROOSEVELT'S note against the Soviet Union is like an angry bully setting off a firecracker near a powder magazine. The aim is to make a loud noise in this country, to spread the "alarm" against the Communists, but the effect will be to blow sparks in the direction of the powder magazine conveniently opened and loaded by the Nazi and anti-Soviet-forces throughout the world.

Other countries had protested on the same issue, formally and silently, for the sake of the diplomatic record: Among these were Britain, Latvia and Italy. In fact, that Italy had done so would probably never have been known except to the foreign chancellery secretaries who file notations of the "protest."

BUT it was left to the Roosevelt regime to play into the hands of those anti-labor elements throughout the world who can't wait a moment for the war against Ethiopia to be transformed into a war against the land of Socialism.

We can see the renewed hope of those who brooded over the idea that fascism would avail itself nothing in its effort to enslave Ethiopia if in the attempt it risked the very life of capitalism. Hence in the general confusion of the capitalist bandits in their growing fear that they would mutually destroy one another, the Roosevelt, sharply worded anti-Soviet protest was like the appearance of a new guiding star in the crackling firmament.

What previously had been mere mumbling routine—now becomes a louder shout against the Soviet Union. We can see the Nazi militarists this morning strapping their sword belts more jauntily, flicking the dust off the anti-Soviet war maps. What has been of general gain to Nazi Germany in the Italian fascist war moves against Ethiopia now, in the deed of Roosevelt, coincides with the Nazis' most ardent wishes. "Gain to Reich seen in war situation," reported the New York Times several days before Roosevelt's incitation against the U.S.S.R.

An honest headline in the New York Times on latest reports from Germany should, after this, read: "Nazis Jubilant Over F. D. R. anti-Soviet Aid."

THE preponderance of the available facts indicate that Mussolini will order an armed invasion of Ethiopia before Sept. 4—only seven days away. That is the date for the calling of the League of Nations session. Actions of the British War Office indicate that they believe this to be the main possible date for the scheduled to deliver a "world history-making speech." In all likelihood it will be a virtual declaration of war against Ethiopia.

For Mussolini to wait until after the League of Nations sessions would make it more difficult for him to attack in the face of world opinion. With the war actually in progress, it would be up to the League of Nations to take the initiative, if any, against Italian fascism. Mussolini would prefer to take chances on that rather than himself having to take the initiative in attack against even the vaguest rulings of the League of Nations after Sept. 4.

Since even the slightest action of the League of Nations at this time would become a bump in the path of Italian fascism, Mussolini in all likelihood is ready for the plunge now! The Italian War Cabinet is meeting now. An army of half a million men are scattered along the Austrian border, carrying on war maneuvers. Mussolini is already emptying the prisons to recruit additional forces. Credit is becoming tighter. Time will deepen the imperialist contradictions. The discontent of the Italian masses is growing at a rapid rate.

ON THE threshold of the opening of a new world imperialist slaughter it must be said that history will point a bitterly accusing finger at all those forces who now, with their eyes supposedly wide open, block every effort of the anti-Fascist, anti-war organizations and groups for the formation of a united front.

Must we wait for the day when Ethiopia and Italian people rot in the African sun in order to speed the united front of Negro and white, of all toiling peoples against the robber fascists and war mongers? That is the question every worker, every Socialist, every trade unionist, every genuine enemy of fascism and of war—not of a mythical theoretical war—but of the very war which Mussolini is about to unleash on the world—must put to his leaders.

## Letters From Our Readers

### Protests Acts of Outlaws Who Mask as Patriots

Providence, R. I.  
Comrade Editor:  
It was an edifying thing that happened in California the other day when a mob of several hundred incited by 100 per cent, flag-toting Americans gave vent to their "patriotism" by tarring and feathering two Communists. These leaders are good examples of "crack-pots" who howl about the sacred rights of the Constitution and then use such outlaw institutions as tar-and-feathering and lynching.

Any respectable citizen who respects the Constitution will protest this work carried on by a bastard lot who live outside of the Constitution.  
J. R.

### 'Fatherland' Wins Recruits to Fight Against Fascism

San Francisco, Calif.  
Comrade Editor:  
Two months ago I acquired a copy of Karl Billinger's "Fatherland," and since then have loaned it out to ten people to read. Of these ten, only three were in the accepted sense Marxists, two had previously voted EPIC, while the remaining five were virgin timber. The avidity with which all without exception consumed the book speaks as much for the excellent authorship as for the absorbing subject dealt with. Through it the hitherto uninformed readers has come a respect for the Communists and an awakening consciousness of the social impact upon their world.

Writers such as Billinger are ammunition to overcome the Hearst-fostered prejudices of the uninformed. Later they will read Marx and Lenin of their own accord.  
PUBLISHER.

### Readers are urged to write to the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experiences, whatever they feel, will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked to give their names and addresses. Except where signatures are authorized, only initials will be printed.

### Socialist Sees United Front Is Weapon Against Fascism

Boston, Mass.  
Comrade Editor:  
For more than forty years, I am proud to say, I have been connected with the Socialist movement in the U. S. A. Only about five years ago I left the Socialist Party, because at that time there was not a considerable avowed left wing sympathetic expression in the party with the Soviet Union, in whose correct position and ultimate success I was always a strong believer.

Now, I waited for a long time, being a consistent reader of all sides, including the Communist press, to see the day when your paper, the Daily Worker, and other Communist papers, take the proper tolerant stand toward the trade union movement in general and the Socialist Party membership in particular. Several years ago, when I heard some Communist speakers on the platform calling all Socialists social-fascists, I called their attention that to generalize in that way is a wrong and avoidable tactical mistake. I told them that if they have any proof against any individual members of the Socialist Party, to speak about that one and not condemn the entire party membership. I am very happy to say that by your changed attitude you realize that it was a mistake. I am also glad that you have abandoned the idea of maintaining independent trade union organizations. In regard to the

remote possible doctrine of proletarian dictatorship, events in Germany and Austria have sunk the iron conviction into the minds of Socialists of the world that when the moment of choosing will arrive again in the future, German social-democratic doctrines will prevail. But whatever opinions some Socialists may hold in regard to this at the present time, it should not be the dividing cause between the Socialist and Communist memberships, in view of the great benefit to be derived by unity in the ranks and in view of the great menace that threatens both Communists and Socialists by the advance of fascism.  
M. J.

### On Announcing Winners of Raffles

New York, N. Y.  
Comrade Editor:  
I am a constant reader of the Daily Worker and a sympathizer of the working class movement. I always do my best to sell tickets to affairs, picnics and so forth, given by organizations.

I sold ten tickets for the I.W.O. picnic on July 21st to my uncle and his family who are business people and not yet very sympathetic to our movement. After the picnic was over, we were told by members of the committee that winners of raffles would be announced in the Daily Worker. My uncle, naturally interested, after buying ten tickets, has been waiting for this announcement which has not been made to date.

Perhaps I am mistaken, but it is my personal opinion that people can lose a lot of confidence in an organization as a result of this.  
J. M.

NOTE: It is illegal for a newspaper to publish results of a raffle. To print such an item in the Daily Worker might be sufficient to cause it to be barred from the mails.—Editor.

## U. S. S. R. and Struggle for Peace

"What has the U.S.S.R. relied on in this difficult and complex struggle for peace?"

"a) On its growing economic and political might.  
"b) On the moral support of millions of the working class in every country who are vitally interested in the preservation of peace.

"c) On the common sense of those countries which for this or that motive are not interested in disturbing the peace, and which want to develop commercial relations with such a punctual client as the U.S.S.R.

"d) Finally—on our glorious army, which is ready to defend our country against attack from without."  
(Stalin, Report to the XVII Congress of the C. P., S. U.)