

'Free Thaelmann' March to Nazi Consulate 9.30 a.m. Today!

Watch This Figure Grow
PRESS RUN
YESTERDAY 53,800

Daily Worker

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING
CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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WEATHER: Cooler, showers.

(Eight Pages)

Price 3 Cents

Strike On West Coast Halts All Shipping

Longshoremen Demand That Eastern Men Join the Strike

SEATTLE OUT SOLID Demand Settlement of All Union Grievances

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 (F. P.) For the first time in 45 years, no ship entered San Francisco bay as a result of the effective strike of Pacific coast maritime workers.

San Francisco in the last week or two has had the lowest number of ship arrivals since 1889, it is reported, despite the threat of the Industrial Assn., an employers' group, to open the port by force.

The strikers are demanding that eastern maritime workers join the strike. All Oakland trucking, except for the delivery of food, bread and necessities, was stopped by the strikers. The truckmen refused to handle freight, claiming that strikebreakers were part of the freight loads. Because of the lack of raw materials, the Tacoma, Wash., smelter had to shut down, and at Aberdeen, Wash., the Grays Harbor Lumber Co. and the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co. closed their mills.

A joint committee of 50 representatives of 10 maritime unions conferred with employers in the office of the mayor. The union's basic demands were: first, absolute assurance and protection against discrimination or blacklist; and second, joint settlement of the strike for all the unions. Rejecting the workers' demand for a joint settlement, Pres. Thomas G. Plant of the Waterfront Employers Union walked out of the conference, stating that the employers would negotiate only with the longshoremen.

No Cargo Moves In Seattle

(Special to the Daily Worker) SEATTLE, Wash., June 22.—In face of a heavy mobilization of State Police, Coast Guard, City Police and deputies from the Sheriff's Department, 1,500 waterfront strikers blocked the railroad tracks and stopped cargo assigned to the Dollar Steamship Company. Three strikers were injured by police.

No cargo moved in this port yesterday as the shipowners keep the scabs locked in their quarters. Dunkin, member of the Muske group, with the reactionary leadership of the Central Labor Council refused to accept a motion for a general strike. Longshoremen from Tacoma, Everett, Bellingham and Olympia have announced that they are on their way to Seattle to clean the scales of the union leadership. The United Farmers League and the Unemployed Citizens League is mobilizing forces to support the strike and bring about a general walkout.

Spectre of Communism Is Stalking Germany

Bankrupt Nazi Regime Cannot Feed the Masses; Inflated Currency; Communists Lead Fight for Overthrow of Fascism

By HARRY GANNES
GERMANY is in the throes of the bitterest struggles against fascism, and the American capitalist press is already beginning to carry stories to help the maintenance of the fascist dictatorship in revised forms, or under a monarchy. The spectre of the rising revolutionary struggles against the bestial Nazi regime, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Germany, is beginning to cause consternation in the ranks of the capitalist class. Hence, they begin, through von Papen, and through the ex-Kaiser at Doorn, Holland, to prepare new forms of this dictatorship, offering certain discontented sections of the middle-class, and persecuted religious groups certain concessions to join in the fight against the danger of a mass revolutionary armed overthrow of capitalism.

German Communists Lead Fight
From many sources we learn that the Communist Party of Germany, the heroic leader of the German toiling masses, which the Nazi bloody regime has failed to wipe out despite its sadistic terror, is now in the forefront of the mighty



FRANZ VON PAPEN

1,100 In Tire Plant Strike In Akron, O.

Green Spokesman Fails To Stop Mass Picketing

AKRON, Ohio, June 22.—Eleven hundred workers at General Tire and Rubber Company, one of the smaller plants in Akron, walked out this morning following a "no-work strike" at their machines in protest against a wage cut for the truck tire builders. Immediately after the wage cut was announced the workers decided to strike on the job. This news spread to other departments where the same method was followed. Later the workers walked out and formed a mass picket line around the plant.

These workers are organized into a Federal Local of the A. F. of L. and have recently presented demands for wage increases and recognition of their union. The officials of the union have now referred these demands to the Regional Labor Board in Cleveland and nothing more has been heard of the demands.

At a special meeting called by the A. F. of L. local to discuss the walk out, the workers demanded the calling of a strike to abolish the company union, for increased pay and recognition of their A. F. of L. union. The strike was a surprise to the union officials. Coleman Claherty, Bill Green's organizer for the rubber workers, stated, "We don't plan to do anything about it, we are going to let it ride."
C. J. Jahant, vice-president of the General Tire Company, pleaded with the workers to return to their jobs, promising to adjust wages to equal those paid in Goodrich and

(Continued on Page 2)

600 N.Y. Relief Workers Mass On City Hall

Will Mass at Welfare Department Offices Monday at 10 a. m.

NEW YORK.—About 600 relief workers massed at City Hall yesterday after walking off the jobs in protest over a new ruling which will not permit them to make up time lost on account of rain.

On Thursday, 400 workers on the Split Rock Road project, 40 workers on the Pelham Golf Course and 30 workers on the Barthou project struck on the job when a notice was posted that time lost could only be made up in July. The workers massed at City Hall, demanding that Mayor La Guardia take immediate steps.

At Canarsie the workers downed their tools and sent organizers to the nearby projects to line up the men on the New Lots and Old Mill jobs.

In a body the different groups from these three projects met at the Port Authority Building and a committee of three representing each job placed their demands before Col. W. A. DeLamater. DeLamater referred them to the ruling that time could only be made up after July, and refused to meet the demands of the workers. After a short meeting the workers marched to 50 Lafayette St.

A short meeting was held at the City Hall Plaza and the men from all the projects voted unanimously to mass at the Board of Welfare offices at 50 Lafayette St., Monday, June 25, at 10 a. m.

A. F. L. Auto Unions Meet In Detroit

Today's Conference Has Task of Launching the Fight for Demands

By JOHN SCHMIES (Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., June 22.—The American Federation of Labor has called a National Auto Conference to take place Saturday, June 23 in Detroit. This conference takes place at a moment when the workers can see that the demands for wage increases, an end to the inhuman speed-up system, against discrimination and for union recognition, have not been achieved through the Auto Labor Board set up by Roosevelt with the support of the A. F. of L. officials.

Instead, the workers have won no wage increases and no better conditions, but have been forced to accept legalization of the company union by the government and recognized by the A. F. of L. officials headed by M. Collins. The workers were given more speedup through "efficiency" clauses, written into the agreement as a condition holding the job.

The so-called "neutral" Auto Labor Board consists of Nicholas Kelley, chief counsel for the Chrysler Co., Leo Wolman, who served on the Labor Board that endorsed the open shop auto code, and Richard Byrd, A. F. of L. official who received his "labor" training as a safety director for General Motors. The Fisher Body strikers received nothing from this board.

The automobile workers and especially the rank and file delegates at the National Conference opening Saturday in Detroit must fully realize that nothing else can be expected from a leadership that has placed itself at the head of a movement for one purpose only, and that is to serve as a strikebreaking agency for the government and automobile companies who always have been united against the elementary rights and the elementary living needs of the automobile worker and his family. The delegates to this conference have a tremendous task and responsibility before them.

Now what are some of these tasks?

1. The wages and working conditions.

(Continued on Page 2)



MASS PICKETING AT N. Y. NAZI CONSULATE
Needle trades workers picketing the German Consulate in New York with "Free Thaelmann" signs. Every day, every hour of the day, picketing goes on. Various workers' organizations are taking turns at it.

ILD Calls for Funds to Aid Mother Bloor

Marine Workers Send Blistering Wire to Brutal Sheriff

NEW YORK.—Mother Bloor, beloved 73-year-old leader of the militant worker and farmers in the United States, has been held more than a week in the county jail at Grand Island, Nebraska. With her are held two Negro workers, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, arrested when police broke up the meeting of striking chicken pickers when Mother Bloor was arrested.

Ball has been set at \$500 each, a total of \$1,500. This ball must be raised at once. The Daily Worker appeals to all its readers to wire cash for this ball, immediately, to the national office of the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 E. 11th St. The I. L. D. will transmit them immediately to its attorney, who is in Grand Island to take the legal steps, supplementing nation-wide mass action.

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14 Framed For Murder In Alabama

New Arrests, Many Are Indicted by the Grand Jury in Ore Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker) BIRMINGHAM, June 22.—Fourteen Negro strikers of the T.C.I. Wenonah Ore Mines were arrested Thursday night by National Guards and turned over to the County charged with assault with intent to murder, for alleged beating of Arthur Washington, Negro scab. The Guardsmen claim there was a picket line of 75 and they are trying to "identify" more. "Bond was set at \$500 each.

Meanwhile dynamiting continues with three blasts during the night, two near the Republic Raimund Ore Mine and one near Wenonah Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. Ore Mine. Absolutely no damage was done. The company officials charge it to strikers, but it looks like the work of company tools as provocation. Picketing continues.

The Grand Jury returned six indictments as follows: Tom Barnes, O. D. Barr, for murder, alleged beating of Green Patton, Negro scab, in the Republic Blast Furnace strike, who later died. No bond was set. Police are still looking for three more strikers on this charge. Ben Winston, Joe Evans, William Holladay, Negro ore strikers indicted for assault with intent to kill growing out of the picket line battle in which Major H. L. McMeans, former National Guard officer, now T.C.I. special officer, and five other T.C.I. guards, were wounded with bird shot, while firing on pickets.

No indictments for killing of strikers were returned. Also Fred Kunneman Special Republic Steel officer was indicted for mistaking pickets for strikers when he threw acid and tear gas. C. L. Richardson, Department of Labor Representative, announces "progress" in the settling of the ore strike with Woodward Iron Company and I.L. M.M.S.W. officials. This is seen as an attempt to break the strike by settling one mine at a time.

Meanwhile U.M.W.A. officials sit in conference with Moss and McCormack officials to settle the coal strike of 700 miners as quickly as possible. The Communist Party issued thousands of leaflets. The Southern Worker will be out by July 1 with main stories on the strike situation and an exposure with startling material on the White Legion.

Begin Series on Police Terror By Bill Dunne on Monday

What are the real facts behind the La Guardia campaign clubs against the working people of New York? What are the facts behind the "red scare" and the drive against the Communist Party in New York and throughout the country?

What is the tie-up between the La Guardia administration in New York and the Roosevelt government in Washington? What are the facts behind the phoney anti-terror campaign of the New York Evening Post, the paper that had the facts in its possession showing the preparations for the campaign of terror which was being planned, but kept silent about it until 18 days after the Daily Worker exposed the facts?

Read Bill Dunne's series of articles on the police terror in New York and throughout the country beginning in Monday's Daily Worker. Don't miss this series! Order your copy of the Daily Worker today!



BILL DUNNE

Editorial Staff Members Appeal to 40,000 Readers to Drive Up Circulation in Campaign



HARRY RAYMOND: "To assure victory in strikes and in the struggle against fascism and war it is absolutely necessary that the fighting united-Daily Worker be placed into the hands of the Roosevelt pro-workers in every gram of hunger, fascism and ship and dock."

HOWARD BOLDT: "To double the circulation of the Daily Worker means to strengthen the fight on the picket lines, make it stronger as the leader of all the struggles of the workers and farmers, strengthen the fight of the workers for Soviet power in the United States. It can and must be done by the growing army of 'Daily' readers. The campaign must get the earnest support of workers everywhere."

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SENDER GARLIN: "Subsidized by millions of dollars in advertising, and reflecting the basic interests of the bosses, the capitalist press of the United States not only distorts the facts about the struggles of labor, but acts as a conscious strikebreaker. At all times, the Daily Worker champions workers struggling for the right to strike, picket and organize."

SI GERSON: "Workers ask us: 'Why doesn't the Daily Worker cover this struggle and that struggle?' There's only one answer in most cases—LACK OF SPACE in a six-page paper. We must have an eight-page paper. The way to an eight-page paper is to raise the circulation. 20,000 new readers of the Daily will help us solve this problem of space, laying the basis for expansion."

HARRY GANNES: "I think that the plan to increase by 200 the number of Red Builders in New York and to put them on every important intersection of the city is one of the best features of the circulation drive. Without the Red Builders many workers would be without the Daily. I am sure that no group will work harder than the Red Builders to get 20,000 new readers within the next two months."

JACOB BURCK: "The mightiest of Wall Street monopolies, the shrewd militarist leaders of the Army and Navy, the police chiefs and the politicians give the Daily Worker the closest attention. Reading it, they cannot escape fear. For the Daily Worker, like Lenin's 'Iskra', is the spark that is fanning the flames of American revolution."

MILTON HOWARD: "The RED BUILDERS NEEDED:—Quotas in the drive have already been assigned to all districts. They can be fulfilled if every reader does his share. Workers, do your part in the Daily circulation drive. Sell at an assigned corner. Earn your expenses. Call at the City Office of the Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York (store)."

(Continued on Page 2)

Workers Rally In Union Square 9:30 A.M. Today

11 Strong in Fifth Day of Hunger Strike

Hillsboro Unemployed Leaders Holding Out As Protests Grow

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—The 11 leaders of the Montgomery Unemployed Councils are continuing in the fifth day of their hunger strike in protest against the vicious treatment they are getting and against the high ball. The authorities are trying to isolate the jailed leaders from the Unemployed Councils.

The Sheriff and the State's Attorney sent letters to 12 branches asking them to repudiate those jailed, because they are Communists. In spite of this red-baiting and terror, all branches voted to stand solidly behind their leaders.

Locals 6, 77, and 56 of the Progressive Miners of America, also the Nokomis, Taylor Springs and Hillsboro auxiliaries, voted financial support and pledged solidarity for their defense. The P. M. A. officials are openly co-operating with the authorities against the unemployed, trying to sabotage the defense of the imprisoned fighters.

The local capitalist press reports that protests are being received daily demanding the release of all arrested, also that hundreds of individual post cards have been sent to the Sheriff's office, he stated to the press, "Don't blame me—send your protests to Governor Horner." A series of six protest meetings are being held where Robert Minor of the Communist Party will speak, as follows: June 24th — Taylor Springs, 2 p. m.; Pana, 8 p. m.; June 25th—Edwardsville City Park, 2 p. m.; Belleville Miners Hall, 8 p. m., June 26th—Bened City Park, 7:30 p. m.; Gillespie at 2 p. m.

Washington Lawyer to Aid in Mooney Defense

SAN FRANCISCO (F.P.)—John F. Finerty, Washington, D. C. lawyer, has arrived in San Francisco to help prepare a writ of appeal for Tom Mooney, at the request of the Mooney Molders Defense Committee. Finerty has been active with the American Civil Liberties Union.

Grand Jury Whitewashes Murder of Workers by National Guardsmen

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 22.—The Lucas County Grand Jury today whitewashed the murder of Frank Bubay and Steve Cygon, by National Guards in the strike of the Toledo Auto-Lite Co. workers. The Grand Jury reported these workers were "accidentally" shot. This report was made by the Grand Jury to Judge James Martin in spite of the fact that orders were given to shoot to kill.

Mass Pressure Forces Police to Grant Parade Permit

WORKERS TO MASS Anna Schultz, Bedacht, Gold at Square

NEW YORK.—"Free Ernst Thaelmann!"

At Union Square from 9:30 this morning, where workers and intellectuals will gather to demand the release of the leader of the German working class to the Nazi Consulate, 17 Battery Pl. the streets of lower Manhattan will echo the cry. "Free Thaelmann!"

The insistent, thundering roar, gaining momentum throughout the world as workers mass to defend their leader, will penetrate the offices of the Nazi consul who remains hidden from numerous delegations that call daily to demand Thaelmann's release.

Force Police Permit
The mass pressure of the workers yesterday forced the Police Department to rescind their "new policy" of not granting a permit for "anti-Nazi or Nazi parades" and grant a permit for today's march. Telegrams from numerous organizations that poured into the police headquarters brought quick action from the cops. "Fill Union Square!" The call went out yesterday from many workers' organizations in New York.

Participating organizations include the Anti-Nazi Federation and all its affiliates and the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism and its affiliates. In addition, special mobilization is being conducted by the Communist Party, Young Communist League, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, National Student League, Women's Councils, Unemployment Councils, Cafeteria Workers Union, Associated Workers Clubs, International Labor Defense, American League Against War and Fascism, Left Wing group of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

At Union Square Ben Gold and I. Potash, leaders of the militant Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Herman Mackavna of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, I. Rosenberg of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, Pauline Rogers of the Anti-Nazi Federation, Erna Stams of the German Anti-Fascist Action and Max Bedacht of the Central Committee of the Communist Party will speak. Anna Schultz, German revolutionary women leader, will also speak at the Square.

All out to Union Square 9:30 a. m. today! Demand the immediate release of Ernst Thaelmann, Torgler and all anti-fascist prisoners!

Spanish Jurist Protests Trial of Thaelmann

MADRID, June 22.—Jurists of the Left Republican (bourgeois) parties today addressed a demand to Adolf Hitler, German Chancellor, to see

(Continued on Page 2)

RED BUILDER TALES

CHALK ONE UP FOR TOM

by del

TOMMY, THE RED-BUILDER, IS ON HIS FIRST SELLING ASSIGNMENT AND SALES ARE SLOW - AND TOMMY IS GETTING HOT UNDER THE COLLAR



Coney Island, Harlem, Broadway, 42nd Street—wherever there's a new Red Builder, the "Daily's" circulation takes a healthy leap forward. Join the ranks of

these Shock Brigaders! Unemployed and part-time workers (men, women, boys and girls) can earn expenses selling the Daily Worker. Call at 35 East 12th Street (in

store) and ask for Williams, or write for particulars regarding this work. Initial reports show that 20 new Red Builders have been selling from 25 to 75 copies daily.

"Free Thaelmann" March Today From Union Sq.

(Continued from Page 1) that the Communist leader Ernst Thaelmann is not tried by the People's Courts. These courts, the statement ran, "afford even less protection against injustice than do career jurists."

Pickets Defy Cops In Thaelmann Picketing

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22.—In spite of police arrests and provocations, mass picketing of the Nazi Consulate here by workers and intellectuals is going on strong here. Cops picketed were arrested here several days ago but the picket line reformed and continued. A committee to the city attorney forced a ruling that workers have the legal right to picket.

SEAN MURRAY TO SPEAK AT PICNIC Sean Murray, Secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland, will speak at the picnic of the Irish Workers' Clubs at 2 o'clock Sunday, June 24, at Van Cortland Park. Proceeds will be for the Irish Workers' Voice.

Camp or Travel

Camping Outfits: Tents, Stacks, Suspenders, Work Shoes, Horseshoe Leather Clothes, etc. TENTS, COTS, BLANKETS SPECIAL—Suede & Wool Windbreakers Hudson Army & Navy 105 THIRD AVE. Corner 13th Street

Moonlight Excursion Saturday Night, June 23 S. S. "CYGNUS" Tickets in Advance \$1.00 at Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., or call SUSSER 6-3653. At Pier 11, East leaves 8 P.M. sharp from Pier 11, East River foot of Wall St.

Aspicues: Scandinavian Workers Club

L.L.D. Calls for Funds To Aid Mother Bloor

(Continued from Page 1) to force the freedom of Mother Bloor and the Booths.

A.F.L. Auto Unions Meet in Detroit

(Continued from Page 1) tions are worse today than ever before, the rank and file delegates to the conference must work out a program to meet this situation.

2. The conference faces a powerful company union and strikebreaking institution.

3. The automobile workers are facing once more mass lay-offs, mass discrimination and a well worked-out system of black-listing of militant workers.

4. We still have at the head of the movement the same leading clique of betrayers and company dicks.

5. In order to successfully defeat the automobile manufacturing N. R. A. code the conference must direct an appeal to all the automobile workers to unite into action committees, grievance committees, and prepare rank and file strike committees of all workers in the departments and in the plant regardless of their religious, political and trade union affiliations, and by all means to unite around these committees the tens of thousands of unorganized automobile workers in

Banquet Will Greet Ben Davis As Editor of Negro Liberator

(Continued from Page 1) NEW YORK—Who is Ben Davis, Junior, the new editor of the Negro Liberator? And why did the League of Struggle for Negro Rights choose him as their editor?

1,100 in Tire Plant Strike in Akron, O.

(Continued from Page 1) Goodyear by June 26th. He asked for two weeks to make this change, then ten days, but said nothing about the other demands of the workers. The union committee to whom Mr. Jahant made this plea felt powerless to accept any agreement in face of the militancy of the workers.

Decide to Picket Coleman Claherty, who is also chairman of the Rubber Workers Council recently organized, who saw to it that the craft unions and small plant representatives were put in control of the Council to hold down the masses in the big plants, made a speech to the striking workers in which he asked the workers to back up Roosevelt in "his fight against Wall Street," and then attacked General Johnson for side-tracking and betraying the Roosevelt policies behind the back of the President.

6. A bold and unhesitating struggle through many ways and means against company unionism, against the company national N. R. A. Labor Board and against compulsory insurance, and against any other forms of cheating and double-crossing of the automobile workers.

7. And finally rank and file delegates to this conference must successfully carry out the wishes and the desires of the automobile workers which is to drive out of the union and out of the industry all the Greens, and Collins, and all other A. F. of L. officials responsible for the most open, brazen sell-out and double-crossing program of the automobile workers.

8. It is the principle task and responsibility of the delegates to take the situation into their own hands and to be guided by the program of the Automobile Workers Union that has demonstrated in the great Automobile strike of a year ago last January how to organize and lead the workers to victory. The delegates to this conference must keep in mind that the automobile workers are ready for action, provided that they are supplied with a leadership that has a program of struggle, and that is able to unite and to organize the masses for a program of the economic demands that the workers need and must achieve in order to maintain at least some living conditions.

To achieve this aim will mean that the conference takes the initial step in building a union outside of

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"Free Thaelmann" Game and Demonstration at Crotona Pk. Tomorrow

NEW YORK—"Free Thaelmann" will be the slogan worn by the players of the Gravesend A.C. and the Prospect Workers Club, when they take part in the final soccer game for the Eastern Regional championship tomorrow afternoon, 3 p.m., at Crotona Park, under the auspices of the Labor Sports Union. The event, in fact, will be a "Free Thaelmann" demonstration, with those who come as spectators raising their voices in protest against the Nazi murderers.

The game will also serve to advance the cause of the International Sports Meet and Congress Against War and Fascism, which will be held in Paris, August 11-15. The winner will play the champion of the Western Region team for the Tom Mooney Trophy, the sign of the workers' championship of the United States.

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The Spectre of Communism Is Stalking Germany

(Continued from Page 1) By HARRY GANNES

growing upsurge against the fascist dictatorship. The London "Daily Herald," organ of the British Labor Party, which supports British imperialism's plans in arming German fascism, yesterday published a special interview with representatives of the German ex-Kaiser in Doorn. "General Werner von Blomberg, head of the Reichswehr," says a London cable reporting this interview, "has given the Kaiser to understand that a revolt of the German working class is impending. 'They may swing to Communism. To avert that catastrophe the Reichswehr, under General von Blomberg, would proclaim a military dictatorship and declare martial law.'"

Another capitalist correspondent in Berlin, cabling for the International News Service says: "The 'second revolution,' if and when it comes, will be aimed at the capitalist classes, those who take the pessimistic view of the situation believe. These observers cite the increasingly turbulent activities of the Communists as an indication of the growing gravity of the situation."

We do not have to rely on these sources to know that the stalwart, steely, heroic leader of the German masses, the Communist Party, is growing by leaps and bounds, tremendously increasing its leadership in the fight against the bloody fascist dictatorship. Despite all the bragging of the Nazis, and the lies of the Trotskyite, the Communist Party in Germany not only lives, but by reluctant admission of the capitalists throughout the world, becomes the greatest fighting menace to the further existence of fascism which has brought Germany to catastrophe.

It is with this fact in view, that the capitalists in Germany and their capitalist supporters throughout the world, prepare their new bloodier tactics against the German toiling masses.

Von Papen Makes Signal Speech Von Papen's speech was the opening gun. It was peddled to the world as a "criticism" of the Nazi regime, but was in reality concocted

in the face of inflation their hatred against the fascist dogs is growing. Furthermore, the bankruptcy of the fascists who turned the state treasury over into the private till of the big finance capitalists, is intensifying the conflicts with other imperialist powers, particularly Britain, France and the United States. These countries, in retaliation for failure to pay the German debts (debts which the Nazis have not repudiated but of which they are using the incomes for their own graft, for their war machine, for subsidies to the big capitalists) are taking measures which will intensify the sharp economic crisis in Germany.

For Export The von Papen maneuver is also aimed for foreign export, to offer the foreign capitalists guarantees that the German masses can be squeezed still further by a new twist in the fascist dictatorship to satisfy the creditors of Germany. The von Papen maneuvers, furthermore, are designed to try to win fast waning public opinion for the fascist dictatorship with new trimmings, either under the guise of a monarchy or a military dictatorship, which would unleash a wholesale slaughter of the German revolutionary masses, while placating the petty-bourgeoisie with a modicum of worthless right to "criticize," and the Jewish bourgeoisie, with a lessening of the anti-Semitic drive.

This perspective is also made clear by the "Daily Herald" interview with the military clique now conferring with the Kaiser who are in touch with other militarists connected with the Nazis in Germany. "Plans of the army staff," says the "Daily Herald," are highly prepared. Hitler will be allowed to fly to Italy and Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen will remain to reestablish friendly relations with the Vatican and Konstantin von Neurath will prepare Germany's return to the League of Nations.

"War Minister von Blomberg contemplates proclamation of a military dictatorship and martial law, with cessation of the anti-Jew campaign, after which new leaders will seek financial assistance from the United States."

The hatred of the masses against the Nazi dictatorship has penetrated deep among the hundreds of thou-

sands of storm troopers upon whom the fascist dictatorship originally relied to institute its bloody regime. These petty bourgeois masses and proletarians are losing their illusions, and their fury is rising as they see how shamelessly they have been duped. It is against these forces, not against the Goebbels, the Roehms, that von Papen and Hitler's fire is directed. It is against the great popular rising wrath that the military dictatorship, with the support of international finance capital is being prepared.

Struggles on the Horizon Germany is on the eve of the greatest revolutionary struggle. The Nazi dictatorship is on the brink of a catastrophe, but the bourgeoisie is girding itself for even greater murders, deeds than ever before under the guise of an attack against certain of the Nazi "radical" elements. There is not the slightest doubt that the most desperate attempt will now be made against their common enemy, the Communist Party of Germany. Unless the whole working class throughout the world is aroused to the greatest anti-fascist struggles, to be ready to act for the defense of the harassed German brothers, the German capitalists will attempt a holocaust which will put all the past deprivations into the shade.

We Must Save Thaelmann! In the present conditions the trial of Ernst Thaelmann, heroic leader of the Communist Party of Germany which will be set by the Nazi terror courts when it meets on July 2nd, will be the signal for a murderous onslaught against the Communists. The proved, tried and steely leaders of the anti-fascist front. We are more than ever must rouse and rally our forces to save Thaelmann. The campaign to free Thaelmann will become the gigantic rallying force in this country to come to the aid of our revolutionary brothers in Germany. The freeing of Thaelmann will be one of the deadliest blows we can deliver to the bloody fascist dictatorship in Germany. The fires of revolt are blazing high in Germany. We must stand ready to plunge all our force behind our German brothers and against our own exploiters who will do everything to rescue capitalism in Germany.

RED JULY FOURTH Wednesday, 10 A. M. to Midnight DANCING :: GAMES :: SPORTS Theatre and Dance Performances Mass Singing Concerts North Beach Picnic Park ASTORIA, L. I. Directions: I.R.T. or B.M.T. subways to wall as Second Ave. 'L' to Ditmars Ave., Astoria, L. I.; thence buses to the park. Train Fare FIVE CENTS from all Boroughs Admission 25 Cents Auspicues: Communist Party, New York District

GRAND CARNIVAL of the Jewish Workers Clubs SATURDAY, JUNE 23rd At ULMER PARK, West End Train to 25th Av., B'klyn. PROGRAM 1. Sports (2 P.M., 8 P.M.) 2. 300 Singers (17 Choruses of the Clubs) 3. Open Air Movie. 4. Mandolin Orchestra. 5. Political Circus (Workers Lab. Theatre) 6. Dancing till 2 A. M. Tickets in advance 25c; at gate 35c

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANNUAL PICNIC of the FRIENDS of the SOVIET UNION on SUNDAY, JUNE 24th at HUNTING PARK GOOD PROGRAM - GOOD FOOD - PLENTY of FUN

Take Car 47 to Blvd. and walk West Also Car 65 or Broad St. Subway to Hunting Park Ave.

Los Angeles, Cal.

ANNUAL T.U.U.L. PICNIC

AT Lancaster Lake, Sunland

Sunday, July 1st

Trucks leave 8:30 A.M. from 230 S. Spring and 2704 Brooklyn Ave. Adm. 25c, incl. transportation

League of Workers Theatres

PRESENTS

Tonight at 9:30

Theatre By the Sea

Workers Lab. Theatre, Arlef, Group Theatre, Theatre of Workers School, Eula Gray, Inwv Y 4

AT Coney Island Workers Club

2874 W. 27th St., Coney Island

Admission 35 cents

WORKERS THEATRE BEACH PARTY

At Beach 27th St., Coney Island

This Afternoon at 1 P.M.

Chairman F. D. Griffin, I.L.D. Attorney

Gala Banquet and Dance

To Welcome

BEN DAVIS, Jr.

New Editor of the "Negro Liberator" Defense Lawyer of Angelo Herndon

Sun, June 24

6:30 P. M.

Lido Ballroom

146th and 7th Ave.

PROGRAM

Earl Browder
William Patterson
Harry Gannes
James W. Ford
Cast of "Stevender"
Red Dance Groups
I.W.O. Symphony Orchestra

DANCING

FROM 10 P. M. TO 3 A. M.

Music by Bonelli's Lido Orch.

ADMISSION \$1 AT DOOR AFTER 10 P. M. 39 CENTS

Auto Union Calls Detroit Relief Meet

DETROIT, Mich., June 22.—The Auto Workers' Union is calling a Regional Conference for Action for Saturday, June 30, at 2 p. m., at Finnish Hall, 5969-14th St. The conference, which will include nearby cities such as Flint, Pontiac and Dearborn, will unite auto workers in the struggle for immediate relief to all laid-off workers for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, for the right of all workers to belong to unions of their own choice, and against wage cuts and speed-up.

All workers' unions, fraternal and mass organizations and unemployed workers, which include auto workers in their membership and groups of workers in shops are eligible for representation at the conference on the basis of five delegates for each local or group of 25 members and an additional delegate for each additional 15 members.

Proposed demands include: (1) immediate cash relief to all laid-off workers; (2) union wages on all relief jobs at a minimum of 75 cents an hour; (3) increased wages in the shops and abolition of the "bonus" system; (4) 6-hour day, 5-day week without reduction in pay; (5) right to belong to any union of the workers' choice; (6) abolition of speed-up, and (7) for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Police Club, Jail New Orleans Negro Demanding Food

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Demanding food and cash with which to feed their starving families, 100 Negro women, accompanied by a few men, marched on the head-

German Workers' Anti-Fascists! READ Our Anti-Nazi LITERATURE!

Nazifuehrer sehen \$1.60
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Music :: Dancing Refreshments

Saturday Night, June 23

S.S. CLERMONT

Leaves Battery 8 p.m. Return at Midnight

TICKETS \$1.00

at Bookshop, 50 East 13th Street or American League, 112 E. 19th St. Room 609.

Auspices: Trade Union Section American League

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DETROIT

PICNIC with PRIZES

for Lithuanian Daily "VILNIS"

Given by Detroit Workers' Organizations

SUNDAY, JUNE 24, at 10 A. M. at WORKERS' CAMP

DIRECTIONS—By auto: Grand River Ave. to Halted Road, 4 miles on other side of Farmington, turn right, coming to first traffic light, turn right and watch for Workers' Camp sign.

By Street Car: Grand River to end of line, from there to Workers, Camp by bus.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE NINTH ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

Saturday Eve., June 23rd

at **AMBASSADOR HALL**

3875 THIRD AVENUE

GUEST OF HONOR: LEON BLUM—Also R. B. MOORE, ALLAN TAUB, GEO. SISKIND, SAM WEINSTEIN and SAM GONSHAK. Theatre Group. Dance Group. Orchestra. Hot Supper.

Auspices: BROWN SECTION I. L. D.

ADMISSION 50 cents

All Political Prisoners Invited

VACATION AT CAMP NITGEDAIGET

SWIM, DANCE, PLAY TENNIS, BASEBALL, ETC.—YOU'LL HAVE A GREAT TIME!

Cars leave 2700 Bronx Park East Friday and Saturday at 10 A.M., 3 P.M. and 7 P.M. Phone ESTabrook 8-1600.

Class War Prisoners



NEW YORK.—To celebrate the Ninth Anniversary of the International Labor Defense, the Bronx section is holding a banquet tonight, 8 p. m., at Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave., Bronx.

The guest of honor at this affair will be Leon Blum, militant leader of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union, recently released from Tomstock prison where he served a term of one year for his active participation in last year's laundry strike in the Bronx. Other guests at this banquet include Sam Weinstein, of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union; Sam Gonsnak, and other political prisoners.

Speakers will be Richard B. Moore of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Allan Taub of the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, George Siskind of the Communist Party and others.

Admission is fifty cents. Political prisoners from state prisons admitted free.

quarters of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and forced their way into the office. Police and thugs stationed in the office clubbed the women, one had her teeth knocked out, and 10 were jailed.

The state of Louisiana has the largest per centage of its population on relief in the country. During February, the latest figures available, 21 per cent of the entire population was on relief. Negroes are especially discriminated against. For the state as a whole, relief to families averaged 22 cents a day for food, clothing and shelter.

Baltimore Seamen Strike on Forced Labor Projects

By a Worker Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Md.—For the past 22 days the seamen of Baltimore, organized in the Waterfront Unemployment Council and the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, have been on strike against the relief officials' order of forced labor for all seamen on relief. A very few have accepted the terms of forced labor

WHAT'S ON

Saturday

CONCERT and Dance at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., Saturday, 8:30. Auspices: Branches 1 and 12 I.W.O. and Comm. of Needle Trades W.U.

CARNIVAL, sports, dramatics, chorus of 500 singers. Dancing at Times Park, West End. Train stop 25th St., 2 p.m. till 11 a.m. Auspices, Jewish Workers Clubs.

WEEK-END OUTING arranged by Dress Cutters Group to Camp Nisgedaiget. \$2.50 includes round trip bus fare—three meals, night's lodging. Bus leaves June 23rd, 11 a.m. from 140 W. 38th St. For tickets and further information call at 140 W. 38th St., Room 101.

ANGLET June 23rd at Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave., celebrating 9th Anniversary I.L.D. Leon Blum, guest of honor. Speakers, R. B. Moore, Allan Taub and others. Entertainment. Hot supper. Admission 50 cents. Auspices Bronx Section I.L.D.

GALA concert-dance at 1374 43rd St., Brooklyn, 8:30. Auspices C.P. Unit 2, Sec. 11. Comrade Markoff of Workers School will speak.

SPEND this week-end June 23 with Office Workers Union at Followers of Trail Camp. Make reservations at Union office, 114 W. 14th St., Chelsea 3-8906. Accommodations \$2.85 per person. All sports.

MOONLIGHT Excursion on the Hudson. Dancing, Gym Exh. Refreshments. Tickets \$1 at Book Store. See adv. Saturday's Daily. Auto. Scand. Work. Club.

SPRING FESTIVAL and Entertainment at Children's Center, 311 E. 12th St., 8:30 Subscriptions 20c. Benefit Workers Training School. Refreshments.

20-50% DISCOUNT SALE at Workers Bookshops begins Friday, June 22nd—Ends Saturday, July 7th. Join the Circulating Library, 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. C.

GARDEN PARTY at 1092 Winthrop St., Brooklyn, 8:30. Auspices Women's Council 16. Good concert and dance. Adm. 15c.

FIRST ANNUAL DANCE of Celluloid & Paper Novelty Workers Union at Film and Photo League, 12 E. 17th St. Adm. 25c.

GREAT INAUGURAL FESTIVAL of Spanish Workers Cultural Center (Centro Cultural Obrero). Entertainment. International Dance Program by our own 11-piece orchestra. Come and have a good time while helping to build Spanish Revolutionary Culture in N. Y., 229 E. 14th St., 8 p.m. Adm. 15c.

SOCIAL AND DANCE at 1401 Jerome Ave., Bronx, corner 170th St., 9 p.m. Auspices Mt. Eden Youth Br. F.S.U. Unit 15c.

THEATRE BY THE SEA. Workers Lab. Theatre, Group Theatre, Eula Gray, Arlef and others, 9:30. Coney Island Workers Club, 2874 W. 27th St., Coney Island. Afternoon: Beach Party, Beach 27th St. First Installation of Affairs of Workers' Council of Harlem No. 1. Good program and prominent speakers. 8 p.m. at 1492 Madison Ave.

ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE at 114 W. 14th St. Office Workers Union. Adm. 25c, 8:30. Surprise Features. Fine Entertainment.

PARTY at 852 E. 172nd St. Sat. Night at 8:30 p.m. Hayride Sunday, 8:30, at 1841 Bryant Ave. Auspices Y.C.L. Unit 5, Sec. 15.

CHANGE YOUR EXCURSION TICKETS! All those who bought tickets for Brownsville Youth Club's excursion Sat. May 26th please change tickets for new date—Sat. July 7th, every evening at 105 Thadford Ave., 388 Stone Ave., and 572 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn.

VANGUARD BEACH and BOAT CLUB, 522 Ellsworth Ave., Bronx, Beach Party and Dance, Sat., June 30th. Directions: Tremont car to last stop, beach or walk to Schley Ave., 3 blocks left to Ellsworth Ave. Subway: Pelham local to Westchester Square. Bus to Schley.

MOONLIGHT SAIL — Music, Dancing, Refreshments on S.S. Clermont, Leaves Battery 8 p.m. Return Midnight. Tickets \$1 at Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., or American League, 112 E. 19th St. Room 609.

PRE-SUMMER FROLIC sponsored by Oceana A. C. of Brighton Beach, 8:30, 2200 Coney Island Ave., Orchestra. Entertainment. Membership 25c.

Philadelphia, Pa.

THIRD ANNUAL PICNIC of Communist Party of West Philadelphia takes place Sunday, July 1st at 82nd & Parkside Ave., Fairmount. All sympathetic organizations are requested to keep this date open and help us carry this affair through successfully.

MEETING of Irish Workers Club Sunday at 8 p.m. at 419 Spruce St. All workers in neighborhood invited. Refreshments. Good program and speaker.

OPENING of Picnic at Freshet Gesangs Park Sunday, June 24th at 82nd and Parkside Ave., Fairmount Park. Good program.

FILM and PHOTO LEAGUE of Philadelphia exhibit "Men at Work" opening Friday, June 22nd to July 9th, at John Reed Club, 116 S. 8th St. Week days: 12 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays, 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

ANNUAL Picnic of Sec. 2 C.P. Sunday, June 24, at 33rd and Cumberland (Strawberry Mansion). Good program.

JOINT PICNIC of League of Struggle for Negro Rights City Council and International Labor Defense Dist. Comm. Sunday, July 1 at Burholme Park.

Detroit, Mich.

PICNIC for Lithuanian Daily "Vilnis" given by Detroit Workers Organizations, Sunday, June 24, 10 a.m., Workers Camp. Directions: by auto: Grand River Ave. Farmington, turn right, coming to first to Halted Road, 4 miles on other side traffic light, turn right and watch for Camp sign. By street car: Grand River to end of line, from there to camp by bus.

Detroit, Mich.

PAREWELL PARTY Saturday, June 23, 8 p.m., at 108 W. Hancock St. Three F.S.U. members leaving for U.S.S.R. Refreshments. Entertainment. Adm. free. All welcome.

Freehold, N. J.

PICNIC at Pikulik Farm by the Pond beginning 11 a.m. Swimming, Singing, Lecture, Dancing, Sunday, June 24, Tollet 25c. In case of rain following Sunday. Arranged by Icor and I.W.O.

Madison, Ill.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL PICNIC AND DANCE, Sunday, June 24th at Eagle Park. Auspices United Front Committee Against Fascism. Fine time promised. Benefit Daily Worker and other press.

The Fighting Vets

By H. E. BRIGGS

AMERICAN VETERANS ASSOCIATION

The Membership Committee of the American Veterans Association is conducting a drive for 100,000 veterans. If any of you have nothing to do and are not interested in your bonus or getting your disability restored, here is a good opportunity to sign up with one of the leaders of which are among the worst enemies of the organizations of the rank and file veterans. Their executive headquarters is at 409 Lexington Avenue. The National headquarters is at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Some of the big shots in this organization are such men as Roger Burlingame, who wrote that vicious book, "Peace Veterans." In this he tried to show that all disabled veterans demanding the repeal of the Economy Act were unpatriotic, that all those demanding their bonus were "treasonous raiders." The National Commander is Charles M. Kinsolving. This bird has been conducting through paid publicity in the New York Times a slanderous campaign against anyone not interested in "economy" and balancing the budget in favor of Wall Street.

Another angel of this organization is Harry H. Semmes, a Washington attorney. He is the National Vice-Commander. In a reply to Senator Byrnes before the Senate Finance Committee he stated: "I know that in our organization we have a great many who do not pay any dues at all, but it is a voluntary matter with them to give \$2 if they can. The organization is loose. It is really a sort of patriotic group." Mr. Semmes is one of those who started a movement to have wounded veterans donate their pensions to a fund for needy comrades. He volunteered to give the \$18 a month he receives, a generosity motivated only by the desire to get more publicity for this publicity for the American Veterans Association is in the way of a warning to all rank and file veterans, drawing pensions or disabilities incurred in the war to shy off from such rackets as the A. V. A.

Since times are hard and they need members badly, their dues of \$2 a year is a direct bid for Legion members who find it hard to pay \$5 a year. The Membership Committee is made up of former commanders of military and naval units in the A. E. F. Their last convention was attended by 60 members. This was all they could rally despite the half page publicity in the New York Times. Their slogans have all the elements of demagoguery, three of them being "Justice to the war dead"—"Justice to the American People." With one of their members on the Board of Appeals in Washington, they help to carry out this "justice to the war wounded" by refusing compensation to "pre-sumptive" cases. Do you think you ought to join this organization? Our advice is see the Veterans National Rank and File Committee, 1410 "G" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and you will get "justice" at the hands of an organization that fights for the "presumptive" cases.

Harry Haywood, LSNR, To Speak in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22.—Harry Haywood, national secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, will speak Sunday, June 24, 7:30 p.m., at Mount Zion Church, 55th and Central Ave. The program of the L.S.N.R. is one of struggle against all forms of Jim-Crowism, discrimination and lynchings.

Haywood has spent a number of years studying the Negro question in the Soviet Union, and will give an able, informative talk.

BRINGING 'EM BACK—BUT NOT ALIVE

In 1918 and 1919, the 339th Infantry and the 310th Engineers invaded Russia to fight the Bolsheviks. They did not stay long. When the boys got wise to what it was all about, they refused to fight and forced their commanders to bring them home. This is official history but gets very little recognition because American doughboys are not supposed to do such things. An expedition is now in Moscow and will leave late this month to scour the forest region of South Archangel for the graves of 37 of the American soldiers who lost their lives in this ill-fated campaign. The bodies will be brought back to the United States. At the recent Rank and File Convention in Washington there was an original member of this group who saw action in the valleys of the Dnieper and Vaga. This regiment was the famous known as the "polar bear" regiment. When I asked him what he thought of the whole business, he told me that the Bolsheviks have taught him and many more of his comrades that there was only one enemy worth fighting—that is the capitalist system. No wonder the officers capitulated to the demands of the men to be shipped home. If they hadn't the 339th Infantry would have been liquidated and perhaps, by this time, would be bearing the title of "shock brigadiers."

2nd Annual Picnic

OF THE

International Workers Order

Sunday, July 8th at Pleasant Bay Park

Special Features:

- 5 Free Prize Awards:
- 1. Trip to Soviet Union
- 2. Radio Set
- 3. Two weeks at Camp Kinderland
- 4. Set of Lenin's Works
- 5. Week at Camp Unity

Sports:

- Baseball
- Soccer
- Workers Lab. Theatre

Refreshments and Good Food

Continuous Dancing to Fine Jazz Band

Speaker: Max Bedacht, Natl. Sec. I.W.O.

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Sidelights on the I.L.G.W.U. Convention Held in Chicago

Resolutions Dealing With Basic Problems Killed in Committee

By ROSE WORTIS

On May 28th the convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the third largest union in this country, took place at a time when masses of workers have become disillusioned with the N.R.A., have become tired of the promises and the delay which have deprived them of the right to organize and which have given the bosses an opportunity to drive close to five million workers into company unions.

It took place at a time when the government, unable any further to keep down the workers by fake promises, is resorting to the most brutal force to crush the rising strike wave of the workers and when the workers on many battlefronts of this country are fighting against the armed forces of the government, for their right to organize into unions of their own choice, for the right to decent living conditions.

The opening of the convention was greeted by a parade in which several thousand workers participated. The workers who know that the gains they have made did not come through the good will of the N.R.A. but as a result of their organized strength, came out on the streets of Chicago with militant slogans and banners, calling for struggle against the attacks of the bosses.

Tear Down Banners

But at this very first demonstration the deep cleavage existing between the rank and file and the bureaucrats in control of the organization, became evident, even to the casual observer. The official arrangements committee instead of greeting this militant demonstration of the workers acted in the capacity of police. In the most brutal fashion they tore the placards with these militant slogans from the hands of the workers and destroyed them.

After the demonstration, a mass meeting was held. The main speakers were Victor Olander and Oscar Nelson, representing the mayor of Chicago. These very same people only one day before attended an exposition in the office of the National Guard where new tear gas bombs and other implements of war to be used in strikes were shown to them. Here they expressed an enthusiasm for the wonderful improvement that are being made in developing the instruments for fighting mobs.

These were the honorary guests who opened the convention of a union whose rank and file has been in the front ranks of the struggle of the American working class for many years and has distinguished itself by its militancy. The presence of these hirelings of the bosses was the greatest insult to the militant rank and file of the I.L.G.W.U., which surely would not have been tolerated had the convention really been representative of the rank and file.

Officials Praise N.R.A.

Beginning with Monday up until the middle of the second week the delegates were treated with a series of speeches which showered praise on the N.R.A., the Roosevelt government, and the New Deal.

The so-called progressives, headed by the Lovestonites, went into ecstasy every time a labor bureaucrat or a government official was introduced to the convention, even going to the extent of singing "Solidarity" for Alger, the impartial chairman in the cloak trade.

The attitude of this machine picked convention to the problem of the Negro workers showed the caliber of the majority of the convention and their attitude toward the most vital problems involving

thousands of workers in the trade. Throughout the entire first week of the convention the Negro delegates were discriminated against in the most shameful way. While on the floor of the convention the bureaucrats made high sounding condescending speeches with regard to the Negro workers, it was through the pressure of left wing delegates that they were forced to take a stand and to move the convention from the aristocratic Medina Hall.

Use Steam Roller

After ten days of merrymaking, of beer parties, banquets, of throwing bouquets at each other, the I.L.G.W.U. convention finally got down to business and the steam roller began to work at full speed.

The left wing delegate, Esther Schweitzer, being the spokesman at this convention for the tens of thousands of rank and file workers, presented a series of resolutions dealing with the policies and tactics of the union. These resolutions as well as an analysis of the N.R.A., the conditions in the trade, the problems and tasks confronting the workers were embodied in a declaration sent with the left wing delegation elected at the recent national conference. When this declaration was denied the floor, the delegates were distributed among the delegates at the convention.

Most of the resolutions dealing with the real problems of the workers, were killed in the committee rooms and never even saw the light of day. Instead, the committee reported its own resolutions, which in many instances were complete evasions of the real problems raised and in other instances open defiance of the will of the membership. With the steam roller at work hardly any discussion was permitted on these questions. The delegates were hardly aware of the content of the resolutions before they were declared accepted by the chairman. Those few resolutions that came up for discussion met with the same fate.

After a half hearted discussion on week work, the question was left to the respective joint boards. When we consider who is in control of these joint boards we can readily see that week work will be taken up only by a determined struggle of the rank and file under the leadership of the left wing.

The resolutions to strike for the enforcement of the agreement, to fight the bosses' wage cutting schemes were similarly treated. Despite the mass unemployment that prevails in the ladies' garment industry, the resolution endorsing the Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598, was rejected.

Instead the Convention lined up with all the reactionary forces in endorsing the Wagner-Costigan Bill, which throws the burden of the unemployed on the shoulders of the employed workers.

Bar Militants from Amalgamation

The resolution for the amalgamation of the needle trades unions was rejected by excluding the Industrial Union. Thus these bureaucrats who profess to be against dual unionism have openly shown their intentions of keeping the ranks of

Most Despicable Role Is Played by Lovestone Renegade Group

The workers split by barring out the militant Industrial Union from amalgamation. Other resolutions were sent for burial to the general executive board.

The most elementary rights of the members were wiped out with the stroke of a pen by this reactionary convention as it moved in the direction of liquidation of the union. Yearly elections in the local unions provided for in the constitution since the union came into existence was abolished. In addition, the machine carried through a resolution giving the general executive board authority to supervise all elections to prevent any rank and file worker who in any way disagrees with the dominating clique from finding his way into any of the leading bodies. They also defeated every proposal for referendum vote on officers. Rank and file representation on the leading bodies of the union was also defeated.

The class struggle preamble was rejected on the ground that it would antagonize the courts. The policy of expulsion and discrimination were reaffirmed by upholding the decision of the administration in eliminating the left wing leadership from Local 9. All amendments to the constitution, giving more control and power to the rank and file went down to defeat.

Donate to Counter-Revolution

The black counter-revolutionary character of the convention was shown when it donated \$500 to the counter-revolutionists in the Soviet Union; additional funds to the counter-revolutionary press, while at the same time refusing to act on a resolution of greeting to the Soviet government for establishing an autonomous republic in Biro-Bijan.

The same cowardly action was taken with regard to the resolution for the release of Thadman.

To sum up this whole convention, whose decisions were crammed into not more than three days out of the two weeks, it was nothing but a rubber stamp for the class collaboration policies of the ruling bureaucracy, a good time for their supporters, and an occasion to hand out money to local hangers on Zimmerman among them, by electing them to the general executive board whose number was increased to 23. The bureaucracy attached itself to the chariot of Roosevelt's New Deal and gave its unequivocal endorsement to the strikebreaking N. R. A.

The protest sent by the rank and file committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to the convention asking this labor convention controlled by the Socialist Party bureaucrats to reject Johnson's strikebreaking speech, was suppressed and was not even known to the delegates.

(To Be Continued)

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Company Union Has "Elections" at Point of Gun In Steel Mills

Editor's Note—Another article on conditions in the Youngstown-Pittsburgh steel area by Carl Reeve, who has just spent a week in the steel districts, will appear in Monday's Daily Worker. The next article will deal with the terror of the steel companies and the government against the steel workers.

By CARL REEVE

THE Tighe-Committee of Ten machine of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, having dropped all the economic demands of the steel workers, is now talking about "government controlled elections." These AA officials called off the strike for which the steel workers were waiting, and propose that a Roosevelt appointed board of three be given power to call and hold elections to decide on the workers' representatives as well as "arbitrate" all disputes. This proposal of Green and the AA officials gives up the right to strike.

"Elections" have just been held in all the steel companies, "elections" by the company unions, following a "strike vote" by these company unions. I asked many steel workers from mills in the Youngstown-Canton district what they thought of these "elections" and of the company union.

"Telegrams have just been printed in the newspapers," a steel worker from the sheet mill in Newcastle, Ohio, said. "Which eight company union men, along with those from other cities, signed these telegrams said the men wanted the company union and were satisfied with conditions. There was hell to pay next day. The workers never saw the telegram which claimed to speak for them. The company union never even called a meeting to discuss it. The men are not satisfied with conditions either at the radiator works or at the sheet mill. In both mills the workers have not even been allowed to bunch up. If a few of us get together, a guard or a company union official comes along and says 'come on now, move on, you know its against the rules to bunch up.' The men want a six-hour day."

In the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., the largest mill in Youngstown, hiring several thousand workers, an "election" was held a week ago. One worker in this mill said to me: "I had to vote. I didn't want to vote, and stayed away from the booth. But a company union official came and got me and said 'you didn't vote yet.' If I didn't vote I would lose my job. We don't know who the nominees are. I didn't know who I was voting for. They are just unknown names and badge numbers to most of us."

Another worker from this mill told about the speedup. "They have a double speed-up system in the Youngstown Sheet and Tube," he said. "The pusher is supposed to keep up production and speed the workers up. He is fired if the production is not kept up. At the same time, the inspector has to keep up quality, and he is fired if the quality is not kept up. This puts a terrible pressure on the men. They have to produce a lot, and keep up the quality at the same time—they're fired."

"The speed-up is our worst grievance," another worker in the Sheet and Tube said. "The company union never takes up such questions as the speed-up. Even the company union representative who wanted to represent the men knows he would be fired if he presented any grievances. The company union has never even held a meeting, to my knowledge. I was never called to any company union meeting. The men feel they have no union. They do not consider the company union as a union at all. They know it represents only the company."

The Sharon Steel Hoop Co. (near Youngstown) has four mills with several thousand workers. A worker told what happened when the worker presented a petition through the company union. "I am getting paid 48 cents an hour. I work forty-eight hours a week," this worker said. "In my department almost every one of us signed a petition against the speed-up. We gave it to the company union official. When we didn't hear anything we asked him what happened. He answered, 'the superintendent said if you don't like the conditions here you can get out. He said anyone not satisfied can go and get his pay.' We got no results out of the company union."

Badge No. On Ballot
In the Republic mill in Youngstown, the workers voted in "elections." On each voter's ballot his badge number was printed. This meant that the "secret" ballot gave the employers the information as to how every worker voted. If he voted for someone not a company tool he would be in danger of firing and blacklist.

The company union was in the forefront in the recent preparations to break the strike. In the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. the men were called into the office and told by the superintendent and the company union officials, "If you can't get to work because of a strong picket line, telephone us at the office. If you don't telephone, we will know that you are on strike and you will be discharged immediately."

One worker in a Youngstown mill told how he had been forced to act as a company guard. He was called in on Thursday and told he had been selected for guard duty. "I was given a gun," he said, "and told that I must report for guard duty at the gate on Friday night, the date of the strike call. I am a former miner. If I went home and told them I had acted as a mill guard I would have been killed. I made up my mind that I would refuse. I went down to the mill Friday and was told that they had

As long as these gentry sink themselves in abstractions, as long as they make no connection between the social revolution and struggles for practical demands, that is, as long as they do not make a clear connection between the struggles and the immediate interests of sections of the working class and the general interests of the whole class—the necessity for preparation for the conquest of government power—the ruling class can prove its devotion to democratic procedure by these examples of "freedom of speech," "toleration," etc.

Similarly, it is possible for "revolutionists" of this type to "work" in unions dominated by openly reactionary officials, or by more skillful bureaucrats who parade as militants, and be welcome. They have full freedom to denounce capitalism, as is the case with the American Workers Party, Trotskyites and Lovestonites, this is combined with unrestricted slander of Communists and the Communist Party. The Socialist Labor Parties have been doing this for years—without getting into any serious conflict with officialdom.

But if the desirability of the overthrow of capitalism and the only method of doing it, the constant effort to prepare the working class, in all its struggles, for the final battle, is connected with the strategy and tactics of the daily conflicts with employers, this involves the naming and classification of leaders of the labor movement, their identification either with the revolutionary forces or with the forces against the working class.

Since the rapid growth of the militant labor movements; the organization of the unorganized millions of workers in basic industries (like steel and metal) in unions controlled by workers and not by the corporations and their open and secret agents; substantial increases in real wages, abolition of the speed-up, and improvement in working conditions, are incompatible with the needs of declining capitalism for an unorganized and beaten working class; for low wages, starvation relief for the unemployed (in order to keep them as a threat to the employed), the union leaders who reject the class struggle in-

Wm. Green, \$25,000 a Year Strike-Breaker, Struts Before the A.A. Steel Workers As A "Coal Miner"

AFL HEAD, TOGETHER WITH TIGHE, 'COMMITTEE OF TEN,' PROTECTS STEEL TRUST

By BILL GEBERT

WILLIAM GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor, at the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in Pittsburgh, declared:

"I recommend an impartial board of three members be appointed by the President of the United States, clothed with authority to act."
To act to put heavy chains upon the steel workers in the service of the coal barons and the Roosevelt government. This "recommendation" of Green was not only a recommendation. It was an ultimatum! He openly declared to a correspondent of the capitalist press, after he made that "recommendation" that "I told them, (meaning the delegates at the convention) that I not only urge them to accept the proposal, but insisted they accept it."

Tighe and his whole international officialdom, together with the much noisier so-called Rank and File Committee of Ten, headed by Forbeck agreed. The responsibility for this rests mostly with the Committee of Ten which as the early votes at the convention showed, had the majority of the delegates' support, but who miserably betrayed and fully supported the betrayal cooked up and prepared by the agents of the bosses in the ranks of the working class.

What the steel workers can expect from the proposed "impartial board of three members" which is to be appointed by the President of the United States has already been told by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in his speech at the convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, on the evening of June 8th, fully a week before Green proposed the appointment of an "impartial board." In that speech Hugh S. Johnson declared:

"When men talk about a minimum wage of \$1 an hour for a 30-hour week in the steel industry, they are advocating indirectly a great increase in the cost and price of steel—but with more than 8,000,000 workers out of employment, and agriculture prostrate, a sizeable vertical mark-up in the price of steel would curtail production in that and nearly every other great industry in the country. It would give us a new wave of unemployment and perhaps ruin the whole recovery movement."

This brazen statement of General Johnson shows very clearly the role of the Roosevelt-N.R.A. New Deal Administration. General Johnson sees in the demand for increase of wages up to \$30 a week for a steel worker as a calamity and utmost collapse of the capitalist system. He is so excited that such a demand would cut the big dividends of the bosses that he goes practically into a panic and he sees in this demand a militant and a strike of steel workers "motives of Communist politics." If the demand for the 30-hour week and a dollar an hour is Communist politics then half a million steel workers are Communists, because this is their demand. For this demand they were preparing and ready for strike.

The betrayal of the steel workers by the "coal miner" Green and "steel worker" Mike Tighe temporarily beheaded the struggle, but only temporarily. The steel workers are already beginning to see clearly the meaning of it and it also must be pointed out here that not all the armed forces mobilized by state and local governments, and thugs by the steel corporations are the ones that prevented the struggle that would lead to victories, but it is the reactionary leadership of the A. F. of L. and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

In Gary, Indiana, in the town which has all the resemblance of industrial feudalism, where the Republican Mayor Johnson is an office boy of the Illinois Steel Corporation (subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation), where W. P. Gleason, superintendent of the mill is the real boss of the city, who dictates the policy of the City Council of Gary, and who acts as President of the Park Board to make sure that there will be no slip-up anywhere as to the workers' right to use the parks for public gatherings, in the city where the Gary State Bank, owned by the Illinois Steel Corporation is the only bank that remains open of the 13 banks before the crisis, it is in this city that workers are very much indignant against the betrayal and show elements of resistance. The Republican Mayor of Gary, Mr. Johnson, on the eve of the strike, issued a proclamation, declaring:

"Several months ago the city council and safety board took preliminary steps to purchase new equipment for the police department. This equipment will be available if any emergency arises."
In Gary there is no money for the unemployed. But there is money "to purchase new equipment for the police department," in preparation for massacres of the workers. Republican Mayor Johnson, also declared in his proclamation:

"... if a strike is called, crowds, large or small, will not be permitted to gather unless special permission of the chief of police is obtained."

Not only the Republican administration of Gary rushed in defense of the interests of the Steel Trust. The Indiana Democratic Governor Paul V. McNutt, former national commander of the American Legion, on the eve of June 18th, sent Major Thompson of the National Guard, who came to Gary, according to the Gary Post Tribune:

"... to view all angles of the possible strike, including the purported association of Communists with the walk-out threat as well as defensive tactics undertaken by the steel industry."

The same paper further reports that Major General Robert H. Tyn-dall, local National Guard Commander, had prepared "his forces for immediate action." And around the steel mills and especially the Illinois Steel Mill, hundreds of private guards, armed to the teeth, and as the Gary Post Tribune testified, on motorcycles with "machine guns mounted on each has been put into operation."

All this preparation for civil war against the workers when they were sure weeks in advance that "Steel Worker Mike Tighe of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and 'Coal Miner' Bill Green, as well as the local betrayers, such as Cur-



WILLIAM GREEN

tise, Kelsey and McAllister will betray the steel workers, will do just exactly what they have been told to do by the steel bosses and Roosevelt. The Gary Post-Tribune, mouthpiece of the Illinois steel, frankly admits that it does not believe that they will be sufficient in suppressing the workers because the workers began to lose confidence in these fakery, by declaring:

"Numerous strangers, presumably steel union sympathizers or agents of the alleged Communist Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, have been in Gary and elsewhere in the Calumet Steel region for the last several days."

Yes, the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union was active and is active in the steel mills in the Calumet steel region. It is the only force, together with the growing opposition inside of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, that the bosses fear.

They have no fear of Mr. Green, Mr. Tighe, Curtis, McAllister and Kelsey. They know that they are not the ones whom the bosses have to fear. Even if they would lead the strike they would lead it for the purpose of beheading the strike struggles. The bosses, through their papers, openly admit that they are afraid of the real union of the workers, the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, because of the growing sympathy and organizational consolidation of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, and because of the establishing of united front committees in some departments which resulted in bringing about victories for the workers, as is the case in the Indiana Steel in Indiana Harbor where the choppers, under the leadership of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, as a result of a one-hour strike, won 20 per cent increase in wages, or the workers in the American Steel Foundries in Indiana Harbor, in presenting their demands for vacations with pay.

To achieve these aims it is necessary in a most patient manner to explain all the events that are taking place in the steel industry, exposing the role of the A. A. officialdom to every worker through leaflets, the Daily Worker and personal discussions with workers. These are the tasks confronting the S. M. W. U. in the Calumet Steel Region. The union began to prove that it can fulfill these tasks. All power to the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union!

What were they? To ignore the betrayal was to countenance it and be a party to it. This is exactly where the A. W. P. interpretation of "acting positively" leads. Budenz complains that "The C. P. devoted its major energy in calling off a litany of misdeeds. It sought to arouse the suspicions of the workers their own leaders."

These leaders were not working in the interests of the strikers and the labor movement generally. The chief trouble in Toledo was that the workers were not sufficiently suspicious of these leaders.

What was Ramsey's character? Well, what was Ramsey? Was he trying to direct the fight against Auto-Lite? Of course not. He was busy seeing, with the rest of the local A. F. of L. leaders and N. R. A. officials, that the Toledo labor unions did not strike it was with the Auto-Lite workers. Workers cannot fight with the greatest effectiveness unless they know who is who, who is for and who is against the necessary measures for victory.

On June 1, the Committee of 23 arranged for a parade and demonstration. Toledo workers expected that the general strike would be called at this meeting and 20,000 turned out. The local A. F. of L. leaders, including Aubrey, the chairman of the meeting, failed to call the strike. This was open betrayal. It was put over when the strike movement was at its height.

Budenz continues to attack the Communists who, according to his own statements, were the only ones who called this betrayal by its right name and fixed responsibility for it. He says: "Kenneth Eggert, representative of the Trade Union Unity League, in a speech at Memorial Hall, attacked the labor union speakers as 'fakers' and misleaders."

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Everything would have been all right in Toledo, according to the A. W. P. leaders, if it hadn't been for the Communists. For them labor action has become a denunciation or slander.

Kenneth Ostheimer, young secretary of the Lucas County Unemployment Council, had got up on the automobile and said a few words about the N. R. A. That was the chief Communist contribution.

Even if this were all, it was a necessary and fundamental contribution—and one that the A. F. of L. leaders did not make. They were "acting positively."

"They (the Communists) seemed to be busier showing that Thomas Ramsey, business agent of the union, was a 'seller' than in directing the fight against Auto-Lite."

Well, what was Ramsey? Was he trying to direct the fight against Auto-Lite? Of course not. He was busy seeing, with the rest of the local A. F. of L. leaders and N. R. A. officials, that the Toledo labor unions did not strike it was with the Auto-Lite workers. Workers cannot fight with the greatest effectiveness unless they know who is who, who is for and who is against the necessary measures for victory.

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Outlook for Great Mass Struggles In The Steel Industry

Must Apply Directives Of Party Open Letter To Work in Youngstown

By JOHN STEUBEN

THE fact that the government and the American Federation of Labor leadership succeeded in preventing the steel workers from striking a blow at the steel trust in no way stopped the struggle. The strike is only temporarily postponed and the outlook must be a real mass struggle in the steel industry. It is in the light of this situation that the work and tasks of the Party must be examined.

In order to have a deep political appreciation of how basic a document the Open Letter is and will remain for some time to come, one must study the situation in the steel industry. After examining the life and work of our Party in the Youngstown Section one can't help asking: Is it 1924 or 1934? This is how backward and far behind our Party is in this area.

Because of a period of years of negligence and political indifference on the part of our leading organs, the Party in Youngstown was allowed to remain inactive and stagnant which naturally brought passivity and demoralization throughout the ranks, with the result that at the present time the Party is not prepared to lead the steel workers. This must be fearlessly and openly stated even if it is a serious situation. Mainly because for all these years the Party didn't develop its main activities in the steel mills and among the unemployed steel workers. Just as it is impossible to have a successful strike without the support of the workers involved, it is equally impossible to have a strong Communist Party in Youngstown without being rooted among the steel workers.

The quality of leadership of the Party in this section was entirely too weak politically, and organizationally incompetent with the result that these comrades could not face, let alone solve, the numerous difficulties we buck up in the struggle against the Steel Trust. Only recently some of these Party organizers have begun to even sabotage party work and it was necessary for the leading party organs to intervene and take organizational steps.

The approaching struggles in the steel industry, the changed atmosphere and more serious approach of the party to our work in the basic industries, the splendid effect of the Open Letter, the recent decisions of the 8th National Convention, are all very important factors that make it possible to change the present situation in Youngstown and from one of the weakest sections transform this important steel center into a revolutionary stronghold.

This, however, will not come automatically. The most persistent and stubborn struggle for the line of the Open Letter and the 8th National Convention will be the medium through which it will be possible to produce genuine and lasting results.

The winning over of the party membership for the carrying out of the line of the party as conceived by the 8th National Convention cannot be accomplished through mere organizational measures. Only politically narrow minded people can hold such views. It requires persistent party education, to arm the membership with at least the most elementary principles of Leninism to develop among the party members a broad revolutionary perspective. At the same time we must carry on the sharpest struggles against those opportunist elements, and they are many, in our ranks that are hindering the growth of the Party.

Even if we win over the entire Party membership for the line of the Party we will still be very weak.

The question of recruiting new workers into the Party from the steel mills, from the ranks of the A. F. of L., from among the Negro workers and the unemployed is of decisive importance for the Youngstown Section. The fact that about fifty new members were recruited since May First without any serious effort shows that it is possible to draw new workers into our ranks. It is also very important to note that it is these new and American comrades that are beginning to do some real mass work. It would be constructive to give a few examples. Comrade—, a member of an A. F. of L. union joined the Party in May. He has done more in support of the H. R. 7598 Bill than the whole Youngstown Section did since the bill was inaugurated. Another comrade, working in an important steel mill in a Pennsylvania company town, recruited several mill workers into the Party, collected over thirty subs for the Daily Worker mostly from among the workers in the mill and recently formed an opposition inside the A. A. lodge of about twenty-five also from among the workers of the mill he works in. A third comrade, who joined the Party only three months ago, began to work in some Italian mass organizations and in a short period established his influence among these workers, with the result that at the recent elections in the Seventh Ward Political Club Youngstown the Republican and Democratic politicians were defeated and revolutionary workers were elected in their place.

Unfortunately, the comrades referred to are still the exceptions.

WHAT is our outlook and how do we intend to carry out the decisions of the National Convention in Youngstown?

To get the Party out of its inward orientation and sectarian isolation. This we will accomplish through re-educating the Party along the lines of mass work. To develop a greater degree of Party consciousness and loyalty.

To develop some of the best Party members for the most important task—the building of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. A good beginning was made by selecting some of the best Party members for volunteer union organizers. This group must be broadened and more systematically instructed.

To stop talking about concentration and organize the work in such a manner that the Party and union forces will not founder around, will not drift but instead plug along from day to day till we really accomplish concrete results. In Youngstown this means the Republic Steel, to make it a real Party and union stronghold.

To work among the unemployed and Negro masses and build the Y. C. L. which is practically non-existent. Space does not permit to enumerate the steps already taken to accomplish these and other important tasks such as work inside the A. F. of L., spreading the Daily Worker and Party literature, etc.

In the process of carrying out of the decisions of the convention and as part of it not for one moment must we neglect the decisive task of building a Party leadership.

The Communists in Youngstown can no longer explain the weaknesses of the Party by the so-called "backwardness" of the masses. We either build the Party and lead the struggles of the workers or the workers will among these struggles without our leadership and thus be betrayed as we clearly see it in the present steel situation where the A. F. of L. bureaucracy together with the so-called "Rank and File Committee" are demoralizing and breaking the strike even before it is declared. A defeat for the Steel workers is a defeat for the entire working class and of course for our Party. The Communists in the steel towns must therefore realize the great responsibility they have and proceed with a spirit of enthusiasm to build the revolutionary movement in this key section of the country.

"Letting the Reformists Expose Themselves"

It is the duty of a revolutionary party to expose leadership which is really compromising and reformist and to win the masses away from such leadership. But how is this to be done? CHIEFLY AND MOST EFFECTIVELY BY LETTING THE REFORMIST LEADERS EXPOSE THEMSELVES, WHICH THEY ARE CERTAIN TO DO SOONER OR LATER, AND USUALLY SOONER.

—A. J. Muste in "Tactics of the United Front," published May 1, 1934.

By BILL DUNNE

A REVOLUTIONARY workers' party has the responsibility of pointing out the path to victory for its class in its daily battles to maintain and improve its economic and social position, as well as in the coming struggle for power, to lead the daily struggles in this direction.

Policies and tactics cannot be separated from the individuals, groups and parties who advocate and use them, any who necessarily represent, more or less clearly, the social forces involved in the struggle.

It is, therefore, necessary to furnish names and addresses when questions of policy, strategy and tactics for the working class and its organizations are being discussed and fought out. Otherwise such discussions are meaningless so far as the effect on the labor movement is concerned.

It has been demonstrated in the United States time and again that academic advocacy of the theory of the class struggle and support of the social revolution in the abstract, is not only tolerated by the American ruling class and its government, but at times, especially in periods of intense class struggles, is actually welcomed. Zealous and ignorant policemen and fanatical fascist types cannot be expected to understand this policy of the ruling class and occasionally arrest or even maltreat these verbal revolutionists.

But these incidents are not the result of a policy—they are deviations from a general policy.

As long as these gentry sink themselves in abstractions, as long as they make no connection between the social revolution and struggles for practical demands, that is, as long as they do not make a clear connection between the struggles and the immediate interests of sections of the working class and the general interests of the whole class—the necessity for preparation for the conquest of government power—the ruling class can prove its devotion to democratic procedure by these examples of "freedom of speech," "toleration," etc.

Similarly, it is possible for "revolutionists" of this type to "work" in unions dominated by openly reactionary officials, or by more skillful bureaucrats who parade as militants, and be welcome. They have full freedom to denounce capitalism, as is the case with the American Workers Party, Trotskyites and Lovestonites, this is combined with unrestricted slander of Communists and the Communist Party. The Socialist Labor Parties have been doing this for years—without getting into any serious conflict with officialdom.

But if the desirability of the overthrow of capitalism and the only method of doing it, the constant effort to prepare the working class, in all its struggles, for the final battle, is connected with the strategy and tactics of the daily conflicts with employers, this involves the naming and classification of leaders of the labor movement, their identification either with the revolutionary forces or with the forces against the working class.

Since the rapid growth of the militant labor movements; the organization of the unorganized millions of workers in basic industries (like steel and metal) in unions controlled by workers and not by the corporations and their open and secret agents; substantial increases in real wages, abolition of the speed-up, and improvement in working conditions, are incompatible with the needs of declining capitalism for an unorganized and beaten working class; for low wages, starvation relief for the unemployed (in order to keep them as a threat to the employed), the union leaders who reject the class struggle in-

evitably become employer instruments for discouraging, narrowing, confusing and betraying mass struggle for partial demands—union recognition, wages, hours, better jobless relief, etc.

The question of the class struggle itself, against the will of these leaders, of the forms and methods of conducting it, therefore becomes a practical question for the working class and their unions. The social revolution is the only way out of the crisis created by capitalism. The choice is between ever larger, more militant and conscious struggles, and surrender and still worse slavery.

It is obvious, therefore, that workers have to know what leaders are honest and devoted and capable, what leaders are dishonest, cowardly, ignorant, and are serving not the interests of workers, but of their enemies.

It is necessary to name the leaders who are hampering the struggles or are actually betraying them—and to tell why they are doing it. If they are weak, efforts must be made to strengthen them. If they are honest and their fault lies only in being ignorant of the class struggle and of effective strategy and tactics, efforts must be made to teach them.

But if they are demagogues, if they understand class relationships, if they know revolutionary theory and tactics but carry out a narrow craft union and separatist line, if they are corrupt, if they proceed on the false theory of the identity of interests of capital and labor, of employer and employee, they must be exposed, discredited, their influence must be destroyed and their organizational control broken.

They must be identified for what they are—agents of the capitalist class in the ranks of the labor movement. This must be done, of course, on the basis of their utterances and acts. Good judgment must be used in selecting time and place as well as method.

Must Expose and Fight Reforming Leaders

But to lay down as a guide to action the dictum that "reformist leaders expose themselves" is to become a fatalist and consequently to adopt a do-nothing policy. It is not even sufficient merely to expose the misleaders—it is necessary to

News for the Well Dressed Man

To be smartly and correctly dressed—economically—is a problem that need no longer concern the well-dressed man. Ever since the Jackfin Co. manufactured fine clothes for the better stores throughout the country, it represented the ultimate in designing, styling and tailoring.

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There is a value in Jackfin's garments beyond their remarkable utility—that is the assurance they give you that your appearance is just as you would have it.

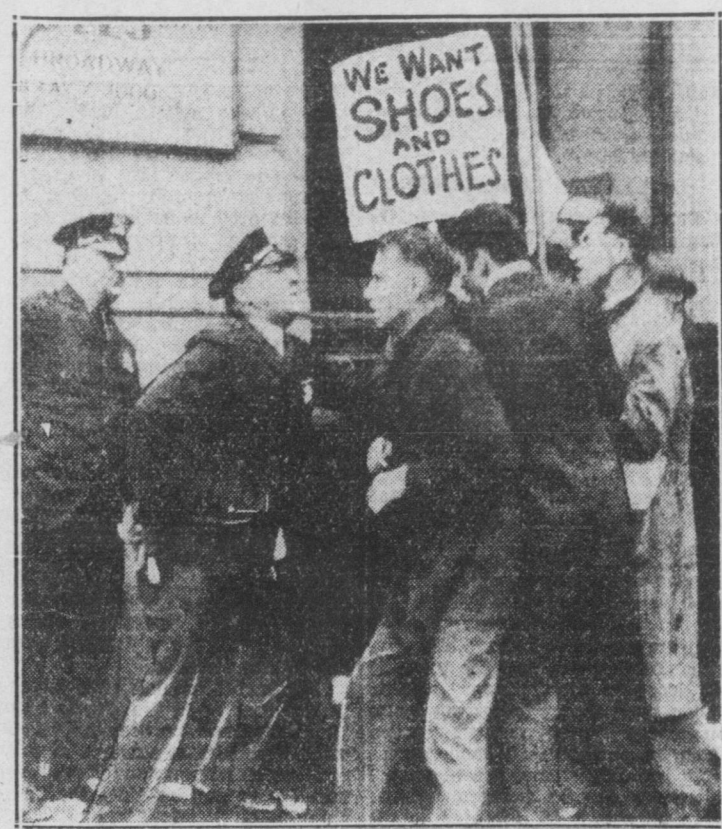
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Hail Nine Years of Workers' Mass Defense Led by the I. L. D.

One Reason for the I. L. D.



When the unemployed demand bread and work, the policeman's billy is the bosses' first answer. Only the broadest, organized mass struggle in defense of workers' rights can stem the tremendous growth of fascist terror.

One Day's News of the Fight Against Terror

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

A FEW years ago, a young Negro named Angelo Herndon, penniless and unemployed, happened to pick up a crumpled handbill on the streets of Birmingham, Ala. The handbill asked, "Would you rather fight—or starve?" and announced a meeting of the Unemployed Council in the heart of the city at three o'clock.

It was almost three and Herndon rushed to the meeting. "All the way, I said to myself, 'it's war, it's war... So I might as well get in it now as any other time.'" From that moment Herndon became a fighter in the class war; and from that moment capitalist "justice" wanted to destroy Herndon as it wanted to destroy every worker who dares raise his voice against starvation and oppression.

He was arrested again and again in Birmingham, in New Orleans. Then came his arrest in Atlanta and the savage sentence of eighteen to twenty years on a Georgia chain gang.

I mention Herndon because his case is representative of thousands of others. In every part of the United States, workers are rotting in filthy jails; others are toiling on chain gangs; others are beaten, lynched, deported, like Herndon these men and women learned the significance of the class struggle from a handbill, a pamphlet, a meeting; like Herndon, they entered the fight against starvation; and they found that the whole machinery of the capitalist State is designed to wreak bloody vengeance on those who dare protest, who dare ask for food for themselves and their children, clothing to wrap around their shivering bodies, or milk for their dying babies.

The Front Line of Defense In every case of ruling class oppression, the I. L. D. is the front line of defense. In its nine years of existence, the I. L. D. has fought epic battles. Its history is an integral part of the revolutionary growth of the toiling masses.

The I. L. D. was formed on June 28th, 1925, at a National Conference in Chicago. The New York district was the first to come into existence, being organized on July 14th, 1925. By the end of that year, there were 128 branches. At present there are 800 branches. In the first issues of the Labor Defender (January 1st, 1926), the I. L. D. announced that it was handling 1,060 cases. During 1933, over 7,000 cases were handled, of which more than half grew out of strikes and unemployed activity.

Prior to 1925, several important campaigns had been organized on behalf of political prisoners. But there had been no continuous mass base for this activity. "Such defense work as there was in those pre-I. L. D. days was of a sporadic and temporary character," says Robert W. Dunn one of the founders of the I. L. D. The I. L. D. fulfilled the need for permanent organization. But the most vital factor in the work of the I. L. D. is the principle which has guided its policy from 1925 to the present day: the principle that mass activity must be the basis of militant defense. To rely on legal technicalities in any case in which the class struggle is involved is simply to guarantee defeat. The anger of the working class must be mobilized; the voice of the working class must be raised in a roar of organized protest.

Why Sacco and Vanzetti Died I myself was one of those liberals who went to Boston in August, 1927, to assist an abortive, hectic last-minute attempt to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. It was too late. There had been too much reliance on ruling class "fairness" in the long struggle for the lives of these two martyrs. They could have been saved by direct and continued working class pressure. Their murder was due to the weak-kneed compromise tactics of the liberals.

Bill Haywood, writing to the I. L. D. in 1926, spoke of the intense meaning of militant pressure to men who are behind bars: "It was to an expression of solidarity on

the part of the workers that I owe my life. We then in prison, imagined we could hear the measured tread of millions of workers; countless voices shouting, 'They shall not die!'"

Those countless voices have saved the Scottsboro boys through the years of the fight for their liberty. In Birmingham recently I discussed this case with many upper class liberals: it was interesting to note that these people now claim to be convinced of the innocence of the nine victims. But they speak of the I. L. D. with horror and anger: "If these radicals would stay out of the case," said a prominent clergyman, "the boys could have the best criminal lawyer in the South and would be sure of fair treatment." As he spoke it seemed to me that I could see grim shadows of the Tuscaloosa victims, of sharecroppers killed in Talapoosa County, of hundreds of other lynched and murdered Negro workers who had trusted the "fair treatment" of Southern liberalism.

What Scottsboro Means I had followed the Scottsboro case carefully, but until my trip to Alabama, I had no real conception of the depth to which it has stirred the South, and the extent to which it has affected the class struggle. The masses have spoken; the challenge of Negro rights has been thrown in the faces of the slave-holding aristocracy. Every black worker, and every white worker, walks with greater boldness today, because the power of the lynchers has been challenged.

Scottsboro is one of the storm-centers of I. L. D. activity; one of the great causes which has served to awaken the masses of the whole world. There have been many other outstanding campaigns: nine years of crowded bitter magnificent struggle; there was Passaic in 1926; Colorado in 1927; New Bedford in 1928; Gastonia in 1929; Imperial Valley in 1930 and later; Harlan, Kentucky in 1931; the tobacco workers in Florida in 1932; the Alabama share-croppers, Herndon, the Atlanta six.

The I. L. D. has also waged vigorous fights against fascism, against deportation of militant workers, against State criminal syndicalism laws. In the international field, the I. L. D. has organized a vital part of the world protest against the degenerate reactionaries in Germany, Austria and other fascist countries—a protest which is now culminating in the gigantic cry for freedom for Thaelmann.

Day to Day Drama These major campaigns have stirred the world. But it seems to me that the day-to-day and hour-to-hour work of the I. L. D. is equally dramatic. The record of the class struggle is a record of countless heroic incidents. These heroic incidents are so numerous that many of them are neither publicized nor mentioned. But wherever men and women are struggling against oppression, the I. L. D. is their shield; its forces are prepared for instant mobilization. In Coney Island, a strike leader is taken from his bed in his own home by police without a warrant, and horribly beaten, his eyes gouged, his hair torn from the top of his head. In Hillsboro, Ill., 11 workers are held in \$8,000 bail each (or twice that amount for each if they can't produce the bail in cold cash) for taking part in an unemployed demonstration in Birmingham. Aided, eight homes of Negroes are burned to the ground. In California, 200 Imperial Valley strike leaders are herded into a cattle corral, then brutally driven like animals from

(Continued on Page 8)

The Party Must Support and Build the I.L.D., Says Browder

ILD Must Receive Mass Financial Support in Its Struggles

By EARL BROWDER

ONE of the chief organizational instruments which the working class has created to solve the problems of the class struggle is the International Labor Defense. With the sharpening of the class struggle, this organization, which will celebrate its ninth anniversary on June 28th, occupies an increasingly important place. As the attacks of the bourgeoisie against the working class increase, and the victims of the struggle multiply, the I.L.D. must receive greater attention than ever before. Without a well organized and solid I.L.D., with a broad mass support, the difficulties of the workers will be much greater. It therefore becomes a major task to build the I.L.D. among the masses of workers and make it stronger and better able to carry out its tasks.

The I.L.D. Has Won Victories The I.L.D. in the nine years of its existence has conducted tremendous campaigns of historic significance and has won many important victories. Outstanding among these is the Scottsboro case, which has become the instrument of the mass struggle for Negro rights everywhere. In our struggle to save the lives of the nine Negro boys we have had arrayed against us the most formidable united front which fought with the most desperate means. Arraged against us are not only the white landlords and lynch-law rulers of Alabama, but all the "respectable" organizations of the bourgeoisie and petty-bourgeoisie—churches, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Socialist Party, the Lovestonettes and Trotskyites, the leadership of the A. F. of L. By our mass struggle, by rousing hundreds of thousands to protest everywhere, we smashed through this united front of lynchers and their reformist lieutenants; we prevented the execution originally set for July 13, 1931, and again thereafter; we forced the case into the Supreme Court of the United States and secured a new trial, and now after the second trial and conviction of Heywood Patterson are again forcing the case into the U. S. Supreme Court.

The I.L.D. has made the Scottsboro case a center of protest not only for the workers of the United States, but for the workers of the world. This case has become one of the most important, most famous of the whole history of celebrated cases in the world struggle against oppression, against bourgeois "justice."

In the mass struggle for Negro rights, led by the I.L.D., many significant achievements can be recorded. In the defense of Euel Lee, the ruling class has been forced in three Southern states to grant Negroes the right to sit on juries—a constitutionally guaranteed democratic right which has been denied to the Negro people for more than fifty years.

In the more recent period the International Labor Defense has rallied the workers to the defense of Hardman and Johnson, two Negro workers whom the ruling class of Minneapolis is attempting to frame because they had resisted a lynch mob, and won their freedom. They have similarly saved John Askew and Russel Gordon, Negro workers charged with rape and murder in Virginia from legal lynching. In these and countless other cases where the I.L.D. has come to the defense of the Negro people, it has established itself as the outstanding champion of the rights of the Negro masses, and has won the allegiance of hundreds of thousands of Negroes.

The Atlanta Six and the Herndon Case

Ranking with the Scottsboro case in their importance to the struggle for Negro rights and to the struggle of the workers everywhere is the Herndon case and the case of the Atlanta Six, both of which are based on a revised slave code of 1901 which provides the death penalty for "inciting to insurrection." Under this infamous law Angelo Herndon, militant young Negro leader of the unemployed of Atlanta, Georgia, has been sentenced to 20 years of living death on the Georgia chain gangs. Under this same law six organizers of the Communist Party, Ann Burlak and Mary Dalton, white women; Henry Storey and Gilmore Brady, Negro men, and M. H. Powers and Joseph Carr, white men, are facing trial with the death penalty demanded. The Georgia ruling class has stated its determination to "burn Communism out of Georgia."

Only the most determined and stubborn fight by the working masses of America will free Angelo Herndon from death on the Georgia chain gangs, and save the six working class leaders. The fight for Herndon and the Atlanta Six must be intensified. Only a strong and powerful I.L.D. can mobilize the masses of America for this fight.

The I.L.D. since its origin has always actively supported every step in the struggle to win the freedom of Tom Mooney, who has been in prison for 16 years, victim of a frame-up by the capitalist class and its agents. The I.L.D. has brought the Mooney case into all its campaigns, and since 1931, when Mooney issued his appeal to all workers' organizations to take up his battle, has waged a continuous

Haywood Patterson, Of Scottsboro Nine, Greets His Defenders

Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala., May 29, 1934.

My Dear Comrades and Friends: Your letter at hand, I sincerely hope the 9th Anniversary of the Organization will be a great success. I want all of my friends and comrades to know that I appreciate everything that they have done for me. And to my mind I believe that this Organization some day will become one of the greatest bodies that was ever organized for the betterment of the laboring class. And I sincerely hope that I will be able to take part in the next anniversary. (Signed) Haywood Patterson.

campaign for his release. It has revived the Mooney case on an international scale, arousing the workers of Europe and Latin America on his behalf.

It has taken up the fight for James McNamara, who has already spent 23 years in San Quentin, one of the worst of the capitalist prisons, for his activities as a working class leader on the Pacific Coast. The ruling class wants to keep McNamara, one of the finest and bravest fighters of the working class, buried for life in San Quentin. They thought he had been forgotten, until the I.L.D. brought his case to light. Now the demand for the freedom of McNamara has become a part of every protest of the working class of America and the I.L.D. will not cease its activities in his behalf until his freedom has been won.

In these cases also, the I.L.D. has demonstrated that it is an indispensable organization; that without it the needs of the class struggle of the workers could not be fulfilled.

The I.L.D. in Strike Struggles

In the thousands of strike struggles waged throughout the country, the I.L.D. has played a leading role and proved itself an invaluable weapon of the working class. This was particularly evidenced in the Utah and New Mexico coal strikes, where the terror against the strikers took the form of criminal syndicalism charges, with enormous bonds set for those arrested. At one time more than 400 pickets were in jail, and the entire strike leadership was held under criminal syndicalism charges. The I.L.D., through mass pressure and legal action, forced the ruling class to release all of the prisoners.

In the California fruit pickers strike, the Aeronautical strike in Buffalo, where the I.L.D. forced the release of 11 strikers, the knit goods strike in Philadelphia, in the struggles of the miners and steel workers in Birmingham, as well as in all of the struggles of the farmers and of the unemployed, the I.L.D. has been in the forefront of the struggle, rallying the workers for mass defense, supplying legal aid, raising funds for the class war prisoners and their families, and making itself an inseparable part of every struggle.

The Fight Against Deportations

Although the Roosevelt regime announced that it would abandon the policy of intensified persecution and deportation of foreign born workers inaugurated by Hoover, the attack on the foreign born, especially on the leaders of the workers' struggles has not ceased. This was evidenced in the case of Emil Gardos, whose citizenship has been revoked by the capitalist courts, because when swearing allegiance to the American Constitution, he had "mental reservations" of allegiance to the working class. Hundreds of thousands of Mexican workers, with the connivance of the Wall Street controlled Mexican government, are being deported to Mexico. The deportation of militant foreign born workers to fascist European countries is a common occurrence.

The achievements of the I.L.D. in halting and delaying this deportation drive have been of invaluable service to the movement. Hundreds of cases have been won, the lives of many workers have been saved, and the services of hundreds of valuable leaders preserved for long periods, even when final victory was impossible. More important of all, the mass protest against the deportation policy, roused and organized by the I.L.D. have forced the Government to hesitate to apply it as ruthlessly as they wish.

It is clear that only by strengthening the I.L.D. can we hope to crush the growing fascist attacks of the ruling class on the foreign born workers.

The I.L.D. Fights for the Working Class of the World

The International Labor Defense is all that its name implies. It fights not only for the working class of America, but for the workers of the world. It roused mass protest for the Ruzsigs imprisoned by Kuomintang China; it fought for the freedom of Dillitoff, Torgler, Popoff and Tanoff, the most exact financial responsibility and accounting of all funds must be guaranteed, nationally, in every locality, controlled by auditing committees containing a majority of non-Party workers, giving the most complete refutation of all the slanders of our enemies. Sixth, the I.L.D. must be really taken seriously and given all the help, political, organizational and material, needed to build the I.L.D. into a real broad mass organization, solidly based among the workers in the shops and capable of carrying forward our defense organization to new and higher achievements. The nine years of the I.L.D. and great victories. We must all unite to increase its power and strength, and to make its future as the victorious defender of the working class certain and unassailable.

Capable Leading Forces Must Go Given to Build I.L.D.

The Ninth Anniversary of the International Labor Defense makes us conscious not only of the tremendous role played by the I.L.D. and of its fundamental importance, but also of the fact that if the I.L.D. is to fulfill its task in the important struggles which face the working class, it becomes necessary to really solve the problem of building a stronger and more powerful I.L.D.

The I.L.D. is not receiving the support and cooperation which the importance of its work demands. The trade unions, the workers' clubs, the mutual aid societies, the Party organizations, all absorbed in their special daily problems and work, assume that the existence of the I.L.D. relieves them of all responsibility for the problems of defense. They turn these problems over to the I.L.D. and proceed to other business.

But this will not work. The I.L.D. does not consist of the few comrades placed in the offices to handle its business. If we leave these problems to the unaided efforts of these few executives, then the I.L.D. will surely break down, it will not be able to handle the terrific load that is being piled upon it by the sharpening struggle. And that is exactly what is happening now.

This condition must be remedied. Every Party committee and unit, every member, every trade union and club, must be made to realize that it is a part of the I.L.D., a most vital part, and if these parts do not work and take their share of the burden, then our I.L.D. will break down under its load.

Every class conscious worker and organization must really be interested in the I.L.D. and brought into active cooperation in its work. Every committee must begin to discuss and decide the problem of what it must do to help the I.L.D. to perform its most important tasks.

Build a Mass Financial Support

The I.L.D. cannot fulfill its tasks without funds. The problem of finding the necessary money has become a critical one. The economic crisis has reduced the size of contributions. This must be compensated for by increasing the mass of contributors. That is easily possible, because the workers are ready and willing to support the I.L.D. But it requires much more organization than ever before; mass contributions cannot and will not come into the I.L.D. spontaneously, but only as a result of organized efforts.

The I.L.D. suffers also from the attacks of our enemies. The Socialist Party, the N.A.A.C.P., the Civil Liberties Union unite in their slanders against the I.L.D. We have been able to meet these attacks and to defeat them politically in a most smashing and satisfactory manner. But the cost of these attacks has been very great. These slanders have hurt the I.L.D. financially, which was their main intention. Our enemies hoped to create a financial breakdown and thus defeat us when they could do so politically. And they have succeeded in creating tremendous difficulties for us. At the most crucial points of the Scottsboro case, for example, financial collapse was only averted by the I.L.D. calling directly upon the Communist Party and borrowing several thousand dollars of the Party's meager funds, which were vitally needed elsewhere. The same condition exists, more or less, in all other cases, in every locality. This problem must be solved. It can and will be solved by the same means which are necessary to build and strengthen the I.L.D. in all phases of its work, as a broad mass non-Party defense movement.

First of all, the I.L.D. must be given capable leading forces from its supporting affiliated organizations.

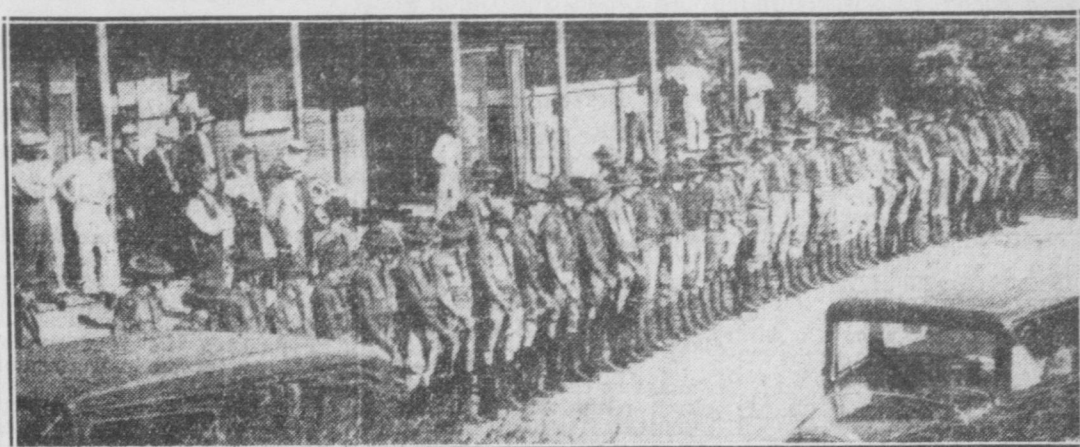
Secondly, nationally and locally the I.L.D. committees must be broadened, drawing in the best supporters, mainly workers, but also sympathizers of whatever origin. The majority of all committees should be loyal non-Party workers who will fight and work for the I.L.D.

Third, a broad recruiting campaign for members in the branches, and for affiliation of organizations must be carried out. The affiliating organizations should give regular financial support, send delegates to committees, conferences, etc. Fourth, mass collections for the I.L.D. campaigns and cases, and for relief of prisoners and their dependents must be made in every shop, factory, mine, workers' club and organization. The dimes, nickels and pennies of the workers must be drawn into a mighty stream of defense for the class war victims. Fifth, the most exact financial responsibility and accounting of all funds must be guaranteed, nationally, in every locality, controlled by auditing committees containing a majority of non-Party workers, giving the most complete refutation of all the slanders of our enemies.

Sixth, the I.L.D. must be really taken seriously and given all the help, political, organizational and material, needed to build the I.L.D. into a real broad mass organization, solidly based among the workers in the shops and capable of carrying forward our defense organization to new and higher achievements.

The nine years of the I.L.D. and great victories. We must all unite to increase its power and strength, and to make its future as the victorious defender of the working class certain and unassailable.

When Workers Strike



Some of the National Guardsmen thrown into the Alabama ore fields last month to terrorize the iron ore strikers. Organized mass protest can force the withdrawal of the state's armed strike-breaking forces.

By Popularizing Its Work, I. L. D. Can Win Broad Masses for Struggle

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
National Secretary, International Labor Defense

Labor Defense Head



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

THE International Labor Defense now reaches its ninth anniversary. Its dues paying membership is approximately twelve thousand. Its influence reaches perhaps a quarter of a million. For at least five years its membership has varied only slightly. Yet during this period especially the later part of it, its influence has extended widely.

The I.L.D. is the defense arm of the working class. It defends workers' rights, their democratic rights, their constitutional guarantees, their right to fight for working class democracy. This general statement is as generally understood, but if we are going to build the I.L.D. if it is going to escape from the organizational standstill into which it has slipped, we must be very particular concerning the tasks of the I.L.D.

Before going into any detail let us put the question of its tasks as generally but from a more positive angle. The I.L.D. fights against any restriction of workers' rights, against the curtailment of democratic rights, against the violation of constitutional guarantees and against the suppression of the workers' struggles for working class democracy.

From the very beginning it should be "obvious" that no class struggle organization has possibilities of a wider range of activity or a broader social base. Its membership—dues paying membership—should number hundreds of thousands of workers, farmers, intellectuals and liberals, white and Negro, native and foreign born. The basis for such a statement is not hard to see.

Tasks of the I.L.D.

The carrying through of the general tasks mentioned calls for the development of many broad campaigns. Together with our national and international campaigns for the release of Thaelmann, Herndon, the Scottsboro boys, Mooney and Billings, we must develop the growing struggles. A carefully prepared and aggressively carried out campaign against injunctions, restricting workers' rights to picket, to strike, to organize with leaders of their own choice, etc.; a campaign for recognition of the political status of prisoners victimized for attempting to exercise their rights; campaigns around the defense of Negro victims of class and national persecution; campaigns against the deportation and general persecution of foreign born workers; campaigns in defense of poor and middle farmers struggling against mortgage foreclosures, "plow under" robbery and unscrupulous loans, etc. Particularly does it demand a continual cam-

ign against the victimization of these workers, farmers and their sympathizers in and by the courts and police.

It can be seen that the tasks of the I.L.D. flow from the activities of organized and unorganized workers, impoverished farmers, students, intellectuals and liberals. Its membership should by no means consist entirely of members from class struggle organizations. To entertain such an idea is to regard the I.L.D. as an extremely narrow and sectarian organization.

ILD and Clause 7-A

In keeping with the specific tasks of every class struggle organization, the attacks of the ruling class have a peculiar significance. More concretely, clause 7-A of the N.R.A. has brought more company unions into existence than this country ever saw. What specifically does this mean to the I.L.D.? It means that on this particular field the rights of the working class have been restricted as never before.

Therefore, the I.L.D. not only fights against the direct curtailment of workers' rights but must also clearly show the link up between executive action and judicial action and must thoroughly expose the class character of the courts.

Let us examine the demands of the steel workers, a six hour day and a five day week, for a minimum wage and \$1 per hour, for union recognition, for no discrimination against Negroes, for abolition of the speed-up and for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598. These are no exorbitant demands, none that exceed the democratic or constitutional rights of the workers.

Refusal on the part of the bosses to grant these demands—and we must remember that these demands differ little from those of workers

in other industries—means the further worsening of the conditions of the workers both on the job and in the home. For the I.L.D. many tasks arise out of such a refusal. The Negro question is involved, the denial of constitutional guarantees becomes an issue, etc. And when the industrialists hire armed thugs to prevent the workers from realizing these rights and state and federal authorities and their armed forces are mobilized to aid the private armies of the industrialists, talk of impartial democracy, the state representing all of the people alike, becomes easy to expose.

ILD and the Courts Behind this come the court persecutions. The I.L.D. must lead the defense struggles. It should not be difficult for it to approach the best of lawyers who only see in all of this a miscarriage of justice but who are ready to actively protest such "flagrant miscarriages" of justice. Wide strata of liberals and intellectuals can be interested in individual cases. This is the task of the I.L.D. to create the broadest possible united front around each case.

This is the method by which the I.L.D. will root itself into the ranks of the working class. Upon the basis of its exposure of the role of the courts and the armed forces it will prove to workers the class nature of the state. It becomes an inestimable aid in awakening the class consciousness of a worker.

Out in Illinois, through correct tactics in struggle, the I.L.D. won over several locals of the Progressive Miners of America. What was the significance of this? Not only that these miners were won to the program of a working class organization but that this organization was inseparably tied to all other class struggle organizations.

The Special Role of the I.L.D.

The task of the I.L.D. is to become a mass united front organization of the working class, to stop the tremendously heavy fluctuation to consolidate its ranks. The tasks of popularizing the I.L.D. and of clarifying its role is the tasks of the whole movement. Until this is seriously approached the I.L.D. cannot grow. The 10th anniversary of the I.L.D. should see it more than double its present size.

But the I.L.D. is a loosely composed organization. It must not expect to involve all of its members in active front line work. It must not expect all of its members to accept at once the whole of its program. It must not exact rigid discipline. Its official organ, the Labor Defender, must become not only a mass propaganda and agitation organ but a mass organizer as well. It must win wide strata of the population to the struggles of the working class. It must neutralize hundreds of thousands of others. This is an anniversary perspective for the building of the I.L.D. into a broad, powerful mass organization.

\$6,000 Must Be Raised in Next Few Days!

OUR NINTH ANNIVERSARY finds the I.L.D. faced

with a serious financial emergency which critically endangers our burning defense tasks. Outstanding among these is the fight to defeat the renewed drive of the Alabama ruling-class lynchers to burn the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

With your aid we succeeded in defeating the infamous maneuvers of the Ku Klux Judge Callahan and Attorney General Knight to rob Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris of the right of appeal and to rush them to the electric chair. The appeal has been made to the Alabama Supreme Court. But as the statement from the chief defense council, Joseph Brodsky, shows, we must pay at once the balance of \$2,118.19.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia upholding the sentence of 18 to 20 years on the chain gang upon Angelo Herndon forces us to appeal the case to the U. S. Supreme Court. To save this heroic Negro working-class leader, who led the struggle of starving white and Negro workers for relief, from death by torture, we must raise immediately \$2,000.

The Atlanta Six—Ann Burlak, Mary Dalton, Herbert Newton, George Powers, Carr and Storey—are being rushed to trial on the "insurrection" slave law, to the electric chair. To renew the bond for those militant union leaders, we must also raise \$260.00.

In addition, we must secure funds for the vital mass campaign to free these workers, Ernest Thaelmann and the many other class-war prisoners, whose numbers have increased with the growing fascist drive against the working-class and the oppressed Negro people.

In the next few days, we must raise at least \$6,000 to carry through these defense struggles, which are of the greatest significance and urgency. We have no other recourse than to appeal to every worker, every oppressed Negro, every person who

SHORR, BRODSKY & KING
100 Fifth Avenue
New York

International Labor Defense
80 East 11th St., New York
New York City.

Dear Comrades:
It is imperative that the following balance due in connection with the appeal of the Scottsboro boys be paid at once:

EXPENSES:	
Stenographic minutes of the trial and printing of records and brief	\$4,329.31
Railroad fares and expenses of attorneys while in South	1,050.72
Legal services	\$85.00
Stationery, telephones, telegrams, postage, miscellaneous	350.16
	\$6,215.19

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MEET THIS:
Expenses

Balance needed \$2,118.19

Fraternally yours,
JOSEPH BRODSKY.

is opposed to the murderous, fascist suppression of the toiling masses to make the greatest sacrifice to meet this urgent need.

RUSH YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS—THE UTMOST THAT YOU CAN—NOW!
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, 80 EAST 11th STREET, NEW YORK.

AS ONE AIR-PILOT TO ANOTHER

BY A GROUP OF PILOTS AND MECHANICS

THE need for a National Independent Industrial Union which will be discussed at a National Conference of all worker aviation organizations, to be held on July 2, was clearly demonstrated in the recent Buffalo and Hartford strikes and the threatened Air Line Pilots' strike on October 6, 1933.

In the Buffalo strike which was led by the Aeronautical Workers Federal Union No. 18286 (A. F. of L.) there was no organizational attempt made to enlist the aid of all other aircraft organizations. The union also failed to spread the strike to all the subsidiaries of the company. We also have information on hand that when the Aircraftmen's Federation, a newly organized independent organization in the East, representing pilots, mechanics, technicians, aircraft students, etc., on the local airports, approached the union for information concerning the strike and the possibility of helping in the strike, they received a reply from John Murphy, Labor Advisor of the union, thanking the Federation for the offer, etc., but giving no information at all concerning the strike, the strike demands, the possibility of joint action, etc. In spite of this the Aircraftmen's Federation successfully prevented the recruitment of scabs from Roosevelt Field, Floyd Bennett, etc., and also sent a telegram to the chief of police in Buffalo protesting the police attack on the strikers. There was no attempt made at all by the union to set up a joint strike committee of the Hartford group and other aircraft organizations to spread the strike in the industry.

In the Hartford strike against Pratt and Whitney Co., subsidiary of the United Aircraft Co., which was led by the Industrial Aircraft Workers of America (an independent union), which had split away from the A. F. of L. the union also made no attempt to spread the strike to all of the subsidiaries of the United Aircraft Co. There was no provision made to pull out the engineers and office help who remained working during the strike, although a committee representing the engineers approached the union on this question. The union also failed to approach and set up a joint strike committee of the Buffalo group in order to spread the strike to other sections of the aircraft industry.

If the above had been carried out we are quite sure that the story regarding the settlements would have been entirely different from what it is today. On October 8, 1933, an air line pilots' strike threatened which was led by the Air Line Pilots Association, a narrow craft union of the A. F. of L. consisting only of pilots employed on transport air lines. This was completely sold out by the A. F. of L. officials. In this threatened strike, the officials agreed to an "unnamed" face finding committee to settle their strike. The committee was supposed to give its report within six months. The six months period was up on May 5, 1934, but still there is no report, and nothing is being done about it. Meanwhile the income of all air line pilots has been cut tremendously by installing the hourly pay rate in place of the mileage pay rate.

During this threatened strike period, because of the A. F. of L. narrow craft policy, there was no attempt made to involve the mechanics and other air line workers in the strike. No attempt was made to elect a broad rank and file strike committee, instead all negotiations were conducted by David L. Bencke, president of the Pilots Association and other officials. The Pilots Association deliberately barred all pilots from membership who were not employed by the Transport Air Lines. The result of this policy can be clearly seen from the following excerpt of an article in the N. Y. Herald Tribune, October 8th, 1933 by C. B. Allen:

"Department of Commerce records show that on July 1st, 1933, there were more than 7,000 licensed transport pilots in the U. S. Unless the Government's methods of supervising air commerce are woefully inefficient, there is little doubt that from such a group several times 383 men (only 383 pilots were involved in strike—Ed.) could pass in short order the necessary special qualifications required of those who fly the air lines, etc."

We know for a fact that the Chicago hotels were full of unemployed pilots who were held in readiness to take the jobs of the striking pilots. As to what the airline pilots were thinking we will quote the N. Y. Sun of October 21, 1933, by S. B. Altick ("Some of the pilots on the lines are disgusted with the way the heads of the organization have handled things, and are using their own words, 'Our hands are tied and we cannot do anything but abide by what the committee does in the matter.' There are many others who would like to speak up and tell the leaders in the 'union' what they would like, but they cannot get up the courage, etc.")

It can be clearly seen from the above-mentioned strike actions that there were no efforts made by any of the organizations involved to enlist the aid and support of all sections of the aviation industry in support of the strike. Therefore this move on the part of the rank and file of the Buffalo Aircraft Union which is being carried forward by the heads of the A. F. of L. officials is of tremendous importance and a definite step forward in the aviation labor movement.

We as a group appeal to all worker aviation organizations to support this conference by the election of a delegation to represent your organization in this conference which will be held at 244 Forest Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday, 10 a.m., July 2nd, 1934. Forward to one independent national organization of all aircraft workers, both field and factory, employed and unemployed, and aircraft students, to improve and protect their economic and political interests. Correction: Due to a technical error, Proposal Five of last Saturday's article should have read as follows: "The National Organization should be independent, because the majority of the workers, etc."

Today we are printing the following letter from an aircraft worker correspondent: "Hicksville, Long Island. 'I have been reading the column 'As One Air-Pilot to Another' for some time and today's article (6-16-34) was very interesting. As I see they are going to hold a convention in Buffalo, July 2, for the purpose of organizing into one industrial union for the whole aircraft industry. I have been working in this industry for about three years as a sheet metal worker, and wages are low for all workers in this kind of work. In Grumman's Aircraft Manufacturing Corp., Farmingdale, Long Island, bombing planes for the U. S. Navy are made; they are very busy; they work two shifts in the assembling department. Bosses and stool-pigeons are busy firing militant workers who are rebelling against low wages, speed-up and discrimination; in the time I was employed there, three workers were fired singly, not even two fired at the same time, and the reason given as being 'too slow' or 'work not satisfactory.' No doubt most of these workers were fired for talking back about the lousy wages and speed-up conditions, and second-hand machinery that often was dangerous to work with. Yours for an Industrial Union of Aircraft Workers, controlled by a committee of rank and file workers."

NOTE—We urge all aircraft workers to follow the example of this worker by writing to this column concerning their experiences and conditions in the industry, also additional proposals for this conference.

Tennessee Coal & Iron In Eviction Drive

Officials Full of Promises to Bury Memory of Sellout

Call Meeting to Seek Votes After Fighting Powhatan Miners

By a Mine Worker Correspondent. POWHATAN, Tenn., June 22.—I will write a few lines on how a special meeting was transacted at Local union 5497 at Powhatan mine. The officials, who are playing into the hands of the coal operators, called a special meeting without any reason. They just wanted to pretty themselves up for the election day which is to take place June 30 at our Local. I hope the opposition will win.

The old machine started their special meeting by telling the rank and file that something should be done about the layoff which the coal inspectors are the cause of. The same machine didn't give us any guidance at the time when the super laid most of them off April 9. The workers refused to go in for one hour and the super laid most of the inspectors off for that day. But they went to the district president, and John Chingue told them that the operators can have as many inspectors as they pleased. So fellow workers, when we workers burst the chain, our officials who are the Lewis machine weld it back to favor the operators.

Now what we need to do is to clean up the officialdom and fill it in with real rank and file members from inside the mine, and then we will have a real rank and file, and a bona fide union. We already had the super defeated. But our officials won the big victory back for the super. So, shall we elect new officials and have a fighting union, or shall we keep the same bunch of crooks and have a company union?

acts About the Smelter Strike

By a Worker Correspondent. GREAT FALLS, Mont., June 22.—The Great Falls smelter closed last week. The smeltermen were ordered out by the International "a month after the Bufile miners struck," after they had filled all orders and stocked their fabrication plants back East for at least a year. The smeltermen did not vote to strike, as had been reported. A strike vote was taken some time ago, but of the 1,000 or so men, only around 600 voted, partly due to the trickery of the officers, in reporting that only those with paid up cards were eligible to vote. They lacked 18 or 20 votes of getting the two-thirds majority required before the local could call a strike.

The smeltermen forced the Local Relief Commission to promise to feed all strikers that apply for aid before they are investigated. Nothing was said, however, so I understand, about rent, light, fuel, or evictions, clothing or medical attention.

IN MEMORIAM

Dear Editor: New York City. We regret the sudden death of our beloved Comrade Rose Himelfarb, who died on June 12. Comrade Himelfarb was an active member of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union. She took an active part in the struggles against the "International," which was carried on by the left wing group of the Knitgoods Department of our union.

KNITGOODS DEPARTMENT, N. T. W. I. U.

ATTENTION, READERS OF PIONEER COLUMN

The Editor of this column has prepared a beautiful strip for this issue. But due to technical reasons, it is not available for this week. We promise all the readers of this column that it will appear next week.

Company Clears for Battle by Ordering the Ore Strikers' Families to Vacate at Once

By a Mine Worker Correspondent. BESSEMER, Ala.—The unemployed workers in Bessemer are facing the fact that the welfare is not supplying enough food, and in many cases is cutting off relief orders. We have to make out on one or two very poor meals a day. The property owners are getting together to clean all the unemployed who cannot pay rent, out of their homes.

The Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. has notified all ore strikers' families near the stock ore pile, also the Sloss-Sheffield strikers near there, to vacate at once. The idea is to clear the battleground because they expect trouble when they try to ship stock ore. All other strikers' families have been ordered to vacate company houses by June 30. They were notified by the T. C. I. labor agent, A. D. Maddox. This is a good example of the duties of company union officials—ordering workers out of their homes.

Chief of Police Seph Ross ordered the National Guard to patrol the streets of Bessemer to terrorize the citizens. They scatter all groups of workers on street corners. Last week National Guardsmen bayoneted a 14 year old boy for calling them "tin horns" and the boy is still in the hospital. The main purpose of using the National Guard is to terrorize strikers and to smash the picket lines. A committee from the Unemployed Council of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, won six relief cases and prevented six evictions this week. Militant workers in the organization are organizing relief and rent committees to get relief for all needy cases in Bessemer.

Sisselton Farmers Smash Injunction

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) SISSELTON, S. D., June 22.—South Dakota farmers and workers last week National Guardsmen bayoneted a 14 year old boy for calling them "tin horns" and the boy is still in the hospital. The main purpose of using the National Guard is to terrorize strikers and to smash the picket lines. A committee from the Unemployed Council of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, won six relief cases and prevented six evictions this week. Militant workers in the organization are organizing relief and rent committees to get relief for all needy cases in Bessemer.

Attorney General Mitner made a savage attack against the United Farmers League and the Councils, and stated that unusual means should be taken to crush such movements. This victory, brought about directly by the open violation of the injunction, followed closely on the successful mass defense of the seventeen workers and farmers charged with rioting.

Sailors' Low Pay Was Cut; But Must Buy Their Own Uniforms

By a Sailor Correspondent, U.S.S. Pennsylvania. NEW YORK.—The life of the seamen is not as rosy as it appears on the surface. I will tell you that all seamen, no matter on what ship, are dissatisfied with the pay. The first class seaman averages about \$32 a month less 10 per cent. A second class seaman gets \$36 a month less 10 per cent. Now figure out the expenses that we have: Uniform 10, pants \$5, shoes \$3. Tear your pants, you have to replace them and pay for them. You go ashore in your dress uniform and if this is made by a tailor it costs generally \$25.

Last year, in 1933, when F. D. R., the commander-in-chief put that 15 per cent cut through, we felt very bad, and we were thinking of the Invergordon "mutiny" of the British fleet, but we could not get together, we didn't know how! Five per cent was returned in February and they said that they will give us another five per cent on July 1. Not Enough! Imagine a married seaman who has to support a wife and kid on \$48.60 a month, away from home. It's tough. It can't be done. We get ashore and we have to spend money. The admirals and the officers are invited all over. The city, clubs and society ladies entertain them freely; they save money. We, the gobs, spend our few dollars on bad gin and a little good time. I am in the Navy because I could not get a job, but when my time is up, I will get the hell out of it, and I will be soon; I hope before war breaks out. I dread to be on board the flagship and enemy planes above. It will just be too bad. We saw it during the war maneuvers, and although we are not technicians at war, we can imagine what a one-ton bomb of explosives would do to our flagship! Give my greetings to all young workers.

Homer City Local Elects Rank and File Officers

District Office Trying To Void Election by Miners

By a Mine Worker Correspondent. HOMER CITY, Pa.—U. M. W. A. local 494 of Homer City, Pa., has elected rank and file officers. Two out of three of the officers chosen are rank and file workers.

Matthew Smith, for Mine Committee man, pulled 109 votes, Mike Romanik pulled 37 votes for Check Weighman, John Taylor, the third comrade, lost out by 6 votes. The company sucker and the district office are trying to protest the election by using the excuse that you can't campaign for any candidates. The fakers are trying to throw the militant workers out of office.

This the rank and file will fight, and demand democracy in the local union. The rank and file opposition has gained a few demands: 1) 70 cents for rock bars, 2) 65 cents for car of rock, 3) 42 cents for car of bon. Before the rank and file opposition won this, the workers had to put cross bars for 33 cents and load rock and bon for nothing.

Victimized Miners Find No Strength in P. M. A. Leadership

By a Worker Correspondent. KINCAID, Ill.—After two years of the most brutal suppression of the striking P.M.A. miners in the Midland territory, the Peabody Coal Co. is now master of the situation—thanks to the P.M.A. leadership's policy of no picketing, separate agreements, and peaceful court procedure. The striking miners, still full of heroic determination to win the fight, but held back from activity by the promises of the P.M.A. leadership, today find the Peabody mines operating full blast with U. M. W. A. scabs, but not only live all around them, but have grown so insulting and bold, that today the strikers are on the defensive—must go armed, and find it necessary to guard their properties with nightly vigils, much in the manner of our frontiersmen.

Half of the middle class is with them. Insult upon insult has been heaped upon the strikers by the local and national government. Only a torch is needed to kindle the smouldering blaze of resentment. If only the leaders would give the word the Toledo strike would be enacted a thousandfold more intensely. The P.M.A. leadership knows that in the Midland, it is sitting on a powder keg. To drop these strikers would be a great relief, but they cannot do it openly, so they have resorted to every trick in the repertoire of a modern misleader. The latest distortion painted before the eyes of the workers, was a demand for a State referendum on the mine controversy. This could not solve the trouble.

Because he has been accused of trying to make a company union out of the P.M.A., Peary openly comes out and admits that before they will return to the U.M.W.A. they would rather go into a company union. Only recently he promised the miners that he would return to the U.M.W.A. if the referendum so decided. The strikers find their hands tied today. A bit of miserable relief is doled out by the relief committee, but until recently, no fight was made for State relief.

The leadership in and out is mainly composed of job seekers. The people must wake up and elect an entirely new slate from the young rank and file who have not had the contaminated experience of the older leaders. The P.M.A. cannot hope to spread into West Va., when its own State is unorganized, neither can it grow upon the filthy carcasses of double-crossing leaders willing to bring in a few stray sheep for a consideration.

NOTE: We publish letters from coal and ore miners, and from oil field workers every Saturday. We urge workers in these fields to write us their conditions of work and their struggle to improve their conditions and organize. Please get your letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

The Daily Worker gives you full news about the struggle for unemployment insurance. Buy the Daily Worker at the newsstands. Three cents a copy.

Ohio Communist Party Issues A Manual on Making Leaflets

"Workers' Leaflet Manual," Tells Technique of Leaflet Construction; a Great Aid

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD. The Agitprop Commission of the Communist Party, District 6 (Ohio), has just issued a very interesting and highly instructive little booklet which helps to fill a great need in our movement. It is called the "Workers' Leaflet Manual," and deals with purely technical matters. It is a readable, simply gotten-up and easily understood booklet filled with very practical advice and instruction in its 13 mimeographed pages, accompanied by nine pages of sample forms of lettering and leaflets to illustrate how leaflets are to be made up.

The "Manual" discusses in a helpful way, the general purpose and approach to the planning of the leaflet from the standpoint of appearance, lay-out, and effectiveness. In dealing with the contents of leaflets, the manual fails to touch upon a very important factor in getting up an agitation leaflet. This factor is that of understanding demands of, and organizational directives to the workers. This is very important if our agitation is to take root in the masses and if they are to know what to do about the lessons they have learned from the leaflet. It is therefore important that this should be stressed in a later improved edition of the manual. The

Strike of Railroad Section Gang Solid Issue Now Centers on Reinstatement

Daily Worker Midwest Bureau. CHICAGO, June 22.—The strike of the extra gang of the Milwaukee Railroad at Bellingham, Washington, is still solid. These strikers have been putting up a militant fight for conditions on the job similar to that of a regular section gang. Twenty men are involved in this action. The Railroad Brotherhoods' Unity Movement here today stated that the company has been forced to put in a regular section gang at Bellingham, thereby granting the demands of the workers.

"However," the unity movement statement declares, "in order to break the militant organization of the workers and to intimidate workers in other departments to prevent extension of similar action among the other men where thousands of similar grievances exist," the company has refused to reinstate the strikers. "The strike now centers on this issue. The Bellingham unity committee which is affiliated with the National Unity Movement, is rallying workers in other departments in support of the strike and is visiting lodges of the Railroad Brotherhoods, and United Mine Workers and Longshoremans locals. In addition, leaflets are being issued on the Milwaukee Road in Chicago calling for solidarity with the strikers."

A relief committee has been set up to care for the strikers. Iron Workers Win Strike. BRIDGEPORT, Conn. June 22.—The four weeks' strike of over 80 moulder in the Eastern Malleable Iron Company foundry which closed down the plant of about 200 workers, was settled Monday after partial wage increases and shop committee recognition was granted by the company. The basis of settlement which was accepted by a meeting of the strikers after hearing a report of their strike committee included: (1) The minimum day rate shall be raised from 40 to 50 cents per hour. (2) Increases of prices on piece work jobs shall be from 5 to 15 per cent. (3) All points in demands for sanitary conditions granted. (4) Shop Committee is recognized and members of the Committee will be paid for all time lost in conferences with the company.

The strikers' meeting gave a rising vote of thanks to the leadership of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union and to Sam Krieger, Communist organizer, for their assistance in conducting the strike. All former strikers have become members of the union.

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PARTY LIFE Ohio Communist Party Issues A Manual on Making Leaflets

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A clearer formulation is needed than contained in the "Manual," of the difference between a "union leaflet" as the expression of "the position of the union as an economic organization," and "the Communist Party leaflet" making "clear the Communist position with regard to the strike." To improve its value as a guide, the "Manual" should be theoretically clearer on the difference between the union and Party leaflet than the introduction. (To be continued.)



YOU CAN LEARN ABOUT WOMEN— AND FARM—FROM THESE—

IN ADDITION to "Women and Socialism" (Bebel), and "Women who Work" (Hutchins), with the supplementary books listed yesterday, there are a number of pamphlets dealing with women's and farmers' situations and problems. Similar to the book, but very brief, is Grace Hutchins' pamphlet, "Women Who Work," selling at five cents. There are "The American Farmer," by George Anstron, and "Modern Farming, Soviet Style," by Anna Louise Strong, a pair that should have wide distribution among our rural population (each ten cents). At five cents there's "Children Under Capitalism" (Grace Hutchins). Also her "Women and War."

At a penny each is "Our Children Cry for Bread," by Sadie Van Veen—an Unemployment Council leaflet. The final chapter of Clara Zetkin's "Reminiscences of Lenin," is available in pamphlet form at five cents as "Lenin on the Woman Question."

Then, by way of furnishing a concrete picture of what's being done in Socialist lands, there are "Chinese Trolling Women," "The Working Woman in the Soviet Union," by Sibirsk, at five cents; "Collective Farm Trust," as told by Eudoxia Pazukhina (ten cents), which will make you laugh, and cry too, maybe; it's gorgeous. Similar to this is "Kolkhoznik," same price. There's a list of 14 pamphlets, including those mentioned, on collective farming, in the catalogue of the Workers' Bookshop which catalogue will of course be forwarded to Comrade B. B. B.

In case of meeting with any of the moth-eaten old capitalist-inspired fish-stories about the "nationalization of woman, etc., have handy a copy of "The Soviet Law on Marriage" (five cents), which plainly shows how the kids of the U. S. S. R. get a real break and no monkey business by bad-tempered or irresponsible parents allowed. Last but not least—a copy of the Communist Manifesto (a dime). It should be read and re-read. Part II, "Proletarians and Communists," contains the paragraphs dealing with family relationships as determined by the bourgeois private property system. Don't be afraid to move for fear of making mistakes; that would be the greatest of all mistakes. If a method or argument plainly does not succeed, abandon it after fair trial. As Zetkin quotes Lenin to this effect: "Nonsense! . . . That danger (i.e., of making minor errors—H.L.) is present in everything that we do and say. If we were to be deterred by fear of doing that from doing what is correct and necessary, we might as well become Indian Stylisks. Don't move, don't move, we can contemplate our principles from a high pillar! . . . According to the prevailing circumstances, we must fight now for this, now for that."

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or STAMPS (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams Pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE. Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

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LEARN about Communism and the Class Struggle Through the Teachings of Our Working-Class Leaders NOW TAKING PLACE—Summer Literature Sale WORKERS BOOK SHOP 1522 Prospect Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 20 Per Cent Off Sale

Doctor Luttinger Advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

Mercury Poisoning (Continued) The shop committee ought to see to it that the following working conditions should prevail: All apparatus in which mercury is used should be enclosed; hoods with forced draft and other devices should be installed to keep the mercury fumes away from the workman. The only place to remove mercury vapor and dust is at the point of origin by special local exhaust ventilators; there should be good general ventilation of all workrooms; all floors should be of cement or other non-absorbing material. This is very important because mercury vapor can be given off from floors which have collected mercury dust; all floors should be washed every night with water containing ammonia, which neutralizes mercury vapors. The shop committee should also see to it that the management furnishes overalls, gloves and masks when necessary, to workers who are exposed to quicksilver fumes. All workers should also be informed by a printed leaflet of the dangers of mercury poisoning and of the precautions to be taken against it. Every factory in which quicksilver is used to any extent, should have lock lockers or a double locker for each worker to keep factory and street clothes separate. There should be a shower bath with hot water and soap for every five workers. The lunchroom should be separated from the locker room and workrooms. No worker should be allowed to work longer than six months at a time handling quicksilver. The shop committee should insist that each worker should be rotated to other work at least once every six months. Finally, there should be medical supervision for all exposed workers. The diagnosis of mercury poisoning is sometimes difficult. It is, therefore, necessary for one who works with quicksilver to tell his doctor the nature of his work before the examination begins. Sometimes a clue may be gotten to the diagnosis of mercury poisoning by counting a certain kind of white blood cells, known as lymphocytes, which are often increased in the blood of those poisoned by quicksilver. The best treatment of mercury poisoning consists in causing the bowels to move freely and promoting the elimination of urine by flushing the kidneys with large quantities of water.

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Conducted by Mary Morrow. Children's Editor, The Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City.

THE QUESTION BOX

Children's Editor: I have read the statement of the Scottsboro boys and have known all about them from the beginning. My idea might be altogether different and maybe not. I think it is a shame and sin to keep those innocent boys in prison for something they have not done. My questions are: Why should they be condemned to die? Did they commit the crime? They have been proved innocent. Why are they keeping them? They are young. They should be at home; on a job, or in school trying to make the best of things. Just because they are of the black race that does not mean that they should die. That is not a reason. The International Labor Defense is trying very hard to set them free. They have not succeeded so far, but practice makes perfect. My mother and father and many relatives and friends have worked with them, and I think, they are doing their best. To my knowledge I think that these boys should be free and not kept cooped up in dark cells for they are innocent. I am appealing to all race, white or black to help set them free. The colored people ought not to let their race fall. I am appealing to you white and colored to help those nine innocent boys. They are suffering terrible. My family are praying that they may go free. I am writing to give others the example. So please publish it to show others what can be done. Sincerely yours, BERTHA LEE HAWKINS. Age 16

THE Negro people are oppressed, but not simply because they are black. The reasons are deeper than that. In the South, where oppression of the Negro is the greatest, the rich owners are interested in keeping the whites enslaved as well as the Negroes. The wage scale is very low, so that the factory and plantation owners can make more profits. The wages are even lower than those of the North. But make no mistake. The poor white in the South is very little better off than the poor Negro. In order to keep the white worker content with his miserable lot, the bosses tell him that he is better than the Negro. The bosses don't care a hoot about race superiority. All they really care about is their profits. And to safeguard these profits, the Negro people are suppressed. The bosses encourage lynching and race hatred. Hatred keeps the whites and blacks separated. The bosses are afraid they will unite. They know that Negro and white together would be too strong a power and would force the bosses to give up some of their profits. The Scottsboro boys were framed and thrown into jail because they are poor Negro workers. They are kept there as part of the bosses' scheme to keep the Negroes and whites in the South divided against each other. The white race will not let the "Negro race fall." Bertha. Because if it falls, the white race will fall also. So you see, this is the concern of both. Only fighting together will each be free of their oppressors. All over the country Negroes and whites are learning to fight together. One thing more. All race superiority is bunk. Bosses invented and encourage it because they've always found it useful. For example, the English bosses have always called the Irish people inferior, said that they were drunken, illiterate and unfit to govern themselves. They say that to the people in India, too. Hitler, the mad dog of Europe used the same stunt. The reason in all these cases is the same. The bosses want the different parts of the working class to fight each other so the boss can gyp all workers more easily. M. M.

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

FEATURED in the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post is a two-page display extolling the merits of a familiar household product. Soviet students of American culture will no doubt find much to wonder at by an examination of this literary masterpiece in the Post.

Romance, adventure, the exuberance of living—all this is reflected in this fascinating story called, "Strange Facts About Toilet Tissue." No artist in uniform composed this stirring epic, you may be sure. For in it you find the sweep and splendor which could have been created only by the most untrammelled, imaginative spirit.

Prose as well as graphic artists collaborated in this feature in The Saturday Evening Post. In a swirl of colors, the inspired artist and advertising copy writer present the high romance of a hitherto obscure industry. Consider some of the "strange facts about toilet tissue."

"Twenty-eight round trips to the moon! One year's production of Scott Tissue and Waldorf is so tremendous it would form a ribbon of toilet tissue that would reach from the earth to the moon and back 28 times!"

Marvelous, isn't it? But just read on: "Strange Uses for Toilet Tissue. A woman recently wrote Scott Paper Company saying she had found 264 practical uses for Scott Tissue in her home." Among the other uses to which it could be put, she discovered, were: "as hair curlers, to wipe off eye-glasses, for wrapping up jewelry, to stuff shoes when packing, to wipe off tops of medicine bottles, as facial tissue, to wipe off razor blades."

Modern science, too, has been a boon in transporting this great product, it seems. For we read: "By Plane—by Mule Back... The most ancient and the most modern methods of transportation are combined in delivering Scott tissues to the interior mountain regions of South America. These famous tissues sell in 51 countries of the world! What is more amazing, it takes a machine that weighs as much as 100 elephants to make the delicately soft Scott Tissue that goes into this roll that weighs only 12 ounces."

Admirers of Ripley will be interested to learn that "in every sheet of Scott Tissue or Waldorf, there are millions of tiny microscopic holes—yet these 'thirsty fibre' tissues are so absorbent they hold three times their weight in water." There are more facts and figures, including "A Strange Fact for Dealers," to wit, that "toilet tissue is one of the few products some women shoppers prefer not to discuss. Actual tests in hundreds of stores throughout the United States show that when dealers offer Scott Tissue or Waldorf in floor displays which enable women to help themselves, their purchases increase 146 per cent!"

Broke? Buy Anyway!

THE Saturday Evening Post was paid \$22,000 for this double-page advertisement, and is an example of the shocking waste that is characteristic of capitalist society. Why this imposition on the minds of the millions of readers of the Saturday Evening Post? Because advertising is one of the accepted features of a rapacious capitalist system based only upon one principle: the piling up of profits.

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly recently estimated that over a billion and a quarter dollars was spent annually in advertising in the United States. Stuart Chase has figured out that at an average wage of \$2,000 a year (who gets that now?), it would involve the labor power, direct and indirect, of upwards of 60,000 workers.

WHO has not gazed upon the jumping "sparmen" in the Wrigley electric sign and speculated on the expense involved in this advertising contraption? This electric sign in Times Square, New York, consumed \$108,000 worth of current in a single year!

This criminal waste of money is something which does not exist in the Soviet Union where capitalists and their parasite activities have been crushed out of existence like fleas. The millions of dollars that would otherwise go into wasteful advertising is spent for social services such as education, insurance benefits, vacations for workers, etc. Such a spectacle as one sees in the Saturday Evening Post, with its acres of space devoted to wasteful advertising could never, of course, be found in a Soviet publication.

Hollywood Just Loves the "Depression!"

SOME people, it seems, are tickled pink by the crisis. It's hard to believe, of course, but one of the Hollywood producers said so recently, in an interview with one of the bourgeois press feature writers. "The motion picture industry would not be at all off of line if it murmured a few words of gratitude for the depression through which we just have passed."

These wise words were spoken by Irving Thalberg, one of the celluloid impresarios. Notice the past tense—"the depression through which we just have passed!"

"Naturally," continued Thalberg, "the benefits we received were of a sort of backhanded nature. Like every other large business, the film industry lost millions of dollars. However, because of the depression, we are now in a far better position than we otherwise would have been to go ahead and earn a profit."

Sounds a little baffling, doesn't it? But let Mr. Thalberg explain in detail.

"Why? Because we have a world of talent which never would have come to Hollywood had it not been for the depression. There are more fine actors in Hollywood today than in any other place on earth. No matter what kind of character is written into a story, we have an actor who can portray him capably."

"Many of these players are here because the depression cut their other sources of revenue to such extent that they literally were forced to turn to pictures."

I won't go into Mr. Thalberg's cheerful "philosophy," but there is no doubt that Eisenstein, Pudovkin and the other Soviet directors will undoubtedly be interested to learn that the Broadway theatre is so bankrupt that the finest actors in America have been compelled to migrate to California to participate in the creation of Hollywood products!

Vacation Problems of a Columnist

EVEN a member of the staff of the Daily Worker sometimes gets a vacation. But how to get a vacation when you've inherited a column for three months—that was the problem! Well, solidarity among writers is growing just as it is among the rest of the working class. A touching appeal to a dozen or so writers brought forth prompt offers of support in the job of changing the world. Beginning Monday, therefore, 12 prominent revolutionary writers will each contribute a column, including Maxwell Bodenheim, Alan Calmer, Joseph Freeman, Albert Halper, Orrick Johns, Oakley Johnson, John Howard Lawson, A. B. Magill, Joseph North, Philip Rahv, Isidor Schneider and Ella Winter.

TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAF—Baseball Resume
- WOP—Sports Resume
- WJZ—Fighting—Capt. A. L. Williams
- WABC—Description, Finals of Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Meet, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 7:15-WFAP—Homespun—Dr. William H. Poulk
- WOP—Talk—Harry Hershfield
- WJZ—Pickens Sisters, Songs
- 7:30-WEAF—Hinter Orch.: De Marco Sisters, Songs; Eddie Peabody, Banjo; Joey Nash, Tenor
- WOP—Hudson County American Legion Band
- WJZ—Bestor Orch.
- WABC—Betty Barthell, Songs; Melodians Quartet
- 7:45-WABC—Children
- 8:00-WEAF—Teddy Bergman, Comedian; Betty Queen, Contralto; Bill Smith, Baritone; Stern Orch.
- WOP—City Government Talk
- WJZ—To Be Announced
- WABC—Rich Orch.; Merton Downer, Tenor; Mary Eastman, Soprano
- 8:15-WOP—All-Star Trio
- WJZ—Bavarian Band
- 8:30-WEAF—U. S. Marine Band
- WOP—Warren Orch.
- WJZ—Canadian Concert
- 8:45-WABC—Fats Waller, Songs
- 9:00-WEAF—One Man's Family—Sketch
- WOP—Freddy Farber and Edith Handman, Songs
- WJZ—Variety Musicale
- WABC—Greta Steueckgold, Soprano; Kestelnetz Orch.
- 9:15-WOP—Dance Orch.
- 9:30-WEAF—Real Life Problems—Sketch; Beatrice Fairfax, Commentator
- WJZ—Duchin Orch.; Edward Davis, Baritone
- WABC—Detroit Symphony Orch., Director Victor Kolar, from A Century of Progress
- 9:45-WOP—Studio Music
- 10:00-WEAF—Ray Knight's Cuckoos
- WOP—Della Baker, Soprano; William Harrigan, Baritone
- WJZ—Tim Ryan's Place—Sketch
- 10:15-WEAF—Lombard Orch.
- WOP—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:30-WOP—Organ Recital
- WJZ—Bass Davis
- WABC—Michigan Congregation
- 10:45-WEAF—Siberian Singers
- 11:00-WOP—Weather, Osborne Orch.
- WABC—Vivian Pross, Songs

Steel Institute Shown As Strikebreakers in Labor Facts Book II.

NEW YORK.—Back of the American Iron and Steel Institute's desperate attempt to halt the steel strike is a black record of anti-labor activity, the Labor Research Association reveals in its Labor Fact Book II, just released by International Publishers.

Institute Directors, the Association shows, not only held the key position of initiating the steel code but also bossed the code administration. Their latest proposal for a "neutral" arbitration board of the, vigorously rejected by the strikers, fits into the regular pattern of strikebreaking through N.R.A. arbitration agencies. Typical strike analyses—the Weirton, Ford, Budd and coal miners' strike, for example—packed with damning facts and figures, clinch the argument.

The book, which is a well-stocked arsenal of information for the working class propagandist, has chapters on workers' conditions under N.R.A., their organizations and struggles; fascism; the war danger; the Soviet Union; the crisis, and the Negro worker's life and struggle. The book can be obtained from the publishers at 381 Fourth Ave., New York, from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Station D, New York, or from workers' bookshops and branches.

CORRECTION

Labor Fact Book II, by Labor Research Association is published in a cloth bound edition at 95 cents and not in board covers, as the Daily Worker recently stated.

Artists Union Formed By J. R. C. of Detroit

DETROIT.—At a mass meeting of artists called by the Artists Group of the John Reed Club on June 13, the first steps were taken towards organizing an Artists Union in the city of Detroit. About 60 artists were present. Among the speakers were Frank Ruck of the Engineers and Architects Guild, Gilbert Rocco, of the Chicago John Reed Club Artists Group, Maurice Sugar, of the Writers Group, and William Weinstein, of the Communist Party.

Nazi Govt. Officially Abandons 40-Hr. Week

BERLIN, June 21.—While the Ministry of Economics, the Hamburg Senate and numerous provincial and Reich authorities are urging workers under 25 years old to go to labor camps and surrender their jobs to unemployed heads of families, the government today ordered the 40-hour week abandoned "because of a shortage of skilled labor."

The Daily Worker keeps you informed of the world-wide struggles by the working class against unemployment, hunger, fascism and war. The Daily Worker for one month daily or six months of the Saturday edition costs only 75 cents. Send your sub to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

Brains Behind Barbed Wire!

A Collective Report on Persecution in Nazi Germany

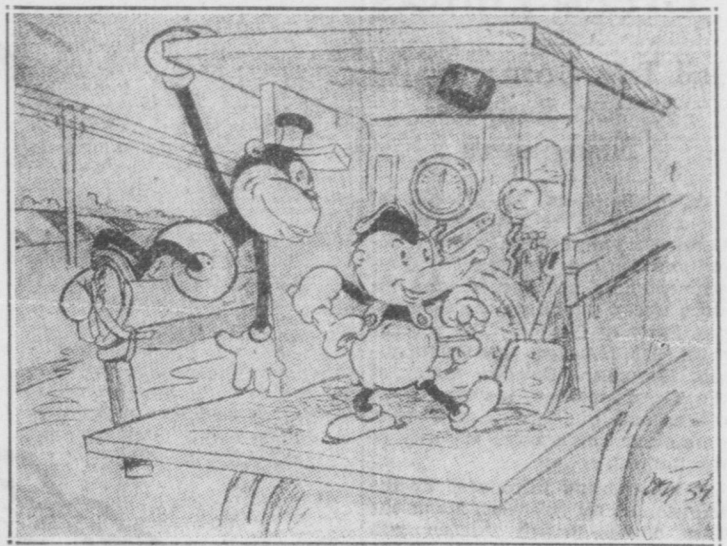
VIII. Hermann Duncker AMONG those arrested the morning after the Reichstag blaze, was the man who, through his knowledge of broad layers of the German working class, probably personified most clearly the type of the man of learning—Dr. Hermann Duncker. With his lean figure, his benevolent blue eyes, and his mild face illuminated by spirit, he was externally the type of the old time German savant; but his intellectual work is of the kind which followed that fundamental principle: "Theory will become material force when it takes hold of the masses."

More than a generation ago Hermann Duncker studied under the economist Buecher and the philosopher Wundt. Philosophy, history, and economics, the three pillars which support the thought-structures of dialectic materialism, the materialistic interpretation of history, and socialism—all these led the young scholar onward to the labor movement. And in the front ranks of that movement he stood for more than a generation.

As teacher, lecturer, and theorist of the old Social-Democratic Party of Germany, as instructor in economic history and economics at the Party School in Berlin, Hermann Duncker was privileged to instill the methods of strict scientific thought into the thousands of workers who were spread in hundreds of thousands of copies in all German-speaking regions. There is hardly a city in Germany in which Hermann Duncker has not hammered with his tireless passion the basic theses of scientific socialism into young workers and students—in courses filled to overflowing. The ambitious and impressive organization of the Marxist Workers Schools, tended by countless German workers, and unqualifiedly recognized in their importance to learning even by educators of contrary political views, came into being largely as a result of Hermann Duncker's initiative.

In fascist states, fruitless speculation, metaphysical jangling with empty concepts, is the only form of human activity which can be tolerated. The persecution of Marx-

Soviet "Mickey Mouse" Satirizes Bureaucrats



"Yozh" the Porcupine, Soviet counterpart of Mickey Mouse, takes the bureaucrats of the railways for a ride.

YOZH (porcupine), the Soviet counterpart of Mickey Mouse, has been born.

Undismayed by the negative attitude of the heads of the Soviet film industry towards the introduction of the American "conveyor" system in the production of animated sound cartoon films, Victor Smirnov, film director, Lucille Cramer, American technical consultant, and U. Popov, animator, repeatedly proved the advantages of the system. Finally, after a year of argument they won permission to make a picture, which has just been completed, based on American technique.

While director of Amkino in New York, Smirnov became interested in the tremendous popularity of Mickey Mouse, whose antics are enjoyed by millions of film spectators.

Then he met Lucille Cramer of the Max Fleischer studios, where Mickey Mouse is created. Smirnov, recognizing the tremendous possibilities of such films in the Soviet Union, particularly in the sphere of political satire, discussed the subject with her.

As a result arrangements were made for Lucille Cramer to come to Moscow to introduce the American system in the production of animated cartoons. On her arrival she found that the "handicraft" system was in vogue, whereby one artist, with two or three assistants, draws the picture from beginning to end. It needed a whole year of argument, persuasion and cajoling before she could convince the film authorities even to experiment with the "conveyor" system.

Discouraging Results Obstacles such as crowded premises, artists squeezing themselves into odd corners to work, and lack of equipment led to discouraging results.

When Smirnov returned to Moscow he applied to Shumiatski, head of the film industry, for permission to specialize on animated cartoons. Shumiatski has since shown great interest in the development of the work.

In his first scenario, based on the

Max Fleischer system, Smirnov decided to take as his hero a porcupine, a great favorite with Soviet children. Bureaucracy, an evil against which the Soviet Union is fighting relentlessly, provides limitations for Yozh and material for pointed satire.

The first complete film "A Crazy Trip" has attracted the attention of the Soviet film world. When the new film was privately shown a week ago it created a sensation among the film representatives present, and won the approval of the film authorities. A few minor improvements are necessary, particularly in the musical sounds, before the general release, which is anticipated early in June.

Work on the second film is well advanced, and studio conditions have also improved. At present 27 artists are able to work in comfort and, as proper equipment is not lacking, the plan of a film every 30 days seems sure to be fulfilled.

The 250 m. of film takes eight minutes to show and in this short time Yozh meets with an incredible number of adventures. One of Yozh's experiences: Flirting with a fellow passenger's girl-friend in an airplane, he promptly gets kicked out and lands among a group of bulldozers practicing military drill. He cannot prove that he is a "pure" porcupine, as he has mislaid his passport. The military commander insists that Yozh's grandmother or great-grandmother had mixed blood; therefore Yozh must be tainted.

On finding the passport, which proves his pure origin, Yozh is released with thousand apologies for his detention.

Smirnov has as his animator Popov, a talented artist of 28. Popov loves Mickey Mouse, whom he considers laconic and full of expression, but W. Disney, he says, is not sufficiently independent. He takes his characters from fairy tales and books. We will take our characters from real life, which means a never-ending source of inspiration.

'Little Man, What Now' Is Romantic Picture of Jobless

Reviewed by FRANK WARD

WITH every major film company producing jingoistic and N. R. A. propaganda films, Universal also joins the parade with its contribution of "Little Man, What Now?" directed by Frank Borzage who is responsible for "No Greater Glory," the latest pro-war film to hit the screen.

Taken from the novel of the same name by Hans Fallada, "Little Man, What Now," purports to portray the unemployment problem of post war Germany immediately prior to the Hitler regime. That the film fails to reveal anything of the struggles of the German working class during this period can be credited to the unique capacity of the film studios for dissembling truth and romanticizing reality to a nauseating degree.

The prevailing note throughout the picture is one of discouragement, futility, despair and the hopelessness of fighting against existing conditions. Struggle is never mentioned as the solution of the problem, only faith, hope, passivity and love of woman. Unlike Fallada's book which concludes on a militant note, the film reverses his entire position and decides against any militancy on the part of workers as a way out.

Naturally there is an attempt in the film to show the reasons for unemployment. One scene in particular shows three workers in an office swearing to quit work if any one of them is fired. But the boss overhears them and interviewing one by one induces them to break their words. This is solemnly presented to suggest that workers are selfish, cowardly and incapable of standing together during a crisis.

THERE are many incidents in "Little Man" that recall the other German film "Kuhle Wampe" produced by Praessens Film before Hitler came to power. How differently this film treats the problem of unemployment! In "Kuhle Wampe" there is analysis and solution through organization and struggle, not as in "Little Man" through "faith, hope and wait." Indeed much of this film has been stolen from "Kuhle Wampe," particularly the forest scenes, while the musical score seems to be a definite steal from Eisler's splendid score.

It is no accident that "Little Man" with its emphasis on passivity makes its appearance during a period of nation-wide strikes and struggles. It is to steer workers away from a policy of struggle and to foster such consciousness that films of this kind are produced and released. To the question "Little Man, What Now?" workers must answer "Fight and Organize," to lead a workers society that will really abolish unemployment, misery and despair.

Stage and Screen

New Soviet Film "In The Land of The Soviets" Opens At Acme Theatre June 26th

Beginning next Tuesday, the Acme Theatre will present the American premiere of "In the Land of the Soviets," a new picture from the U. S. S. R. released here by Amkino.

The picture will present the complete 1934 May Day Celebration in Moscow—the first complete showing in America. It will give workers a glimpse of the largest turnout in Moscow since the Revolution. Stalin, Molotov, Gorki, Kalinin, Voroshiloff and other leaders reviewed the Red Army and the millions of workers who marched through Red Square.

Other scenes show activities in many parts of the Soviet Union. It features a graphic picture of the Kolhoz (the farm cooperatives); the Chelyuskin expedition headed by Schmidt and piloted by Voronin; visits to the Stalingrad tractor plant and the Gorki auto plant; the Snow and Ice Festival in Leningrad and other important events of 1934.

The Maxim Gorki film, "Mother" will remain at the Acme until Monday, June 25.

Beethoven-Spanish Program To Open Stadium Season

Jose Turbi has arranged a Beethoven-Spanish program for the opening of the seventeenth season of Stadium Concerts at the Levinsohn Stadium next Tuesday evening. The eight week season will include five nights of orchestral music and two nights of opera. Turbi will conduct the Philharmonic-Symphony orchestra in the following program: "Ermont" Overture and Symphony No. 5, in C minor, by Beethoven; Aquatices, from "Corydon"; Grandpas, and Three Dances from "The Three-Cornered Hat" by De Falla.

The new seating arrangement at the Stadium will eliminate the last two sections on either side of stone tiers. Some 8,000 seats will be priced at 25 and 50 cents. Three sections of 25 cent seats (about 1,000 seats) will be shifted toward the centre of amphitheatres in order to give a better view of the operas, which will be presented on Friday and Saturday evenings.

CORRECTION

A serious typographical error appeared in the article, "A Few Field Notes on the 'New Deal'" which appeared on this page on Thursday. The sentence, "He runs an open shop, refusing even to allow the Associated Silk Workers, whose local membership, headed by Ell Keller, Loveston, recently put over a 3 per cent cut on its own membership," should have read, "He runs an open shop refusing even to allow the Associated Silk Workers, whose local leadership, etc."

Ben Davis, A Fighting Southern Lawyer, Who Will Edit "Liberator"

By DON WEST

THE white rulers of the south regard a Negro as a lower type of humanity. For centuries the black man has bowed his shoulders to bear the load of southern oppression. He has been trodden under foot, lynched, chain-ganged.

The Civil War was over. Still the Negro was forced to bow to his master with "Cap, boss, yes sir." Certain so-called Negro leaders, like those of the N. A. A. C. P., told the Negro masses that was the best way to get along with the white rulers: Stay in their place. Be nice to the white boss. Bear a constant burden of fear and grief, but don't offer to fight back. So the Negro masses stayed under the white rulers' thumb. They were made to think the poor white workers were their enemy rather than the landlord and boss class.

But always there have been those courageous men among the Negro masses who dared face the anger and violence of the white lynchings. Even before the Civil War there were slave uprisings led by such heroic men. And when these leaders rise from the Negro people they always find a following of workers ready to learn what to do and to do it. Among those we recall are such names as Nat Turner, Gabriel Benmark Vesey, and Angelo Herndon—leaders of the Negro masses.

BEN DAVIS, Jr., native Negro leader of Georgia, follows in line with those valiant men who have dared fight for Negro rights against the terror of a lynching white ruling class system. Davis has always known what it means to be a Negro in Georgia. His early life was a constant reminder of that fact. His father was one time a real fighter for Negro rights. Young Ben Davis, Jr. must have felt keenly the hate of the white man at such times as when his father's home was riddled with bullets, when his life was threatened.

Having early tasted the hatred of the white rulers against a Negro who dared fight for the rights of Negroes, Ben Jr. was not cowed or daunted in his courage. He was a southern Negro, but never did he have that subservient Uncle Tom approach to the white man. Early in his school life in Atlanta he saw how the so-called Negro leaders were cowed and afraid to struggle. Because of his militant leadership in college in organizing the students for struggles against certain injustices, he found himself "out of harmony" with the administration, and was expelled. Twice this spirited young Negro leader was forced by the cowardly college officials to leave school.

I have heard Ben tell how he always chafed under the open and brutal forms of race prejudice everywhere in the south. All the schools he attended in the south, were of course, "Jim Crow" institutions. In the north where he went to Harvard and Amherst, he felt the more subtle forms of white chauvinism found there. He was not satisfied. Although he had been an outstanding student, a foot ball player, and of unusual ability, he was still treated as one belonging to an inferior race.

AFTER finishing his law course in Harvard, young Davis returned to the south to take up law practice in Atlanta, Georgia. That in itself is an index of the courage of the man. A Negro lawyer in Atlanta has about as much chance for success as the proverbial snow ball in hell. A struggling young Atlanta lawyer, Ben Davis Jr. became interested in the Herndon case. Herndon was a Negro, a fighting young Negro. That was something to attract such a one as young Davis. But he knew nothing of the Communist Party, the I. L. D. or their position on the Herndon question. He was simply interested in a young Negro who had dared, as Herndon did, to face a lynch mob and defy the white rulers of Georgia!

When a representative of the I. L. D. interviewed Ben Davis Jr. and explained the position of the organization, he was glad to raise the question of Negro rights to sit on jury. He volunteered his services in the case, along with John Geer, another young Atlanta Negro lawyer. When the Herndon case came to court Ben Davis Jr. fought it with the fearlessness of one who knows what justice is and is willing to die fighting for it. Negro workers who heard this fiery young Negro speaking in a white boss court with the same vigorous courage that he has always shown, marvelled at it. While workers were astonished, Ben never compromised an inch with the white court. He demanded that the court and the lawyers refer to Angelo Herndon as "defendant" instead of "darker" or "nigger." Young Davis was dynamite in that southern lynch court.

In studying the records in the Herndon case, Davis became familiar with the literature for which Herndon was convicted. He read the Communist Position on the Negro Question, Race Hatred on Trial, Self Determination for the Black Belt, and other literature which Herndon had been arrested for having. And in court he put up a fearless fight for these principles which he had studied and began to support. It was no easy thing to do. His life was constantly threatened. He was met in the hall of the building where the I. L. D. office was by Ku Klux representatives, and his life threatened. (In the same building the Interracial Commission had its office, and never a time has it been molested. Once when W. L. Patterson was speaking in Atlanta, one of the heads said he would go to the meeting because the police might not be there to protect him. Later he called up the police to make sure they would be there. Then he went along too.)

Since the time of the first Herndon case, Ben Davis Jr. has become known as the outstanding Negro leader of the south. Coming to see the correctness of the I. L. D. and the L. S. N. R., he threw his whole energy into the fight for Negro rights. He assisted in the Scottsboro case. He became the regular lawyer of the I. L. D. in Atlanta, volunteering his services.

As a leader in the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Ben Davis, Jr. is a real fighter. As the new editor of the "Negro Liberator," voice of the oppressed Negro masses in America, he is certain to prove the same courageous, far-sighted person that we have known and loved in the south.

AMUSEMENTS

LAST 3 DAYS

MAXIM GORKI'S

"MOTHER" "1905"

Directed by Pudovkin, with Batalov, of "Road to Life"

Coming Tuesday, June 26th

AMKINO'S FIRST AMERICAN SHOWING!

IN THE LAND OF THE SOVIETS-1934

ONLY COMPLETE SHOWING OF THE

MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN MOSCOW

ACME THEATRE 14th STREET and UNION SQUARE

Advertisement

AN OPEN LETTER

to SENDER GARLIN and "A Recent Student of the Workers' School"

Dear Comrades: The Workers Book Shop and Circulating Library at 50 E. 13th St. wishes to correct certain misstatements in a letter in yesterday's "Change the World" column: 1) The rate for one week in the circulating library is 15c, not 21c as stated. 2) The amount of deposit is generally less than the list price. 3) \$2.50 book some times requires a maximum deposit of \$2. 3) With over 300 books outstanding we have lost over 30 books since the library was opened several months ago. Imagine the loss to the Workers Book Shop if these books did not have sufficient deposits. 4) Many workers have books which they do not use and if they would donate them to the library we would be glad to lend them out at a minimum deposit. The Workers Book Shop invites all workers and students to become members today. The fee is 15c a week for 30 days if the book is kept for 3 days or less. Books by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and others; books on the Soviet Union, War, Fascism, Labor Movement and the latest proletarian novels are ready to be read by members of the circulating library.

MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL—

your column and letter did not mention the fact that at the present time all workers book shops are conducting a 20-30 per cent Discount Sale which will end at 7 p.m. Saturday, July 7. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals by International Publishers and various other publishers can be had at a minimum cost. Workers should get their summer supply of literature now while the prices are so low. Write for catalogue immediately to the Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St. or call Algonquin 4-6883, and best of all, visit us as soon as you can.

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Daily Worker

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SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1934

Moley Is on the Spot With The Mayor and Police Chief

THE campaign for ousting Police Commissioner O'Ryan and the driving from public life as a "liberal" of his chief LaGuardia must not be allowed to obscure the decisive part played in the terror drive against Communists and the unemployed by Raymond Moley and the Chief Executive whose closet advisor he is.

It has been a long time since New York City has felt such a white hot wave of mass anger as that now sweeping around Mayor La Guardia's throne, swirling around his brutal Police Commissioner O'Ryan, making both these demagogues sweat.

Perhaps La Guardia and O'Ryan will remember now such cases as that of Patsy Augustine, striking work workers' leaders who were beaten, burned with cigarette butts, given "the water cure" and tormented for 10 hours in the best fascist style.

The varied social classification of the people whose names are on the police "red list" show it for what it is—a fascist list! It includes hundreds of names of people who, in spite of the fact that the great majority of them are opposed to Communism—and most are bitter enemies of the Communist Party—have some regard for science, the arts and culture in general.

It is doubtful if La Guardia and O'Ryan would have had the nerve to start the armed police assaults on unarmed and hungry unemployed, under the guise of quelling the red menace, if they had not believed they had the backing of the Roosevelt administration.

"Never has the art of provoking police officials been developed to the extent used by Communists," wrote Moley in "Today" for May 26.

"Most of the rioting in the squares of our larger industrial cities, around factories and before relief offices and police stations, is kept boiling—more often than not it is started—by card-carrying members of the Communist Party," wrote McAllister Coleman in "Today" for May 26 in an article procured by Moley and paid for out of the Astor millions.

The first bloody clubbing of the unemployed occurred on June 2. Three pages of the May 26 issue of "Today," unofficial mouthpiece of the Roosevelt administration, were devoted to slander of and infamous provocation calculated to incite the police to murderous attacks against Communists and all who support their program or any part of it.

The Mirror took its cue from Moley. The Herald Tribune, never at odds with any administration in drives against the working class or any section of it, outdid itself in seconding the Moley motion for terror and suppression and the Mirror amendment for "extermination" of the Communists. The Herald Tribune, absolving the police from all blame, tried to picture Communists as gangsters.

"The authorities are here dealing NOT with a social doctrine but WITH ORGANIZED CRIME, for which it would be a costly folly to make any more allowances than they do for THE CRUEL AND VICIOUS LIBERTIES THAT THE UNDER-WORLD TAKES WITH THE PUBLIC." (Emphasis ours—Editor).

The stage was set for wholesale attacks on the unemployed, strikers and their sympathizers—while the police force gave complete protection to open fascist activities.

BUT the attempt to solve the problem of hunger and want by police clubs and mass atrocities failed.

The Daily Worker exposed the criminal conspiracy. It called on New York workers, employed and unemployed, to organize and smash it.

Mayor La Guardia and his police commissioner have been caught redhanded—we use the word advisedly. Their backers, Raymond Moley, the multimillionaire Astor, and the Roosevelt mouthpiece "Today," are also exposed.

Meanwhile the conditions of the unemployed masses get worse. Some 25,000 are to be dropped from the relief rolls. This must not happen.

The administration of relief must be placed in the hands of committees elected by the mass organizations of the unemployed.

La Guardia and O'Ryan must go! They have shown themselves to be the little tyrants of the big bankers and employers. Sweep them out of office on a wave of mass anger they have aroused. They are the enemies of every worker!

He Had His "New Deal"

OUT in the village of Waterloo, New York, lie the charred bodies of Claude Reynolds, 44-year old farmer, and his three children, shot by their father, who could see no other way to escape the sufferings brought by the drought and starvation.

There is bitter, brutal tragedy in the way this farmer, whose sweat for years coined nothing but mortgage payments for the banks, finally faced, in the good year of Our Lord Roosevelt, and the blessings of the "New Deal," stark hunger and destitution.

Reynolds, a typical small farmer, breaking his back on his acres in the desperate, year after year struggle to keep the clutches of the mortgage robbers off his throat, saw his farm destroyed by the drought that is now burning the crops of the farm lands throughout the country.

Reynolds could find no assistance from the gov-

ernment A.A.A. authorities, as he saw his children, his crops, everything that gave his life meaning and purpose, crushed by the searing heat, withered and stricken both by the blight of nature and the brutal indifference and callousness of a capitalist government to which he had been taught to look as his protector.

What indescribable bitterness and suffering there is in the sardonic words he penned before he murdered his children and himself:

"This is my first and only contribution to the morning mail." "By the time this reaches you, I will have had my 'new deal' and I will take my three children with me."

This small farmer had his taste of the Roosevelt "New Deal." It brought him tragedy. He took the only road out that he knew.

BUT it was not he who is responsible for the murder of his children. It is Roosevelt. It was the Wall Street government which ruthlessly destroys the life and happiness of millions so that the profits of the capitalist class can be protected.

ROOSEVELT, smiling hypocrite, has left the vast majority of the small and middle farmers to the deadly mercies of the drought. Roosevelt, seeking to strengthen the class position of the richest farmers only, ruthlessly hunts the drought-stricken small farmers off the land.

Literally, just as literally as Claude Reynolds slew himself and his children, the Roosevelt government, by its failure to come to the relief of the drought-stricken farmers, doing the service of the money-masters, is sentencing hundreds of thousands of ruined and impoverished farmers and their families to disease and death.

A Soviet Government, a government of workers and farmers, a government that had broken the back of the exploiting class, that had wiped out the rule of the bankers and Wall Street monopolies, such a government would not have permitted the Claude Reynoldses to face the drought unaided.

A Soviet Government that had smashed the rule of the capitalist parasites, would have given Claude Reynolds the full power of its cooperation in the fight against the drought, enemy of the welfare of society. Because such a government would have been the expression of the interests of those who labor, and not those who exploit and plunder.

The road that Reynolds took is not the right road. It is the road that leaves the power of the brutal parasites untouched and unharmed.

The road that the drought-stricken farmers must take now is the road of struggle for immediate relief from the Roosevelt government. In the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill of the Communist Party, the stricken, impoverished farm population has a mighty weapon to win relief from the anguish of the drought, the yoke of debt slavery, and the miseries of poverty. There is a desperate need for action.

"The Western Worker" and The Dock Strike

ONE of the outstanding factors that has served to weld a strong united front of the seamen and longshoremen in the great strike which continues along the entire west coast of the U. S. A. is the Communist paper, the Western Worker. Early in the strike the longshoremen's strike committee agreed to accept the Western Worker as the official organ of the strikers and statements of the strike committee appeared regularly in its columns.

Thus the Western Worker played a great role in the strike, not only reporting news of the strike and breaking down the "red scare," but giving concrete guidance and leadership to the strikers. It is due to the untiring work of the Communists and the Western Worker that the strike has reached its present high level where the rank and file members of the International Longshoremen's Association have repudiated the sell-out agreement worked out by Joseph P. Ryan and the shipowners.

But the Western Worker, in the course of its good work, made a serious opportunist mistake in its failure to expose and criticize sufficiently the role of Joseph P. Ryan immediately after he signed the strike-breaking agreement. This mistake was pointed out in the Waterfront Worker (Vol. 2, No. 15), published on June 12 by the rank and file opposition in the I. L. A., where it said:

"We find it hard to believe the statement made by the Publicity Committee, and published in the Western Worker—that even Ryan changed his mind—the men having convinced him that his agreement was finky."

This criticism of the Western Worker by the rank and file opposition was just and correct. It is clear that the Party organ and Party leadership should not under any circumstances be lagging behind the rank and file opposition in their exposure and criticism of the corrupt leadership of the I. L. A.

It must be made clear to all workers that Ryan has not been convinced that his agreement is finky (scabby). Ryan is still working and will continue to work to betray the strike. He has been asked to call out the east coast longshoremen and has refused to do it. In fact, his gangsters chased pickets off the New York waterfront who wanted to spread the strike to the coast-wise docks in the east.

There can be no letting up on the criticism of Ryan. Ryan must be further exposed and driven from the ranks of the longshoremen if the dockers are to be successful in their struggle for better living conditions.

Greetings to the New Liberator Editor

THE revolutionary Negro paper, the Liberator, will hold this Sunday evening, a celebration banquet at Lido Hall, 146th Street and 7th Avenue, to greet the arrival of its editor, Ben Davis, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia.

This is an event of political importance which deserves the support not only of the workers of the city, but of every person who is willing to aid the fight of the oppressed Negro people for liberation from Jim-Crow oppression.

The Liberator, under its new fighting editor, who already has won a place for himself as the staunch defender of Angelo Herndon, will be the paper which stands as the spearhead of the fight of the Negro people against oppression.

The fight of the oppressed Negro people is flesh and blood of the fight for the liberation of the whole toiling population of the country from the yoke of the Wall Street money lords. Only in revolutionary unity can the Negro and white masses break their chains.

The affair on Sunday night marks a new stage in the growth of the Liberator. All efforts to make it successful! The Daily Worker greets Ben Davis, Jr., as the new editor of the Liberator.

Open Fascist Drive Against Greek Toilers

Jail Two Communist Mayors Suppress Newspapers

ATHENS, June 22.—Fearful of the growing strike struggles of the Greek workers, especially the dockers and tobacco workers, the Government here has opened up a vicious fascist attack on the Communist Party of Greece. The government has removed the Communist Mayors of Cavalla, center of the Greek tobacco industry from office, and of Serres, after they were elected by a large majority of the workers.

A bill is being introduced by the Minister of the Interior, along the lines of the British sedition bill, only with a few more drastic provisions, declaring that "agitators" among students, sailors and national minorities will be subject to imprisonment for five years.

Action Aimed at all Labor Groups All Communist organizations, under the bill, will be subject to dissolution in the fashion carried out by Hitler. Not only does the new law, receiving support of all capitalist parties, and the many fascist groups, aim at suppression of the two Communist dailies. This action is seen as aimed not only at the Communist organizations but subsequently at all workers' organizations, but declares all anti-fascist organs illegal.

The action came after a strike of 14,000 workers in Piraeus had been smashed by the most bloody terror and the workers driven back to work. The government is threatening to send all arrested Communists and anti-fascists to the Island of Anafiki which is to be a concentration camp.

Fascist Coup on Deck Preparations are being made in Greece for a fascist coup under the leadership of the Minister of War General Kondylis. There are a large number of other fascist groupings, especially the group around the reactionary newspaper "Eesti," which receives huge sums and maintains open relations with the British embassy.

The fascist gangs have found it difficult to unite their forces, due to the great and growing mass discontent, and the strong resistance of the workers under the leadership of the Communist Party. However, in preparation for the fascist coup, which the recent anti-Communist laws show is rapidly maturing, the E. E. E., which has the confidence of the largest number of capitalists, and is aided by the Venizelos, is already attempting to come to a general agreement with the other fascist cliques. They are arming their followers making ready for a bloody attack against the working-class and the inauguration of a fascist dictatorship.

One Day's News In the Struggle Against Terror

(Continued from Page 5)

place to place by 100 ranchers, police and local sheriffs who "ride herd" on them as if they were steers. In New York, Theodore Eggalsen, an anti-Nazi German sailor is thrown in the brig of the steamer "Albert Ballin," to be carried in irons to almost certain death in Germany. The I. L. D. saved Eggalsen by forcing his release twenty-two minutes before the ship sailed. In each of the other cases, the I. L. D. was in the thick of the fight, taking advantage of every maneuver of bourgeois law—but above all, organizing protest, mobilizing pressure.

I. L. D.—Voice of Millions I mention these varied cases for a particular reason: it happens that all of them were reported on a single day in June. Each day brings its evidence of the accelerated tempo of terrorism and open fascism in the United States. The I. L. D. is leading the fight on a hundred different battle fronts. Each day its tasks become greater.

The I. L. D. is everywhere—where heroes of the class struggle sit in lonely dungeons, where men labor on chain gangs, where workers are hanged on picket lines and clubbed in demonstrations. Against this terror there is one mighty bulwark. The I. L. D. is strong because its

25th Year of the Estonian Revolutionary Weekly

"Us Ilm" Was Founded in 1909 by Workers Fleeing Czarism

THE 25th anniversary of "Us Ilm," Estonian revolutionary working class weekly is a victorious triumph over obstacles and oppositions of tremendous proportions.

Us Ilm was established on the 20th of June, 1909, by those revolutionary workers who were compelled to flee from Estonia after the revolution of 1905. Those refugees were mostly workers and poor farmers, and because of their lack of knowledge of the language and of the new conditions they had to suffer many hardships. On the basis of experiences in 1905 they commenced to organize, in order to better their conditions. Along with the growth of organizations there came the necessity for their own newspaper. Thus there appeared in New York the first number of Us Ilm.

It was a four-page weekly. The publication was a risky enterprise, especially from the economic point of view, since there were only about two to three thousand Estonians in the country at that time, and they were scattered all over the United

DEFENSE ARM OF THE WORKING CLASS

by Limbach



Big Powers Speed Navy Armaments; In New Maneuvers for War Alliances

By F.

NEW YORK, June 22.—In London and Tokyo the big diplomatic guns are in action blasting the road for a huge naval arms race in preparation for the 1935 naval conferences. In London, the British and American naval experts are jockeying to be in an advantageous position for the forthcoming preliminary naval conference soon to take place in London, and for the 1935 conference.

Meanwhile, the United States, London and Tokyo are speeding their naval building programs. The United States delegates aim to come to some agreement with the leading competitor of Wall Street on armaments in order to meet the demands of the Japanese. The British in return presented the American naval experts with a demand for a tremendous increase in the British navy. A statement handed to Norman H. Davis, United States Ambassador at Large, by Ramsay MacDonald, puts the British position as demanding first of all 70 cruisers in place of the 50 provided in the 1930 London naval treaty.

U. S. Holds Club

The American imperialists hold up the club of the Vinson Bill and the authorization for the construction of 102 war vessels by the United States. The naval conference maneuvers, however, cannot in the least cover up the sharpening conflicts between the United States and Britain, on the one hand, and the United States and Japan, on the other. Behind the naval talks go the bitter rivalries for markets, especially in the Far East; conflicts over war debts, tariff reprisal schemes, financial conflicts, all rapidly leading to a new imperialist slaughter. The aim of the preliminary conferences is to gain advantages from each other in arrangements, to force alliances. The

voice is the voice of millions of workers. The thunder of their anger can open prison doors. The voice of these millions is stronger than the judge with his gavel or the cop with his rubber hose or the deputy with his rifle or the klanman with his rope. The I. L. D. is the voice of these millions.

American imperialists seek to force Britain into an alliance against Japan; and the British aim to gain debt and military advantages from Wall Street.

Tokio Offers Anti-Soviet Pact Tokio, meanwhile, has offered American imperialism a pact aimed at the Soviet Union, in exchange for navy considerations and division of the markets in China. "The Tokio government," cables Wilfrid Fleisher, Herald Tribune Tokio correspondent, "wants a bilateral treaty with Washington, but would oppose its extension to include other Far Eastern nations or powers interested in the Far East, which would give it the character

of a pan-Pacific non-aggression pact."

The same cable goes on to admit that the pact would be aimed at the Soviet Union and China. The fact, however, is not mentioned that the Soviet Union has offered Japan and all other powers non-aggression pacts, and that the Japanese imperialists have deliberately rejected this pact.

The Japanese move, which with support of the British who are the main organizers of the Anti-Soviet war front, is an attempt to direct the growing imperialist conflicts into the channels of united action against the Soviet Union.

Steel Company Union "Elections"

(Continued from Page 4)

a phone call from Pittsburgh Friday morning that the strike was off." (Green spoke Friday morning at the AA convention in Pittsburgh). It was on the basis of the company union "elections" and strike "votes" that every newspaper in the steel area wrote pages declaring that the workers did not want to strike, and praising Tighe as well as the company unions. The Youngstown Vindicator, in a typical editorial entitled "No Strike" hailed the sell out of the AA convention. It said: "A strike would injure their own cause since the public realizes how much the companies have done for their men during the past year and would resent the harm that a dislocation of business would do to other workers and to the country itself."

The companies, have their machine guns and tear gas inside all of the large mills of the Pittsburgh and Youngstown area, to "do the men good" in case of a strike. The companies have the company union in each mill to prevent the workers from organizing into a real union, to maintain the speed-up, and spy and blacklist system.

Not Elections But More Pay As one Pittsburgh worker declared, "When a worker signs in the company union he has to sign a program which declares that the employer has no say whatever in the firing and hiring. It is part

of the workers job to join the company union and to vote for company stools in the elections. If he doesn't, he is fired and often blacklisted. The company union takes up questions of increasing production but nothing regarding bettering wages and working conditions of the employees."

Any "election" controlled by the Roosevelt government board will have the same element of terror which now exists. These coming "elections" will saddle the workers with the company union, backed by the force of the Roosevelt government. On pain of loss of job and blacklisting the worker will be forced to participate in the company union elections. This is what the Green-Tighe proposal aims to force on the workers in place of a fight for recognition of the union. And Tighe and Green talk "elections" in order to hide their treachery in dropping any struggle for the economic demands of the workers.

Not government controlled elections leading to strengthening of the company unions, but a fight for the economic demands of the workers! Such a fighting policy, calling for preparations for strike to achieve these economic demands, is put forward by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. The S. M. W. I. U. calls for the unity of all steel workers in united mill committees to prepare strikes for these economic demands.

Made Many Gains in Its 25 Years of Struggle

During the past year when fascism moved across the Baltic States and consequently many fascist organizations were founded in the U. S., the Estonian Workers' Center was burned down twice. But such actions only intensified the struggle of the workers, and at present Us Ilm and the Estonian Workers' Center are stronger than ever before.

In the near future Us Ilm will be published in six pages; recently it began to publish a monthly paper for working women, entitled Naiskooline The Working Woman).

All this displays clearly the strength of Us Ilm and shows to us that it, together with other national papers fighting along with the Daily Worker are guiding the masses toward a new and better existence, toward a Soviet America.

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Goebbels and Trotskyites On Soviet Peace Policy Litvinoff's Proposal

THE Soviet peace policy did more than get under Sir John Simon's skin and drive him to open ranting and rage. It was expected that the British Foreign Minister and die-hard, leading organizers of the anti-Soviet war front, would froth at the mouth. The Soviet peace policy threw stumbling blocks in the way of German fascism on which it is breaking its shinsbones.

But in their rage, the Nazis and the Simons and Hirotas have some amusing bed-fellows. Supporting Goebbels in his full frontal attack against Litvinoff's peace proposals at Geneva we have the New Republic, H. N. Brailsford, and the Trotskyite sheet in the United States, The Liberal.

The Liberal Brailsford, writing in the New Republic (which also has an editorial supporting his views) accuses the Soviet Union of following the policy of Carist imperialism. The Trotskyite sheet in its seething hatred of the Soviet Union writes: "Goebbels has already broadcasted throughout bleeding Germany that the Soviet Union has formed a technical military alliance with the thoroughly hated France against the German people. And thus the last drop of revolutionary blood is drained from the veins of the German workers. This is the final stab in the back."

There is not the slightest difference between Goebbels' broadcasting and the Trotskyite slanders against the Soviet Union. But the Trotskyite's hopes are not being realized. The peace policy of the Soviet Union has become one of the greatest factors intensifying the Nazi crisis, increasing the favorable situation for a revolutionary overthrow of the fascist dictatorship.

FOR all the verbal destruction of the Communist Party by the Trotskyites, we find today that the Communist Party of Germany is recognized as the greatest, most powerful, living revolutionary force leading the fight for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship. After the Trotskyite sheet has to its own satisfaction seen the "last drop" of revolutionary blood drained from Germany, we turn to the latest cable from Germany by the capitalist news correspondent, Tom Wilhelm, International News Service Staff Correspondent (June 21) and read:

"The 'second revolution,' if and when it comes, will be aimed at the capitalist classes, those who take the pessimistic view of the situation believe. These observers cite the increasingly turbulent activities of the Communists as indication of the growing gravity of the internal situation."

Now what are the facts about the Soviet's present peace policy? The Soviet Union has grown and become a tremendous power through socialist construction. It has become a gigantic power for peace, and for a revolutionary peace policy. The imperialist powers are rushing to war, but not at an even pace, not with the same ends or for the same purposes. The antagonisms between the imperialist powers deepen. German fascism wants a war immediately to overthrow the Versailles peace boundaries, to re-establish the empire of the Kaiser and to gain the territories at the expense of the Soviet Union. Japanese imperialism has already perfected its war machine against the Soviet Union in Manchuria. British imperialism supports both the Nazis and Japan in their aims for immediate war.

In this situation the Soviet Union makes security pacts and proposes a permanent peace conference. The security pacts while made with France and the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia), countries which exist by virtue of the boundaries fixed by Versailles) do not exclude universal pacts.

DOES this mean that these capitalist countries who enter into the pacts are any less capitalist or imperialist? Of course, not. It is only that these governments are not interested in the forcible revision of the Versailles Treaty or in the launching of war at the present moment. In the present world situation the Soviet peace deeds act as an effective monkey wrench thrown into the war machinery of the most war-like, the most war-mad of the imperialist powers. The Soviet Union is defending the proletarian revolution, the interests of world peace, and obstructing the criminal imperialist powers whose interests, in the present conjuncture of events, require an immediate attempt to save them from their doom.

"There is no question," Litvinoff declared, "of military alliances, or of the division of states into mutually hostile camps, or still less of a policy of imperialism. We must not create universal pacts which would exclude any state wishing to participate. . . ."

The Soviet peace policy is in the interest of all toiling humanity, and not as Goebbels and the Trotskyites say in the interest of French imperialism. This fact is being understood by the German masses and the toilers throughout the world, the toilers who are taking up the revolutionary fight against their own imperialists, following the path of the proletarian dictatorship in striving to overthrow their own capitalist governments and make forever impossible a new imperialist war, or by their anti-war actions now preparing to transform any imperialist war into a successful civil war and a victorious revolution.