

## Painters Elections June 30

### Weinstock and Wedl Candidates of The Rank and File

On June 30, 8,000 New York painters, organized in 14 local unions, will elect four business agents and a secretary-treasurer to District Council 9.

Local 499, one of the largest locals of the union, nominated two candidates: Louis Weinstock for secretary-treasurer and Frank Wedl for business agent. Both of these candidates are well known among the painters as fighters for the rank and file. Their activities in behalf of establishing an Unemployment Insurance system are known to the entire labor movement.

Mr. Phillip Zausner, the present secretary-treasurer of District Council 9, is also a candidate for the same office. Mr. Zausner's record is also known among the painters; but that record is no credit to the painters or to the labor movement as a whole. While he was secretary in 1926, huge graft was discovered in District Council 9. A few months ago, a New York evening newspaper printed a series of articles connecting Zausner with some underworld characters and printed affidavits to the effect that Zausner, as an employer, forced his men to work below the union scale of wages.

#### Election Contested

His election of last year was contested and it is a known fact that the election was fraudulent. The President of District Council 9 signed a stipulation in court to this effect.

In New York, the painters are in a deplorable condition. A great majority of them are unemployed; those employed are forced to work under any condition. The employers violate the agreement but very seldom are measures taken against them. Mechanics, in other trades, working on relief jobs, are receiving the prevailing scale of wages, but painters in many cases are forced to work for laborer's pay.

Louis Weinstock, the candidate of Local 499 for secretary-treasurer to District Council 9, is offering a program to remedy the present intolerable conditions. The response to this program on the part of the painters is excellent and is received with the greatest enthusiasm by the local unions.

#### Zausner Has No Program

Mr. Zausner has no program in this election. He is, however, raising the issue of "Communism" and "Fascism" in order to befuddle the minds of the painters. He is issuing leaflets under the signature of "Vigilants Committee." He is mobilizing underworld characters to terrorize the membership. He is so much afraid of the truth that, contrary to the by-laws and customs of our organization, his henchmen forced through a motion in the local to which Zausner belongs, refusing Weinstock the floor in order to prevent him from presenting his program.

Several rank and file members have already been beaten up for distributing campaign literature in support of Weinstock and Wedl. In the face of such methods, the Civil Liberties Union accepted our invitation to supervise or observe the elections and notify Zausner to that effect. Up till now, they have not received an answer.

The candidates of Local 499 are confident that the majority of the painters on the day of election will reject Zausner and will elect a rank and file leadership who will re-establish the organization for the membership.

#### FROM LABOR DEFENDER CHORUS

NEW YORK. — A "Labor Defender Chorus" under the leadership of Boris Dubrov is being organized. Auditions are from 7:30 p.m. to 8 p.m. every Monday at Finnish Hall, 15 W. 126th St., Hall B. Free training in sight singing is being given.

## Betrayers of Needle Workers Attempt To Soft-Pedal Struggle of Negroes Must Unite To Smash Injunction

By T. HOLMES

The betrayers of the workers in the Needle Industry are increasing their efforts to divert the developing opposition of the Negro Workers into channels of passivity. They have spent thousands of dollars to organize their work in Harlem. They have also taken good care of the lackeys such as Edith Ransom, Eldicra Riley, Lillian Gaskin, and Violet Williams, all photographed on page 7 of this month's "Justice."

These four people work hard to assist Zimmerman, Dubinsky and all of the corrupt leaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. They represent the lackey Negroes who gluttonously assist in sending thousands of Negro workers to misery and starvation in exchange for a pat on the back, and a regular handout.

Lillian Gaskin and Eldicra Riley on two different occasions had to quickly leave mass meetings of Negro Needle Workers who were angered by their remarks and deceptive tactics. Riley and Gaskin openly commended the "excellent" work of the International Labor officials of the I.L.G.W.U. She starts off with an assumption that prejudice is shattered and not tolerated by the leaders of the I.L.G.W.U.

If this is so, then why don't the officials answer the thousands of complaints of Negro workers who charge that Negroes are beaten up in shops, robbed of their money and even fired from their jobs?

#### She Doesn't Care

The praise given to the N.R.A. convinces all of us that Edith Kline is entirely ignorant of present day events. It convinces us that our dear Edith doesn't know—or doesn't care about the pitiful conditions of the workers in the Needle Industry since the introduction of the N.R.A. She says the N.R.A. is a Santa Claus to the Negro people, stating that it has brought permanent security of wage equality and employment opportunity. The truth is that thousands of Negro girls in the needle industry were fired since the N.R.A. and their low miserable wage standards are as secure as a bouncing ball on a thin piece of wire.

#### Against Unity

Defense in the struggle for the freedom of the nine Scottsboro boys? They spoke against the idea of the unity of the Negro and white workers—and then brazenly attempted to praise Mr. Zimmerman, appealing to the Negroes to have faith in this arch swindler and open chauvinist, who practically refuses to struggle for the interest of the Negro workers in the shops of

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TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS, members of the Telegraph Messengers Union, picketing offices of the Western Union on Broadway. They are demanding the right to organize and the reinstatement of messengers fired by the company for their union activity.

## Meeting to Work Out Plans For One Upholstery Union

By M. PIZER

Conditions in the Upholstery Trade, although somewhat improved, as a result of last year's general strike, still remain as low and miserable as in any other unorganized trade. The large shops which are the decisive factors, the shops that produce 75 per cent of upholstered furniture in New York City are still unorganized. The workers in these shops are being intimidated, individuals are being bribed, so that they don't take steps to organize themselves and establish union conditions in the trade.

Section 7A of the National Recovery Act has not changed the relation of forces nor the usual means used by the employers against the organization. Things on the upholsterers front are as ever. On one hand a militant active bunch of upholsterers doing all they can, risking their jobs, their lives to organize, and on the other hand the organized Manufacturers Association, using all available dirty methods in the open, as well as hidden to prevent the men from establishing a union organization in the shops.

#### Most Organize Open Shops

The Upholsterers who have an old tradition of organization, the up-

holsterers who had a union on a national scale before the Civil War yet, will not allow themselves to be intimidated and bull dozed by the employers and their agents, but will continue day in and day out, month after month, year after year to fight for better conditions and to organize every open shop in the trade.

The problem of organizing the upholsterers this year is no more a local problem of New York City. The bosses are using all methods to run away from the union and to discourage the upholsterer from organizing. One of the outstanding methods is to open new shops in a different city or state. Almost every important shop in New York City has opened another shop either in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland or Connecticut.

#### Try to Block Unity

In spite of the fact that the leaders of the International of Local 76 and to some extent of Local 77, have put themselves in the way of unity, the Industrial Unions of New York, Boston, Hartford and Providence, and the rank and file members of Local 76 and Local 77 must carry on a struggle for a unity conference of all the upholsterers throughout the eastern states. Any leader who is against such unity should be kicked out by the members and should be replaced by rank and file members who will fight for unity and for conditions of the upholsterers.

We are calling a mass meeting to be held on Wednesday, June 27, 8 p. m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 65 E. Fourth St., New York City. At this meeting we will give you a detailed report of our plans for the coming season and every upholsterer is invited to attend this meeting, not only to listen, but also to express his opinion on how we can best work together to organize the upholstery trade in one strong militant union, controlled by the rank and file workers.

## Telegraph Messengers Picket Western Union

NEW YORK.—The Telegraph Messengers' Union are continuing their picket line in front of the Western Union office at 1440 Broadway. The young workers are picketing the office in protest against the firing of the leaders of the union, for higher wages, and the right to organize.

The workers who attended the trial of those who were arrested at the Ernst Thaelmann demonstration at Times Square, Wednesday night, left the court to help picket the Western Union office.

## Painters Strike on Four Jobs In Brooklyn Area

While the negotiations for a united front organizational drive in Brooklyn are still going on despite maneuvers of the Brotherhood misleaders and the Lovestonite Freeman, against the unity of these workers, the Alteration Painters Union is carrying out its usual organizational work for the betterment of conditions and organizing the unorganized in Brooklyn.

Four shop strikes were called by the Brownsville and Coney Island locals of the Union. Most of them against important and big real estate concerns. These real estate companies floating the "big blue eagle," are exploiting painters for starvation wages as low as \$3.00 a day, in some cases forcing the maintenance man such as the janitors and other help to do the painting for even less wages than was mentioned above.

The painters are militantly fighting against the Gustave Killner Realty Co. and picketing the chain of buildings belonging to this company. They are taking the strike-breakers from the job day-by-day. The workers of the Seckler and

Seckler shop, 1640 Nostrand Ave., are fighting for the union wage scale and union recognition. This shop used to be signed up with the A. P. U., but through the attack of the A. F. of L. "Jake the Bum" gang, this shop was taken from the A. P. U. and a few weeks later the shop turned open. The workers, seeing that only under the A. P. U. they can control conditions, went out on strike under its leadership.

Three men from the Lasar slave shop were out on strike for union wages and recognition of the shop committee. Five men from Sokoloff Painting shop are out for the same demands and are fighting determinedly for the third week. The union succeeded up to now to break all maneuvers of the boss against the strike.

These strikers are showing the rank and file of the Brooklyn Brotherhood that only through militant actions can they better their conditions and all maneuvers of the Freeman type of misleaders against the unity of the Brooklyn painters is against the interest of the painters.

## Food Union Asks For United Front With Local 505

By JAY RUBIN

For a long time, the bosses in the food industry used the injunction weapon as a means of breaking up the existing unions in the field. In many instances the food barons were successful in smashing the organization of the workers by means of this weapon. As far as our union is concerned, it is enough to recall the Poltis-Fischer strike, the Hanover chain cafeterias, and many other important strikes. The injunction is not only used against the Food Workers Industrial Union but against the A. F. of L. and the Amalgamated Food Workers when militant fights are carried on.

The Food Workers Industrial Union from its beginning understood this and developed militant fights against the injunction menace. It is sufficient to recall the Zelgreen Cafeteria where thousands and thousands of workers participated together with the Food Workers Industrial Union in violation of that injunction. The fight against the injunction can not be isolated only to the Food Workers Industrial Union. It must embrace the workers from all industries regardless of what union the workers belong.

On May 29, the same Judge Faber who issued an injunction against our union at Nathan's Busy Bee in Coney Island, also issued a vicious injunction against Local 505 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, legalizing the open shop forever, and prohibiting any other union from stepping in and organizing the workers of the Standard Baking Company.

#### Must Unite Forces

It is clear that to defeat Judge Faber and his vicious injunction, it is necessary to unite all the forces for a struggle against the injunction. Our union immediately sent a letter to Local 505 requesting them to elect a committee to meet with a committee from our union and together plan a campaign against the injunction menace. No reply whatsoever has been received, by our union from the officials of that local. But from reliable sources, we have learned that the officials of Local 505 on the advice of Judge Panken, the Socialist lawyer, with the Hebrew Trades and the Socialist Party, refused to read this letter or take up the question at a local meeting, explaining that if they did this, it would be a violation of the injunction order.

The officials of Local 505 under the leadership of Bykofsky, Webman, and the others, together with the leadership of the Socialist Party, are trying to impress the membership that no violation of the injunction is necessary; that the only

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## Union Workers On City Relief Jobs To Hold Meeting On June 27

A very important meeting of all A. F. of L. building trades workers who are members of rank and file groups in the various local unions and who are employed on relief projects in New York City is being called by the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief. The meeting will be held on Wednesday, June 27th, at 7 p.m., at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Rank and File Center, 116 University Place, New York City.

All rank and file group members working on these projects are urged to be present and on time. The meeting will be of vital interest to the A. F. of L. rank and file group relief workers.

## Messengers Plan Nation Wide Union

### General Organizer To Tour Country to Unite All Unions and Groups

At the first National Conference of the Office Workers Union the foundation for a National Telegraph Messengers Union was laid. At this conference the Office Workers Union delegates included in their reports their attempts to organize the messengers of their cities.

These reports showed that mainly because of the lack of a central leading body of messengers all attempts at organizing were smashed messengers were fired right and left, police terrorized them by following them to their meeting places, etc. Furthermore, strikes were called prematurely and in local spots only, making possible wholesale scabbing and the consequent breaking of the strikes.

Because of this lack of central leadership there was no interchange of experiences, consequently, tactics which experience proved to be bad, were used.

The Telegraph Messengers Union at this conference proposed a national organization of messengers by the unification of all existing messengers unions and the setting up of locals in cities where no unions exist. For this purpose, the Telegraph Messengers is sending out its general organizer to these various cities.

However, in order to finance this trip it has been found necessary to run a Farewell Party and Dance on Friday, June 29, at 8:00 p.m., at the Office Workers Hall, 114 W. 14th Street. There will be skits depicting the messengers' experiences with the telegraph trusts. There will also be a prominent speaker. All Postal Telegraph and Western Union messengers, clerk, operators, all workers and sympathizers, are urged to attend. Tickets are only 25 cents.

## Social Workers Hit Hodson Relief Plan And Police Terror

### Open Letter Exposes the "Liberal" Policies of Welfare Head

NEW YORK—In an open letter to Commissioner of Welfare, William Hodson, the Social Workers Discussion Club, 233 West 21st Street, scored the policy of the Welfare Department for the use of police terror in its drive on the living standards of the jobless workers with the one purpose of further reducing relief standards below the present sub-marginal relief.

On May 15, a committee from the Social Workers Discussion Club met with Hodson and presented a detailed study of the relief practices of the administration. This study showed that the relief granted by the city was below all standards of decent living, that rents when paid tended to set up super-slum areas for the jobless, and that single unattached workers were driven into the demoralizing flop houses of the Salvation Army.

Before the committee could finish its presentation, Hodson interrupted to say that he was aware of the inadequacies of relief and that "the whole relief picture was a flop." The committee then recommended that: (1) Home Relief be made available to all single unattached workers; (2) relief allowances be immediately increased; (3) rents be increased and paid; (4) all unemployed be given work at trade union rates; and (5) that the Bankers' Agreement be abrogated to release funds for this purpose.

The open letter goes on to say that Hodson admitted that these demands represented the minimum needs of the unemployed, and told the committee that although he was asking \$10,000,000 for the month of June, \$25,000,000 represented the amount needed.

To the demands of the committee that Hodson publicly declare himself for the program that he professed to favor, Hodson replied that this would get him into trouble and would antagonize state and federal relief bodies.

# Catering Workers Learned Lessons in The New York General Hotel Strike

## A. F. L. Rank and File Sentiment Rising for One Union In Trade

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON  
(Continued from last Monday)

The rank and file workers in the catering industry learned one very important lesson from the general hotel and restaurant strike in New York this past winter. Regardless of whether they were members of the Food Workers Industrial Union, of the Amalgamated Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, or the American Federation of Labor, or unorganized, they realized—that in order to defeat the bosses and gain their demands—unity must be estab-



EDWARD FLORE, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance of the A. F. of L. He's playing ball with Paul Coulcher, representative of the Dutch Schultze gang.

lished in the ranks of the workers and one union established on the basis of a class struggle program.

This did not remain an abstract lesson. Immediately with the conclusion of the strike, negotiations for the establishment of one union were started. These negotiations passed from the stage of involving only the catering trades, and now involves the whole food industry as such. At present, all the local unions of the Amalgamated Food Workers of America are discussing and voting on the proposition of merging nationally with the Food Workers Industrial Union into one National Independent Union of Food Workers. Already, Bakers' Locals 1 and 104 and the Amalgamated Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union have voted favorably on the amalgamation question, and Bakers Local 3 is expected to cast its vote on July 7th.

**Movement Created Stir**  
This amalgamation movement created quite a stir in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, food unions, especially in the Bakers International and in the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers International Alliance.

In order to smash this sentiment of the rank and file A. F. of L. catering workers in favor of the present amalgamation movement, the delegation of Waiters and Waitresses Union Local No. 16 of New York to the International Convention in August of this year is prepared to fight for a resolution liquidating New York Locals 1, 2, 302, 325, 219, 719, 3, and 70, merging them with Local 16, and dividing this one local into branches such as waiters, bartenders, countermen, cooks and broilers, unskilled workers, etc. Much demagogic talk and speech is now going on in Local 16 about the new "industrial union," the "one union in the catering industry," the "organization of the unskilled," etc.

**Another Reason**  
There is another reason for carrying through this contemplated plan of the Local 16 machine to merge the nine A. F. of L. Local unions into one departmentalized local, and that is that Dutch Schultze and his underworld henchmen today have alleged control over only two A. F. of L. Locals; i. e., Waiters Local 16 and Countermen's Local 302. It is no doubt in the interests of Schultze and his mob to gain control of the seven remaining locals in the city. This the mob has tried to do in the past through other methods without much success. Now they are using a two-faced method. One, which is mentioned above, that of merging all the locals under the

hegemony of Local 16. The other is the mob's present activity of organizing a new bosses' association known as the Metropolitan Restaurant and Cafeteria Owners Association.

The organization of such an association—by Dutch Schultze's henchmen—which is progressing rapidly (the Mutual already having liquidated and joined the Metropolitan) means what? That even should the International Convention disagree with the establishment of one A. F. of L. Local in New York under the control of Coulcher of Local 16 and incidentally of Dutch Schultze—with the mob working both the bosses' and the Union's ends—Local 16 with its general agreement with the new racketeer built bosses' association which it will no doubt obtain, will begin wiping out the other eight locals whose bosses will be members of the Metropolitan and whose workers will be forced to join Local 16 in order to work in an association shop.

Other methods being used at present before the convention revolve around the following: 1) Bosses are promised wage reductions if they will join the new association and then sign a general agreement with Local 16. 2) Some bosses who may refuse to join the association are not only threatened in true gangland method but also find Local 16 pickets before their shops stating that they refuse to employ union help. 3) Without controlling a single worker in a shop, if the boss refuses to sign a contract with Local 16, a picket line is placed before his store while no attempts are made to organize the men inside. Then, if the boss is finally forced to sign a contract, the men are herded into the Union at a \$10 initiation fee in order to maintain their jobs. And who knows how much the "invisible government" gets from each initiation? 4) Already, Local 16 has invaded the territories of practically all the other local unions and is attempting to smash the organization of the other locals.

**Flore Wants His Job**  
Meanwhile, at the International Convention, John J. Kearney, Sixth International Vice-President will try to grab the job of International President from Flore. Flore wants to maintain his job. Both Kearney and Flore are looking to Coulcher with his controlled votes for support. And Coulcher will support that gentlemen who will help mobilize the convention for his one class collaboration union proposition in New York and for him becoming the Third International Vice President of the International Union.

The ball game has already started. The decisions, results, and elections at the Convention are being decided now. The convention itself with its \$300 delegates from New York is

## Zaritsky's Lieutenants Act As Scab Agents for Bosses

By G. GOLOS  
One of the most shameful and brazen betrayals of the millinery workers was recently committed by Zaritsky's appointed officials of the Blockers Local 42.

Seven blockers from Cohn and Donkin shop were locked out with the help of police for refusing to accept a wage cut.

The blockers complained to Mr. Goldman, who is Zaritsky's appointed manager of Local 42, and instead of taking down the whole shop and declaring a strike, Goldman told the blockers that they'll have to wait for a decision from the "impartial" chairman, Dr. Abelson, that seven blockers cannot go back to work and that the union must send up other blockers in their place. And so the union officials, true to their traditions of strike breaking and scabbery (against the militant trimmers local 43) did send up workers to scab on the locked out blockers.

**Exposed Treachery**  
The Millinery United Front Committee, through open air meetings and leaflets exposed this scandalous treachery and called upon the blockers of Cohn and Donkin to picket the shop and pledged to mobilize the millinery workers in support of their struggle.

Unfortunately, the blockers permitted themselves to be misled by

## Officials Prepare To Use Steam Roller In AFL Convention

supposed to be a talkfest, a sham battle over policies and methods. But long before President Flore raises the gavel to open the convention, many decisions will have already been made and many international posts will already have been decided upon. The official steamroller is supposed to do the rest.

**Expose Certain**  
However, the International machine will find some delegates from some local unions who will sharply expose this whole back door politics maneuver, the sell-out by the A. F. of L. officials to the policies of the Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Guilds (Company Union), the attempt to stifle the real rank and file amalgamation movement, the betrayal of the workers' conditions and wages, and the attempt to foist an "invisible government" on the membership. They may find that instead of everybody bargaining for International offices, some delegates will fight for a policy which



PAUL COULCHER, secretary of Local 16 of the Waiters Union. He will maneuver at the International Convention to give Dutch Schultze control of the locals.

if carried out will bring wages and conditions.

This International Convention will not be a quiet one. What with the struggle for power between the misleaders—a struggle for the pot with the attempt of the mobsters to gain control of all the New York locals and to put their fingers into the International, and with the rank and file delegates presenting a clear cut class struggle program around which they will organize the membership for struggle, Flore, Kearney, and Coulcher may not be able to spend all their convention time on the membership's money as they had originally planned.

## Food Clerks Elect A New Union Staff

### Many Strikes Led By Food Union in Stores In Greater N. Y.

Elections in the Clerk's Department of the Food Workers Industrial Union were held Friday, June 15th in Union headquarters at 4 West 18th St. The officers elected were: two organizers, three members to the City Council, one delegate to the Trade Union Unity Council, one youth organizer, 11 Executive Board members, all of whom will serve for one year each.

All nominees received more than the majority of votes required. Dave Asch and Charles Tachna are organizers; H. Tannenbaum, William Breger and N. Eselson, City Council; I. Becker, T. U. U. C. delegate; I. Richman, youth organizer; M. Heller, H. Woodciker, Yale Stuart, William Beenk, Louis Lefkowitz, Silas Cohen, Hyman Kaufman, Harold Gross, N. Eselson, Harry Schiff, I. Richman for the Executive Board.

**Up and Downs**  
"Our internal situation shows many ups and downs" says the statement of the Clerk's Dept., F. W. I. U., "but on the whole, we have proven to new members that our method of conducting strikes resulted in gains for all involved, including delivery boys, and this justifies their choice of a revolutionary union, directed and supported by the workers themselves."

A strike of 24 hours won all the demands of six workers at the Royal Public Market, Ave. U and Coney Island Ave.

At Church Ave. and 94th St., a dry grocery store signed up with the union and re-instated a worker who had been fired for union activity.

**Many Struggles**  
The following struggles are going on: Jude Fawcett, Supreme Court, Brooklyn, granted an injunction against nine workers of the two Zion Stores, against picketing. Frank Manikoff and the other owners promptly closed the stores when the workers struck and a scab testified that the picket line was violent. Manikoff then said that he and his family were working in the stores and that he "didn't need any help."

Nathan Schwartz, one of four pickets at Karp's Fruit Store, 65th St. Brooklyn, was brutally beaten up by a policeman and is being held for Special Sessions Court. Police terror has been present throughout this strike. The leadership of Local 338, A. F. of L., continuing the strike-breaking role of the A. F. of L., by using their 1931 injunction against the Karp strikers.

The F. W. I. U. is now conducting two strikes in Brooklyn and asks the public to support the strikers. Workers at 18th Ave.—68th St., are striking against a 95 hour week for which they get \$12 per week, and workers at 6613-18th Ave., are striking for union recognition.

## Workers Picket Shop That Moved To Avoid Knitgoods Ind. Union

The Sherman Knitting Mills, which was on strike for seven weeks moved from 797 Broadway, Brooklyn to Elizabeth, N. J. The workers of this shop were on strike under the leadership of the Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union. The strike was against the attempt of the manufacturers to break the agreement and install the 40 hour week instead of the 35 hour week. When the manufacturer saw that the workers are determined to continue with the strike to a victory, they decided to move out of town to get rid of the strikers. But he did not succeed, however, in this attempt. He was located by the union in the Durant Building of Elizabeth, N. J., and the shop is picketed.

The Union is at present intensifying its activities by adding an additional organizer to pay more attention not only to New York and Brooklyn but also to New Jersey.

A meeting of all knitters, hand, flat-power and circular and also winders is called by the Union today at 2:30 p.m. sharp, in Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place, to discuss the role of the knitters and winders in the preparation for one general strike.

## Trade Union Directory

**MARINE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION**  
 Wednesday—Regular Business meeting.  
 Note:—Formerly an educational meeting was held every other Wednesday, but the present situation demands weekly business meetings.

Thursday—Open air meeting at evening.  
 Friday, 4 p.m.—Waterfront Unemployment Council Business meeting.

Sunday—Port Organizational Committee of Union meets at 12 p.m.; 3 p.m. Sunday, Open Forum.

**MEETINGS OF UNITED SHOE AND LEATHER WORKERS UNION**  
 Shoe Trade Board meets every Wednesday at 6 p.m.

Shoe Grievance and Membership Committee meets every Monday at 6 p.m.

Slipper Grievance Membership Committee meets every Thursday at 6 p.m.

Stitchdown Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m.

Shoe Repair Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m.

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8 p.m.

Joint Council meets every second Friday of the month at 7 p.m.

All meetings are held at the headquarters of the union, 22 W. 15th St.

**BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA**

Local Union 261, every Friday, at 210 E. 104th St., N.Y.C.

Local Union 499, every Wednesday, at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.

Local Union 848, every Monday at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.

Local Union 892, every Monday, at 216 E. 59th St., N.Y.C.

Local Union 905, every Friday, at Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, N.Y.C.

Local Union 1011, every Friday, at 109 E. 116th St., N.Y.C.

Painters Rank and File Protective Association meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Labor Temple, 84th St. and Second Ave., Room 7.

In the above locals there are organized groups of the Painters' Rank and File Protective Association.

**TAXI DRIVERS UNION OF GREATER NEW YORK**

Headquarters, 60 W. 45th St.; Shop Chairmen meet Monday; Active members meet Wednesday; Shop Chairmen's Executive Committee meets Friday. All meetings will be held in the evening at the headquarters of the union.

**JOIN THE SHOE WORKERS' CENTER**  
 in your neighborhood

**Brownsville**—Meets every Wednesday at 527 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

**Bronx**—Meets every Wednesday at 1532 Boston Road, Bronx, N.Y.

**SHOE REPAIRERS MEET**  
 Every first and third Monday, 9 p.m., at Union Hall, 22 W. 15th St.

**Brooklyn Section Meets**—Every Wednesday (after work) at 1370 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

**Bronx Section Meets**—Every Monday (after work) at 1532 Boston Road.

Tell all Shoe Repair Workers in your neighborhood to join and attend Union Meetings.

**ATTENTION WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS**  
 NEW YORK.—The Left Wing Group of Local 22 will hold a Summer Ball and Concert at Casa de Amore in Coney Island, August 18. Organizations are asked not to arrange affairs on that date.

On Sunday, July 8, the Group will serve a seven-course dinner at the Brighton Beach Center, from 12 noon until 8 p.m. Adm. 45c.

## Food Worker Attacked In Union Meeting By Member of the S. P.

Morris Gordon, food worker, was attacked by Horowitz, a Socialist Party member, at a meeting of Local 338, food union of the A. F. of L., when, as a member of the local, he asked what four organizers at \$65 a week each, were accomplishing for the union. The entire membership went into turmoil, resulting in hospital treatment for ten.

## Office Union Sets Up Section For Workers In Department Stores

A further step toward the expansion and the broadening of the work of the union was taken by the Office Workers' Union in the establishment of a special department-store section. This section is composed of representatives of all the department stores in which the union has contact. Such department stores as Macy's, Gimbel's, Wanamaker's, Ohrbach's, Martin's are among those represented.

## Office Worker Notes

The "Office Worker" will come off the press today. A full report on the first National Conference, lessons of the Wanamaker protest action and the Macauley strike and pictures, a page on Martin's Department Store, Woolworth news, book store news, and added office workers' correspondence will be amongst the outstanding features. Order a bundle to sell to your fellow workers and friends and at all affairs, demonstrations, etc. Become a reader and subscriber. Our slogan now is "An 'Office Worker' every month."

# Names, Dates, Places of Racketeering In AFL Revealed in Labor Fact Book

In no country in the world is racketeering, graft and corruption among "labor leaders" so prevalent as in the United States, declares **Labor Fact Book II** by Labor Research Association, just issued by International Publishers. The section on racketeering brings together the outstanding examples of such cases since 1892 when William Z. Foster wrote his book on **Misleaders of Labor**.

**Labor Fact Book II** lists seven outstanding facts which disclosures of A. F. of L. racketeering activities have revealed. It then goes on to cite numerous cases illustrating these points. The activities of Sam Kaplan of the Movie Operators' Union, who on June 18 began to serve from six months to three years in the penitentiary, are first reviewed. It then continues:

"The suit brought against officers of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for an accounting of the \$7,500,000 that had passed through their hands in the six years ending 1932, forced admissions by Jacob Solomon, secretary of the 'organizing committee' arbitrarily appointed by the international president, that he had destroyed vouchers covering expenditure of \$1,500,000 between 1926 and 1930. Frank Wilson, the Local's president, confessed that considerably more than \$1,000,000 had been spent without the authorization of union members in the 1926-32 period. Annual dues were increased from \$28.50 to \$108 and initiation fees from \$150 to \$300 during the regime of these officials. The \$283,000 collected in 1929 by assessing each member \$50 allegedly for the purpose of fighting a lockout by employers, remained unaccounted for when the lockout did not take place. Between 1926 and 1930, the union officers spent \$672,000 in legal fees. Some \$19,000 was expended on defending William Hogan, accused of stealing \$30,000 of union money. Hogan was convicted and after his release from prison was elevated to the post of financial secretary. In 1934 he held the post of business manager of Local 3. Militant unionists in opposition to these policies were heavily fined or beaten up by thugs in the employ of union officers. Fourteen members were fined \$300 each when they called a meeting to win restoration of their union rights.

"**Operating Engineers:** Patrick J. Commerford was appointed 'supervisor' of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 125, New York City. In 1932, Commerford was tried for evasion of income tax payments. The trial brought out that he had accepted sums ranging from \$2,500 to \$7,500 from four contractors for the purpose of breaking, preventing and 'settling' strikes of members of his own union. Other employers paid him \$50 a week in 1929 and \$75 a week in 1931 for the assurance that their workers would not be unionized. Patrick McGovern, one of the largest New York contractors, served 60 days for contempt of court when he refused to divulge how much of a \$380,000 fund had gone to Commerford.

**The Commerford Trial**  
 "When 600 members rebelled against Commerford and he stood trial, it was stated that all but \$8,200 of a \$26,140 item charged to legal expenses and another \$21,000 charged 'to the good of the local' had actually gone to him. With the connivance of John Posschl, international president, Commerford established a new local, 130, after his expulsion from Local 125, advising employers that his was the only legitimate body and that they would have to negotiate agreements through him. Commerford, now serving a jail sentence, is a Tammany leader, and is vice-president of the New York State Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Council of Greater New York.

"Joseph Fay, head of Local 825 of the same union in Newark, N. J., was himself an employer actively engaged in renting out supplies to building contractors through his International Excavating Co., holding out the bait of freedom from 'labor troubles' to get orders. In August, 1932, Fay was unconditionally reinstated in the union after his suspension, and was not long ago appointed to represent the union in New York. In June, 1933, he was charged with conspiracy to control the excavating and trucking business of northern New Jersey, for

the benefit of companies in which he was interested.

"**Painters Union:** By fraudulent voting and use of gangsters to terrorize the membership, Philip Zausner, secretary of District No. 9, Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America, and other officers succeeded in putting over a 50c 'work tax' upon unemployed unionists. Nearly \$100,000 was collected by January, 1934. In 1932, before Zausner's return to the union, he was engaged as a boss painter—an employer—and conspired with 'Jake' Holtz, business agent of the union in Brooklyn and brother of a notorious gangster, to pay union members as much as 50 per cent under the union scale on a job in which Zausner was interested.

### Jake the Bum

"As officers of Local 102 of the painters' union in Brooklyn, there were such underworld figures as 'Jake the Bum' Wallner and Oscar Amberg, business agents. They conducted dictatorial elections, caused scores of members to be injured when their policies were opposed, conspired with employers and even permitted a detective attached to the police force to attend their meetings. On February 12, 1934, a resolution adopted by 300 members charged them with these things and of misusing funds and undermining union wage scales and conditions.

"J. P. Morrin, general president of the **International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers** receives \$15,000 a year plus expenses and \$12 daily for expenses. At the 1932 convention of the union, he placed the blame for the 'difficulties' in the Newark district not upon the corruption of the officials, but upon 'radical activities'! Morrin also conspired with John Schilling, financial-secretary of Local 52 in New York City, when the latter was not reelected to his post. In the 24 years Schilling held office he did not once render a financial accounting. An audit forced by union members showed that he could not account for more than \$100,000 that had passed through his hands. Because of this revolt, Schilling caused Local 52 to be suspended in 1933 and, with the full backing of Morrin, established a new Local, 447.

### Officials Wink at Rackets

"**Racketeering and the Leadership:** The evidence here presented is only part of the story—and all of it is in the public record—of racketeering activities of A. F. of L. officials. Yet William Green, Matthew Woll and

other A. F. of L. leaders have done little or nothing about these conditions. In fact, their pleas of having no jurisdiction in the matter because of the peculiar construction of the federation, actually amounts to tacit support of graft and corruption. The construction of the A. F. of L. has not hampered them in their expulsions and suspensions of radical and militant workers from their ranks as, for example, in the 1926 strike of fur workers in New York City.

"At the 1933 convention in the A. F. of L. in Washington, Resolution No. 98, introduced by R. Suny, a militant worker and delegate from the Cleaners, Dyers, Spotters and Pressers Union No. 18233 of Philadelphia, dealt with racketeering. It proposed definite action against these conditions and evoked perhaps more discussion than any single issue. However, the discussion was ordered expunged from the record. After having been published in the day-to-day proceedings of the convention, it was omitted from the finally published **Proceedings!**"

The above is an excerpt from **Labor Fact Book II** by Labor Research Association. Other installments have appeared in the regular columns of the **Daily Worker**. It is only part of one chapter in this new 222 page fact book. Trade Unionists will not want to miss reading **Labor Fact Book II**. Get your copy from the local Worker's Bookshop or directly from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

## Initiation Fee Cut In Carpenters Union

At the last meeting of the New York Carpenters District Council, the delegates decided to let carpenters into the New York locals for \$5, as a special dispensation to expire in 60 days.

This decision comes as a result of a rapid decline of the Carpenters Union membership which has fallen from 30,000 to 12,000 in New York alone.

The militant workers in the union demanded a \$5 initiation fee a year ago. The reactionary council chiefs laughed at the proposition then. Now that the disintegration of the union has reached the pockets of the local officials, some locals applied directly to the General Office for this special dispensation. The local officials discovered that where there are no dues there are no salaries.

## Former New York Hackman In High Post in U. S. S. R.

"What opportunity is there in a country where a man has no chance to become a millionaire?" one of the perennial hecklers of the workers' country may say, with a mulish expression on his face meaning, "Try and show me!" Alfred Ederer, formerly an American worker, has just been appointed an inspector in the office

the Eastern Siberian State Farms. As such, he found that many tractors needed repairing and that the workers did not know how to fix them, so he wrote a 134-page pamphlet on tractor repairing of which the Province Publishing House printed 7,500 copies. The edition was speedily exhausted and a second printing is now under way.

### Important Job

The position he has been given is an important and responsible one. The Soviet Control Commission is responsible for the carrying out of production plans, supervising the fulfillment of decisions of the central bodies of the Soviet Government.

Foreign workers in Irkutsk brought to the attention of the Soviet Control Commission there lately, that 400,000 rubles worth of goods had been lying in a warehouse for almost three years though organizations in the vicinity needed the products badly. All parties concerned were immediately called to a meeting and were given instructions to sell at once and a warning was issued to all organizations to clear up their warehouses. This is only part of the function and value of the Soviet Control Commission.

How does a workers' country reward good work? Alfred Ederer recently stopped in Moscow for a few days on his way to a vacation in the South. This is the second free vacation he has had since he came to the Soviet Union. In addition to a free railroad pass, he has two months salary in his pocket.



ALFRED EDERER

of the Soviet Control Commission in Eastern Siberia.

For ten years he drove trucks and taxis in the United States and now, for the past two years he has been an auto and tractor mechanic on

## Longshoremen Give 6 Reasons Why They're Against Ryan's Plan

PORTLAND, Ore., June 24.—Following are the reasons why Portland longshoremen voted against the strikebreaking settlement pact drawn up and signed by the shipowners and J. P. Ryan, president of the I. L. A.:

1. Plan made no provision for grain handlers, seamen, engineers and masters, mates and pilots.
2. Contains conflicting clauses pertaining to how the workers shall bargain with the shipowners.
3. Provides for determination on wages in each port, whereas coastwise agreement is desired.
4. No provision made for longshoremen blacklisted by employers.
5. Gives "labor relations committee," consisting of employes and employers, authority to strike members from the union rolls.
6. No provision for hours.

## Needle Union Delegates Hit Fascism

### Call All Unions to Elect Delegates to Anti-War Meet

A total of 117 delegates, representing 4,000 needle trade workers met on June 16th and resolved to fight against war and fascism. They came from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, from shops, from newly organized groups in shops, the Needle Trades Industrial Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers locals, the Spanish Club in Harlem and the Unemployed Council.

A resolution was passed demanding the release of Ernst Thaelmann and a continual picket line will be maintained at the Nazi Consulate. They are getting ready to send a delegate to the International Women's Anti-War, Anti-Fascist Congress in Paris, to be held from July 28 to 30.

All 177 delegates will be standing delegates to the City-Wide Conference.

A millinery Women's Committee and one from the Amalgamated locals will hold open air meetings in the markets, calling for delegates for July 7.

Metal shops are electing delegates to the Metal Workers Industrial Conference on June 28, 5:30 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum. A large affair will be held July 7, 8 p. m. at Irving Plaza. Workers are urged to support this affair, to enable a metal worker to go to the Paris Congress.

The Cafeteria Workers will hold a mass meeting Thursday, June 28, 8 p. m. at 4 W. 28th St. Norman Tallentire and Leo Frank will speak and Martha Schuster will be chairman. The May Day demonstration film will be shown.

The Office Workers Committee Against War and Fascism are to have a mass meeting Friday, June 29 at 8 p. m. at 114 W. 14th St. Professor Margaret Schlauch will speak. Delegates to the July 7 City-Wide Conference will be elected at this meeting.

The Harlem Women's Committee held their Industrial Conference June 18, with 25 delegates present. They held a mass meeting June 22.

**Send Off Affair**  
 A spectacular send-off for the delegation to Paris is planned by the National Women's Committee and the New York Committee of the American League. Plans are to be announced later.

The Women's Committee calls on all trade unions to elect delegates to the City-Wide Conference July 7, 2 p. m. at Irving Plaza, and are asked to send in funds for the campaign at once.

The **Daily Worker** is America's only working-class daily newspaper. It fights for the interests of the working class. A subscription for one month daily or six months of the Saturday edition costs only 75 cents. Send your sub today. Address, **Daily Worker**, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

# FOOTNOTES

By HARRY RAYMOND

THE little leader of the Fusion crowd down at the City Hall has assured his Socialist friends that they need not wait until they arrive in heaven to receive rewards for work done.

This was made clear through recent announcements in the press that LaGuardia had offered the job of Municipal Court Justice in the Second District to the Socialist leader, Jacob Panken, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Harold L. Kunster.

It surely would not be straining an hypothesis to assume that this reward was offered to the Socialist leader for the assistance he gave the LaGuardia administration in breaking the first general taxicab strike.

The reluctance of Mr. Panken to accept the job indicates that he thinks he should receive a bigger reward than a municipal judgeship which will last only to Jan. 1. He is looking no doubt to pick a juicier plum from the bountiful Mayor's orchard.

ACCORDING to the latest issue of the Union Chronicle, official organ of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, Matthew Woll, first vice-president of the A. F. of L. and acting president of the National Civic Federation, has made a remarkable "discovery" concerning the aims of the Communist Party.

The "discovery" was disclosed in a letter to Representative John W. McCormick of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Committee, to investigate Nazi propaganda, in which Mr. Woll said:

"The objective of the Communist Party is the establishment of a Soviet regime in place of the present government of the United States."

We thought every body knew that.

But what Mr. Woll overlooked was the fact that the Communist Party is the leading and only effective political force in the struggle against fascism and Nazi propaganda. This is a fact that does not interest Mr. McCormick's committee.

ANOTHER leader of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, has again lent his voice to the N. R. A. ballyhoo. This time he is pressing for a more vigorous N. R. A. educational campaign.

"Whatever of permanent value lies in the National Recovery Administration depends upon our ability to organize participating groups, to educate them in their duties and responsibilities," said Green.

The "duties and responsibilities" which Green refers to are: (1) To let the boss cut your wage and keep quiet about it; (2) To strike under no circumstances; (3) To pin all faith on the N. R. A. These are the three main points in Green's educational plan.

But there is another educational plan afoot that is in the interest of the working class and will serve to deal a heavy blow at the class collaboration plan of Mr. Green. The Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York announces that it plans to establish a full time training school for trade union members in New York and the development of wide educational activities in the trade unions.

This training school will teach union members the tactics and strategy of the class struggle. It will teach how to lead the fight against the N. R. A. wage cutting no-strike program.

A conference to discuss the plans for the school will be held tonight 8 o'clock at 108 E. 14th St.

J. Mindel, leading working class educator, will explain the program of trade union educational work.

Every trade union member should give his utmost support to building of this new school. It is one effective way to counteract the poison spread by the A. F. of L. and N. R. A. educators of the stripe of William Green.



Harry Raymond

## 'Greet' Hitler Aide In New York



When Hitler's chief of propaganda in the U. S., Herr Hanfstaengl came to New York, this was the "greeting" he received from the New York workers. Getting a warning in the bay that he would be "welcomed" in this fashion, the fascist left his ship in a tug and sneaked off to Boston.

## Betrayers Attempt To Soft - Pedal Negro Struggles

(Continued from Page 1)

the needle industry. This Zimmerman is also an expelled member of the Communist Party, expelled because he refused to recognize the Negro problem as a national question, and consistently objected to the theory of special demands for the rights of the Negro workers. He assumes now that by using these four Negro lackeys, he will be able to gain the sentiment of the Negroes in Harlem—and then place them in such a position where he would more effectively exploit them.

In the May-June issue of the "Justice," Edith Kine, in an article reprinted from "Opportunity; Journal of Negro Life," attempts a literary trick to cover up the dastardly deeds of the I.L.G.W.U.

Even the officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and other fake Negro politicians are forced to admit that the N. R. A. has only worsened the conditions of the Negro workers. At the field day of criticism on the N.R.A.—called by Gen. Johnson to quiet the rumblings of the workers, Henry Shepard of the Trade Union Unity Council revealed the true picture of discrimination and persecution against the Negro since the N.R.A.

### No Santa Claus

The Negro workers say to Edith and all other fakers who talk about Saint Nicholas — "There ain't no Santa Claus." They see in the codes, especially in Local 2, an instrument which caused wholesale layoff of Negro workers due to the slight increase in wages for low-paid workers, and complaints of discharged Negro workers brutally brushed aside by the I.L.G.W.U. officials.

Mention was made of Local 60,— Pressers Local of the International, in their work among the Negroes. It was stated that the Union has been a Cinderella tale come true. We can see readily why comparison is made with fairy tale stories—such as Santa Claus and Cinderella. Here is one example and reason why these fake union officials resort to such tactics.

Recently in the R. and E. Dress Shop, the chairlady was told by the boss to call in a Negro girl presser, from Local 60, who had been fired from that shop four months ago. A white presser was on the job when the girl came to work.

The chairlady hired her, and then the boss fired her. When the girl complained to the Union, she was told that she first has to get the boss' consent. After waiting for several weeks they sent her to a shop at 7 Stanhope Street. She worked three and one half days and the boss fired her. Abe Straussman, from the Union, claimed the boss had a right to fire her, as she didn't work 35 hours. Then the girl asked him why she permitted them to fire her at the R. and E., where she had worked more than 42 hours. No explanation was given. This Negro worker now clearly sees the difference between the I.L.G.W.U. and the Industrial Union, where no such treatment takes place.

The argument used about the liquidation of prejudice can be blasted in a thousand places.

**Jim-Crowed at Convention**  
The recent convention of the I.L.G.W.U. reveals this concretely. No Negroes were officially elected, but were appointed in order to hide the meaningless and demagogic gesture to make it appear as though they are recognizing the rights of the Negro workers. The appointed Negro workers did not have the same rights as the elected white delegates at the convention.

The Negro and white workers must see through all attempts of these fakers to betray them. The role of the Negro lackeys — the tricks of Zimmerman and the fakery of Edith Kine must be answered with mass exposures.

by themselves, arbitration boards, and other such elements will not solve their problems.

It is necessary now more than ever before to raise these questions in the local union, to force the officials to read our communication to the membership, and establish such a joint committee to plan a real fight against the injunction menace and specifically against the injunctions of Judge Faber.

## Rank and File Cutters Build League to Fight for Class Policy in Garment Union

Rank and file cutters have organized themselves into a non-dues paying organization within Local 10, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. It is called the United Rank and File Cutters League. The workers have been realizing that individually they can do nothing against the intolerable bureaucracy of the I. L. G. W. U. officials, but that united they can and will improve their conditions, with honest workers as leaders.

In the short weeks of its existence the League has grown until now it is larger than any of the other "opposition" groups of Local 10. In the last general strike, cutters won gains which they are now in danger of losing altogether. The three scale system of wages is being used by the bosses to cut wages. Cutters are hired as stretchers at \$27 a week and then are eased into cutting, while in some places cutters are hired as mechanics at the same miserable wages. Bosses and patternmakers are doing cutting, though many cutters are unemployed.

At the May 24th meeting, a real militant program was adopted by the rank and file. The workers had tried, before the I. L. G. W. U. Convention, to bring up their resolutions at a meeting, but it was hastily adjourned.

The main points in the program are: for a class struggle Union, controlled by the rank and file; for Trade Union Democracy, against intimidation, suspension and expulsion; for the 30 hour week without reduction in pay; for Unemployment Insurance paid by the bosses and government and for the support of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598; for the issuance of dues exempt stamps for unemployed members; against excessive taxes, high dues and initiation fee.

**Must Elect Militants**  
The United Rank and File Cutters League has for its purpose the winning of the majority of the cutters to support this program and to build and strengthen the union, by means of electing rank and file militant workers as leaders, whose interests are the same as those of the other rank and file workers.

The League will fight against the I. L. G. W. U. bureaucrats who ignore the hundreds of complaints which are registered in the Union's office and get filed in the waste baskets.

**Welfare League a Joke**  
The Welfare League is a joke among the cutters now and the new Socialist League talks about a classless society and then proposed a vote of thanks at the I. L. G. W. U. Convention to President Roosevelt and General Johnson "for giving us the N. R. A."—trying to make the rank and file believe that their militant struggle had nothing

to do with higher wages, but that the N. R. A. alone was responsible. Brother Perlmutter endorses the N. R. A. which is the living symbol of the company union and which opens the flood gates to fascism in the United States.

The Rank and File Cutters League has just issued its first bulletin out of contributions sent in by members and sympathizers. The League wants to place a free copy of "The Rank and File Cutter" in the hands of every cutter in Local 10, and they are asking the support of workers in their struggle. Contributions should be sent to Leo Gontitzer, 764 East 176th St., New York City.

## Must Unite To Smash Injunctions

(Continued from Page 1)

thing necessary is to tax the membership to raise a sum of \$5,000 and more and limit the fight to the courts and to boss justice only. We are by no means of the opinion that it is not necessary to appeal through the courts. But we believe that if the fight is isolated only to the courts without drawing in the membership of the local and other workers for a real fight on the picket lines against the injunction, then we will be in no position to defeat this menace. We also believe that the injunction against Local 505 of the Bakers International is one which can be used against any other union in the food industry or any other industry.

The fight against this injunction must become a fight of the labor movement as a whole. Around this fight we must bring in the liberal-minded elements so that the membership of the local should not have to be taxed, but that money would be provided by the labor movement as a whole in the fight against this injunction as well as against the general use of the injunction in labor disputes.

The Food Workers Industrial Union which is faced more than any other union with the injunction menace, is ready and willing to cooperate with all the workers regardless of their union affiliation in developing a fight against the use of the injunction. We are still of the opinion that the membership of Local 505 are in favor of cooperating with the labor movement as a whole to break the injunction of Judge Faber.

The membership of the International who are interested in organizing the unorganized workers, in establishing conditions in the existing union shops, know from their own experience that lawyers

## Jail Newspaper Men And Strike Pickets In Hague Barony

13 Arrested for Violating Mayor's (Czar's?) Anti-Picketing Ukase

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — A reporter and photographer for the Post and Alfred M. Bingham, editor of the magazine "Common Sense," were arrested along with Rose Viktor, a striker from the Miller Furniture shop, on the picket line in front of the shop here Friday.

The reporter, James Ross, and the photographer, Anthony Calvacca, were taking notes and pictures of picketing conducted by Miss Viktor and Alfred Bingham. The shop is on strike under the leadership of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union and Mayor Hague has issued an edict denying workers the right to strike in Jersey City.

Both the newspaper men were released after they were taken to the Eighth Precinct Station House in the patrol wagon. Mr. Bingham, who was representing the American Civil Liberties Union, and Miss Viktor were held for disorderly conduct.

A. L. Wirin, counsel for the Civil Liberties Union, stated that he would file a suit for false arrest in connection with the jailing of the newspapermen.

**13 Pickets Already Arrested**  
Already thirteen have been arrested while picketing the Miller shop. Two pickets arrested Wednesday were held for bail of \$500 each.

The Furniture Workers Union is not only fighting for the furniture workers, but for the right of all workers in Jersey City to strike and picket.

Meanwhile the union is staging demonstrations in front of the homes of the owners of the Miller shop and will continue its

## Mass Meet June 27 To Protest Police Terror of Jobless

Benjamin, Van Kleek, Jailed Workers To Speak

NEW YORK.—A city-wide mass meeting to protest the police brutality in clubbing workers, jailing scores of unemployed, and breaking up workers' meetings at that point of June 27, at 8 p. m., at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

Besides many of the workers who were beaten and jailed by the police in the recent weeks of increased terror, the speakers will include Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployment Council, Mary Van Kleek of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, James Gaynor, chairman of the Committee of 100, Harry Raymond of the Daily Worker staff, Sam Orner of the Taxi Drivers Union.

The meeting will be held at a time when neighborhood mass meetings and public trial of the LaGuardia administration are being held throughout the city.

Leaflets on the meeting will be ready on Monday at 22 E. 20th St., and workers in unions, unemployed organizations and on the relief jobs are urged to send committees to distribute the leaflets in the neighborhoods, in the shops and on the relief projects.

picketing activities in front of the shop.

Thirteen of the arrested pickets were ordered to appear in the First Criminal Court yesterday afternoon for trial. Judge Eggers, nephew of Mayor Hague, is the attorney for the bosses. The pickets are represented by A. Isserman, lawyer for the union, and A. C. Wirin, of the Civil Liberties Union.

# FARMERS' MEET MAPS FIGHT FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

## Y.C.L. Convention Hammers Out Program to Win Youth

### YCL Shows 100% Gain In Members In 3 Years

### Stern Self-Criticism Marks Speech of Gil Green

### ANALYZE PROBLEMS

### 5,000 Cheer Opening At Arena Meet

By HARRY GANNES

NEW YORK. — Young workers, farmer and students, from mines, mills, farms and schools, from the ranks of the unemployed, all over the United States, delegates to the 7th National Convention of the Young Communist League, representing 6,000 members of the League, are now in session here discussing the problems of transforming the Y.C.L. into the mass leader of the American working youth in the struggle against capitalism.

It is a far cry from the present convention to the first one that I attended in 1922 when the League was established. The young Communists at this convention come from the front line trenches of the class struggle. There are delegates from Alabama, young Negroes from the share croppers, from the bullet-torn picket lines in Toledo; from the Minneapolis truckers' strike, from the bitterly fought, seven-weeks' old longshoremen's strike.

Through the League's secretary, Gil Green, was able to report a 100 per cent increase in membership over the 6th Convention held three years ago, when the League had only 3,000 members, then steeped in sectarianism, there was no exultation, but only the sternest and sharpest self-criticism; the most detailed analysis of all the concrete problems on every field confronting the League in the tremendous battles in view of the tremendous danger of a new imperialist war.

The convention opened with a stirring mass meeting Friday night at St. Nicholas Arena, when over 5,000 young and adult workers gathered to greet the delegates. Cheering and shouting shook the very rafters of the hot and sultry hall. Though the heat kept away many of the adults, as the vast majority of those at the opening of the convention were youth, it could not in the least dampen the ardor, the vigor, the enthusiasm of the young workers, students and Young Pioneers, who came to welcome their comrades elected to deliberate at the 7th National Convention of the Y.C.L.

In its two days of business' sessions the convention has moved rapidly, with dispatch worthy of Young Communists and greatly influenced by the historic 8th Convention of the Communist Party, held in Cleveland, Ohio, last April. Tonight, fortified and clarified by a thorough discussion on the exhaustive three-hour report of the League's secretary, the convention meets in commissions to take up detailed problems. The commissions meeting tonight, with representatives from all sections, are: Steel, headed by Comrade Frank Hill; Auto, Willy Goetz; Negro, Claude Lightfoot and John Little; Marine, Leonard Patterson and Clarence Prince; Mining, Dave Doran; Radio, Lou Cooper; cadres and recruiting, John Marks; children, Leo Kaplan; Marxist-Leninist education, Max Weiss; agrarian, Ellen Allen.

The agenda adopted by the first business session of the convention, which opened Saturday afternoon, included the following:

- 1) Report of the National Executive Committee, Situation and Tasks of the Young Communist League, by Gil Green. Sub-reporters: a) Trade Union, Lou Cooper; b) Organization, John Marks; c) Negro problems, Claude Lightfoot; d) Unemployed work, Leonard Patterson; e) Agrarian work, Ellen Allen.
- 2) Work of the Y.C.L. in the struggle against imperialist war; reporter, Clarence Prince.
- 3) Work among children; reporter, Leo Kaplan.
- 4) Election of the new National Executive Committee.
- 5) Information report on the

Continued on Page 3)

## 26 New Red Builders Answer Appeal, Take Corners, Sell 25 to 75 First Try

THE RED BUILDERS' organization is growing. Twenty-six new Red Builders were taken on in the first few days of the drive to double the circulation of the "Daily" by January 1 and to get 20,000 new readers within the next two months. They answered the call of Clarence Hathaway, Editor of the Daily Worker, for 200 Red Builders to cover every important N.Y. intersection. There are now 61 Red Builders.

How important a part of the drive the building of a strong Red Builder group is, can be seen by the number of sales these new Red Builders, most of whom have never sold papers before, have already made. New Red Builders are being given their first twenty-five papers free; but many of them have sold not less than fifty their first time out. The average for each Red Builder a night in the early part of the first week of the drive has been 25 copies.

The best sellers among these new Red Builders, so far, have been persons like Bella Downey, who took her stand in front of the Rialto Theatre, Wednesday night, her first time on the job, and sold 62 copies

## A.F.L. Heads Sidetrack Demand of Auto Delegates for One United Union

### Free Thälmann 6,000 Roar At Nazi Consulate

NEW YORK. — The streets of downtown New York echoed to stentorian shouts of "Free Ernst Thälmann!" Saturday morning, as 4,000 anti-fascists marched from Union Square to the Nazi Consulate, 17 Whitehall St., at Battery Place, to protest the Nazi murder plans against Thälmann and Torgler and demand the release of all anti-fascist fighters tortured in Hitler's dungeons and concentration camps. Fully 2,000 sympathizers, marching on the sidewalk, followed the parade all the way to Battery Place, where, with hundreds of persons already gathered before the Nazi Consulate, they participated in a protest mass meeting.

With raised fists, the anti-fascists assembled at Battery Place cheered thunderously as a delegation, headed by Irving Potash, militant leader of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, filed past a small army of police and plain clothes men standing in the entrance of 17 Whitehall St., to present the demands of the demonstrators and tens of thousands of other New

Continued on Page 2)



SELLS 70

Harry Alm, new Red Builder, who sold 70 Dailies on rainy night and 45 in a few brief afternoon hours.

## Green, Collins Railroad Conference, Suppress Rank and File Demands

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
DETROIT, Mich., June 24.—The National Conference of Federal Auto Locals, with 150 delegates and 134 locals, opened yesterday morning at the Fort Wayne Hotel with speeches by Spencer Miller, Martel, Kelly and Byrd of the Labor Board, and William Green in the afternoon session. A motion of Mortimer, White Motor, Cleveland, delegate for the election of a chairman was ruled out. Collins appointed a resolutions committee in the evening session and railroaded through a resolution stifling discussion. A resolution proposing a special Auto Parts Board met with the opposition of many delegates. Ternestedt, a delegate from Detroit, spoke amid applause against the Auto Labor Board, showing the necessity of the workers relying on their own strength, and urged them to form a united front for improved conditions, and again spoke for the Workers, Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) which his local passed. But the resolutions committee recommended the Wagner-Lewis bill instead. Collins gagging the delegate, stating: "We want no Communist bill here."

There was much resentment against the railroad procedure. The Auto Workers' Union handed the delegates an open letter, calling for united national and local struggle for the 30-hour week, against the wage-cut, speed-up arbitration board, the menace of compulsory

Continued on Page 2)

in less time than it takes to see the feature picture; Gwendolyn Pollack, who sold 50 Wednesday night and 22 Thursday afternoon, and began with 75 for Thursday night; Harry Alm, who sold 45 Monday and 70 Tuesday night, and George Borax and Sam Friedman, who sold 50 each in the Bronx Wednesday.

But more Red Builders are needed. The "Daily" must become the instrument and influence of the masses and this can be brought about only by a mass circulation. Unemployed workers, male and female, here is your chance to give incalculable aid to the revolutionary struggle and make a living. Come to the City Office (Store) of the Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., and ask for Williams. Red Builders are already stationed at 23rd St. and 7th Ave., outside Gimbel's and Macy's, at Freeman St. and Wilkins Ave., Tremont Ave. and Southern Boulevard, in Coney Island and in Harlem. But there are plenty of important intersections left for Red Builders; and it is the plan of the Daily Worker to station a Red Builder at every important intersection in New York City.

## Heavy Police Guard Patrols Frisco Docks

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—With the Central Labor Council of San Francisco joining the Chamber of Commerce in an anti-Communist drive, the Chief of Police announced that he will open the port with force on Monday if the strike still continues.

All policemen have been ordered to the waterfront to break the maritime strike which has been on for over a month. The Central Labor Council came out openly as an ally of the shipowners at a meeting held Friday by voting 29 to 22 to disavow all advice given to longshoremen by Communist delegates on Communist affiliations was killed by a vote of 61 to 29.

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## Banished Forever



Walter Stack, fighting leader of the seamen, and four other marine workers, banished for life from Baltimore, a seaport town, by Judge Stanton.

## Courts Banish 5 Seamen from Baltimore Port

Walter Stack, Seaman Leader, Four Others Banished Forever

BALTIMORE, Md., June 24.—Walter Stack, 26 year old seaman, secretary of the Waterfront Unemployment Council, and four other seamen, were banished forever from the port of Baltimore in a vicious sentence passed by the court here Friday.

The five seamen, four of whom are members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, William Howe, 29; Mack Guadalupe, 37; Ted Harris, 24; Fred Stanley, 18; and Stack, were given two year sentences, suspended on the condition that they leave Baltimore forever.

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## Arrest 17 Communists In Polish Terror

WARSAW, June 24.—That the new Pilsudski terror has not been confined to the National Radicals (fascist) but has struck Left and Center was revealed today with the announcement of the arrest of 47 National Democrats and 17 Communists in Upper Silesia.

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## Drought-Ridden Farmers To Battle Sham Relief Schemes of Roosevelt

### Farm Misery Brings Hardships to City Workers, Survey Shows

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The increased misery and starvation of farmers brought on by the drought and Roosevelt's A.A.A., has resulted in an additional burden being placed on the backs of the workers in the cities, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics figures here issued Friday reveal.

For the third time in as many months the price of bread and other foodstuffs rose again. The present price level of all foods is up 12 per cent as compared with the level a year ago, and 8½ per cent over two years ago.

## 3 Prisoners In Hillsboro Face Collapse

CHICAGO, June 25.—Three of the hunger strikers in Hillsboro jail are facing a dangerous collapse. Gordon Hutchins, John Holland, and Robin Staples were informed by doctors on June 21 that they could not stand more than two days more of starvation. On Saturday the nine were still refusing food, and unless an intensification of the campaign to free them brings quick action, great fears are felt for the health of these heroic leaders of the workers.

## Relief Fighters Must Be Intensified

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)  
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## Mass Campaign to Free Relief Fighters Must Be Intensified

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## 30 P.M.A. Locals Demand Freedom

While 30 locals of the Progressive Miners of America and A. F. of L. unions throughout the State have sent resolutions demanding the immediate release of those in jail, the top leadership of the P.M.A. has joined hands with the police and vigilante gangs in their effort to smash the Unemployment Councils.

## Arrest 17 Communists In Polish Terror

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## "Our Position Unbearable," Says Old Farmer Delegate

### BACK CP RELIEF BILL Plan Joint Struggles With City Workers

(BULLETIN)  
CHICAGO, Ill., June 24.—Two hundred farmers massed at Walska, Ill., stopped a foreclosure sale in spite of the attempted provocation by the sheriff. The farmers forced a 90-day postponement of the sale.

By C. A. HATHAWAY  
Editor, Daily Worker  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

## MINNEAPOLIS, June 24.—

The central theme of the report of Henry Puro, acting secretary of the United Farmers' League, at today's session of the U. F. L. convention here.

The rich farmer, mortgage holder drought relief program and the formulation of farmers drought relief demands, together with the organization of a united mass struggle to force the granting of these demands were the very center of Puro's speech as well as the center of discussion of the delegates. As one farmer put the question: "The drought is not the basic cause of our difficulties. Hell knows we've been getting it in the neck ever since the war but the drought coming on top of foreclosures, mortgages, low prices, etc., makes our position unbearable."

## Drought Manifesto

While this first U. F. L. National Convention has set itself the task of drafting a basic U. F. L. program on which the commission is working, a special drought manifesto occupies the attention as the point around which immediate struggles will be developed and the U. F. L. built.

Points now considered in the formulation of the drought manifesto are: (1) a broad mass campaign for immediate drought relief; (2) a special session of Congress for immediate and adequate cash relief to be paid directly to farmers and for adoption of the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill as the Communist Party proposed it; (3) The use of A. A. A. funds for relief rather than for crop destruction. Also R. F. C. funds; (4) demands for the relief of agricultural workers and families; (5) appeal to all old line farm organizations, particularly local bodies, for united front for relief for drought-stricken farmers.

Joint struggles, together with the city workers, for higher prices to farmers against speculators and against rises in food prices in cities.

Henry Puro in his report in addition stressed the above points and traced the organization of the U. F. L. from its foundation in 1923 in North Dakota to the present with organizations in 18 states. After dealing in detail with the situation of the farmers, using Department of Agriculture figures showing the improvement of farmers and the growth of tenantry, he took up the bourgeois program of the Roosevelt regime showing the fascist process in the A. A. A. as well as in the whole "New Deal."

"With the masses of workers and farmers putting up growing resistance to the robbery of the new deal," said Puro, "the government resorts to force to carry through the so-called 'voluntary' codes allotments. Machine guns and tear gas is being used against workers on strike. Militant fighting farmers like Alfred Tiala, Harry Lux and Julius Walstad are thrown into jail. Injunctions are being issued against militant farm organizations to make them illegal, as in South Dakota.

By various means (Bankhead Bills, etc.) the farmers are being forced to reduce their acreage. Dairy farmers who oppose the A. A. A. are being driven out of the market with the aid of milk cooperative leaders who have made their organizations subsidiaries to the milk trust. Ejections and forced sales are being carried through more and more with the use of force. All these "New Deal" measures to break the resistance of workers and poor farmers are steps toward fascist rule as exists in Hitler-ridden Germany and Fascist Italy.

"Speaking of the drought, Puro

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# The Source of the Torrent of Terror Against the Unemployed

By BILL DUNNE

## New Deal Prelude

"A VOID violence. Never has the art of provoking police officials been developed to the extent used by Communists. It is irritating to human impulses, but the best police are those who meet such irritation with self-restraint. Communists grow on street violence. Their papers are full of the accounts of such incidents."

"Professor Raymond Moley in 'Today' for May 26—the New Deal magazine kept by the multi-millionaire Vincent Astor.

"A woman shrieks, rolls over on the pavement, crying, 'He kicked me,' and pointing to an amazed young policeman some distance away. Other women, young and old, and a few youths surround the officer. He waves his club. Someone in the crowd hits him. In a moment he's the center of a yelling mass. He blows his whistle for help. Fellow policemen come to the rescue. By now everyone has lost his temper, there are curses, the sounds of heads being whacked and then the wall of a police siren on a riot squad car, bringing in its wake a huge crowd."

"There will be plenty of pictures of this confused struggle, giving readers the impression that thousands who were in reality curious spectators, were 'Communist sympathizers.'"

—McAllister Coleman, Socialist Party writer, in the May 26 issue of "Today," paid out of the huge fortune of Vincent Astor, bosom friend of President Roosevelt, owner of the luxurious yacht *Nourmahal* always at the disposal of the President for "relaxation from the cares of office."

"McAllister Coleman in this issue of 'Today' draws a picture of the purposes, the methods, of the utter futility of Communism in America. It may be a frantic futility, but it is also a little futility, emphasized by the essential soundness of the good-humored, self-possessed American system which it would destroy. . . . Communism in the body politic grows in much the manner of an infection in the human system. In each case there is a germ and it is well to attack it directly."

—Raymond Moley, editor of "Today," and "President Roosevelt's intimate adviser."

"All public order rests ultimately on force—police and military. Take these away and we would fall into chaos. The hoodlums would swiftly take charge. All that saves us from that is the police and other forces of order that the Reds are so fond of calling Cossacks and Fascists. . . . So long as the Red minority keeps trying to force its will on the majority by violence, the police will have to use the necessary force, mixed with their usual good judgment, of course, to block the Reds."

—The New York News.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the local

provoking a situation which they hoped would develop into a battle between the police and the non-Communist crowd, yielding plenty of casualties for propaganda purposes. Such a maneuver is no political gesture, but a cowardly crime, in the handling of which tolerance or leniency would itself be an offense against the community's peace. . . . The authorities are here dealing not with 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 underworld takes with the public."

—The New York Herald Tribune.

"Another aspect of the Communist Party which really deserves more extensive comment; and analysis, is the growing ratio of slum-proletarian elements in its composition."

—Schachtman in the Trotskyite sheet for June 2.

"They are the scum of the city, fattening on human destitution and suffering. . . . They scurry away to their sewers like the skulking rats they are. . . . Six thousand police are available for a war to exterminate them. This is because six thousand officers must have sleep and another six thousand held in reserve for emergency. There are 300,000 known Reds in New York City. As things stand, the police can take care of this menace. But



Police bills—this was the answer New York workers got when they asked "When Do We Eat?" before Franklin D. Roosevelt's town house at 49 E. 65th Street a few weeks after the elections in 1932. This terror against the workers, begun before the "New Deal," has sharpened daily as the N. R. A. plunges the masses into deeper misery and the country further towards disaster.

Reds who mingled with a crowd of harmless demonstrators in Lafayette St. and then abruptly attacked the outnumbered police, like a pack of vicious and cowardly hyenas, were cold-bloodedly

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# How NOT to Sell the Daily Worker!



**PRIZE DON'T**—This is called between me and the lamp-post. She wouldn't be doing much worse if she ran around the lamp-post to keep workers from catching her and buying the paper. Look at her trying to make up her mind between Clark Gable and the class-struggle. She is a beautiful girl and has talents but while she envies Greta, other Red Builders sell hundreds of copies of the "Daily." She has a good cover but it looks as though we'll have to corner her and give her the line on sales.



**BUILDING SALES UP TO ZERO**—Look at this testimonial for the Daily Worker. This girl is undoubtedly learning about the revolutionary situation. But how about bringing the revolutionary situation to the masses? The ash-can may be the place for the capitalist joy-sheets; but it certainly is no place for a Red Builder. The Daily Worker should be read everywhere and at any time, save by a Red Builder who is engaged in selling the paper. This is called turning your back on the masses and hiding the face of the Party.



**CAN THIS STUFF**—Presenting Miss Susie, the greatest ash-can blues singer in creation. She's getting tired of the old life and wants to enter the movies, to get hauteur, and she's practicing on the restrained parts. She was brought up to think and observe how she's trying to think up ways of how not to sell the Daily Worker. We are giving this girl the job of preventing us from doubling the circulation of the Daily Worker and from getting those 20,000 new readers in the next two months.

# How to SELL the Daily Worker!



**GIVE US ACTION**—In selling the Daily Worker the Red Builders should not merely wait until a worker approaches and asks for a paper. They should be energetic in offering the paper. This Red Builder now gives an example. Seeing a sailor, she interests him in the Daily. This same policy should be followed with cab-drivers, waiters, messenger boys, national guardsmen, etc. Indeed, subway entrances on busy streets are good places to station one's self. Red Builders should shout short slogans on the news in the "Daily," wear their sweaters and keep regular corners.



**SHOUT THE NEWS**—The Red Builder makes another sale. New Red Builders are discovering how easy it is to sell the Daily Worker. Workers everywhere are beginning to understand the role of the paper in fighting war and fascism, in exposing the Roosevelt-N.R.A. starvation program. Shout these slogans! The drive to double the circulation of the Daily Worker by Jan. 1 and to get 20,000 new readers—in two months is gathering momentum. But more Red Builders are needed. Apply at the City Office of the Daily Worker (store), 35 E. 12th St. Ask for Williams. Earn expenses.



**ALL IS TOLD**—We will now reveal the truth. These illustrations were all posed for us by Lillian Tarnover as part of the plan for the drive to double the circulation of the Daily by Jan. 1 and to get 20,000 new readers within the next two months. But we even had difficulty in getting these shots. The Daily Worker is a popular commodity, and even when the girl tried her best not to sell them, she sold four, causing our cameraman untold anguish. And, then, when she got into position for selling them, she sold sixteen. Write your own moral.

# National Fight Against NRA Code Keynote of Furriers' Convention

**Delegates Represent 17,822 Fur Workers From Many Cities**

**NEW YORK**—One hundred and twenty-four delegates representing 17,822 fur workers from all sections of the United States were working hard yesterday toward the conclusion of their national conference which opened here Friday evening. The keynote of the conference from its opening mass session at Irving Plaza Hall until and including yesterday's closing session in the headquarters of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union was the question of building a broad-united front of all fur workers for a national struggle against the sweat shop code recently hatched by the bosses and A. F. of L. leaders on the Furriers Joint Council.

**A. F. of L. Workers Represented**  
It is important to note that 1,080 of the workers represented at the conference are members of the American Federation of Labor and that 23 of the delegates were women. The delegates came from Los Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Gloversville, Cleveland and New York. Seven of the delegates came from Local 3 of the A. F. of L. This local recently elected a complete left wing slate and has pledged to work with the Fur Workers Industrial Union to bring about a united national struggle against the sweat shop.

Among the speakers who addressed the conference were Ben Gold, national secretary of the union; J. H. Cohen, member of the General Executive Board; Theodore A. Leung, Greek furrier from Detroit; Buchoff and Wasserman from Philadelphia and Abe Fineglass from Chicago. All stressed the importance of consolidation of one united union in the fur industry. Joseph Winogradsky was chairman of the first session and Henry Linden, a Negro furrier, was vice-chairman.

**1,025 Strikes in Year**  
Winogradsky, in reporting on the activities of the furriers during the last year, pointed out that the employers had collected a large war fund and had started an attack against the Fur Workers Industrial Union. During the year the Industrial Union had led 1,025 strikes, had collected tens of thousands of dollars of back pay for workers and collected from the bosses \$70,000 for an unemployment insurance fund and had paid this money to the jobless workers in the trade.

Later yesterday afternoon the resolutions committee was preparing to bring in its report which will lay the base for a struggle on a national scale throughout the entire fur industry. The formation of a national committee was under way when the Daily Worker went to press.

On Saturday morning the delegates with the New York furriers

staged a demonstration in the fur market against overtime work. The conference sent telegrams of greeting to all fur workers serving in prison for their militant activities on the picket line.

# "Free Thaelmann" Roar Six Thousand

(Continued from Page 1)

York workers and intellectuals on the Nazi Consul for the freedom of Thaelmann, Torgler and other anti-fascist fighters in Germany. Rather than face the angry anti-fascists and their delegation, Dr. Borchers, the Consul, fled under police guard through a side exit. On the 17th floor, the delegation of seven was surrounded by dicks while a Consul's attaché informed them that the Consul would not receive any resolutions. As Potash reported back to the meeting, upraised fists and thunderous boos answered the Consul's refusal to receive the protests of American workers. A resolution to send the resolution direct to the chief Nazi murderer, Hitler, was adopted by acclamation.

The meeting was addressed by Erna Stams of the German Anti-Fascist Action, Pauline Rogers of the Anti-Nazi Federation, Ben Gold of the Needle Trades, Max Bedacht of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Norman Tallentire of the American League Against War and Fascism, Herman McKawin, assistant National Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, president.

The parade down Broadway was preceded by a meeting at Union Square, which was addressed by Anna Schultz, well-known German anti-fascist fighter, and others representing the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, International Labor Defense and other participating organizations.

Speakers demanded the expulsion of Hanfstaengl and exposed the brutal attacks by the LaGuardia regime on unemployed and relief workers. A huge placard picture of Ernst Thaelmann was carried at the head of the line of march down Broadway, while pictures of Angelo Herndon, Tom Mooney, and slogans demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys, Herndon, Mooney and other class war prisoners in this country and of Thaelmann and other German anti-fascist fighters linked the world-wide mass fight against fascist terror against the working class.

# A.F.L. Leaders Bar Industrial Union

(Continued from Page 1)

arbitration, etc., and for one industrial union, and denouncing the Washington agreement. There was a three-cornered fight on today regarding the next organizational step. Collins, backed by Green, wants absolute power in the national executive council of 11 members "to advise him." Arthur Greer, Detroit Hudson Local reactionary official, wants the same with himself replacing Collins. Many delegates from Cleveland, Tarrytown, Flint and Detroit are for the motion for a rank and file industrial union, including all unions. This motion was ruled out on the technical ground that it was not presented before the opening of the conference.

Militant delegates are advocating the working out of a program to achieve one industrial union for the auto industry, to include all the auto workers. They advocate the calling of a national convention for all the unions in the auto industry, including the Auto Workers' Union, M. E. S. A. and other independent unions. They call for fight against any attempt of the A. F. of L. officials to split the auto workers up into the different craft unions of the A. F. of L. and to reject the Auto Labor Board.

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# Drought-Ridden Farmers to Battle Roosevelt's Sham Relief Schemes

(Continued from Page 1)  
By C. A. HATHAWAY

continued: "Added to the economic crisis of robbery by finance capital under Roosevelt's 'New Deal,' farm lands have been visited by the worst drought in the nation's history. It affects seriously thirty states. The area most affected is the Minnesota, Dakotas and Eastern-Montana grain belt. This area burned like a desert with the live stock.

Not only the cattle but also farmers' children suffered from the effect of the dust storms during early June. Many families were driven out of drought area to save the children. Government officials admit that single heavy losses during the next period can hardly be avoided even though there would be a double rainfall during the remainder of the season.

In this national calamity, Roosevelt has failed to rescue hundreds of thousands of drought-stricken farmers and starving live stock. Propaganda filled the newspapers, Congress appropriated \$525,000,000. Part of this money is to go for the buying of cattle, but the first concern even here is the mortgage holders. For the farmers' cattle which is mortgaged the government pays \$8 to \$20 a head for the best cattle which in the case of poor farmers, goes mostly to the money lenders. Farmers protesting these prices are demanding \$20 to \$25 per head and that the money go to the farmers, not mortgage-holders."

Puro told of the protests of South Dakota farmers to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace during a recent visit. Wallace replied to the farmers' delegation: "These relief prices are not regular market prices. Those who don't want to sell can keep their cattle." An example of administration cynicism in face of drought-stricken farmers. "The drought," continued Puro, "reveals more than anything else the criminal nature of the destruction program of the New Deal. It has brought the entire nation, particularly the poor of the city and country face to face with a famine situation. Instead of coming to the rescue of the famine stricken population, Wallace and Tugwell welcome the drought, declaring that it destroys 'surplus.' Wallace promised 'unprecedented prosperity' to the Northwest people in the present drought situation if they adhere to the A. A. crop destruction program.

"Unprecedented prosperity for profiteers, food speculators and rich farmers who hold the wheat to carry over other food surpluses—yes. For them the drought is a welcome event. For poor farmers and middle farmers, drought means further impoverishment, loss of crops, live stock and even farms."

Puro then proposed a special drought manifesto with the points noted above, declaring: "In the face of this situation, farmers have no other alternative than struggle against this added robbery and oppression for the benefit of the rich under the guise of drought relief."

The concluding section of Puro's report stressed the organizational problems of building U. F. L. units in townships and counties, penetration of locals of old line organizations, strengthening the efforts to unite the farmers, struggle for drought relief and for the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill.

Speaking on the F.E.R.B. Puro declared: "In launching the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill the Communist Party has again proved itself to be the only party concerned with the lot of the ruined, drought-stricken farmers." He then explained the bill in detail, stating that it was endorsed by the U.F.L. Executive and urging its endorsement by the convention.

Urging greater organizational and united front activities, Puro stated: "All mass struggles and activities must be combined with organizational measures. It is not enough to arouse our fellow farmers. We must draw them into, not occasional, but daily struggles. We must win members of the Farmers' Union Holiday Association, and agricultural co-operatives for united struggle for initial demands for

ruined farmers. Their leaders must be exposed, their members must be won."  
Puro polemized at length against the old line leaders, so-called Progressives, Farmer-Laborites and Socialists, showing in each case how they strive to liquidate farmers' mass struggles and aid the "New Dealers." He concluded his report with: "The task of the U. F. L. is to mobilize and lead the masses of toiling farmers against the robbery of finance capital and its hirelings in the countryside. This convention must work out the necessary steps to prepare organization for these tasks."

After the drought—What? As the delegates unfolded the story of the burning drought and failure of the A. A. plans to bring relief, Hans Hardersen, delegate from Montana, warned against any idea that after the drought all will be well.  
"The drought in the Northwest and intensifies a condition which had already become impossible," he said. "The drought has transformed a condition of individual relief cases, to a condition where relief is demanded by whole sections of starving and bankrupt people."

As though to give points to Hardersen's words, young Hugo Hill from Knappa, Oregon, gave the comparison of prices which farmers receive in Oregon where there is no drought, and the prices the working-class consumers in Minneapolis pay for these same products. He reported that potatoes are bringing 40 cents a hundred pounds on the farm out there. Cucumbers bring 10 to 15 cents a hundred and cost the Minneapolis working class 15 cents for a can. Milk, used for cream, butter and cheese is being bought from the Oregon farmers for 75 cents a hundred pounds, which is just over 1 1/2 cents a quart.

**Food Trugs Worse Than Drought**  
"I want to say," Hill reported, "that these prices which the food trusts force on us are a worse calamity than the drought because they are a plague that stays with us year after year."

Hill reported further that the United Farmers' League in Oregon has added 443 members in the last few months—a gain which has come about as a direct result of the struggles of the farmers against the evictions which go merrily on in spite of Roosevelt's promises.  
"Recent strikes longshoremen in both Portland and Seattle have been helped with relief food supplies sent in by the United Farmers' League locals. In return, a contingent of Seattle longshoremen appeared to help the farmers fight a mortgage foreclosure case."

**Relief for Bankers**  
Roosevelt has appropriated \$500,000,000 for drought relief, the delegates pointed out, yet most of this money goes to the bankers who have the mortgages on our cattle and for administrative expenses.  
"For every miserable dollar, for every bushel of wheat, for every bale of hay, we get to feed our cattle," Hans Hardersen, leader of the Montana delegation explained, "we have to fight. During the last two weeks we had three big demonstrations of farmers from all over the county. They promised us 100 carloads of feed; we received 1,000 bushels. We forced our commissioners to accept our demands for relief work at 60 cents per hour, 24 hours per week, payment in cash. Now they say they haven't got the money. Through our demonstrations we increased the relief budget in the county 33 per cent. According to the reports of the county doctors 284 children in Sheridan County are undernourished, starving."

"Our county has the largest percentage of tax delinquencies of all Montana Counties, 61 per cent. We have sent protest telegrams and letters to the president, the governor, in all directions. The results of our struggles are very inadequate. The need is increasing steadily and we have now promised the authorities that the next demonstration to the county seat will be bigger than ever and is coming to stay until our demands are fulfilled. We will come with blankets prepared to stay for a week and longer and we make them feed us too. If they buy up our cattle, we want the money and all

of it; nothing shall go to the banks and mortgage dealers."

**Roosevelt's New Deal**  
Running through the various reports of the delegates like a red thread was a steady attack on the widely heralded new deal of Mr. Roosevelt. The report of Lou Scott of the travelling school on wheels for farm organizers which has been holding its monthly sessions at seven points in the country, clearly reflected that this sentiment against the New Deal and the whole A.A.A. apparatus exists in every farm section of the country. The school has held its sessions in Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Missouri, California, and now is in Oregon. The central idea of this travelling school, Scott replied, "has been to train new forces for the militant farm organizations. A hundred farmer students have been so trained in the last ten months."

"We work out our practical problems right in the community where we are, by taking part in the struggles of the section. The problems of the various organizations, including share croppers union, Nebraska Holiday Association, and Michigan Farmers League, have been made a central point of study for the classes. And in analyzing the local and national problems, we always run smack into the workings of the agricultural adjustment administration. We have considered it an important part of the school's functioning to study the real interests and reasons lying back of each step in the administration's program. We found that the experience of cotton farmers, and wheat growers, to cite but two examples, show that the effects of the A. A. A. have been to help the rich farmers and harm the smallest and poorest."

**School Develops Leadership**  
To summarize, this Ford truck, carrying 5 of the 17 Roberts' County farmers who were just acquitted on charge of rioting, Knute Waistad, introduced his son, Julius, Secretary of the United Farmers League, in South Dakota, Louis Rieck, Henry Hackbert, Johnny Long and Ernest Magnuson.

After the delegates had applauded each of the South Dakota fighters, Julius Waistad took the floor and thanked the delegates for their fellow help lent to the South Dakota struggle. "The U.F.L. of Roberts County stood right back of us, but this would not have been enough to secure our freedom. The solidarity of the whole of the membership of the United Farmers League, supported by thousands of other farmers and workers throughout United States, was the power that wrung from the jury the verdict of 'not guilty.'"

**U.F.L. To Lead Farmers**  
One of the major opportunities for this work will come up in the next several months, when preparations will take place for the Third National Farmers Conference which will be held this Fall. "Members of the U.F.L. must be the advance guard which will lead hundreds of their brothers in other organizations to this third conference. This is what we hope for and can expect from the United Farmers League," concluded Harris.

Other speakers at today's session were John Long of Roberts County, South Dakota, Leo Wene of the Ohio Farmers League, Arvo Husa, State Secretary in North Dakota, Vern Swirbul of Wisconsin, William Carlson of Washington, Hans Hardersen, State Secretary of Montana, Irving Lavine, youth leader in South Dakota, in a spirited speech told how attempts of the Sheriff to prevent the sale of the Farmer's Weekly at the Sisseton trial was defeated by the determination of 35 young farmers who sold the Weekly regardless of his attempts to prohibit it.

Both in principle and in action, the United Farmers League has demonstrated its fundamental difference from old line organizations. However, this brings with it the danger that the United Farmers League will become isolated from masses of farmers who belong to old line organizations and who are looking for the way out. "This had been done in isolated cases," Harris showed, but it must "become the rule, and not the exception, for members of the U.F.L. to go to farmers in other organizations and win them for our fighting program."

**Mass Pressure Wins**  
Demonstrations which took place in the court at Sisseton, said Waistad, were allowed only because of tremendous mass pressure outside of the courthouse. They could not have taken place or succeeded were it not for this pressure.  
A stirring plea for increased activity by the United Farmers League in winning the broader masses of farmers to fight for their daily needs in unity with it was made by Lem Harris, Executive Secretary of Farmers National Committee for Action.

Many delegates who spoke came from drought area and laid special emphasis on getting immediate action there to fend off the attacks of the ruling class and to win relief. Reino Tantilla, State Secretary in Minnesota, stressed the necessity for the League in Minnesota to get into action immediately, to overcome the delay which has already occurred in building united front struggles to win drought relief from the Federal Government.

The need for more attention to organizational questions was especially stressed by Tantilla. "We cannot hope to lead these struggles of farmers unless we overcome our organizational weakness," he said. "We have not understood the necessity of building the organization with every struggle we carry on." Two main organizational steps which Tantilla proposed were: broadest circulation of the Farmers' Weekly and closer attention to the way in which local meetings are conducted because bad organizational meetings "will do more to kill an organization than anything else short of selling out to the bankers."

**Push Relief Bill**  
Arthur Timpon of Wisconsin showed how the drought situation had made it absolutely essential that we win the greatest possible support now for the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill. "The drought," said Timpon, "is bringing about a condition of the most widespread decay on countryside. To combat this we must take up the bill seriously and win support not only of membership of United Farmers' League, but all impoverished farmers." In explaining history of bill, fact that it was proposed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, showed, said Timpon, that "this Party, different from all others, really has the interests of poor and impoverished farmers at heart. Of all the farm bills that have been proposed or passed, this bill alone really meets the immediate situation with which we farmers are faced."

In answer to motion from floor of convention, the chairman introduced 5 of the 17 Roberts' County farmers who were just acquitted on charge of rioting. Knute Waistad, introduced his son, Julius, Secretary of the United Farmers League, in South Dakota, Louis Rieck, Henry Hackbert, Johnny Long and Ernest Magnuson.

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# The Source of the Torrent of Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

the capitalist press together to prepare for the killing. Cleverly then he laid the base for a police attack on the unemployed. The police, he told the editors, have about lost patience with the unemployed. The poor cops have been so aggravated by these thousands who have demonstrated for more food and clothing for their families that "there is grave danger that they will shoot into one of the demonstrations and kill several people, he moaned. Clearly he indicated that he would back the police to the limit when they did all the unemployed or striking workers. The administration is said to be sure the conference would—that the newspapers will support any brutality, even to murder."

—Daily Worker, June 2.  
"The Mayor then staved off possible criticism from the press by summoning editors of all metropolitan newspapers (except the Daily Worker—B. D.) to a secret 'emergency conference.' "With an air of agitated apprehension he asked them not to criticize the police for the savage attacks upon the unemployed, saying 'Red' agitators were bent upon getting the situation out of control."

"It went over and, confident of at least passive support from the press, the Mayor and his Police Commissioner began making a series of pronouncements from day to day by which the police were inflamed to even further orgies of brutality."  
—New York Post, June 20.

HERE is the newspaper picture of how the drive for bloodily violent suppression of the activities of the New York City unemployed, their leaders and organizations was organized—and justified. The fountainhead from which flowed its inspiration is the magazine "Today," financed by Vincent Astor, multi-millionaire landlord and capitalist, edited by Professor Raymond Moley, who, "of his whole group" of brain trusters, "is still closest to the White House." The LaGuardia administration would not have dared launch an attack on the unemployed with all its important political repercussions without having got its cue from sources high in the Roosevelt administration.

The brutal beatings of the unemployed in New York City, accompanied by a criminal attempt to enclose a press censorship—a feature which shows that its sponsors were thinking in terms of civil war methods against the working class.

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—parallels the country-wide attacks on unemployed and strikers. The objective of these attacks is to force the unemployed to further reduction of their hunger rations, and thereby reduce the expense to the bankers, employers and their government.

It is part of a new phase of the offensive against the working class, its living standard and its organizations—a twofold offensive in which force and violence alternate with demagoguery and empty promises, or are used simultaneously.

Roosevelt's vague promises of additional social legislation made to the closing sessions of Congress when action on them would not be taken, is a sample of the cruel playing with the burning material needs of the poverty-stricken millions of unemployed and part-time workers.

What is the unemployment relief situation in the United States today? This we will discuss tomorrow.

# Banish Five Seamen from Baltimore, Md.

(Continued from Page 1)

to cut off relief, mass picketing was started on the docks. After picketing for about 15 minutes, all the unemployed Negroes walked off the job. As the last came out, Lieut. Carrol, who had been ordered out to enable the lumber shippers to take the wages down to 20 cents an hour again, leaped at Stack. While the lieutenant pinned Stack's arms, Sergeant Sandler, a 225-pound slug, slugged Stack with a black jack. Stack ripped free, and the cops spinning with blackened eyes and bloodied noses.

As a dozen workers leaped to Stack's defense, the cops drew their guns and seized the five. Howe and Harris were not near the scene, and Stanley, who weighs 105 pounds, was accused of attacking Sandler, a six-foot cop.

During the trial, Judge Stanton, with constant tirades against the "unemployed who are too lazy to work—making trouble—living off the government," practically instructed the jury to bring in a "guilty" verdict. (The seamen had been protesting against the 90 cents a week wage for 25 hours forced labor on relief.)

**Splendid Workingclass Secured**  
Stack's splendid record of working class loyalty, his several arrests for picketing, his struggles on the Baltimore waterfront were characterized by the District Attorney Hammer, as giving him a "criminal record."

The Waterfront Council is the most militant of the rapidly growing Unemployment Councils in Baltimore, and the Marine Workers Industrial Union is rapidly recruiting all unorganized longshoremen while a growing friendliness is being cemented between the M. W. I. U. and the rank and file of the International Longshoremen's Association. The shipping bosses, afraid of sympathy strike with the West Coast strikers, halt the vicious sentences against the five as a death-blow to the Council and the M. W. I. U. That this was the purpose of the sentence is shown by ordering them out of Baltimore forever.

The loss of Stack and the others spiked by defense committees which will not stop the work of the Unemployment Council and the Council which have over a thousand members regularly sailing out of Baltimore.

Baltimore seamen, under the leadership of the Waterfront Unemployment Council, were the first to win self-administered relief. Plans for a gang of hoodlums with the connivance of the police to smash the M. W. I. U. were spiked by defense committees which were headed by Fred Weiman, who has a year's suspended sentence hanging over him, and which the police threaten to enforce unless he does their bidding.

Keep informed of the world-wide struggles by the working class against unemployment, hunger, fascism and war by reading the Daily Worker. Buy at the newsstands. Three cents a copy.

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# 3 Jailed Hillsboro Men Near Collapse

(Continued from Page 1)

and other workers' organizations. Claude Pearce, P.M.A. bureaucrat, was scheduled to speak in Nokomis Saturday night at the invitation of local business men and the American Legion leaders. The whole intent of his speech, as reliably reported from down State sources, was to be a vicious attack on the Communists, and an attempt to raise the Red Scare and smash the defense movement for those arrested. While reports of the meeting have not yet come in, Pearce is known to have accepted the invitation.

The wives of the arrested leaders are to tour the state to mobilize mass action in support of the defense campaign. Particular attention is being given now to the appeal to the Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court for the reduction of bail. Almost \$200,000 is the bond set, although all but two or three have lived in the county for years and two are on the Village Board of Taylor Springs, which is in Montgomery County, near Hillsboro.

Tom McKenna and Rev. Lester Mondale of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee left Chicago Saturday to take part in defense activities in Hillsboro.

**Dr. Maximilian Cohen**  
Dentist Surgeon  
41 Union Sq. W., N. Y. C.  
After 6 P.M. use Main Entrance  
22 EAST 17TH STREET  
Suite 708-GR. 7-0135

**COHEN'S**  
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# LaGuardia Revision Of Charter Leading To Further Reaction

## S. P. Involved in Plan To Consolidate N. Y. Bureaucracy

NEW YORK—In the present movement of the LaGuardia administration to study the revision of the City Charter, the following statement of the Communist Party, New York District, is of great significance to all workers in the city.

The statement is a clear analysis of the political motives of the charter revision movement which masks itself behind pretenses of liberalism.

### STATEMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY ON CHARTER REVISION

The charter revision scheme grows out of the LaGuardia economic program. One of its basic aims is to assure the fulfillment of the city-bankers' agreement which mortgages the relief of the unemployed, the raising and living standards of the teachers and civil service employees, and the standards of the whole working population to the bankers. One of the chief features of the proposed charter revision is the plan for a city manager or commission form of government.

The commission form of government would further tighten the dictatorship of finance capital over the city. The elective offices would be abolished, the mayor or chief executive would be appointed to run the city "in a businesslike way like any private corporation." Even the sham control by the people over the officials through their franchise would be done away with. The bureaucracy running the city administration would be still further removed from even the remote responsibility to the electorate. This "business executive" city manager, would have the power to appoint all city officials, to have the right to consolidate the bureaucratic machine of finance capital.

**Fascist Tendencies**  
Another important feature of the proposed new city charter is the system of preferential voting. The object of this is to blur party lines, to strengthen the demagoguery of "non-party," "non-political," "non-partisan" city administration which constitutes a further step to the fascistization of the government. The establishment of a sort of "national concentration" on a city scale is a direct step to fascism.

The Socialist Party leadership is directly involved in this whole scheme for further consolidating the bureaucratic machine of the bankers. The Socialist leaders work on the basis of a definite agreement with Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party, is chairman of the city charter commission on proportional representation. It is clear that the Socialist Party leadership supported LaGuardia in the last elections in return for the promise to participate in the kind of capitalist concentration city government proposed in the new charter.

The city manager form of government would be an instrument for the further fusion of the social-democracy with the state power. It is in line with the general basic tendency of capitalism to the fascistization of the state. It proves the social fascist character of the Socialist Party leadership. Another of the chief objectives of the charter revision in line with the basic program of capitalism for fascistization of the state power, is the abrogation of the power of the so-called elected representatives of the people—the Board of Aldermen. Already open proposals have been made for the abolition of the Board of Aldermen. The dictatorial powers demanded by LaGuardia soon after his election aimed at destroying all of the existing legal safeguards of the salaries, tenure of office, mandatory salary increments and pension funds of teachers and all civil service employees. The compromise with the leading reformists of Tammany which practically vested these powers in the Board of Estimate was the first step in disfranchising the people, in abolishing the powers of the elected representatives. The Board of Estimate already has become a concentrated bureaucratic body, a virtual dictatorial body committee. The proposal to further restrict the Board of Aldermen is another step in carrying through the general program of the fascistization of the state power.

**Intensified Terrorism**  
It is no accident that these proposals for charter revision come at a time of intensified police terror against the workers. The LaGuardia open and cynical preparations to perpetrate a blood bath on the workers, the growing fascist incitement of the police by General O'Ryan who demands "that the police use all the force at their command" against the New York working class and the threat to place charges against any of the police force who can't prove that they have used all the force at their command against the workers. It comes together with the growing vile bloody incitations throughout the capitalist press against the working class, the fierce brutal attacks and discrimination against the Negroes, growth of injunctions, attacks on the revolutionary working class press, indictment of Hathaway and Raymond for the grand jury, the libel charges against the Italian paper, Union Operaia, etc. These are all elements of the same program of growing fascism, of the growing fascistization of the state power in New York City.

The Communist Party, the revolutionary party of the working class, declares that the growing official police incitement and terror against the working class that comes side by side with the proposed charter revision, is aimed at the further

capitalist attacks on the living standards of the masses. It is aimed at frustrating the growing militant struggles of the unemployed against relief cuts, for increased relief, for decent housing, for unemployment and social insurance. It is aimed at the increasing capitalist terror in the attempt to defeat and paralyze the struggle of the employed masses for higher wages, against company union slavery, against injunctions, for the right to organize and strike.

The Communist Party reiterates its fundamental position, proven correct over and over again, that the capitalist government, no matter what form it may assume, is the instrument of oppression and exploitation of the working class. It is either the veiled or open dictatorship of finance capital.

The Socialist Party by becoming part of the charter revision apparatus of the bankers is out to reform the capitalist government, to make it appear more palatable to the working masses in order to confuse and deceive the workers. Reforming the capitalist state means strengthening, consolidating and "improving" the very organ of force and oppression wielded against the working masses.

**C. P. Against Manager Plan**  
The Communist Party is for the list system of proportional representation, on the basis of party designation assuring representation in proportion to the vote cast for each party. The Communist Party stands squarely against the city manager plan, and for the election of all officials only for one reason, namely, that every democratic right maintained by the workers will facilitate the struggle for socialism, will help expose the class nature and role of the capitalist state, and strengthen the struggle for Soviet power, for the destruction of capitalism.

The Communist Party bases itself on the fundamental proposition that only the dictatorship of the working class, that only Soviet power means real democracy for the toilers, that any other system of capitalist government is democracy for the exploiters, democracy for the rich to deceive, oppress and exploit the working class. A system of proportional representation will not and cannot change the nature of the capitalist government as the dictatorship of the most powerful section of the capitalist class, the finance capitalists.

The Communist Party calls upon all workers to forge a united front of militant, stubborn, uncompromising struggle to defend every democratic right of the workers, against the fascistization of the government, against the use of police terror against workers, against injunctions, for the right to organize and strike, for the unlimited right of the franchise, for free speech and free assembly.

### SUPPRESS COMMUNIST PAPER IN THE SAAR

SAARBRUECKEN, June 22.—Nazi Chief of Police Dudweiler today confiscated the Communist paper Deutsche Volkszeitung.

The newspaper sued at once as the Governing Commission alone has power to attack the Saar press.

# "Our Generation Shall Have the Honor of Overthrowing Bloody U. S. Imperialism"—Green

## U. S. Revolutionary Youth Leader

NEW YORK—In clear, straightforward language, Gil Green, National Secretary of the Young Communist League, laid down the basis of a revolutionary program for the Y. C. L. before 5,000 young and adult workers at the opening of the Seventh National Convention in St. Nicholas Arena Friday evening.

The complete speech follows:

It is three years since we in this very city, but in a much smaller hall opened our 6th National Convention. Three years is not a very long time in the life of a person, especially when that person happens to be like most of us here, young in years. But for the movement of the revolutionary youth the past three years were years of greatest importance, years crowded with important events, with important lessons for the whole young generation.

Remember, 3 years ago. The crisis was still in its early stages. The hated Hoover was in Washington. Many youngsters hoped that by the time they left school, by the time they grew up, the crisis would be over—there would be jobs for all. After all, didn't the newspapers speak of returning prosperity? Didn't the professors of Yale, Harvard and Columbia say it couldn't last? And another thing. Election time was coming. Soon Hoover would be out. The Democratic party would change things.

Thus thought many young workers. But today—Hoover is forgotten. Roosevelt sits in the big chair. The country is basking in what is called the New Deal. But from five to six million youth are still jobless. Prices are rising. Bullets mow down the workers who organize and fight for higher wages. The lynching of Negro people increases. The innocent Scottsboro boys still rot in jail. Yes, a New Deal, but for whom?

While others were carried away by the brain trusts monopoly on ballyhoo—while Norman Thomas was discovering Roosevelt as a new Messiah who would peacefully lead the people towards Socialism—our Young Communist League did not hesitate for one minute in exposing the mask of peace talk and high wages which Roosevelt and his cohorts were using to lure the masses of youth for the every day struggle against the bosses—for the struggle for Soviet Power.

Our convention meets at a very important time. A new generation has grown to manhood and womanhood in the twenty years since the last war. And today the war clouds have gathered once more. Hitler goes to Rome. Roosevelt reviews the fleet. Congress gives billions of dollars for war preparations. Semi-military camps are established. Under the mask of peace talk and high wages millions of dollars to the butcher Chiang-Kai-Shek. Battleships coast in Cuban waters ready to drown in blood the struggle of the Cuban people. The stage is set. The curtain is ready to go up. Our generation is expected to pay in blood for the further profits of Wall Street. 1914—1934 certainly the similarity is not alone in figures.

In 1914 it was the Socialist leaders who led them to the slaughter. It was Kautsky and his whole cowardly crew who voted for war credits in Germany. Hillquit supported the war in the U. S. A. A few years later it was Noske and Scheidemann who killed the heroic Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. It was again the Social-Democrats who behind the theory of the lesser evil supported Hindenburg and thus paved the way for Hitler. It is they who are responsible for the regime of Hitler. It is they who are responsible for the fact that the greatest hero of the German working class, Ernst Thaelmann, today faces death at the hands of the fascist madmen.

But 1934 is also different from 1914. Today the working class has a fatherland—the Soviet Union. In every capitalist country Communist Parties exist. Parties that have over years proven their unflinching loyalty to the working class. We also have Young Communist Leagues who have already proven their mettle in countries such as Germany, China, Japan.

And in the United States we also have Young Communist League which is following the leadership of our Communist Party and is proving in the daily class struggle its right to be a section of the heroic Young Communist International.

In the past three years our League through its militant fight against the boss' class has increased its influence and organizational strength. We have grown from an organization of 3,000 to one of more than 6,000. We have made important inroads in rooting our League in the important shops, mines and mills. Through the struggle for the united front we have succeeded in leading thousands of youth in the struggle for relief, have organized many actions for the defense of the Scottsboro boys, have helped build



Gil Green, National Secretary of the Young Communist League, who opened the Seventh National Convention of the Y. C. L. in New York Friday evening.

a strong movement against war and fascism. We have built a children's movement of more than 12,000, and have made important headway among the students in colleges and high schools, winning thousands of them for support of the revolutionary class struggle.

In the struggle of the past three years we have proven that the revolutionary youth of America also do not lack heroism and courage. Some day in the not distant future, when historians will write of the glorious history of the American working class—they will not forget the devotion, loyalty and heroism of scores of young Communists. What about those young Communists who without fear entered the heart of the reactionary South, where for generations Southern white gentlemen have taken fiendish delight in roasting alive Negro people? How many silent deeds of courage went into the building of the union of sharecroppers in which we today have in the very heart of the Black Belt 2,500 young members under our leadership? How many years of jail sentences, hours of torture and misery, went in to building the agricultural workers' union in Sunny California, the land of oranges and jails?

And that bloated pig, the honorable Mayor of New York, dares to accuse Communists of cowardice. Why there is more courage in Angelo Herndon, the 19-year old young Negro leader, who is serving a sentence of 20 years on the chain gang, than in that whole degenerate

class which Mr. LaGuardia protects. Nor can we at this convention, forget those young Communists who paid the supreme sacrifice for the working class. We have not and will never forget the three members of our National Committee who fell at the hands of the class enemy. Joe York, 21 year old coal miner and auto worker, District Organizer of our League in Detroit, shot down by the Ford police, Harry Simms, young Connecticut factory worker, one of the first of those to penetrate the South—killed by Kentucky coal mining thugs while leading the strike. Ronald Edwards, Young Harlem Negro worker, died in Cleveland while leading the struggle of white and Negro youth for relief. We have not forgotten you, Edwards, Simms and York. We have not forgotten the thousands of young heroes of China, Germany and Japan, who died shouting to the end—Long Live the Communist International! Let us rise comrades and stand in silence as a tribute to those who fell in the struggle of the past three years.

The 7th National Convention faces problems of great importance. The militancy of the American workers is rising from day to day. In every section of the country strikes are on at this very moment against hunger and the New Deal. Toledo and Minneapolis show the temper of the working class. Our League is not yet a mass organization. But there is no fortress which we cannot take if we steel ourselves with Bolshevik determination. If we master the scientific teachings of our great leaders Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. More than ever before is the spectre of Communist haunting Europe and the whole world. If after the deliberations of our convention, we increase our tempo, we energetically and enthusiastically move on, there is every reason to say that our goal will soon be reached—our generation shall have the honor of bearing the ultimate victory of the new American imperialism.

With these words of greeting permit me in the name of the National Committee to declare open the 7th National Convention of the Young Communist League, U. S. A., with the singing of the International.

### Hand-To-Mouth Work Hinders Party From Winning the Youth

"Who fails to understand this decisive role of the youth in the class struggle, fails to see what is necessary for the successful economic and political struggles of the working class and for the ultimate victory of the proletarian revolution. The Eighth Convention emphasizes that there are still remnants of reformist ideology in our ranks which underestimate the importance and role of the youth. The convention emphasizes the necessity of conducting a sharp struggle against the methods of working hand-to-mouth without perspective or goal, which hinders our Party from real Communist work among the young generation."—From the resolution of the 8th Party Convention on "The Winning of the Working Class Youth."

Whereas we during the struggles previous to the Pittsburgh convention? On this the A. W. P. record is silent, except for the Buzend demand that he get arrested so money could be raised.

It seems clear that the A. W. P. tactic is one that welcomes the opportunity to laud or refrain from criticism of any leadership that has not yet been exposed so clearly that workers can identify it as in the enemy camp. They are not "disrupters." The A. W. P. prefers that workers should be led to defeat before they say anything about the leaders responsible for it. In the case of Toledo, they conjure up a victory in order to excuse their lack of criticism of the leadership. The Trotskyites also use this method. The interests of workers are not considered at all.

But the contradictions between the professedly "revolutionary" A. W. P. and its reformist policy of placating and crawling before the labor bureaucrats, compels it to whip the devil around a stump. Writing in "Labor Action" on the Socialist Party Convention, Muste says unctuously:

"The real test of the character of every working class organization of the workers and farmers and toward the terrific struggles taking place on the economic battlefield. An organization which declares that its aims are revolutionary but does not take a correct revolutionary position in these matters is suspect."

We could not improve upon this characterization—when applied to the A. W. P. Their position in regard to the union bureaucrats, "the main social prop" of the present imperialist order, is not a revolutionary position. Their deliberate refusal to criticize and expose the Toledo misleader, their attacks on the Communist Party that did, is not revolutionary. The A. W. P. is more than "suspect"—it is guilty.

Writing of the S. P. Convention's Declaration of Principles, Muste says: "Unquestionably, it is another indication of how, under the pressure of the economic situation and of the present wave of rebellion among the workers, all groups are

# Y. C. L. Meet Maps Program to Win Workingclass Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

## By HARRY GANNES 6th Congress of the Young Communist International.

It is extremely difficult to encompass in the space of one article or news story the vast amount of work done by the convention since its opening. This will have to be done in a series of articles in the Daily Worker and the Young Worker. [We print in this issue the welcoming speech by the secretary of the League, Gil Green.—Editor.]

After dealing with the turbulent struggles which swept over the country since the 6th convention three years ago, the rapid puncturing of the illusions among the young workers in the "New Deal," Comrade Green declared: "We cannot forget these young Communists who paid the supreme sacrifice for the working class. We have not and will never forget the three members of our national committee who fell at the hands of the class enemy in the past three years; Joe York, 21 year old coal miner and auto worker, district organizer of the League, murdered by Ford gunmen. Harry Simms, young Connecticut factory worker, one of the first of three who in the name of the Y.C.L. penetrated the South with the message of the Y.C.L., killed by coal operators' gunmen in Kentucky; Ronald Edwards, young Harlem Negro youth, killed in Cleveland, leading the struggle of the Negro and white youth for relief of the unemployed."

Comrade Green set forth the tasks of the convention as: "Working out the steps for correcting the past mistakes, the shortcomings so that in the coming period the Y.C.L. can be built into a mass organization of the American working, farming and student youth."

**Heard Browder**  
The high pitch of youthful enthusiasm swelled to still greater crescendos when Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party, and Charley Krumbin, organizer for the New York District, brought their greetings to the mass meeting which opened the convention of St. Nicholas Arena.

The fervent cheering turned to the quietest attention when Comrade Browder in his short but masterly speech summed up the present political situation confronting the young workers in the United States.

"You delegates," he said, "come together from all over the country to open up a new page in the history of the Y.C.L. in the United States that will correspond with the situation and the tasks of the working class of the United States. These are new days in America and big tasks are laid down for the organization that assumes the leadership of the working youth of the United States. Big tasks that require a clear policy and great courage, and a strong bolshevik organization in order to solve them."

"Our Y.C.L., like the Communist Party, is facing these great tasks still not sufficiently equipped, only making the first beginnings of a bolshevik mobilization of the young masses. But firm in our knowledge that we are on the correct path,

that by following this path of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the path of the Communist International, we will surely lead the working class of America to final victory."

Browder then launched into a biting and withering attack on one year of the N.R.A. and the results of the "New Deal." A year ago, he said, the masses were intoxicated with the bourgeois demagoguery of the Roosevelt regime, but now they are waking up with a terrible headache. "A year ago, young workers and old workers, in large numbers, had their eyes fastened on that blue eagle which they expected would lay a golden egg for them; but if the blue eagle laid any golden eggs they were all in the nests of the Wall Street bankers and their corporations. What it put into our pockets was not golden eggs."

He pointed out that the young workers were the shock troops on all picket lines in the great wave of strikes, and that it was up to the Y.C.L. to win these youth for the revolutionary way out, for Soviet Power.

### Electing Leading Bodies

Amid great cheering and applause a praesidium (governing committee of the convention) and honorary praesidium were elected. The praesidium comprised: Earl Browder, Gil Green, Claude Lightfoot, Negro worker from Chicago who in the last elections received 33,000 votes; Gurk, a Ford worker; Davis, a Detroit auto worker; Sam Herland, district organizer of Cleveland; Dave Doran, young marine worker, district organizer in Pittsburgh; Frank Hill, steel worker, who participated in the heroic Ambridge steel strike; Lou Cooper, trade union youth organizer of New York; Ellen Allen, red-haired district organizer from the farming region of Nebraska; Gertrude Gay, Negro nurse, picked from St. Louis; Fritz, steel union organizer from Sparrows Point, Md.; Robert Lee Minor, marine worker; Harry Miller, young Negro sharecropper; Jack Allison, district organizer of California.

The reading of the honorary praesidium was punctuated with cheering and applause at the reading of each name, comprising the following:

Stalin, Dimitroff, Thaelmann, Comrade-off, secretary of the Young Communist League; William Z. Foster; Alexander, of the Cuban Y.C.L.; Gross, of the German Y.C.L.; secretary of the Canadian Y.C.L.; Bill Gaston; Angelo Herndon, Young Negro sentenced to 20 years on the Georgia chain gang; and the 9 Scottsboro boys.

"From the South, where the Negro masses and the poor white sharecroppers have been oppressed for centuries by the landlord," said Comrade Harry Miller of Alabama, young Negro sharecropper in his greetings to the convention, "who not only own the land of the South, but control the administration of government. I bring greetings from the share croppers, white and Negro."

Comrade Miller was chairman of the first business session of the convention on Saturday.

"We pledge to our young comrade Angelo Herndon, fettered on the chain gang of Georgia," declared Claude Lightfoot, Negro delegate from the South Side of Chicago, "not only to build up such a fighting mass campaign that will loosen his chains in Georgia, but that we pledge that we will bring into our ranks from this convention thousands of young Herndons to fight for the freedom of the entire working class!"

The opening mass meeting concluded with a presentation by the Young Workers' Cast of scenes from "The Red" operetta by Harry Allan Potamkin.

"At the outset it is necessary to say that in the period since the 6th Convention our League has made progress," declared Comrade Green in his report on the first point of the Convention's agenda, at the first business session, Saturday afternoon. "It has grown. It has become consolidated politically and organizationally. It has improved its connections with the masses of youth as reflected in its social and national composition; and it has both in quantity and quality improved its leading cadres." He said that from 8 shop units at the 6th convention he could now report that the League had 60 shop nuclei.

"While recognizing the progress made by our League, and while fighting any tendencies to under-estimate and minimize this progress, it is the duty of this convention to give an answer as to why this progress has been so small, why our League has not yet become a mass organization larger than our Party, in every sense the leader of the masses of toiling youth."

He then pictured the inability of capitalism to solve its crisis, showing that the working youth throughout the world were faced with a new, more imperialist war and the drive towards fascism; that only in the Soviet Union where socialism is being built was a new life, a new future opening up to toiling humanity.

"Boldly Recruit Youth"  
The situation today confronting the Y. C. L., said Comrade Green, is that similar to the situation in Russia when Lenin wrote: "Wider and more boldly, more boldly and wider, recruit the youth, not fearing them. These are war times. The youth decide the outcome of the struggle, both the student youth and still more the working youth."

He then stressed the weakness in concentration in steel, mining and auto. The lack of concentration in these industries, Comrade Green pointed out, were the causes for the failure for the League to take a greater part in the tremendous strike waves of the recent period.

In dealing with the struggle

# "Letting the Reformists Expose Themselves"

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—This is the second of a series of two articles by Bill Dunne on the lessons of the Toledo strike and the role of the Mustes in this struggle.

**REGARDING** the general strike in Toledo which the 20,000 Toledo workers were waiting for on June 1, Budenz says: "Aubrey, Green's personal representative, Taylor, and another Central Labor Union speaker avoided all mention of the question."

And now we come to the final proof that the A. W. P. tactics of "letting the reformist leaders expose themselves" amount in practice to a united front with these leaders and permits them to split the workers' ranks without being called to account, if it should happen that no Communists are present.

Continuing his version of the great mass meeting of June 1, Budenz says: "A young worker, C. P. member, got the platform through using his card as a member of the A. F. of L. auto union in Detroit. He brought greetings and then ATTACKED THE ROOSEVELT SETTLEMENT IN DETROIT. Thereupon, Aubrey took the megaphones away from him. But Muste, Pollack and the union militants insisted that he should speak (fervently condemning his grievous error of exposing Roosevelt—B. D.) and he got a few more minutes."

"Thereupon, at Muste's suggestion, Pollock took over the chairmanship. THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION SPEAKERS ABANDONED THE MEMORIAL HALL PLATFORM AND CONCENTRATED ON THE MCKINLEY MONUMENT."

In other words, the local A. F. of L. officials, in spite of all the "positive" action of the A. W. P., in spite of the fact that the A. W. P. leaders considerably had not exposed them, split the meeting at which the general strike was supposed to be called.

A. W. P. Heads Rided A. F. of L. Chiefs  
But they had the assistance of the A. W. P. leaders in attacking the Communists. Budenz writes: "Gun-

paper—B. D.) wished to get the platform to answer Eggert's remarks about all the labor union speakers being "sellers-out," and he was granted that privilege. (He has since indicated that A. W. P. methods get results for the working class.)"

Eggert had not attacked all the labor union speakers. But this kind of distortion is necessary for the tactic of "letting the reformist leaders expose themselves."

The strike was strangled. The Electrical workers had a 20 per cent wage cut restored—which they would have got anyway—and were isolated from the rest of the struggle. The compulsory arbitration agreement was signed, the five per cent increase granted the Auto-Lite workers, the increase in living costs has eaten it up since the strike began, the company union remained, no demands were made for compensation for the two murdered workers and the scores wounded by the troops. The union officials who sabotaged the strike from the beginning remained in control. Nowhere is to be found any warning to the workers issued by the A. W. P.

But the A. W. P. is jubilant. They acted "positively." The only fly in the ointment is the increased membership, activity and influence of the Communist Party in the ranks of Toledo workers.

Had it been left to the leaders of the A. W. P. the betrayal of the Committee of Ten would have struck the steel workers like a bolt from the blue—and been so much more effective in demoralizing them. In discrediting the very idea of unionism as the steel companies are moving heaven and earth to do.

What is this policy in essence? It is, masked under talk of "positive" action, coarse and opportunistic surrender to the official leadership and disgusting patronizing of the rank and file who might be "offended" by open criticism of these leaders. Rather than risk of offending workers, the A. W. P. leaders prefer to allow them to be betrayed without having been furnished with the names and addresses of those who are going to do the betraying. Pretending great respect for Lenin because it would be fatal to do anything else, the A. W. P. leaders try to twist Lenin's writing on work in the trade unions to suit their own purposes. But the basic quotation

ary president of the A. A. has been shoved further and further into the background, as the young militants, unawed by the forces of the government, etc., etc."

These leaders were neither young nor militant. They were representatives of the hidebound A. A. craft policy. They were, for the most part, up to their ears in New Deal politics in their communities. They goldbricked for weeks around Washington instead of being in the field organizing and preparing their brother steel workers for the strike. They are so ignorant or corrupt that they told workers that Roosevelt is their friend and an enemy of the steel barons. They surrendered without a struggle.

Contrast the policy of the Daily Worker and the Communist Party, for which it speaks: "The Committee of Ten was not condemned in the Daily Worker until it had shown in its statements and actions previous to the convention that it was not representing the interests of the steel workers as a whole or even the membership of the A. A. Steel workers were urged to select rank and file committees. To take the affairs of the union and the coming strike in their own hands. They were warned that they would be expected from the Committee of Ten."

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By the way, what has become of that militant A. W. P. connection in the steel industry—Cope?

# MUSTE'S TACTIC REALLY MEANS UNITY WITH AND A WHITE-WASHING OF THE TREACHERY OF THE A. F. OF L. LEADERS

Whereas we during the struggles previous to the Pittsburgh convention? On this the A. W. P. record is silent, except for the Buzend demand that he get arrested so money could be raised.

It seems clear that the A. W. P. tactic is one that welcomes the opportunity to laud or refrain from criticism of any leadership that has not yet been exposed so clearly that workers can identify it as in the enemy camp. They are not "disrupters." The A. W. P. prefers that workers should be led to defeat before they say anything about the leaders responsible for it. In the case of Toledo, they conjure up a victory in order to excuse their lack of criticism of the leadership. The Trotskyites also use this method. The interests of workers are not considered at all.

But the contradictions between the professedly "revolutionary" A. W. P. and its reformist policy of placating and crawling before the labor bureaucrats, compels it to whip the devil around a stump. Writing in "Labor Action" on the Socialist Party Convention, Muste says unctuously:

"The real test of the character of every working class organization of the workers and farmers and toward the terrific struggles taking place on the economic battlefield. An organization which declares that its aims are revolutionary but does not take a correct revolutionary position in these matters is suspect."

We could not improve upon this characterization—when applied to the A. W. P. Their position in regard to the union bureaucrats, "the main social prop" of the present imperialist order, is not a revolutionary position. Their deliberate refusal to criticize and expose the Toledo misleader, their attacks on the Communist Party that did, is not revolutionary. The A. W. P. is more than "suspect"—it is guilty.

Writing of the S. P. Convention's Declaration of Principles, Muste says: "Unquestionably, it is another indication of how, under the pressure of the economic situation and of the present wave of rebellion among the workers, all groups are

forced to give the appearance of turning left."

Again we agree—that under these circumstances all groups—outside of the Communist Party—are forced to give the appearance of turning left."

**"Left" Turns and Slander Against C. P.**  
Of course, since these groups outside the Communist Party represent the influence of the capitalist class and its institutions upon the working class acting to prevent the winning of the majority of workers to the C. P. and its program for the overthrow of capitalism, there is no real contradiction between their "left turn" and their slanderous attacks on the Communist Party.

This is the reason why we find, in the same issue where Muste and Budenz discuss with paranoid solemnity the tactic of "letting reformist leaders expose themselves," the question of "The American approach," etc., such statements as the following:

"You imply in your letter that the Daily Worker is interested in facts. That is one of the things that caused me to laugh hard. You are right when you say that 'The role of the Stalinists in the Toledo strike was the role of counter-revolutionists.' You are right again when you say 'The Stalinists were more interested in dubbing Ramsey as a misleader and in calling the police scab herders than they were in winning the fight for the workers.'"

But the Communists were right. The facts are beyond dispute. The A. W. P. leaders in Toledo dragged at the tail of the cowardly and treacherous union bureaucrats who with the aid of the government, strangled the strike.

Calling us counter-revolutionists serves only the interests of the capitalist class and the government of monopoly capital—Roosevelt and his program of hunger, suppression and imperialist war. This is the real A. W. P. contribution to the class struggle which it attempts to disguise on the trade union field by its tactics of "letting the reformist leaders expose themselves." How nice—for these leaders!

(Continued on Page 6)

# Demand H. R. 7598 at City Hall Saturday, Says Bedacht

## I. W. O. Calls Demonstration To Force City Officials To Endorse Social Insurance

By MAX BEDACHT

All out to City Hall on Saturday, June 30, at 1:30 P. M. The Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance of Greater New York and vicinity, which met in city-wide conference on April 22, 1934, elected a delegation of 25 to meet with Mayor La Guardia in order to acquaint him with its aims and to demand from him the following:

- 1-That the Mayor shall endorse the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Act as exemplified in H. R. 7598.
- 2-That he shall submit it to the Board of Aldermen for endorsement, and in this way add the great city of New York to the list of those other cities that have endorsed the Workers' Bill.
- 3-That he shall initiate a series of public meetings before which the various plans for unemployment and social insurance might be discussed and where it can be clearly shown that the Workers' Bill is the only satisfactory system for the great mass of unemployed workers and farmers in this country.

4-That until a comprehensive system of unemployment and social insurance is established, the city of New York and other governmental agencies shall provide jobs for the unemployed at normal and trade union wages and that where no jobs are provided the unemployed shall receive immediate cash relief in all equivalent amount.

5-That the City of New York and other governmental agencies, shall pay the dues of unemployed members of fraternal orders so that these unemployed shall not lose this minimum protection that fraternalism provides, and

6-That Mayor LaGuardia and the Board of Aldermen shall endorse the demand that the Federal and State governments should guarantee the funds and investments of fraternal organizations from any losses due to bank closings, bankruptcies, devaluation and revaluation, inflation, etc.

These are the main proposals of the Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance. The fact that on the City Hall Plaza, on Saturday, June 30, at 1:30 p. m., there will be tens of thousands of members of fraternal orders and societies in New York City will be a most convincing argument to Mayor LaGuardia that he must endorse these demands. He has been saying time and again that he is for a comprehensive system of Federal unemployment and social insurance. This time he will have to give a definite answer as to whether he endorses the Workers' Bill, the only satisfactory Bill.

The Fraternal Federation has received word from three New York City Congressmen, Representatives Sivovitch, Rudd and Celler, that they will accompany the delegation to Mayor LaGuardia in support of this demand.

# Work 54 Hours A Week In Blistering Heat In CCC Camp

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—I want to tell you of an experience I had in the C. C. C.

I enlisted on April 24th and was



sent to Camp Dix for two weeks. Outside of the food everything was all right.

They then sent us to Sumatra, Florida. The first day we got there, the Captain and the Forest Superintendent told us what they expected of us, and told us what would happen if we didn't obey them. They sent us out to work in the blistering heat which was always over 100 degrees and made us work nine full hours a day. They also made us work Saturday. When we tried to take a rest while working, we were reported by the squad leaders of the forestry service.

After the first day, I organized a group trying to get the boys better conditions. They told us they would give us a 10 minute smoking period every hour and that the bosses wouldn't slave-drive the fellows any more. They did it only for one day and then they refused to give it to the boys any more.

When I tried to argue with the captain about the conditions he laughed at me. I was then threatened by a few southerners. The next day, on April 15th, I refused to work and I was dishonorably discharged. They also made us go to retreat every night, which consisted of saluting the flag. And in dressing up with their hot stuffy clothes. If a man was not present he was marked absent and docked a dollar.

About 40 more New Yorkers have since quit the camp. The majority got home on the pretence of having jobs back in the city.

# Slave in Prison to Pile Up Profits for Shirt Employers

## Men Throw Machines Out of Window In Struggle Against Sweatshop In Indiana Jail

By a Worker Correspondent

MADISON, Wis.—This comes from the hand of one who served years in the Indiana State Prison, who was there while Dillinger was there, and who was there when Dillinger and his mob shot their way out of prison.

What would you say of a prison system that put men in the "hole" for days at a time just because they were not able to make a certain number of dozen shirts a day (called a task) for a bunch of prison contract shirt manufacturers. These contractors who controlled 90 per cent of all the prison shirt shops in the United States drove the men to desperation by driving them to sweat blood in these prison contract shops. These same contractors, who had a shirt shop in the prison and a so-called union shop outside the prison for the sole purpose of labeling the convict-made shirts union-made after being taken out of the prison shirt shop to the so-called union shop that they controlled.

A worker by the name of Rosenberg who is now in the prison hospital at the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City, Indiana, was beaten unconscious by his teeth kicked out of his mouth and who is now in a bad condition through the brutal tactics of Deputy Warden H. D. Clandy, and Warden Walter Daly, who since have been fired.

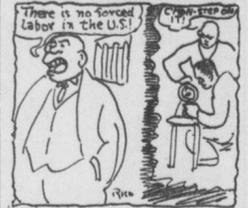
The food is very bad, except in the hospital, though it has improved recently. Warden Daly and Deputy Warden Clandy had an outright lid on any news getting out in regard to prison conditions. The strictest censorship was put on letters going out of any prison that was ever known. Prisoners were only permitted to write twice a month, while other prisons allow inmates to write to any one at least once a week.

Parole officers were accused by

the grapevine of bringing in nude pictures of men and women and of having prisoners who worked in the bathroom enlarge the pictures. The parole agents would take them out and sell them to the public.

Strikes and riots were kept from the public. Two hundred and three prisoners were put in solitary confinement for a year or more for striking against contract labor conditions. Convicts threw the sewing machines out of the windows where they broke to pieces. This was all kept from the public.

Convicts were locked up all day Sunday and were not permitted the



use of the yard for fresh air in the summer time. The chief clerk's wife had charge of the sale of merchandise and toilet articles and newspaper subscriptions, which the grapevine said amounted to a huge take-off. No candy, fruit or eatables may be sent to a prisoner. A prisoner is only allowed to order one Sunday and one daily paper (several newspapers and magazines from coming in for years).

The hospital annex is so crowded that beds touch each other. Insane, degenerates, cripples, chronic and every disease known are all housed in one room where they eat and sleep. This room is called the hospital annex.

# Sunshine Biscuit Workers Have No Washing Facilities

## Perspiration Caused By Speed-Up Also Leads To Unsanitary Conditions

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—In a factory, the Sunshine Biscuit Co., we work under conditions that are not sanitary, even though it is a food factory.



On the ninth floor there is a wash room; here there are no towels either. Even for washing what worker can take 10 to 15 minutes off to go up on the ninth floor after leaving the toilet. Most of us go straight back to our work with our hands not washed. There should be sinks in the toilet with a roll of towels over each sink.

This is not the only unsanitary condition. Everyone in the factory is sweating and soaking so from speed-up that we cannot go out to lunch because we haven't a dry shirt. The oven men are so wet from their collars down to their knees that the water rolls from their shoes. What do the bosses care if the stuff we bake isn't sanitary because our hands aren't washed or because perspiration rolls into the dough, so long as they make profit. Yet the Board of Health doesn't get after the bosses for breaking the law.

We workers have to put up our own fight for better conditions in the factory and against speed-up. We Sunshine workers must build a union that will fight for our every day conditions in the plant and one that we workers will control ourselves.

We should apply for membership in the Food Workers Industrial Union, 60 West 45th Street, which helps us fight for these things.

At lunch hour they give us two small rough cloths marked "Loosey-Wiles" in the corner. When you wipe your hands on them the cloths stay wet because it is so rough. After we use these cloths we are forced to carry them wet in our pockets, because if we throw them away we have to put up a fight to

get others. We workers have to put up our own fight for better conditions in the factory and against speed-up. We Sunshine workers must build a union that will fight for our every day conditions in the plant and one that we workers will control ourselves.

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another worker. The commission basis is a particularly rotten, crooked, method of compensation for the following reasons.

In the first place when a man decides to make and sell products, the risk and responsibility under this system should be all his. He expects a greater profit than in any other work he knows, else he would not attempt it. So if he goes ahead as an owner and employer, then it should be up to him to learn whether the goods and price are acceptable in the market. If it is found that they are not, then the boss should pay for it, and not you.

What really happens is that the owner makes up a certain material and asks you as a salesman to take it to the market for him. You are simply presenting products in his name. If they do not sell that is no affair of yours. You have done your work in offering them in the market, and have spent your time. Make the owner pay you whether there are orders or no orders. It is his risk and if they do sell in large quantities he stands to profit largely, while you do not. Every one of you salesmen know that as soon as a product sells fast you are either gypped by having the commission reduced, or territory reduced, or some other scheme.

The same applies to the quota scheme often set for salesmen. If the boss thinks a certain quota of goods should be sold in a certain district, let him make his own estimate and keep them to himself. The salesman simply offers the owner's goods. If they do not sell in the quantity expected by the owner, then let the owner worry. The salesman has done his part and should be paid for it.

Therefore, salesmen, refuse to spend your time and energy in the commission scheme which gives you nothing if the product is not acceptable, and does not allow you any of the profit if it is acceptable.

Demand a paid wage for every hour spent offering another's goods for sale. Ally yourselves with others being exploited and refuse quotas and commissions.

# Terrorize Workers On Job In Drive To Spread Hunger

By a Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At 12:30 p. m., May 9, Mrs. Moser, Supervisor of the Citizens Committee on Relief and Employment, received a committee from the League of Struggle for Negro Rights which presented the case of Mrs. Lulu Johnson, a widow with five children, 2916 Dickson St. Mrs. Johnson had been seeking relief for about three years, and had received only one small grocery order and a few bushels of coal, and was badly in need of food. The bureau has tried continually to snatch the children away from their mother.

When Mrs. Johnson first applied for relief, the officials of the Relief Bureau framed up a fake charge of incompetence against Mrs. Johnson, and had her summoned into court. The judge's decision was that "the children should remain in Mrs. Johnson's care, and the relief bureau should give them food."

The "Workers Leaflet Manual" summarizes briefly the chief faults that are noticeable in the average leaflet and shows how to overcome them. In discussing how the leaflet is to attract and hold attention, the "Manual" gives valuable instruction on such points as headlines, illustrations, colors, size of leaflets, slogans, how the leaflet shall convey the message, impressions that are left in the mind of the reader and how to avoid technical mistakes.

Very helpful too, is the sample forms and instruction in making margins, borders, variety of forms of underlining and emphasis, etc. While it is well for us to know and sometimes copy the style and technique of the advertising agencies and the capitalist press, the "Manual" tends to over-stress this purely technical feature without a sufficient balance of worker-interest material as a more important means of catching and holding attention than the purely sensational headings used by the bourgeoisie. In this respect, sample headlines and sub-heads from the Daily Worker, the New Masses, Labor Defender, Labor Unity, etc., should

be studied very carefully as useful sample material. Such dramatic headings as "Exposed!" "Are You Worried?" "Think!" etc., are too often used to advertise quick remedies, forerunners of quack sales, etc. It is better to use headings that shout to the workers such phrases and slogans to attract attention as: "Roosevelt Tricks Exposed!" "Green Betrays Steel Workers!" "Mines Fight Lewis' Treachery!" "Relief Craft Exposed!" "War Fund Grows—Relief Out!" "Striker Murdered!"

The "Workers Leaflet Manual" should be in the hands of every district, section and unit agitator-director as well as similar functionaries in the mass organizations. Every section training class, every functionary's class in the mass organizations and every Workers School should use this manual as an excellent basis for a four or five session course in leaflet production. A good companion to the "Workers Leaflet Manual" is the "Shop Paper Manual," by Gertrude Haessler, published about four years ago but little known and still less studied and used for practical guidance in issuing shop papers. These two manuals are well suited for a full term course in every Workers School and provision should be made for the opening of the schools in the fall for courses using these two manuals as text books.

# PARTY LIFE Ohio Communist Party Issues A Manual on Making Leaflets

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

(Continued from Saturday)

However, the "Manual" fills a long-felt want. It is a good beginning, and the Ohio comrades serve credit for initiating the project. Other districts should make similar attempts. Copies should be sent to the Agitprop Commission and the organization department of the Central Committee and interchanged in the districts. In a short period the Party would accumulate a valuable store of experience and material that could serve as a basis for an improved manual.

The "Workers Leaflet Manual" summarizes briefly the chief faults that are noticeable in the average leaflet and shows how to overcome them. In discussing how the leaflet is to attract and hold attention, the "Manual" gives valuable instruction on such points as headlines, illustrations, colors, size of leaflets, slogans, how the leaflet shall convey the message, impressions that are left in the mind of the reader and how to avoid technical mistakes.

Very helpful too, is the sample forms and instruction in making margins, borders, variety of forms of underlining and emphasis, etc. While it is well for us to know and sometimes copy the style and technique of the advertising agencies and the capitalist press, the "Manual" tends to over-stress this purely technical feature without a sufficient balance of worker-interest material as a more important means of catching and holding attention than the purely sensational headings used by the bourgeoisie. In this respect, sample headlines and sub-heads from the Daily Worker, the New Masses, Labor Defender, Labor Unity, etc., should

be studied very carefully as useful sample material. Such dramatic headings as "Exposed!" "Are You Worried?" "Think!" etc., are too often used to advertise quick remedies, forerunners of quack sales, etc. It is better to use headings that shout to the workers such phrases and slogans to attract attention as: "Roosevelt Tricks Exposed!" "Green Betrays Steel Workers!" "Mines Fight Lewis' Treachery!" "Relief Craft Exposed!" "War Fund Grows—Relief Out!" "Striker Murdered!"

The "Workers Leaflet Manual" should be in the hands of every district, section and unit agitator-director as well as similar functionaries in the mass organizations. Every section training class, every functionary's class in the mass organizations and every Workers School should use this manual as an excellent basis for a four or five session course in leaflet production. A good companion to the "Workers Leaflet Manual" is the "Shop Paper Manual," by Gertrude Haessler, published about four years ago but little known and still less studied and used for practical guidance in issuing shop papers. These two manuals are well suited for a full term course in every Workers School and provision should be made for the opening of the schools in the fall for courses using these two manuals as text books.

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# Join the Communist Party

38 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C. Please send me more information on the Communist Party. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

# In the Home

DR. S. COLUMB TO APPEAR TOMORROW

Due to technical reasons Dr. Luttinger's column does not appear today. It will be resumed tomorrow.

Just as we are in the midst of the discussion about farms and women, out comes a fine pamphlet hot off the press—"The Way Out for the Milk Producers," by Lief Dahl, setting forth the date on the burning issue of milk prices. This presents the issue briefly and so clearly that any worker's kid eating an ice-cream cone (optimistic supposition) could read it and know he's consuming "Class III" milk. The six-point program of the U. F. P. A. is given on the final page, and on the inside front cover are listed several good cheap agricultural pamphlets. This new one will be reviewed in the Daily Worker in the regular way, giving bundle rates and places from which to order. (Selling price five cents.)

To revert to Comrade B. B. B.'s letter. She said: "My work will be mostly among farm women, but whether farm or not, the problems are every woman's problems as far as the class issue is concerned." Yes, in a general way, that's true. Many farm women, however, have a harder lot than city women. They have usually special grievances, the discussion of which furnishes a starting point for organization.

Such grievances are mentioned in the "On the Farms" section of "Women Who Work." In it is the surprising (to some people) figure: "How difficult it is for the farm worker to keep the house and family clean is shown by the fact that only 15.8 per cent of the farms in the United States have piped water."

There exists among some city-dwellers the pleasant delusion that farms are practically self-sufficient, that one can "raise all one needs." What a fallacy! Not only is there a constant need for farm implements and machinery and parts for same, fertilizer, lumber, oil, wire, chicken-netting, and so forth and on, but the women need for the administration of the household itself a box of gadgets and groceries too: pans, dishes, an egg-beater, a new strainer, clothing, tacks, flypaper, screens, hinges, solder, glue, fly-swatters, adhesive tape, antiseptics, matches, soap, needles, darning cotton, cloth for clothing and curtains, bedding, salt—and jar rings and sugar for canning.

And there's no dime store handy right around the corner in which to "pick up" such things, even supposing the farm wife to have any store with which to do the picking. Lacking proper appliances, farm women have to resort to all sorts of laborious makeshifts.

We don't know the precise conditions on the farms in Washington state in the territory where Mrs. B. B. B. is going to work; but we venture the guess that there's need of electric lights, running water and bathtubs; that heating and cooking are still done by dirty labor-consuming coal-stoves, that there are still outdoor toilets which in addition to being an insanitary fly-breeding menace in warm weather, are inimical to the health particularly of girls and women in bitter cold winter weather—we needn't describe to women the misery brought on by exposure to cold in this manner. Flies, ants, mosquitoes, and possibly other insects, are a problem to the already over-worked housewife.

# Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1762 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3 1/4 yards 36-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



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.

2nd Annual PICNIC OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER SUNDAY, JULY 8 AT PLEASANT BAY PARK A trip to Soviet Union Food, Dances and Music Max Bedacht, the only speaker Admission 25c — with raffle 10c TAKE LEXINGTON or 7th Ave. to 17th St. Unload at 17th St. Station. Buses provided at both terminals

**Classified**  
WANTED camp or farm for July-Aug. Sept. for 5 1/2 year girl. Send rates immediately. Box 41, Daily Worker.  
COMP. 550 season, near beach. Kaaser 190 Prall Ave., Hightstown, E. L. N. Y.  
YOUNG woman, not over 30, to manage small, beautiful home and associate in business. Attractive surroundings. Full compensation. Give details as to present circumstances, experiences. Box 40, Daily Worker.

**CARPENTER LOCAL UNION 2090**  
Hereby notifies all carpenters who have dropped out of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and also all carpenters who have never belonged to the Brotherhood that for the next two months they may join Local Union 2090 for the sum of five dollars initiation fee. Office of L. U. located at Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St., N.Y.C. Open every day from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Meetings of Local are held every Thursday at the same address.

**WORKERS**  
2700-2800 BRONX PARK EAST  
COOPERATIVE COLONY  
has reduced the rent, several good apartments available.

Cultural Activities for Adults, Youth and Children.  
Direction: Lexington Ave. White Plains Office open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Friday and Saturday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sunday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.  
Telephone: Estabrook 8-1400—8-1401  
Trains: Stop at Allerton Ave. station

**Comrades Patronize**  
**JADE MOUNTAIN**  
American & Chinese Restaurant  
197 SECOND AVENUE  
(Bet. 12th and 13th St.)  
**NEEDLE WORKERS PATRONIZE**  
**SILVER FOX**  
CAFETERIA and BAR  
326-7th Avenue  
Between 28th and 29th Streets  
Food Workers Industrial Union

# Ice Cream Drivers' Helpers' Strike Split By AFL Union Leaders

By a Worker Correspondent  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—I am a helper on a truck employed by the Mellow Ice Cream Co., Myrtle near Summer Avenue.

The only ones that belong to a union are the ice cream makers and the truck drivers, and the rest are disgruntled, due to the craft unionism of the A. F. of L.

# LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

**SAILORS LEARN ABOUT CLASS STRUGGLE**  
New York.

I want to take this opportunity through the columns of the "Daily" to thank the office staff and directors of the Theatre Union for their valuable assistance in the distribution of free tickets to the comrades who fraternized with the men of the U. S. Navy on their recent visits to New York City.

It was a great help to be able to take these workers to see such a stirring aspect of the Negro struggle, and it made it easier for them to understand the whole line of the Communist Party after they visited "Stevodore." I want to say that I took a number of naval men, and their whole attitude changed, and made things much easier for me in pointing out the fact that they, too, were sons of workers, and came from workers' families.

I also want to thank the comrades in different organizations who held dances, etc. for their co-operation in admitting the men of the fleet free to these affairs, and making them feel at home.  
PATRICK ODYRE,  
Film and Photo League.

# A Program for Salesmen

By a Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK.—Salesmen, stand together, and refuse to be cut to pieces by the capitalist owners as the depression continues. Do not be fooled by the talk of the boss, who regards you in the same manner he does the rest of the workers, to use you and sweat you and give you nothing.

Do not accept the commission basis or the quota basis. Demand payment for the day's work as any 4,000 miles, while the distance between Canton and Cleveland is only 60 miles, still no one could hear Comrade E. O. Ford, because it was important for every worker to hear such a man at this time, when the whole country is on the verge of strikes.

I wish there could be something done so that we could get better results the next time, because Ford will be on for 12 weeks every Monday night at 7:45.

# POISONOUS PROPAGANDA ON RADIO

New York, N. Y.  
Editor Daily Worker:  
On Sunday, June 17, at 4:30 p. m., over Station WJZ, an anti-Soviet sketch entitled "The Escape" was given by the makers of Princess Pat. The story is that of an American agent who is in love with a Russian girl and was held responsible for working against the best interests of plans on project. He said that the "cause" failed last year and this year and in the end would fail altogether. He slandered the O. G. P. U. The girl friend was arrested and released to spy on her boy friend. Disguised they tried to escape, were stopped on the border, but escaped by hitting the guard. They tried to make it appear that the government shoots everyone opposed to it, as you hear of rifle fire in the courtyard several times.

**ONE** new Red Builder sold 50 papers his first day on the job; 75 the second day and 100 the third. More than 75 busy street corners are still open. Earn expenses selling the DAILY WORKER. Call at 35 E. 12th St. (in store), or write today.

**RED JULY 4th**  
Auspices Communist Party, New York District  
**PICNIC**  
NORTH BEACH PICNIC PARK  
Astoria, L. I.

All Comrades Meet at the  
**NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA**  
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—50 E. 13th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

For the Time of Your Life!  
**CAMP NITGEDAIGET**  
BEACON-ON-TRE-HUDSON, New York  
Our Swimming Pool is Fed by Mountain Springs  
Play Tennis, Handball, Baseball, Volley — All the Sports!  
SEE THE PRIZE WINNING NEW DANCE GROUP  
(Return engagement because of popular demand)  
Solos — Group Dances — Satires — Folk Dances — Jazz  
See Theatre Brigade in New Plays  
MOONLIGHT HIKES — TREASURE HUNTS — TOURNAMENTS  
RAFFLES: 614 W. 17th St.  
Beautiful trip up by boat or automobile (leaves 2700 Bronx Park East daily 10:30 A.M. Also 3 and 7 P.M. Friday and Saturday, Estabrook 8-1400)

# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By ELLA WINTER

THERE is nothing perhaps quite so "ungentlemanly" as the tactics employed by the capitalist press to put over the desires of the employers who own it, advertise in it, and depend on it. Their hypocrisy is nauseating. Today (June 16) a half page ad appears in the San Francisco News (Scripps-Howard newspaper—friend of labor) paid for by "Public Spirited San Franciscans" which states in huge letters "THE LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE HAS COST EACH SAN FRANCISCO FAMILY \$28. Five millions of dollars lost to our city... THE COMMUNITY CHEST QUOTA FOR 1934 WAS LESS THAN \$2,000,000. For this purpose we gave willingly... but for the strike, it's pay whether you like it or not! Think what you might have done with that \$28 this strike has cost you so far, Mr. Average Citizen!"

And there is an oh so moving picture of the white-collar worker, head bowed, reaching in his pockets, with his wife and two children standing behind him. Now, in the first place, it is bunk. The big shippers have lost some trade to Los Angeles—that they minded most of all—and some of their cargo had to go back to where it came from. Some munitions were not shipped to Japan and many Chinese workers' lives were saved. (Of course we know lives mean less than profits, even to Public Spirited San Franciscans, at least workers' lives.)

In the second place had the longshoremen won their strike, there would have been a redistribution of wages which would have given several thousand workers more money to spend in the shops of Mr. Average Citizen. In the betrayal Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, national president of the International Longshoremen's Association, tried to put over so crassly (and in which he was licked), subsidies paid to the big shipping companies who go on going into the pockets of the super-rich shippers and bankers, who send plenty of their surplus money to invest in Hitler's and Mussolini's and Pilsudski's fascist banks: Mr. Average Citizen in San Francisco gets little of it.

The banks, and the power companies, and the railroad companies, and the water companies that helped put over the sell-out, continue fleeing Mr. Average Citizen. If Mr. Average Citizen knew the profits the P. G. and E. (Pacific Gas and Electric) makes over and above what the electricity costs them to provide, then indeed he might hang his head.

And in 1921, the Pacific Gas and Electric, the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Matson Navigation Company and many other big industrial companies of California put up twenty, twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars apiece to break that strike. For that they had money—plenty. That did not worry them.

## Wake Up, Mr. Average Citizen

YOU can only expect capitalists to behave like capitalists. But you can expect Mr. Average Citizen to wake up and not be taken in any longer, as the workers are ceasing to be taken in, by the hypocrisy, the shameful untruths employers and their press try and put over. Freedom of the press, indeed!

Not a reporter from a strike area today but tells you: "Of course we know better, of course we know this isn't the truth, but we can't get the truth into our papers."

Maybe Mr. Hearst would be surprised at the Frankenstein he is creating. There is a point at which the conscience of anyone, bribed or unbribed, of anyone that calls himself a human being, rebels. And that conscience is fast developing in very many, oh very many more people than Mr. Hearst or Mr. Scripps or Mr. Howard or Mr. Ochs or Mr. Chester Rossell seem to have any idea.

I see it boiling and seething in the universities, among reporters, in the shops and warehouses, in the rank and file of A. F. of L. unions, among teachers whose headmasters are members of the American Legion, among office workers and small farmers: in fact, in the ranks of Mr. Average Citizen.

## A "Red-Blooded American Citizen" Talks

A NUMBER of freshmen students at one of America's greatest universities (boys who had hardly heard of Communism) wanted to find out something about strikes. They went to some, they talked to strikers, police, ranchers. A couple of boys went to a sheriff in a Northern California town, near a strike in the agricultural fields, and in the course of conversation asked gently: "But, Mr. Sheriff, do you think twenty cents an hour is an American standard of living?"

"Oh, you're Communist agitators!" shouted the Sheriff. "You belong to that dirty bunch! Well, if we find any agitator around here, we'll use tear gas, and if that isn't enough we'll use vomiting gas, and if that isn't enough we'll use bullets. I'm a red-blooded American citizen, I am, and I'm here to enforce law and order, and if ever I find any of you — I'm out in that place—he meant the strike area—I'll run you right back and put you in the jug."

Those boys went back to their college and asked their economics professors and their journalism pros and their sociology pros why they didn't tell them those things. "Didn't you know those things?" asked the innocent boys.

"Oh, yes, we knew," said the shamed teachers, blushing. "We knew those things. But we can't teach them. We're not allowed to." At the end of the term the Head of this Great University praised the Freedom of such Great Institutions of Learning as his.

Also the students went back home to their university and founded a branch of the National Students League.

Mr. Hearst, you ought to keep all sheriffs, deputies, and State Highway Police locked up and muzzled. You don't know how fast they are breeding Communists, in California.

## The Price of "Purple Lounging Robes"

MR. WILLIAM HARLAN HALE in the Saturday Review of Literature unbosoms himself about radicals in Strait-Jackets. Max Eastman put 'em only in uniforms—Hale laces them into strait-jackets. Mr. Hale takes his stand squarely with the monkeys in the Tennessee Monkey Trial—I mean the fundamentalists: "No Change." He never read Marx—or at least his long article shows no signs of it. He says dialectic materialism is Scripture.

Well, it is of a sort. Its dictum agrees with that of a great surgeon in this country, Dr. Charles Mayo, who said recently, "The only permanent thing today is Change." Mr. Hale thinks this "pathetic gibberish." He thinks all writers, all their lives, at all periods, in all ages, should write the novels of Jane Austen, say, or the poetry of Pope. He doesn't think he says that. But that's the suggestion he doesn't know what he is saying. He is condemning the suggestion that as times change, people, even artists, change, and should change, and should change what they write about.

Today the artists should not write mid-Victorian novels or light comedy-farces about eternal triangles. If they are real artists they won't want to because those are not subjects either vital or important or that will touch the millions of people who are readers and audience. A true artist today will try and interpret the tremendous forces which are moving mankind, will report truth, will tell what he sees when he looks, not what he sees when those of his masters who pay him best hold his nose to what they want him to see.

Will Durant said it all when he told a meeting at Detroit, "You know, ladies and gentlemen, it is very hard to tell the truth at fifty cents a word." That was what Will Durant was paid by the Saturday Evening Post for some of the stupidest lies that have come out of the Soviet Union. Mr. Hale takes seven columns to say that he wants to stay with the Durants; and therefore those writers and artists who have the courage to see the titanic struggle that is upon us, to see it honestly, frankly, clearly, and creatively, and who will say it even for nothing, they must be condemned, ridiculed, and called radicals in strait-jackets. Yes, they are in a strait-jacket—the strait-jacket of their—Truth.

The Saturday Evening Post and the capitalist press wear the purple lounging robes of lies, hypocrisy, and cowardice. Mr. Hale, who is young, has perhaps yet to learn the price paid in integrity for purple lounging robes. Others already know the price and have paid it, and have now nothing left, not a shred of respect or integrity—only the robe, and maybe a black beret thrown in.

## Famous Last Words

D'you mean to say if you see it in the paper it isn't true?

## Labor Fact Book II. Discloses Less Jobs for Negroes

OF the 5,500,000 Negroes listed as gainfully occupied in the 1930 census, approximately 27 per cent were jobless in 1932-33, according to Labor Research Association in its Labor Fact Book II, just published by International Publishers.

"Under the N. R. A., the disproportion in the number of jobless Negroes to the rest of the population rose to even higher figures," the Labor Fact Book states. "Destitution was twice as great among Negro families as the average for the country, according to unemployment relief census taken in October, 1933, by the federal government."

"The Migrant Welfare Commission reported to the New Jersey state legislature on January 15, 1934, that 75 per cent of the Negroes in the state were unemployed."

"An unemployment survey of Alabama reported in January, 1934, that of the 454,000 unemployed in that state, 179,000 were Negroes. In 13 cities, it was found that 37.5 per cent of the Negroes in all occupations were unemployed: 52 per cent in the manufacturing and mechanical industries; 30.7 per cent in the domestic and personal service; 30.1 per cent of those in transportation and communication; and 28.5 of those in trade."

"Conditions of Negroes have grown worse under the N. R. A. With the adoption of N. R. A. codes, thousands have been fired and replaced by white workers on jobs where Negroes were being paid less than the established minimum wage scales. Low N. R. A. wage minimums were considered 'too much money for Negroes.' The federal government itself has given legal sanction to the discrimination policy, long the practice of southern employers, by providing lower wage scales in southern states aimed especially at Negroes. Black workers in some instances are exempt even from the low minimums of the code."

"The cotton textile code, approved by President Roosevelt with its \$12 weekly wage minimum and 40-hour maximum week for the South, exempted outside workers, cleaners and yardmen from these provisions. In the South, most of those engaged in these occupations are Negroes—some 12,000 out of the 14,000 Negroes in the industry being thus affected. The labor industry's code provide a 23c hourly minimum in the South where most of the workers in this industry are Negroes. Negro saw mill operators, for example, are getting as much as \$6.80 a week less than western white workers on the same jobs. The bituminous coal industry established an hourly rate of 42½c in Alabama, Georgia and southern Tennessee. Wage rates with differentials up to 30 per cent have been set up in the South under N. R. A. codes."

"The code for the laundry industry set wage rates in six zones, one as low as 14c an hour for a 45-hour week in the seven southern states. Thousands of Negro women employed in the industry might thus earn as little as \$6.30 for a full-time week. In supporting this proposal, southern employers declared that if they were forced to pay higher rates than these, they would fire the black workers and hire whites."

"Employers, after signing N. R. A. codes, have continued to pay low wages and have even threatened Negroes who dare resist. The Scripto Mfg. Co., pencil factory in Atlanta, Ga., employing about 100 Negroes at from 6c to 13c an hour, addressed a message 'To all colored employees' which said that:

"If the 'false friends of the colored people do not stop their propaganda about paying the same wages to colored and white employees, we will move the factory to a section where the minimum wage will produce the greatest production."

Labor Fact Book II by Labor Research Association includes 10 chapters and comprises a book of 222 pages of facts all workers should have readily available for reference. You can get this handbook of the labor movement from your local Workers' Bookshop, or from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City. At 95c, the popular cloth-bound edition is a real bargain.

## TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Baseball Resume
- WJZ—Sports Talk—Ford Frick
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
- 7:15-WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
- WJZ—The Announcer
- WJZ—Coleman Orchestra
- WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30-WEAF—Shirley Howard—Songs; Trio
- WOR—The O'Neill—Sketch
- WABC—Armstrong Orchestra; Jimmy Kempner, Songs
- 7:45-WEAF—The Goldberg—Sketch
- WOR—Dorothy Miller and Garfield Smith, Songs
- WJZ—Mino Conzi, Baritone
- WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAF—The Dogcatcher—Sketch
- WJZ—Gaber Orchestra
- WABC—Voice of Experience
- 8:15-WOR—Luck and Lefty—Sketch
- WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30-WEAF—Symphony Orchestra; Gladys Swarthout, Soprano
- WOR—Wallenstein's Sinfonietta
- WJZ—Commodore Quartet
- WABC—Lillian Roth, Songs; Edward Nell Jr., Baritone; Dance Orch.
- 8:45-WJZ—Baseball—Babe Ruth
- 9:00-WEAF—Clydes Orchestra; Robert Simmons, Tenor
- WOR—Dance Orchestra
- WJZ—Mino Conzi, Baritone
- WABC—Rosa Bonella, Soprano; Katselanez Orch.
- 9:30-WEAF—Tex Cook, Comedian; Donald Novis, Tenor; Frances Langford, Contralto; Voorhees Orch.
- WOR—Tex Fletcher, Songs
- WJZ—Just Another Hero—Sketch
- WABC—Guskin Orch.; Henrietta Behrmann, Piano
- 9:45-WOR—Mino Conzi, Songs
- 10:00-WEAF—Eastman Orchestra; Lullaby Lady; Gene Arnold, Narrator
- WOR—To Be Announced
- WABC—Sasha Jacobs, Violin; Symphony Orchestra
- WABC—Little Orchestra
- 10:15-WJZ—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:30-WEAF—Mixed Chorus
- WOR—Studio Concert
- WABC—Mary Fasiana, Soprano; Evan Evans, Baritone
- 10:45-WJZ—Legislation Compared With Platform Declarations—Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas
- 11:00-WEAF—News; Mary Courtland, Songs
- WOR—Weaver, Kahy Orchestra

## Newton Park in Chicago, Ill. Named After C. P. Candidate

CHICAGO, June 24.—Ellis Park, long a center of working class activity in Chicago's Black Belt, has been renamed by South Side workers. It is now called Newton Park, in honor of Herbert Newton, Communist candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District, where he is running against Oscar De Priest, noted betrayer of the Negro people.

Newton, who is one of the Atlanta Six, threatened with a death sentence in Georgia for violating an old slave law, 'inciting Negroes to insurrection,' is well known to Chicago workers for his activities among the unemployed and the Stock Yards workers. Newton Park is not officially recognized by that name by the city government.

Rallying to the support of the Communist Party candidates in ever increasing numbers, workers of the First Congressional and Third Senatorial districts have held a series of successful election meetings during the past few days.

At the election campaign headquarters, 3540 Prairie Ave., indications of surprisingly broad support for the workers' candidates are being received daily. The headquarters is open day and night to handle the rush of campaign activities.

The headquarters is open day and night to handle the rush of campaign activities.



HERBERT NEWTON

## Popular Column On Science Begins In "Daily" Wednesday

Beginning this week the feature page will print a popular column on science. It will be called "Laboratory and Shop" and will appear every Wednesday and Saturday.

The column will be conducted by David Ramsey, a physicist from a leading university. Ramsey has taught "Science and Dialectics" at the New York Workers School.

The column will treat of the latest developments in the world of science, both in the Soviet Union and in capitalist countries, and will not only relate the latest discoveries in science but will also show how scientific achievements, as well as scientists, are hindered under capitalism.

Readers of the Daily Worker are urged to send in press clippings for comment as well as questions and contributions. Address them to Science Editor, Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., N. Y.

## WHAT'S ON

### Monday

LABOR DEFENDER chorus now being organized. Auditions held every Monday night at Pinnish Hall, 15 W. 126th St. Hall B, at 7:30 p.m. Free training in singing. Conductor Boris Dubrov.

DO make any excuses for not going to the Annual Picnic of the Communist Party, New York District, to be held at North Beach Picnic Park, Astoria, L. I. Sports, Games, Theatre, Dancing. Lots of fun.

30-50c Discount sale at Workers Bookshops begins Friday, June 22—ends Saturday, July 1. John Circulating Library, 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. C. PICNIC of Bronx Workers Clubs. Pleasant Bay Park, Sunday, July 1. Advance 15c Gate 25c. Tickets at Prospect, Bronx, Jerome, Allerton, Middle Bronx Clubs. Entertainment. Dancing. Sports. Refreshments.

OPEN Membership Meeting. Speaker: Ann Burlik, National Sec. Nat'l Textile Workers Union. Audiences: Ann Burlik Br. L. I. D., 4764 14th Ave., Brooklyn, 6:30 p.m. Free adm.

### Tuesday

NATIONAL Negro Theatre. Midnight Show at Lafayette Theatre, 132nd and 7th Ave., Tuesday night. Reserved seats 75c and 50c at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 12th St. General adm. 50c. Splendid program of features. Harry Hershfield, Master of Ceremonies.

### Wednesday

OPEN Meeting of Film and Photo League, 17th St., 8:30, followed by showing of latest newsreels. No admission charge.

### Philadelphia, Pa.

JOINT PICNIC of League of Struggle for Negro Rights and International Labor Defense, Sunday, July 1, at Burnham Park.

FILM and Photo League of Phila. First exhibit "Men at Work" opening Friday, June 22 to July 9 at John Reed Club, 135 S. 8th St. Week days: 12 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ANNUAL PICNIC of Communist Party of West Phila. takes place Sunday, July 1, at 52nd and Parkside Ave. Fairmount Park. All sympathetic organizations requested to keep this date open and help us carry this affair through successfully.

## To the Stormy Petrel

For Mother (Ella Reeve) Bloor On Her Recent Birthday

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

Three-score-twelve is but a drum For her dauntless spirit to beat upon. Beat the surge of the Marsellaise, The thundering roar of the barricades, Beat the shouting and quick footfall Of the workers rallying to her call, Singing the Internationale!

Three-score-twelve is but a day To the Stormy Petrel, cleaving the way, Spreading her wings in the face of the foe, Bearing the flag that the workers know, The blood-red flag of the working class, The Hammer and Sickle of Communism.

Three-score-twelve old, but as young As the day she first to the conflict sprang; Eternal youth and courage and song, Sweeping the Revolution along! Youth incarnate, with youth's élan, At seventy-two leading the van.

Three-score-twelve—ho, Comrades, a toast! Drink to the leader whose strength is a host! Drink to our leader, the Red Stormy Petrel, Whose clarion call inspires to battle! Drink to our leader, the youngest of all, Who places the ladder and breaches the wall! Drink to her, Comrades—long may she live!

## Brains Behind Barbed Wire!

### A Collective Report on Persecution in Nazi Germany

VIII. Dr. Richard Schminke\*

Dr. Richard Schminke, for instance... He came from a peasant background. He began his medical work as a lodger in a tiny furnished room in Wedding, a working-class section of Berlin. The problems of this class-conscious district of Berlin became his problems, his program. He investigated the misery of the workers' tenements, concerned himself greatly with questions of housing and children's hygiene. He associated himself with the Communist movement. In 1928 on the basis of his accomplishment in social hygiene, he was elected municipal doctor for public health in Berlin-Neukölln (another famed working-class district). His first act was to introduce the eight-hour day for the entire hospital staff. The

first Bureau for Marital Counsel (1) in Berlin was his work. In the great Calmette trial in Luebeck, against the doctors whose irresponsible experiment resulted in the death of more than fifty children, Dr. Richard Schminke testified as expert. There he said: "The responsibility of the doctors is great, but is the real guilt not on the government and the administration of the city of Luebeck which fought tuberculosis with vaccines and sewing instead of seeing to it that housing and nourishment were improved, and so getting at the root of the evil?"

Dr. Schminke suffers from a serious and painful eye trouble. During the last few years he has been forced to undergo various operations. And what is his condition now? Today it is more difficult to get news of those who are sitting behind the walls of prisons and concentration camps in Germany, than news of the natives of innermost Africa.

Dr. Alfred Kantorowicz

We know, though, how Dr. Alfred Kantorowicz, the 54-year old professor of the medical faculty of Bonn University, is forced to spend his time—he digs peat in a concentration camp in Mecklenburg. Professor Kantorowicz is known all over the medical world as the founder of the "Bonn System" of dental care in schools. First in his field, he recognized the necessity of systematically caring for the teeth of children of school age. He wrote the most widely recognized text book of dental science. He made his clinic the dental clinic of Germany.

But Professor Kantorowicz was a Jew, and a Socialist. Moreover, he showed a keen interest in and understanding for the social hygiene efforts of the Soviet Union.

\* Dr. Richard Schminke has been released from concentration since these lines were first written in Germany.

accused workers had to be acquitted on the charge of having killed a National Socialist.

Unforgettable—when the attorney Hans Litten collapsed weeping in the midst of his congratulating friends, when the word came that he had won out and saved from the death sentence the nine young workers from Charlottenburg.

A few weeks ago a brief item appeared in the fascist press of Germany, that the former attorney Hans Litten had been removed from the police hospital to appear as witness in a trial, but had refused to testify on the ground that he was suffering from deficiencies of memory as a result of severe injuries to his head. An ailing, broken man—not yet 30 years old!

Hans Litten is one of those who soon saw the necessity for going together with the workers. As son of a Nationalist university professor of law, he learned to look behind the facade of legal structure. The revelations of the hollowness and class subservience of handed-down legal concepts became crushingly apparent to him, engendered a wild opposition, and drove the scion of a bourgeois family to anarchism.

This man became dangerous; his immense legal knowledge enabled him to lay bare what had been going on under the cover of shadow, to dismember stubborn witnesses in court, whether they were ministers, high officials, or even Chamberlains, and to force them to reveal the truth in spite of themselves—all this made him suspect to the rulers of Germany. His moral seriousness and the flowing irony, his philosophical superiority and the political aggressiveness of his speeches forced even his enemies to recognize his calibre. The personal integrity of this ascetic, whose round, pale face radiated so much guileless childishness and fanatical devotion, could not be doubted; in order to defame him personally, his enemies had to resort to the hypothesis that he was a madman.

The day after the Reichstag was burned he was arrested together with his legal associate, Dr. Barbasch. During those days Storm Troopers bore placards through the streets of Berlin with the inscription: "Down with Litten!" He was dragged to Spandau and from there to the Sonnenburg penitentiary which seemed to the fascist masters very well suited for a concentration camp.

Criminals had at their mercy the incurable lawyer who had fallen into their murderous hands. Days and weeks of despicable tortures passed before Litten's friends outside could even learn where he was being held. After a desperate attempt at suicide, Litten's case was taken up by foreign journalists, and a Nazi State's Attorney in whom some feeling for human dignity and humanity still survived, the broken man brought to the hospital where Hans Litten now waits for the hour of his liberation.

Unforgettable—the excitement in the Felsenek case which filled the columns of the newspapers for weeks. The court made every attempt to exclude from the trial this embarrassing attorney who had exposed the brazen, malicious bias of an ambitious State's Attorney. Litten's objections and motions were rejected in court, he was insulted, police spies were sent into his office. Storm Troopers lay in wait for him and tried to put him out of the way—but in the end the

## "A Chinese Testament" Describes Development Of Young Revolutionist

A Chinese Testament: The Autobiography of Tan Shih-Hua. As Told to S. Tretjakov. Simon & Schuster, \$3.00.

Reviewed by EDWIN ROBERTS

BOOKS like Agnes Smedley's Chinese Destinies, and A Chinese Testament are effective in changing the notions of China and the Chinese people advanced in such romantic novels as those written by Pearl Buck.

A novel like Chinese Destinies reveals the tense revolutionary situation in which China exists to-day and draws clear pictures of the life of the various ruling castes, the intrigues of military generals and political gangsters, the life of the working class and peasantry, and scenes of strikes and revolts.

A Chinese Testament, written by S. Tretjakov, author of Roar China, as told to him by a Chinese student who was his pupil in Leningrad, is the story of the son of a revolutionary lieutenant of Sun Yat Sen's during the time of the bourgeois democratic revolution in China.

"What I have written in this fashion," S. Tretjakov says, "is really an interview. But as this interview embraces more than twenty-six years of a man's life, it might be called a 'Bio-Interview.'"

The story is related in a very clear and simple style. Through the individual events in Tan Shih-Hua's life, the social phenomena which shaped his life are gradually revealed.

The early chapters describe a boyhood which, despite differences in custom and traditions, is reminiscent of Tom Sawyer. Only this Tom Sawyer grows up to be a revolutionist.

The growth of the revolutionary student movement in China almost parallels, and has much in common with, that of the student movement in pre-revolutionary Russia.

Activity among Chinese students and teachers grows out of their resentment against retrenchment in educational facilities, the poverty of the student and teacher, the corrupt financial dealings of the ruling groups, the designs of imperialist countries upon their native land.

The exciting chapter on the 4th of May, 1919, describes the day on which students throughout China organized and participated in a strike against Japanese imperialism and a boycott of Japanese goods.

Tan Shih-Hua's interest in Kropotkin and Tolstoy lead to an interest in the Russian language and literature and sympathy towards Bolshevism rule in Russia. His interest in the Soviet led to the study of Marxism. A group of Tan Shih-Hua's fellow students organized student groups for the study of Marxism. Workers are invited.

"Rumors about the students' club spread from one cooie to another and new faces began to appear. Later on waiters and other restaurant workers began to appear. Some printers wandered in, two well-dressed workers from a power station and finally even several railroad workers. I know that the first revolutionary cooies and the first organizers of trade unions were born in the smoke-filled silence of our little house."

In the midst of our propaganda work our circle for the study of Marxism outgrew itself—a Union of Socialist Youth was created. This was the high tide of student life in China. In the spring of 1921 the future Communists, the men of the following years, were being built.

TRETIAKOV remarks concerning the Shanghai days of 1925. "It was evident that the revolutionary

'spirit was passing over from the students to the workers. It was descending on the strikers who were storming the gates of factories, demanding their jobs back or else compensation for the time they had been out of work.' In the preface to the book, he says of Tan Shih-Hua: "He was not a Communist, the Kuomintang of his father was transfigured to him as an inheritance. He protested with bitter indignation the treason of the Kuomintang's generals, but he never left the party. His generation shows clearly the break-up of the social energies of the leading classes of the old China. The leaders of the new China will come from the depths of the new classes which Tan Shih-Hua had learned to shun from childhood."

This fine study of modern China and the Chinese intelligentsia should prove of interest to every revolutionary worker and student. It has a contemporary significance and evokes, through the personal story of Tan Shih-Hua, the turmoil and strife, the changing political scene which is China.

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MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1934

## The Hillsboro and Bloor Cases

THE arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of eleven relief fighters in Hillsboro, Illinois; the jailing in Nebraska of two Negro workers, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, and of Mother Bloor, beloved 73-year old leader of the workers and farmers of the United States, must sound the alarm to the toiling masses menaced by developing fascist reaction in this country for intensified struggle against the fascist program of the Roosevelt-Bankers' "New Deal."

Bullets, hickory clubs, tear gas bombs, prohibition of workers' meetings (Hillsboro, etc.) and of picketing (Jersey City, etc.)—these are the answers of the Roosevelt-Bankers' "New Deal" and the various municipal governments of the ruling class to workers striking for better conditions and the right to organize into unions of their own choice; to the Negro masses and unemployed workers and impoverished farmers, ruined by the crisis and the "New Deal" crop reduction swindle, demanding relief and the right to live for themselves and their families.

What was the crime of the 11 Hillsboro defendants? Demanding relief for the unemployed, leading peaceful protest demonstrations against the fascist edict promulgated by the Hillsboro Town Council abrogating the right of workers to free speech and assembly. Behind the jailing of these leaders of the unemployed, of Mother Bloor and the two Negro workers in Nebraska, is a deliberate plot to strike terror into the ranks of the working class, Negro masses and poor farmers, and to head the rising mass resistance against the hunger and war program of the fascist "New Deal," by depriving the toiling masses of their militant leaders.

The workers and poor farmers, Negro and white, and all anti-fascist fighters must answer these vicious attacks by intensified united front struggle against the bosses and their state instruments, against the agents of the bosses within the ranks of the working class who condone or silently acquiesce in these attacks and betray the struggles of strikers and unemployed workers.

Demand the release of Mother Bloor, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, of the 11 Hillsboro defendants. Support the heroic hunger strike action of the Hillsboro defendants! Rush protest telegrams from your organizations, from all workers' meetings, to Sheriff Sanders of Grand Island, Nebraska, and to the Hillsboro (Illinois) Town Council, demanding the immediate, unconditional release of these working-class fighters.

## Anti-Fascist Students Answer Hitler Agent

THE militant demonstration of Harvard anti-Nazi students last Thursday against the Hitler agent, Hanfstaengel, is a splendid example of the fighting solidarity of enlightened students, reacting to political and economic events, with the revolutionary working-class, and a smashing answer to the reactionaries who invited the agent of the Nazi murder regime to Harvard University.

The high courage, ingenuity, tenacity and persistence of the student demonstrators deserve especial mention and praise.

The anti-Nazi students developed new methods of agitation, and of combatting police attempts to muzzle the rising thunder of protest against the Hitler murder regime and the growing fascist reaction in this country. Chaining themselves to the iron fence of the Harvard yard, speaking from atop the roof of the Harvard square subway station, men and women students effectively defied the police attempts to silence their protests against the Nazi butchers of the German working-class and the increasing fascist attacks on American workers under the Roosevelt "New Deal." "Free Thaelmann" sweaters worn by many students blazed forth their indictment against the Hitler regime which has slayed the heroic leader of the German Communist Party for an early summary "trial" and execution.

The effectiveness of the anti-Nazi demonstration is admitted by the Boston press which records, in shocked tones, that the anti-Nazi fighters "threw an audience of alumni, including some of the wealthiest and most distinguished men in the country, in confusion yesterday and preceded an even larger anti-Nazi demonstration in Harvard Square."

All honor to the student anti-Nazi fighters and the National Student League which organized the vigorous protest demonstration! Demand the release of the arrested anti-Nazi student leaders!

Sharpen the fight on all fronts for the release of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German working-class in the fight for liberation and the revolutionary overthrow of the Nazi dictatorship.

## More Inflation

FROM the very beginning of the Roosevelt regime, it was pointed out by the Daily Worker that the price-raising program of Roosevelt, and his aggressive imperialist purposes, make a program of prolonged inflation absolutely inevitable!

That is, Roosevelt, serving the interests of Wall Street, would progressively depreciate the dollar, in order to maintain the economic position of the biggest Wall Street monopolies, at the expense of the workers and impoverished farmers.

Roosevelt has already moved well along the path of inflation, slashing the real wages of the working class through raising prices.

But he has not stopped moving along this path. He will continue to inflate the dollar, increasing the misery of the masses in order to preserve the profits of his Wall Street masters.

This was made public by a statement of the Vice-President of the department store chain, Gimbels, yesterday, when he stated to an assembled group of leading merchants:

"It is conceivable, and this view is held in important circles, that inflation may begin this summer, or by September or October."

With this in view, this capitalist merchant-speculator wishes his fellow plunderers to stock up on goods in order to "clean up" when prices leap again.

Yes, indeed, Roosevelt is getting ready for another inflationary stab at the workers' pay envelope. His N.R.A. measures have not solved the crisis. Prices rise on inflationary stimulation—and then sink again because the masses have been exploited and have no means to buy what they have produced.

A fight for higher wages are the only answer to the Roosevelt inflation. The strike wave for increased wages must be driven forward to new heights. There must be organized struggle against rising prices. We must show the masses how Roosevelt is robbing them of their buying power, how he is indirectly, through inflation, as well as directly, cutting their wages.

## Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
 Please send me more information on the Communist Party.  
 NAME.....  
 ADDRESS.....

## Anti-Fascist Flame Blazes High in France

### Workers Battle Police Aids of Fascists for 2 Hours in Vannes

VANNES, France, June 24.—For two hours militant proletarian workers bombarded gendarmes, policemen, firemen and mobile guards who were protecting a meeting of the fascist-led Croix de Feu here. Led by Communists, the workers staged a counter-demonstration which resulted in the arrest of 20 and the injury to 50 on both sides. Vannes is a shipbuilding port on the west coast of France noted for its radical proletariat.

PARIS.—This battle is one more in the long string in France marking anti-fascist resistance to open recruiting of fascist forces. Similar battles have rocked one provincial city after another.

Friday and Thursday, the authorities, fearing the rising workers' opposition, were compelled to forbid nationalist meetings in five cities. The Doumergue government is trying to maintain a aloof attitude in words, at the same time encouraging the recruiting of the fascist forces by sending armed guards to protect the fascists.

### "RED SCARE" IN JAPAN

TOKYO, June 22.—All Japanese police agencies were engaged in a search today for Communists and "international spies" in the munitions industries. A "red" scare was raised with the report that the Communist Party is receiving information on all arms moves.

### PROPERTY

BERLIN, June 21.—The Prussian government yesterday confiscated the property of the Jewish Workers' League under the decree permitting "confiscation of property of Communists and enemies of the state."

## SCAB CARGO —



By Limbach

## On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES  
 Fascism and Free Speech  
 United Front in France  
 China Today Is Out  
 Notes on Merth

WE CAN well understand the dismay and perturbation of the fascists and the Socialist Party leaders against the united front struggles of rank and file Socialists along with Communists against fascism in Lyons, Toulouse and many other cities of France. It is by these bitter struggles that the revolutionary front of the working class is welded against the fascist dogs.

Nor is it surprising to see how the leading specialist in foreign affairs of the American Workers Party, Mr. Ludwig Lore, penitentiary for the demagogic capitalist sheet, the New York Post, treats these valiant battles of the French working class against the threat of a fascist dictatorship.

Scorning genuine international class solidarity, the spokesmen of the American Workers Party, whose views do not diverge from those of the New York Post, can slander and heap scorn on the actions of the French workers.

The unsavory Mr. Lore has the temerity to write:

"But the Communist Party sends its shock troops into the meetings to keep the fascist movement from taking root. Pledged to defend the right of free speech in all political meetings, fascist or otherwise, the police assist the reactionaries against their attackers and the Communists usually leave more victims on the scene of battle than their hated opponents."

THAT the Communists lead in the struggle against fascism, we do not deny, Mr. Lore. But your intimation that this is a futile fight, and that the vanguard is plunged into a hopeless struggle is the shrewdest slander. To take one of Mr. Lore's competitors in the field of capitalist journalism, we quote a cable dispatch from Paris to the New York Times, published the day after Mr. Lore's mealy-mouthed attack on the heroism of the French Communists:

"Hitherto what had happened was that some nationalist leader would announce a lecture. Then Communists and Socialists would be together and seek to prevent the scheduled meeting. The result would invariably be a riot, and sometimes a very serious one."

The Paris correspondent for the New York Times, who is not graded with a pseudo-revolutionary role in the American Workers Party, reports what every other capitalist paper has reported for months—Communist and Socialist rank and file joined in these demonstrations against fascism, and it was not a question of the Communists acting alone as the vanguard in a hopeless fight.

However, this is only part of the lying distortion of Mr. Lore. He talks of the French police "pledged to defend the right of free speech." Anyone with half a knowledge of the facts, not intent on deliberate vilification and slander, knows that the French Government and its police was not protecting free speech but the fascist meetings, mobilizing these gangsters against the workers. Did the French police protect the right of the French workers to free speech on May Day, Mr. Lore? Or is it that you think that the right of fascists to speak freely is the right of free speech per se?

IT IS very difficult in this column to print the vast amount of interesting, exhaustive and remarkable reports coming out of Soviet China. To those interested in obtaining these reports we recommend highly the latest issue of China Today, published by the Friends of the Chinese People, 168 W. 23rd St. The June-July issue, priced at 10 cents, contains the following: 1) Complete Perspective of Soviet China, part 2; 2) Mao Tse Tung's Report Before the Second Chinese Soviet Congress. Comrade Mao is chairman of the Central Soviet Government in Kiangsi and Fukien provinces; 3) Social Aspects of Soviet China, by Bela Kun, and 4) an explanation of the organization Friends of the Chinese People.

IN the recent Merth elections in England, the Communist Party, after a stirring two weeks' election campaign received 3,609 votes, and now the Labor Party scribbles are trying to belittle this tremendous advance of the Communist Party, pooh-poohing it as a mere drop in the bucket. However, the London Daily Worker points out that these Labor lackeys of British imperialism are trying to save the blow given them by the Communist elections gains.

The facts are that in a constituency of 44,000 voters, with a Communist membership of eight, in a 14-day election campaign the Communist Party was able to win 3,405 votes away from the Labor Party and the Independent Labor Party on a clear-cut revolutionary program for the proletarian dictatorship and Soviet power in Britain.

The election laws allowed the Labor Party to set the voting date, and they did it in such a manner to give the Communist Party only the briefest campaigning period otherwise the Communist vote would undoubtedly have been much higher. What is more, the Communist Party has grown more than ten-fold now in Merth and has given an example to the whole British Party.

## Y.C.L. Convention Maps Program of Work to Win Youth

(Continued from Page Three)

By HARRY GANNES

against company unions he dwelt with the special problem of the youth around the question of seniority.

"Thus, we have a complicated question. The A. F. of L. supposedly defending the older workers. The company union, the youth. Correctly solving this question is of extreme importance in fighting the company union, in uniting the youth with the adult workers.

"What must be our position? (1) We are against discrimination of youth in getting jobs. (2) We are also against the firing of adult workers without provisions for old age pensions or unemployment insurance. We must unite youth and adult workers for a more intensive struggle for unemployment insurance, for a shorter work week for youth without reduction in pay, for vocational training, against speed-up, against discrimination of youth in codes, etc. We must especially teach the adult workers that to the extent that they improve the conditions of youth labor, to that extent will it also be more difficult for the employer to use the youth against the adults. . . .

In the A. F. of L. locals, we have the job of helping the Party to build a broad rank and file opposition movement. Besides the general issues in the union and the economic demands of the youth, we must wage a fight for lower initiation fees for young workers, the right of apprentices and learners to join locals, the right of all youth to hold office and work for the creation of

youth committees, sport teams and regular meetings of the youth."

A special task of the youth is the penetration into the 1,400 young labor camps with their 300,000 young workers under the control of the army.

"In the period of the past year your National Committee declared Comrade Green, 'took the initiative in helping to develop a broad youth movement against war and fascism . . . we were able to organize together with the other mass organizations, a far better showing for the U. S. Congress Against War. Here more than 500 youth delegates met in special session, adopted their own manifesto which was subsequently printed for mass distribution. A national youth committee was elected by this youth conference which after the Congress began to seriously undertake the building of a broad united front anti-war movement.

"These efforts received wide response among new strata of youth never before reached by our movement. Conferences were held in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, New York, Cleveland, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, Milwaukee and Syracuse. All of these conferences were held on a united front basis and resulted in strengthening existing youth sections of the American League Against War and Fascism, or in establishing new sections. The conference in New York, Chicago, New Jersey and Boston were especially broad in character. These four conferences alone represented some 100,000 organized youth.

"Simultaneous with these city and state conferences, the student

committee of the Youth Section organized a number of successful conferences in colleges and high schools. These were held in Columbia University, Cornell University, New York City College, Hunter College, Michigan University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, John Hopkins University, Harvard University, Brooklyn College, N. Y. U., Amherst, and a conference of Connecticut Valley colleges with 16 represented. All of these colleges also adopted the program of the American League.

"The broadness of the student movement is shown by the historical strike organized on a national scale against war and fascism, in which some 20,000 students left their class rooms. . . .

"Despite the slanderous campaign conducted against the anti-war united front by the Socialist leaders, a number of groups of Y. P. S. L's and Young Circle League members affiliated to the United Front. This is true of New York, New Haven, Southern California, Hartford, New Jersey, Seattle, etc. The extent of the success of our united front activity among the Socialist youth can be seen by the success of the N. Y. D. in New York City, where the Y. P. S. L. leaders joined hands with the renegades and held their own demonstration. They had 496 in their demonstration, while we had 15,000 marching and many thousands more in the demonstration."

In the anti-war and fascist united front, though fighting for the minimum program of the united front, Comrade Green pointed out that it was eminently necessary for the

League to put forward its Communist position against war.

It is now necessary more than ever, he said, that the Y. C. L. show its face among the students, to build the League on the campus and in the schools.

### The Struggle Against White Chauvinism

In the fight against white chauvinism and Negro nationalism, especially in the Y. C. L. with new streams of young workers constantly coming in, it is necessary consistently and persistently to clarify the youth on the struggle for the national liberation of the Negro people.

Comrade Green dwelt at length with the necessity of an intensified struggle of Marxism and Leninism, the conquest of revolutionary theory by the members and leading cadres of the League.

"In this period, with the situation we have, it should not be beyond achievement for the League to reach a membership of 12,000 by January, 1935, and a circulation of 35,000 for the Young Worker. . . .

"Our task is to speed up our work, organize and educate the youth, create within them a love for our fatherland, the Soviet Union, and understanding of Soviet power which will bring peace and plenty to this country and to win the majority of the working youth for the revolutionary way out."

The whole convention rose and cheered at the conclusion of Comrade Green's report and sang the International.

Saturday evening the delegates were banqueted by the Bronx Workers' Co-operative.

# President Roosevelt Backs Terror Against the Steel Workers

Nat'l Guards, Company Gunmen, Bosses' Press, Local and Nat'l Governments, N.R.A., A. F. of L. Officials Are All Ready to Put Over Company Union in Gov't "Elections"

Editor's Note.—This is the last of a series of three articles on the present situation in the steel industry.

By CARL REEVE

THE terror exerted by the steel companies and the government against the steel workers, to prevent them from striking, has not been lifted but remains. It is this terror which is relied on by the steel trust and the Roosevelt administration to bring "victory" to the company unions in the coming government supervised "elections" which have been substituted by the Amalgamated Association officials for the economic demands of the steel workers.

The steel towns have been ringed in by the most comprehensive terror. By the policy of the steel corporations was already laid down in the May issue of their trade magazine "Steel," which declared:

"Motor car manufacturers themselves have found that a little physical stiff arming of what they term 'nuisance unions' has recently talked more convincingly than a gesture at friendly parance across the arbitration table. There appears to be no surer cure for treating bothersome labor agitators than organized strikebreaking on the part of the automobile manufacturers themselves. The past week to ten days has seen several of the district's labor sore spots eradicated as if by magic through the appearance on the scene of trouble breaking squads whose occupation, while professional, might be termed hazard-

ous, yet who talk the same forceful language as strike fomenters."

Thus does the steel trust draw the lessons of Roosevelt's "settlement" of the demands of the workers in the auto industries.

### National Guard, Police Ready

The government mobilized every available armed force to break the steel strike. The national guard of Ohio and Indiana was made ready. In Gary, Major Gen. Robert Tynard, it was announced in the Gary Post Tribune, prepared "his forces for immediate action." (See Gannet's article in Saturday's Daily Worker). In Youngstown, the national guard held a mobilization and "field day" on June 16, the day of the strike. This "field day" included airplane maneuvers, tear gas practice and rifle maneuvers, as well as maneuvers of machine gun squads.

In Youngstown, Mayor McNair, self-styled single taxer, sent dozens of radio cars filled with city police, who patrolled the J. and L. steel mills in the city day and night, dispersing all who gathered. McNair, a Democrat, issued a statement to the press that:

"If any workmen want to enter the mills, the police will give them full protection. . . . All the streets and by-ways of the city, whether in the vicinity of the mills or not, will be kept free for pedestrians. No group of persons, merely because they belong to labor unions or any other unions, will be permitted to congregate in the vicinity of the mills or factories. . . ."

The Mayor of Pittsburgh, the burgesses of Homestead, Duquesne, and all of the principal steel towns of the Pittsburgh area, refused per-

mits for any meetings of workers. Halls could not be obtained. In all the steel mills the workers were not even permitted to gather in groups and the company union officials helped to back up these orders. Mayor Mark Moore of Youngstown openly conferred daily with the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. officials and issued daily strikebreaking bulletins against the workers.

### Machine Guns and Bunks

EVERY major company hired company guards, professional strikebreakers and gunmen. I saw these guards in front of every gate of the U. S. Steel Corporation mills in the heart of the Pittsburgh steel area: the steel towns of the Monongahela Valley—Homestead, Braddock, Duquesne, McKeesport, etc. In front of these mills were stretched new barbed wire fences, and dozens of new flood lights and searchlights were along the sides and on top of the mills. Hundreds of additional workers were hired during the week ending June 16, in an attempt to build an army of scabs before the strike was called. The Republic mills alone hired several thousand additional workers in the Youngstown-Canton area.

"In the J and L Hazelwood mill (Hazelwood is a section of Pittsburgh) boxes of machine guns were brought into the mill," a steel worker there told me. "The steel companies always have machine guns," he said. "But the terrorization now is increasing. The company has a police boat patrolling the river. The bunks that were used in the 1919 strike have been repaired by carpenters. The workers have already been told

they must remain in the mill in case of strike. A commissary is being built. Stoves are being put in." In the Carnegie (U. S. Steel Corporation) mills at Homestead-Duquesne, etc., bunks were built and food brought in.

### Beatings Continue

The blacklist has been extended. In Weirton, W. Va., where strike sentiment was strong, not only were those known as union men fired, but these union men were waylaid by company thugs and brutally assaulted. At least a dozen cases of assault in Weirton, on union steel workers, are on record and they are continuing.

Fascist bands were organized everywhere by the steel companies, backed by the local governments. In the Monongahela Valley (Rankin, Braddock, Swissvale, Turtle Creek, East Pittsburgh, etc.) a Committee of 100 was organized by the steel companies which spent thousands of dollars in leaflets and pages of newspaper advertising under the slogan, "Strikes Do Not Pay." The leaflet, "Strikes Do Not Pay" stated in part:

"The great majority of our citizens have always been and are now desirous of earning an honest living without interference or molestation from agitators who would disturb the life of the community. . . . We do hereby urge you to petition the Burgesses and other authorities of the Boroughs of Braddock, North Braddock and Rankin to use their best efforts to maintain peaceful working conditions which now prevail in our local industries."

The city governments of these steel towns "responded" by increasing repressive measures against the

workers' meetings, etc. It is a strange coincidence that all the local police stations in these towns are directly opposite the mill gates. I saw these police stations overcrowded with augmented police forces, watching the mill gates, as the strike date approached.

The steel corporations made every effort to split the ranks of the workers. Threats of deportation by Mayor Moore of Youngstown and other local governments and fascist committee were general. One leaflet circulated in Duquesne by a "Citizens Committee" organized by the U. S. Steel Corporation, declared, "Hunkies, Niggers and Communists are trying to start trouble." All of the local papers in the steel towns were flooded with "letters" signed by "steel workers" against the strike and trying to prevent the strike by talking of "outside agitators," "reds," etc. Mike Tighe was a part of this campaign to split the workers ranks. He issued a statement calling the Communists and the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, the only forces favoring unified strike preparations, "Vipers," and other choice epithets.

ALL of this terror was connected up with the company union "elections" and "strike votes." In Duquesne a steel trust leaflet, signed "Citizens Committee" declared, "Here is the actual feeling of the men working in a number of plants. They declare almost unanimously against a strike." Then is listed the "result" of the company union "strike vote" in other towns. The fascist leaflet concludes, "The above plants will work. Will THEY get work which should be DUQUESNE'S NO! DUQUESNE will

work too! Show COMMUNITY spirit. STAY ON YOUR JOB." Dozens of such fascist leaflets were issued in the steel towns to try to terrorize the steel workers against striking.

### Roosevelt Directed Terror

It was not only the local governments, the mayors, the police, the burgesses, the national guards, etc., which carried on this strikebreaking activity together with the company unions and the fascist bands of the steel corporations. All of this strikebreaking activity was directed from Washington by the Roosevelt government, working in conjunction with the Iron and Steel Institute, (which is the N.R.A. "code authority" in steel) and the officials of the American Federation of Labor (Tighe, Green and the Committee of Ten).

The newspapers in the steel trust centers, in no subtle manner, admitted this activity of the Roosevelt government. An eight column headline in the Charleroi Mail of June 6, in heavy black type more than an inch high, declares, "JOHN-SON ACTS TO BREAK STRIKE." A headline in the Pittsburgh Press of June 13 stated, "PRESIDENT READY TO SIGN ANTI-STRIKE BILL," referring to the Roosevelt bill calling for "arbitration" board with power to prevent strikes. The Pittsburgh Press of June 16 in an eight column declared, "STEEL STRIKE SIDETRACKED."

The Hearst newspapers were in the forefront of the fascist activities of the Roosevelt government and the steel trust to prevent the strike. One James Kilgallen was sent out for several weeks by the International News Service. His daily articles, widely reprinted in the papers of the steel towns, were steel trust propaganda against the strike

and for the company union. One eight column headline is typical "DON'T WANT STRIKE! STEEL WORKER DECLARES." The theme of this Hearst propaganda was that "Work is Better." He spoke of the "contented expression" spread over the faces of the steel workers and their wives. Another Kilgallen headline declared, "Jobless and Agitators Alone Want Steel Strike, Writer Told."

THUS all the forces of the steel trust were lined up against the general steel strike—the national and local governments, the company unions, the capitalist press, the fascist steel trust gangs, the A. F. of L. officials.

These forces are still in operation, still organized, still at the service of the Iron and Steel Institute and the Roosevelt government. The Amalgamated Association officials were the best agents in preventing the steel strike, especially the Committee of Ten supporting the Tighe-Green proposals. Under these proposals, basically the same as the new Roosevelt law, the A. A. officials, instead of combating the terror by the organization of the mass strength of the workers, have agreed to Roosevelt "arbitration."

The Roosevelt supervised elections which Green and Tighe have agreed to, mean not betterment of the conditions of the steel workers but they mean that all the forces of terror now fully mobilized by the steel trust will be given full reign to smash real unions and entrench the company unions. This is the lesson of the Weirton and Clairton "government supervised" elections which resulted in further blacklist and in complete domination of the company union which meant that the workers won none of their economic demands.