

Only \$2,327 has been contributed to date to the \$15,000 defense fund for the appeals of Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys. Only 17 days are left. See blank on page four of this issue. Rush contributions to International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Daily Worker

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

Make This Figure Grow PRESS RUN 42,600 YESTERDAY.

Vol. XI, No. 195

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1934

WEATHER: Fair.

(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

ROOSEVELT UPHOLDS AAA DESTRUCTION PLAN

Bridgeport Socialist Mayor Battles Against Own Rank and File

LOCALS PRESS FOR ACTION AT TEXTILE CONVENTION

Resolutions Cite Burning Problems

Leaders Still Evade the Strike Issue in Their Speeches

GROWTH REPORTED

Red Scare Is Raised by McMahon Against Unity Pleas

By CARL REEVE

NEW YORK.—More than 100 resolutions had been introduced into the national convention of the United Textile Workers of America, reflecting the most burning problems now facing the textile workers of the country.

One resolution called upon the U.T.W. officials to withdraw from collaboration with the N.R.A. boards, which have reduced the textile workers' living standards.

Other resolutions called for endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill; against company unions; against the wage differential; for a 30-hour week in the textile industry; against injunctions; for the release of Tom Mooney; against the stretch out; and for higher minimum wages.

Five hundred and seventy-three new locals with 230,000 members were reported by Secretary-Treasurer Starr since the last national convention of the union. Starr, in his report, did not make any recommendations regarding the strike struggles now facing the textile workers, nor did he take any position on the question of declaration of a general strike, which is uppermost in the minds of the delegates.

Starr Approves N.R.A.

Starr put forward the demand of the five-day week, six-hour day in the textile industry, but said this did not include the silk mills, where he advocated the eight-hour day and five-day week.

Starr's report dealt chiefly with the New Deal. He claimed that the discrimination against union members and the low wages and stretch-out which are now rampant in the textile industry are brought about by those who violate the code provisions and the N.R.A. He did not bring out the fact that it is under the New Deal itself that these conditions have come about, and that the N.R.A. ushered in and is responsible for these conditions.

The N.R.A. is carrying forward the lowering of the textile workers' living standards. Starr admitted that under the N.R.A. the "minimum wage has been made the maximum," but blamed this on "unfair employers."

Thomas MacMahon, president of the union, raised the "red scare" when the question of greetings to the Knitgoods strikers came up.

The original motion was to send greetings and give support only to those knitgoods strikers who are affiliated to the A. F. of L. union. But a rank and file delegate made a motion to send greetings and support all of the knitgoods strikers. This rank and file delegate advocated

'Daily' Indispensable Fighter!

By ANGELO HERNDON

THE drive to get 20,000 new readers for the Daily Worker is of tremendous importance to every worker and workers' sympathizer in the United States. In view of the desperate efforts of the ruling class to send the Scottsboro boys to the chair, the frantic efforts of the Hitler bloodhounds to kill Ernst Thaelmann, the fascist ruling class violence that suppressed the general strike—the importance of putting the drive over the top must be impressed on the minds of all workers.



ANGELO HERNDON

I want to point out that the 'Daily' has been an indispensable factor in the fight for my freedom.

Browder Will Speak Tonight at Mass Rally for Herndon

Jamaica S. P. Aids Defense Of Popovich

NEW YORK.—Brushing aside the efforts of James O'Neal, editor of the New Leader, to sidetrack them, the membership of the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League of Jamaica has joined with the Popovich Defense Committee, the International Labor Defense and other militant groups against anti-working class terror in Jamaica.

Popovich, an active Communist, was arrested late in July for distributing leaflets announcing the August First anti-war demonstration and sentenced to six months imprisonment by the labor-hating Magistrate Hoffman.

The united action was the result of a unanimous vote for a united front against local terror by the Jamaica Circle of the Young People's Socialist League on Aug. 9. Similar action was taken by the Socialist Party Branch of Jamaica, which is O'Neal's home branch and stronghold. O'Neal proposed to refer the matter to the City Central Committee, but the workers of the local, aware that this proposal was intended to prevent action, rejected it.

The following evening, Leonard Victor, a member of the Young People's Socialist League, addressed a meeting of 300 called by the Jamaica International Labor Defense and urged unity of action to guarantee the success of the fight for Popovich's freedom.

Militant Union Fight Urged for Workers' Textile Code

NTWU Calls for United Struggle Against NRA and Bosses

By ANN BURLAK

The workers everywhere have learned, through numerous experiences during the past year, that the National Labor Board and other Government Arbitration Boards, set up by the N. R. A. have been used by the employers as strike-breaking instruments. The Textile Codes have definitely been instrumental in reducing the wages of the textile workers both directly and indirectly, making \$13 a week the maximum wage instead of the minimum.

These same codes have introduced the most vicious forms of speed-up and stretchout in all sections of the industry.

It is therefore significant for the textile workers and especially for the rank and file delegates to the United Textile Workers' Convention to compare the position of McMahon and other top leaders of the U. T. W. and the National Textile Workers Union on this vital issue. At the time of the first hearing on the Textile Code in Washington in June, 1933, the National Textile Workers Union was the only Union that militantly combated the anti-working class nature of the codes. McMahon and the U. T. W. top leaders helped to enforce these slave codes and to this day try to convince the textile workers, that the N. R. A. codes are beneficial to the workers, and that wherever

there is a discrepancy, it is due to unfair employers.

At the time of the first Cotton Code hearing, the National Textile Workers Union proposed the following amendments to the Cotton Textile Code: 1—That industry and the government assume the responsibility for a fixed minimum weekly and yearly wage for every worker in the industry. This to be achieved through provisions that no worker shall be given less than 40 weeks per year of employment—no less than 30 hours per week and a maximum of 40 hours per week; that wages shall be set at a minimum of 60¢ per hour. This would provide a minimum wage of \$720 yearly for every worker. 2—That where the industry does not provide workers with the minimum of yearly earnings, the

Workers Hit The Policy Of McLevy

Bridgeport Socialists Are Bitter Against Mayor's Anti-Labor Tactics

WANT UNITED FRONT

Condemn Executive's Hailing of Nazis Attacks on Jobless

By SI GERSON

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 14.—Tomorrow night the Socialist Party of Bridgeport—the ruling political party of the city—will hold its membership meeting. Kieve Liskovsky, Socialist selectman, is up on charges for expulsion from the Socialist Party, indicted on the heinous charges of "working with the Communists and speaking from a non-Socialist platform." Socialist Mayor Jasper McLevy is leading the attack on Liskovsky.

And thereupon hangs a tale that is of vital interest not only to the workers of Bridgeport, but to people all over the country who are wondering how a Socialist Mayor governs a city.

McLevy was swept into office last Fall, along with a number of other Socialist officials, on a wave of popular disgust with the two major parties. A few weeks after the election the Daily Worker interviewed Mayor McLevy. At that time the Daily Worker correspondent, Carl Reeve, wrote:

"McLevy made it clear throughout the interview that he will carry on no fight against the interests of the Bridgeport politicians who represent the manufacturers, and will not fight for the demands of the unemployed. He will be a 'safe' Mayor, a Mayor who fits in well into the city political machine, and who will not embarrass or disturb the employers of the city and State. He will . . . hide his inaction behind the city charter and blame his own spineless inaction on the workers, claiming that they will not follow him into a fight." (Daily Worker, Dec. 23, 1934.)

These words, expressing the attitude of the Communist Party on McLevy, have been proven up to the hilt by developments in Bridgeport. Testimony has been piled mountain high proving that the Daily Worker was correct then and is correct now in its analysis of McLevy, his policies and the direction that McLevy is taking.

Philadelphia Furriers Call General Walkout

PHILADELPHIA.—Completely tying up the fur industry of this city, furriers poured out of their shops today in response to a call for general strike issued by the Fur Workers Industrial Union.

The union is demanding a 35-hour week, a 10 per cent increase in the minimum wage, an unemployment fund paid by the employers, no contracting, no overtime, no discharge, and recognition of the union.

(Continued on Page 2)

SOVIET UNION BEATS DROUGHT, FARMERS RAISE BUMPER CROP

U.S. Will Go On Limiting Produce to Force Prices Higher

PORK GETS SCARCE

Packers Lay in Stocks to Cash In on Price Rise

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—

Whatever temporary changes may be finally forced upon the Roosevelt government in the matter of relaxing the A.A.A. program of crop destruction, the essential policy of curbing the food supply in order to keep prices high will remain unchanged, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced yesterday after a conference with Roosevelt.

Wallace also emphasized that it has not yet even been decided that there shall be any government permission to increase the crop plantings for next year. It all depends on the weather, he said.

In the event of a "surplus," that is to say, a food supply too great to be absorbed by the market at present prices and profit rates, Wallace made it clear that he is determined to "continue crop control next year."

The A.A.A. farm program has already destroyed more than one-third of the wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco crop.

Smallest Meat Supply

As a result of the destruction of hogs and cows under the A.A.A. program, as well as the drought devastation, the supply of pork coming into the market "may be the smallest on record" the Department of Agriculture declared today.

The price of meats is expected to reach new peaks this winter and the Wall Street controlled packing companies are already laying in heavy supplies to cash in on the price rises.

McLevy's Police Aid Seabs In Bridgeport

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 14.—Mayor McLevy's police massed in full force today to protect strike-breakers and prevent picketing on relief jobs. A majority of state cases and many city cases today about 700 workers out on strike.

Indications are that the strike will spread. Many unemployed organizations in other Connecticut cities have pledged support to the strikers. Socialist Party officials continue their support of the strike-breaker Edward Leak, a henchman of McLevy, and his defunct organization.

Israel Amter, national secretary of the Unemployment Councils, will speak here on Thursday night at Remens Hall.

(Continued on Page 2)

Farmer, Embittered By Order to Ruin Crop, Kills Himself

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 14.

Embittered and all its instincts outraged by the government, order that he plow under the three acres of "surplus" cotton on his farm, B. B. Medlock, tenant-farmer, shot and killed himself Monday.

His cotton crop, the result of long months of back-breaking toil, would have been valueless to him under the terms of the government was forcing upon him under the Bankhead Bill, which makes all "surplus" cotton subject to enormous taxes.

Harassed by the government officials and the big landlords who benefit by the Bankhead Bill, Medlock, unable to get himself to destroy his crop, seized a shotgun and shot himself through the heart behind the barn.

N. Y. Women Plan Welcome To Delegates

NEW YORK.—Women's organizations and anti-war groups are today mobilizing their membership for a mass reception for 14 American women delegates to the Paris Congress Against War and Fascism, who return tomorrow on the Ile de France.

The boat will dock at Pier 57, foot of W. 15th St.

Workers with banners of their organizations will be at the pier to greet the delegates headed by the veteran working woman leader, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor. Representatives of the Women's Councils, American League Against War and Fascism, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and various anti-war groups, fraternal and trade unions will welcome the delegates.

Mother Bloor, Equille McKeithen and several of the other delegates will speak at a mass meeting Friday, Aug. 24, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., called by the New York Women's Section of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Unemployed Knitters Hold Meeting Today

NEW YORK.—Unemployed workers in the knitgoods industry have been called on by the Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union to attend a meeting at 11 o'clock this morning at Irving Plaza Hall, Fifth Street and Irving Place, to discuss their situation and their relation to the knitgoods strike.

U.T.W. Leaders' Stand Is Compared With Militant Line

Mahon effectively crushed that movement for a national cotton strike, just as the latter prevented the woolen and worsted strike.

Only a militant strike led by rank and file elected strike committees around these main demands will definitely improve the general working conditions of all textile workers and help to win the present strike of the Alabama cotton workers. The National Textile Workers Union calls upon the delegates to the U. T. W. convention to go on record for such strike action immediately. The National Textile Workers Union pledges full cooperation in such a struggle.

The U.S.S.R. Organizes All Its Resources to Save Crop

COUNTRY JUBILANT

Harvest Is Expected to Surpass Last Year's Record Yield

MOSCOW, Aug. 14.—

The entire country is jubilant with the triumphal overcoming of the drought which struck the biggest grain districts during the planting this summer.

When it became apparent that the drought was endangering the wheat crop, the Soviet government immediately began to organize all its resources to provide water by irrigation and other means, and to organize a tremendous battle against the drought in the stricken districts. The slogan issued by Stalin, "Not to lose a grain of wheat or a seed," became the inspiration of the whole country. Vast irrigation projects were constructed in record time, and immense brigades organized to water the fields and carry out intensive cultivation.

The remarkable organizational efficiency of the collective farms reached great heights under the tremendous enthusiasm of the peasants, who performed unusual feats of labor in the fight against the drought, and finally conquered its ravages, so that today the Soviet Union will reap a record crop.

It is confidently expected that the record crop of 90,000,000 tons of last year will be surpassed this year, despite the destruction of the drought. Last year's crop was the greatest in the history of the country.

Record Collections

Not only has the drought been successfully overcome, but the speed of collecting and harvesting the grain is also reaching records.

By the beginning of July more than 17,000,000 hectares had been harvested as compared with 12,000,000 last year, and last year's harvesting had set the previous record. (A hectare is two and a half acres.)

So great has been the victory of the Soviet Government and the collective farms over the climatic changes that the Soviet Government will be able to export as much as last year without lowering the home consumption by one bushel.

The price of bread is low and supplies are plentiful as a result of the successful fight against the drought crop destruction. Every effort is being made to increase the crops and acreage in order to provide a steadily rising living standard for every worker and farmer in the Soviet Union.

The destruction of crops by the United States government even in the face of the drought destruction are looked upon as a crime against the needs of the people.

500 Furniture Workers in N. Y. Strike Today

NEW YORK.—Five hundred parlor frame workers will go out on strike today under the leadership of the Cabinet Section of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union, Local 2.

The union is appealing to all organized and unorganized workers in the trade to strike together, and to all unemployed workers to aid. Strike headquarters are at 812 Broadway.

Jewett City Textile Workers on Strike

JEWETT CITY, Conn., Aug. 14.—Five hundred employees are reported on strike here today in the Aspinook Co. textile bleaching, after they refused to accept a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

Noted Lawyers Cable Nazis for News of Thaelmann

Hitler Government Ignores Wire of U.S. Inquiry Commission

British Delegation Returns from Berlin Empty-Handed—No Information on Fate of Thaelmann or Torgler Yet Available

NEW YORK.—Requesting the Hitler government to confirm or disprove persistent rumors that well-known political prisoners have been killed in concentration camps during the past weeks, the American Inquiry Commission, an unofficial body composed of eminent lawyers and leaders of public opinion, has cabled Berlin, it was revealed yesterday.

The cable has not been answered, though sufficient time has elapsed for a reply, it was revealed. It read: "American press has published disquieting news releases on alleged mistreatment and assassinations of political prisoners in concentration camps and prisons in Germany on June 30 and after. The latest Sunday edition of the Washington Star reports the death of Torgler. Rumors are current concerning the assassination of Thaelmann and many others.

"The undersigned Inquiry Commission of American lawyers would consider important any statement the German government would care to make to reassure public opinion as to the well-being of the above-mentioned prisoners.

"World opinion views with great alarm and protest any mistreatment or murder committed against defenseless prisoners. (Signed)

"AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMISSION."
The American Inquiry Commission is composed of: Clarence Darrow, chairman; U. S. Senator Edward P. Costigan, Arthur Garfield Hays, attorney; George Z. Medalle, attorney; Dudley Field Malone, attorney; Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union; John L. Elliott, of the Ethical Culture Society; and Stanley High, prominent in Methodist work.

Held Inquiry
The Inquiry Commission held investigations into conditions in Hitler Germany on July 2 and 3 in the New York County Lawyers Association. Nearly 30 witnesses were Ernst Thaelmann and Ernst Torgler, foreign experts.

The American Inquiry Commission is informed that similar measures have been undertaken by the

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-2, 4-3 P.M.
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn

Dr. Maximilian Cohen
Dental Surgeon
41 Union Sq. W., N. Y. C.
After 6 P.M. Use Night Entrance
22 East 17th Street
Telephone 703-GR. 7-1135

Dr. S. A. Chernoff
GENITO-URINARY
Men and Women
223 Second Ave., N. Y. C.
OFFICE HOURS: 11-7:30 P.M.
SUNDAY: 12-3 P.M.
Tompkins Square 6-7697

Dr. D. BROWN
Dentist
317 LENOX AVENUE
Between 125th & 126th St., N.Y.C.

COHEN'S
117 ORCHARD STREET
Nr. Delancey Street, New York City
EYES EXAMINED
BY JOSEPH LAK, O.D.
Optometrist
Wholesale Opticians Tel. Orchard 4-4520
Factory on Premises

WORKERS COOPERATIVE COLONY
2706-2800 BRONX PARK EAST
has reduced the rent, several good apartments available.
Cultural Activities for Adults, Youth and Children.
Direction: Lexington Ave., White Plains Trains. Stop at Allerton Ave. station
Office open daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Sunday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Telephone: Estabrook 4-1409-3-1401
Friday and Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

LERMAN BROS.
STATIONERS and UNION PRINTERS
Special Prices for Organizations
29 EAST 14th STREET
New York City
ALgonquin 4-3554-4-8843-4-7823

AVANTA FARM
Ulster Park, N. Y.
Workers resting place. Good food. Quiet. Bathing. \$12 per week; \$2 per day. 10 A. M. Boat to Poughkeepsie. Ferry to Highland; 3:30 P. M. Train to Ulster Park. Round Trip \$2.11.

Construction Shows Sharp Slump in Year

Labor Research Data Indicate Drop Despite Federal Aid

Both publicly-financed and private construction have dropped sharply from the totals of last year, it is indicated in figures which have just been released by the Labor Research Association.

Publicly-financed construction has decreased markedly in recent months and during May constituted 53 per cent of all contracts awarded; in June, only 28 per cent. This compares significantly with public-financed contracts last December which then constituted 75 per cent of the total. Almost the entire increase in building, which lasted until December, 1932, was brought about by Federal and State expenditures. As soon as these declined, the whole building industry came back to near depression lows.

In June, privately-financed construction awards were 27 per cent under the total for June of last year. Residential building contracts, excluding the seasonal movement, have thus far shown little increase. The May total was 6 per cent smaller than a year ago, and the June total was also smaller than a year ago.

Locals Urge Action at Textile Sessions

(Continued from Page 1)

real trade union unity, the solidarity of all the knitgoods workers, regardless of union, to win the strike and demands.

But MacMahon ruled this amendment out of order. He then declared that it would not be entertained because he did not want resolutions sent to those strikers not affiliated to the U.T.W. He made an attack on the militant left-wing organizations, calling them "disrupters," "those who spread chaos," and "dual organizations." He attacked "the lady outside who is holding a conference with some delegates," referring to Ann Burjak, who was being greeted by many of the delegates with whom she had worked in strikes throughout the country. MacMahon threatened further, "more will be made known as the convention proceeds." Some delegates looked upon this attack of MacMahon as laying the ground work for an attempt to head off the declaration of a general strike by the convention, which is demanded by a large number of delegates, out on which the international officers have not committed themselves.

MacMahon, by crying "disruption" and "chaos" and "red," may try to distract the minds of the delegates from the declaration of a strike for their economic demands. The striking knitgoods workers in the Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union have called for the united front in the strike of all knitgoods workers.

The report to the convention of Vice-President William Kelly, like that of Secretary Starr, attempted to show that the grievances of the textile workers came about because of violations of the N.R.A. His only positive recommendation to remedy these grievances was "legislation to safeguard our rights." The international officers are still working in collaboration with the N. R. A. boards. It is becoming increasingly clear to the textile workers, however, that the Roosevelt government itself is carrying through for the employers the drive against the unions. The N.R.A. machinery itself has worsened the conditions of the textile workers.

Gorman Dodges Strike Issue
In Vice-President Francis Gorman's report he did not definitely commit himself on the question of a general strike.

He said at one point, "The delegates here are determined to put up a struggle when they get back to their locals. The employers will not grant an end of discrimination, stretch-out, etc., without a struggle."

Throughout his report, however, he made no direct mention of the question nearest to the hearts of the delegates, the immediate calling of a general strike in the industry. "We can climb up the ladder only step by step. We must be practical," he said. This statement was regarded by some delegates as a hint of the international officers' true position against allowing the convention to call a strike.

In common with other officials who have spoken at the convention, Gorman mildly criticized the N.R.A., saying, "We cannot rely entirely on government control, but must build our union as well." Later, however, he found occasion to thank the Labor Advisory Board of the N.R.A. for its assistance to the union's research bureau, of which he is in charge. All of Gorman's references to the N.R.A. indicated his opinion that whatever is wrong in the industry is not the fault of the N.R.A. itself, but could be laid to violations of the N.R.A. by individual employers.

Earlier in the day the delegates heard Shiva Rao, representative of the Madras, India, textile workers, give fraternal greetings to the convention. Rao is a delegate to the British Trade Union Conference.

A delegate from New Hampshire told the assembly that he had advised mass picketing to the Tilton, N. H. local, when they wired him for advice on how to resist the efforts of local employers to break their strike. Three hundred are involved in the strike.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, addressed the convention yesterday afternoon.

Gutters of New York

By Del



"Columbia University professors are studying phonograph records of the voices of prominent Americans." —News Item.

Bridgeport Socialist Mayor Fights His Own Rank and File

(Continued from Page 1)

Circle No. 1 of the Bridgeport Young Peoples Socialist League at a regular meeting on June 22, 1934. The resolution states, among other things, that:

"Jasper McLevy, town chairman of the local S. P., gave official permission to Socialist elected sheriffs Conroy and Snow to enter into partnership with defeated Republican sheriffs Maloney and Hoch-eiser and to divide fees, and . . .

"He fought as mayor to retain Eames, Republican and noted manufacturer and opponent of organized labor on the Park Board, despite the charter Bi-Partisan ruling to the contrary; and also appointed George H. Woods, leading Republican politician, and president of the Welfare Department as, manager of the municipal garage, (the later joined the S. P. on McLevy's recommendation) . . .

August P. Thorne, local emissary of the notorious J. Henry Roraback, public utilities king and Republican boss of Connecticut, still remains in the office of Bridgeport Welfare head, in charge of the disbursement of relief in that city, despite demands for his dismissal from many different quarters. An investigation of the Welfare Department has been dragging along for eight months, never getting past the comic opera stage of fist-waving across the committee room or aldermanic chambers. McLevy has declared the motion of a Socialist alderman (an unpaid officer) to have an interim report on Thorne, demanding his immediate dismissal and remanding him for criminal investigation, out of order. A similar amendment to a motion for the floating of \$500,000 loan to cover relief needs, to the effect that the Welfare Department publish a monthly statement of its expenditures, was also declared out of order by czar McLevy.

Testified Against Unemployed
McLevy's record on the question of unemployed relief is distinctly unsavory. Last Winter snow shovellers of the city went down to City Hall to demand their pay. There the workers were attacked and Sam Krieger and Sparrow, two of the leaders, were arrested. Despite the bitterest condemnation from a members of his own party, McLevy testified in open court against these two, aiding the prosecution in sentencing the workers. Rank and file socialists worked actively in the defense committee, despite the actions of their chief.

McLevy fought against the endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, introduced in the last session of Congress by Representative Lunden and referred to as H.R. 7598. The city council, however, endorsed the proposal, despite McLevy.

In the present strike of relief workers in Bridgeport, McLevy has openly attacked the strike, describing it as silly to fight for a \$12 weekly, instead of a \$5.60 (in script) wage.

His failure to move actively against Welfare Commissioner August P. Thorne, is being taken note of by unemployed and employed Bridgeport workers alike.

ONE cannot accuse Jasper McLevy of neglecting his official duties, particularly when it pertains to attending social functions, welcoming noted guests and marching in military parades. On Feb. 6 he extended his official and personal welcome to General Josef Haller, a well-known Polish fascist and instigator of pogroms. On April 6 he created through a picket line to greet Nazi officials of the S.S. Europa, an action which was vigorously protested by the Socialist Workmen's Circle of Bridgeport, and dozens of local Socialists. A request for a permit for an anti-fascist rally near the scene of his meeting with the Nazis was denied.

Most characteristic of all was that on May 30, the date that Kieve Liskovski, rank and file Socialist now under attack by McLevy, spoke from the platform of the National Youth Day committee, together with Communists, against war. MAYOR JASPER McLEVY WAS MARCHING IN A JINGO DECORATION DAY PA-

Rank and File Make Gains in Mellon Strike

Elect Picket Committee Composed of the Most Militant Strikers

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Aug. 14.—The beginning of actual rank and file control of the strike of 3,800 aluminum workers here has appeared as a picket committee of 24 was established to direct 24-hour mass picketing at all plant entrances of the three factories of Andrew Mellon's Aluminum Company of America.

The picket committee was set up at a special meeting of the local union, at which Dave Williams, A. F. of L. organizer, spouted a lot of extremely radical phrases as to what the American Federation of Labor would do unless the company officials made haste to join the A. F. of L. misleaders at a conference table.

Although the strike "officially" is still in the hands of the Williams-Shishkin outfit, who have power to order the men back to work whenever they choose, rank and file leaders who hold considerable influence among the workers declare that no return to work will materialize until the membership has voted on the question.

As this meeting the demand was also raised for a broad strike committee to direct all action—negotiations, strike relief, picketing, etc.—but the workers failed to force the establishment of such a committee.

Controlling as it does the actual strike functions, the picket committee, comprising the best fighters in each department, can now play a decisive role in directing the whole strike and passing upon any agreements which are made with the company.

White Workers Defend Negro Beaten in IRT

NEW YORK.—White workers militantly rallied with their fists to the defense of Allen Russell, a Negro worker, when he was attacked and severely beaten by six special I. R. T. policemen in the Times Square station yesterday morning.

Russell, attacked with a blackjack by special policeman Thomas Martin, wrested the blackjack from the police thug. Martin then drew his gun and was joined by five special policemen who continued the attack on the Negro worker. While more than 600 spectators indignantly protested the savage beating of the Negro, white workers in the crowd sprang to his defense and a battle followed, with the special policemen being badly pummeled until the arrival of police reserves in response to a riot call.

McLevy is rapidly divorcing himself not only from the workers of Bridgeport but even from his own Socialist Party. His failure to report to elected bodies of his own party, his appointment of officials who should be elected, his failure to hold caucuses with the Socialist aldermen to thrash out a common policy, are mentioned on all sides. The "great democrat" is being assailed most bitterly by one who is opposed to democracy in his own party.

But there is a growing resentment to McLevy and his policies within the Socialist Party and bitter disillusionment without. An opposition, as yet uncrystallized and confused, is growing. The members see McLevy's pledges broken, see that no problems are being solved and are beginning either to fight or turn away in utter disgust.

One Socialist alderman, John Scheer, has already tendered his resignation. Others demand a united front with the Communists.

Struggle Between Members and McLevy
A political conflict for the Socialist Party of Bridgeport is in the cards. The workers who want to fight for the improvement of their conditions, want to fight against war and fascism, cannot long remain at peace with a Socialist leader who assails the unemployed and marches in jingo parades. A worker who speaks from a platform together with Communists against war and fascism (but who still is a loyal Socialist Party member) concluding his speech with an appeal to workers to join the S. P.) cannot long remain at peace with a Socialist chief who shares the rostrum with American Legion leaders.

Bridgeport workers, including those in the Socialist Party, are more willing than at any other time to engage in mass struggle for their own demands. They are beginning to see the need of fighting against such leaders as McLevy, who block the road to struggle. They are increasingly anxious to engage in united actions, as the case of Liskovski proves.

The Communist Party has consistently urged a policy of mass struggles. It has persistently fought for the unity of the workers in the struggles for unemployment insurance against war and fascism. The desire for the unity of the workers, Socialist, Communist, American Federation of Labor and unorganized workers, is rising everywhere. This unity is the need of the hour in Bridgeport. The Socialist workers of Bridgeport should fight to build the united front of labor, against the disruptive policies of McLevy and his ilk.

C.P. Gets on S. Dakota Ballot With a Ticket of Farmer Leaders

Successful Signature Drive Gives Wide Popularity to Farmers' Emergency Relief and Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bills

SISSETON, S. D., Aug. 14.—The successful drive of the Communist Party to collect 6,000 nominating petition signatures, vigorously supported by workers and farmers throughout the state, has assured working-class candidates of a place on the state ballot.

Coney Island Jobless Protest City Contract With Scab Milk Firm

NEW YORK.—Demanding that the city authorities withdraw its contract for relief station milk from the Soiefer Milk Co., whose employees are out on strike, a delegation from the Unemployment Council of Brighton Beach and Coney Island, headed by S. Serlin, organizer, and H. Taubman, Communist Party candidate for the Sixteenth Assembly District, visited Arthur Simon, official in charge, yesterday morning.

Milk for the 8-cent a quart relief stations is being delivered by scab trucks. The workers of the Soiefer Milk Co. have presented demands for recognition of the Food Workers' Industrial Union Local 129, which is leading the strike, and wage increases. The Unemployment Council has refused to take milk being delivered by scab trucks.

3 C. C. Boys Burned to Death in California and Idaho Forest Fires

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 14.—Three young C. C. boys were killed today while working to extinguish roaring forest fires in Idaho and California.

In a fire that wiped out several towns, Leroy McGinnis of Kewanee, Ill., and Lester Johnson of Galesburg, Ill., were burned to death in Northern Idaho. William Mattison, 21, was killed in a fire near Nevada City, Cal.

All three were overcome by falling snags, charred and weakened by the flames, which crushed the boys to the ground.

The South Dakota slate is headed by the following candidates:

Knute Walstead, Roberts County farmer, for Governor; Homer Ayres, Perkins county small sheep rancher and member of the United Farmers' League State Executive Committee, for Lieutenant-Governor; and C. H. Sharp, dispossessed Day County farmer and District Organizer of the Communist Party, for Congressional Representative in the First District. Walstead was one of the leaders as well as one of the defendants in the recent struggle of Roberts County farmers against evictions.

The immediate effect of the signature drive has been to give wide popularity to the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill and the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Auto Workers News to Appear as Monthly

DETROIT.—The Auto Workers' News, organ of the United Auto Workers' Union, is planning to increase in size, to appear as a monthly and to introduce a number of popular features. The first issue in the new format will appear about Sept. 15.

To organize mass support for the paper a conference will be held on Saturday at 2 p.m. at 108 W. Hancock Ave. All sympathetic organizations are asked to send two delegates each.

Restaurant and Garden "KAVKAZ"
Russian and Oriental Kitchen
BANQUETS AND PARTIES
328 East 14th Street New York City
Tompkins Square 6-9132

All Comrades Meet at the
NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—50 E. 19th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

—Spend Your Vacation in a Proletarian Camp—
CAMP KINDERLAND
HOPEWELL JUNCTION NEW YORK
Vacation Rates for Adults \$14.00 per Week (Tax Included)
Bungalows, Tents, Warm and Cold Showers, Healthy Foods
Swimming and Rowing in the Beautiful Sylvan Lake
Cultural and Sport Activities Every Day
Cars Leave for Camp Daily at 10:30 A. M.; Friday and Saturday 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M., from 2700 Bronx Park East.
The Camp Will Be Open Until September 11

Believe It or Not—
WE'RE ACTUALLY PLAYING TENNIS!
—And It's No Rumor This Time.

So Bring Your Racket, And Your Bathing Suit And Your Best Pals
We Supply the Court And A Grand Lake And A Darn Good Time!

CAMP UNITY
Wingdale, New York
Has Room for You This Week. So Hurry Out!
Cars leave 10:30 A. M. Daily from 2700 Bronx Park East. On Fridays and Saturdays, 10 A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Algonquin 4-1148

Are You Planning A Summer Vacation?
Only A Few Weeks Left!

WE suggest a proletarian camp, for rest, sports, cultural activities, lots of fun and an opportunity to gain health and catch up on reading and study.

THE finest food available is tastefully prepared. Comfortable quarters in hotel, bungalows and tents await you. Swimming, tennis, dancing, ball games, theatricals concert—everything you could want! Proletarian rates are \$14 a week or \$2.65 for a day.

IT'S a beautiful (and economical) trip up by boat. Cars leave from 2700 Bronx Park East, 10:30 a. m. daily. On Fridays and Saturdays, schedule is 10 a. m., 3 and 7 p. m. Our city phone is ESTabrook 8-1400.

Camp Nitgedaiget
Beacon-on-the-Hudson, New York

Boston, Lynn E. R. A. Workers Resist Layoffs

Hundreds Are Thrown Off Relief Jobs

Lynn Workers Discuss Strike When Cut to Two-Day Week

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Demands that the mass layoffs of relief workers on E. R. A. jobs in South Boston, Charlestown and other projects be halted immediately were made here yesterday to Mayor Mansfield by delegations representing hundreds of workers on relief projects.

Voters, bricklayers and laborers on street work are already laid off until September 1, at the earliest. Since the men have no other means of support, this layoff will force them on the welfare rolls and on September 1 they will be refused their jobs on the E. R. A., under the city "welfare" policy.

The workers, most of whom have large families, are organizing to resist the layoffs. They are determined to keep their jobs and not be shifted back to the miserable welfare dole.

The delegation from the South Boston Committee was yesterday headed by G. Adams. The Charlestown workers are demanding that the "week-on, week-off" stagger system be abolished and the full week given to all workers.

A delegate from the Unemployment Council, 12 Hayward Place, is working with the relief workers' committees.

Lynn Jobless Plan Strike

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 14.—Faced with a cut to two days work a week instead of three, ordered by the E. R. A. administrator here, relief workers took steps to prepare for strike action following a mass meeting held last night.

At last night's meeting the workers passed a resolution demanding the right to organize, no discrimination for organizational and strike activity, the immediate rescinding of the cut in wages ordered by the E. R. A. administrator, and the work cut from three to two days a week work means a cut of 33 per cent in the already meagre level of wages.

Find Children Underfed In German Areas

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Damning figures released by the Westphalian Social Service office today revealed nearly unbelievable social conditions among the workers of the rich industrial region of Rhineland Westphalia.

More than one-third of all school children and youths in the district were definitely pathologically undernourished, the studies showed. Physical vitiation warranting the application of the term "cachexia" was often observed.

Intensive studies in limited areas showed the larger towns in a much worse condition. In Dortmund, for example, only one-third of the working class population failed to reveal signs of undernourishment. Tuberculosis was shown to be mounting steadily in numbers attacked and fatal results.

Coincident with the proof of progressive degeneration of the living standards of the working class in this region, the same agency announced that coal, coke, iron and steel production had undoubtedly risen, in many cases as much as 35 per cent.

Furniture Men Strike in Los Angeles Shops

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14.—Furniture workers in two shops, the Gillespie plant at 3011 E. Pico St. and the Martin Young shop at 1129 E. 29th St., are on strike here.

Workers at the small Martin Young shop are holding fast after five days of militant picketing under the leadership of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union. No scabs are working although one was sent to the shop by Thomas Maxwell, business agent of Local 15, Upholsterers Union, American Federation of Labor.

The Gillespie workers, under the non-militant leadership of the Independent Furniture Workers Union, have not succeeded in keeping scabs out.

Bathrobe Strike Nears As Labor Board Meets

NEW YORK.—The Bathrobe Workers Union will continue its preparations for a general strike in the industry, despite the conference called for today by the Regional Labor Board, according to a statement issued by the union yesterday.

The statement declares that it was the recent union membership meeting at which the general strike was enthusiastically received by the workers that caused the industry's bosses to seek the intervention of the Regional Labor Board. The board meeting has invited many large manufacturers and contractors' associations to meet with it.

Unemployed? Join the Red Builders! Earn Expenses Selling the "Daily"

Newstand carrying "Daily" in ASBURY PARK, N. J. Putnam Ave. and Main Street. BRADLEY BEACH, N. J. Main St. near Brinley Ave. BELMAR, N. J. 702 10th Avenue. OCEAN AVE., BET. 10th AND

Stachel, Hathaway, to Speak at Weekly Bookshop Sessions

NEW YORK.—Jack Stachel, acting secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, will give a review of Lenin's pamphlet, "Left Wing Communism," this Friday at 8 p. m., on the second floor of the Workers Center, 50 East 13th St., under the auspices of the Workers' Bookshop, 50 East 13th Street.

Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will review Bela Kun's "The February Struggle in Austria and Its Lessons," and Wilhelm's Pieck's Thirtieth Plenum report, "We Are Fighting for a Soviet Germany," on Friday, Aug. 24, at 8 p. m., in the same rooms.

Admission is free on the purchase of one dollar's worth of literature in the Bookshop. Tickets are twenty-five cents in advance.

9 Victimized CWA Workers Refused Jobs

Workers Who Exposed Graft by the Foreman Are Not Reinstated

NEW YORK.—Despite the fact that George Walker, C.W.A. foreman, has been arrested on a charge of extorting money from workers on his project, nine discharged workers who were victimized and who exposed Walker, have not been reinstated to their jobs.

An assistant of Oscar Miller, head of C.W.A. work projects, had promised the workers that if the accusations were justified, the workers would be reinstated. When the men call for their jobs, however, they are told to wait. One of the more persistent was offered a job if he would keep silent, but he refused to be bought off saying that he represented the other fired workers as well as himself.

While Walker was arrested, four other foremen whom the workers had charged were demanding five dollars a week from the workers as a bribe to hold their jobs were not arrested.

Union Forces Relief Heads to Reconsider Discharge of Teacher

NEW YORK.—Decision to reconsider the case of Sylvia Ettinger, relief teacher discharged for having fed hungry children who had no food tickets, was forced at a hearing yesterday before Arthur Schoellkopf, Chairman of the State T.E.R.A., Frederick L. Daniels, Director of the T.E.R.A., and Henry Epstein, State Solicitor-General, by the Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees.

The A.O.P.E.E. charges that Sylvia Ettinger was fired because she is an active member of the organization. A complete report of the case will be made by the A.O.P.E.E. Reconsideration had been previously refused by Robert Dixon, of the City Works Division, who discharged the teacher.

The A.O.P.E.E. also forced the relief officials to investigate the discharging of nine City College relief workers and the case of discrimination against a Negro relief worker on the Slum Clearance project 33.

Iowa Jobless Leaders Are Returned to Jail In Serious Condition

DES MOINES, IOWA, Aug. 14.—Tra Mead, John Norquist and James Porter, militant unemployed leaders, were thrown back into jail Saturday dangerously ill from the effects of their ten day hunger strike against excessive bail of \$5,000. The promises given by Sheriff Charles Keating and Judge Herrick that they would receive adequate hospital treatment were shamelessly broken.

The three imprisoned workers are held on charges of "criminal syndicalism" for having led the workers' strike against relief cuts.

They were taken to the Broadview Hospital Friday where they were given sugar and water injections by internes and inexperienced nurses causing Porter to faint. A hypodermic needle was used to stimulate heart action. They were then fed meat and potatoes and thrown back into jail in a dangerous condition.

The Iowa State Federation of Labor issued a statement Saturday demanding lower bail bond and immediate trial.

Y. C. L. Shapes Plans for Los Angeles Rally

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13.—A rally in preparation for the International Youth Day demonstration will be held by the Young Communist League Saturday, Aug. 22, at 7:30 p. m., at Twenty-Second Street and Central Avenue.

Youth speakers will analyze the significance to youth of the C.C.C. program, the vast army of unemployed, the rise of fascism and the danger of war.

The International Youth Day demonstration at the Plaza is scheduled for Sept. 1, anniversary of the founding of the Young Communist International.

HERNDON FUND DRIVE IS STORY OF WORKING-CLASS DEVOTION

Hundreds of Small Sums Made Up \$18,724 Bail Total

By ANNA DAMON

The International Labor Defense can record a great victory.

Angelo Herndon has been wrested temporarily from the hands of the Georgia lynch mob by the determination of thousands of workers and sympathizers; a determination which hurled its defiance at the fascist vigilante terror sweeping across the country; a determination which shouted from coast to coast, above the clamor of the lynchers: "Angelo Herndon shall not go to the chain gang!"

Angelo Herndon has become a symbol of working class heroism, of the new spirit of the American youth, Negro and white.

His release on bail was made possible by the self-sacrificing devotion of thousands of workers and sympathizers, who, in 23 short days, raised penny by penny and dollar by dollar, the sum of \$18,724.55, in loans toward the oversubscribed bail fund of \$15,000.

The enthusiastic support given to this campaign by the Daily Worker was one of the most important contributions to its success.

It would take pages to convey a real idea of the intensity and enthusiasm of the response expressed in the hundreds of letters which accompanied the loans and the contributions to the Scottsboro-Herndon defense fund.

What Workers Wrote

Here are a few extracts from these letters:

"I am 19 years old. Have been out of work for six months. This \$10 is my first pay. May it help free Angelo Herndon." (From a girl worker in Allentown, Pa.)

"I collected tonight 50 cents from L— for Herndon defense bail fund and then I can't give more than 50 cents myself, but I'll try to raise another dollar or so and send it in next Monday. He got to be free."

"P. S. This is a donation to the case, so it does not have to be paid back." (Moline, Ill.)

"We are enclosing \$40. May we hope that the whole sum will be raised so he will be free." (Earl Liebknecht Branch I. W. O., Philadelphia.)

"I am enclosing a money order for \$5 contributed by a few teachers studying at the Cornell summer session, as one drop in the bucket for the \$15,000 bail for Angelo Herndon." (Ithaca, N. Y.)

"I am just terribly sorry I can't give or lend a thousand. This \$1 looks too trivial to send. But may it be multiplied a thousand-fold by some miracle." (West Grove, Pa.)

"I am sending herewith enclosed U.S. bonds in amount of \$600 to get our Angelo Herndon off the chain gang. Enuf said. Yours for the revolution." (Granada, Colo.)

"Good people: Thirty cents in stamps, best I can do. Sorry." (New York City)

"Enclosed find \$2 for the Scottsboro-Herndon fund. I wish I could give more, but I am a subject of charity myself. If it were not for my children I don't know how I could live. I am only an old farmer, 77 years old." (Howell, Mich.)

And among the very first contributions was one of \$10 attached to a bail loan blank clipped from the Daily Worker, from a small

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 14.—Responding enthusiastically to the Daily Worker financial drive, the Pittsburgh district has drawn up quotas for all organizations and challenged the Philadelphia district to Socialist competition in fulfilling quotas.

At a conference Wednesday night which was attended by George Wisnack, general manager of the "Daily," Jack Johnstone, district organizer, gave a detailed report analyzing the weaknesses of the circulation drive and pointing the way to elimination of these weaknesses in the future and rapid fulfillment of quotas.

The general spirit of the conference, backed up by the excellent work already being done by section "Daily" agents, indicated full realization of the responsibilities of the drive and the necessity of filling quotas in the shortest possible time, Wisnack said.

Socialist competition agreements are also being drawn up between various units in the race to fulfill quotas first.

Special affairs are to be held during the week of Aug. 20 by all organizations participating in the drive.

Vigilantes Assail 2 of San Pedro I.L.D. Who Help Workers

LOS ANGELES Cal., Aug. 13.—Annie Jamison and Grover Johnson of the San Pedro International Labor Defense were brutally beaten Saturday by two carloads of armed vigilantes who forced them at points of guns from the Avalon Blvd.

Herndon-Scottsboro Appeal Expenses Mount While Contributions to the \$15,000 Fund Lag

NEW YORK.—That funds for the \$15,000 Scottsboro-Herndon defense fund are lagging dangerously, endangering the entire campaign, was the warning issued yesterday by the National Office of the International Labor Defense.

To date, only \$2,327 has come in over a period of six weeks, with only seven days left to complete the collections, and daily expenses for preparation of the legal papers and other work essential to the presentation of the cases of Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris and of Angelo Herndon to the U. S. Supreme Court mounting steadily.

At the same time, it was pointed out that the nature of the contributions coming in show the huge possibilities for developing this campaign.

A group of share-croppers in Mississippi—the most oppressed and the poorest of the toiling masses—who sent to the national office of the I. L. D. for Scottsboro-Herndon collection lists, returned three of them within a week, with \$434 collected on them, and a promise of more collections.

Other contributions have been mostly in denominations of one and two dollars, collected by individuals.

A number of those who made loans to the Herndon bail fund have returned their certificates to free a portion of the amount over-subscribed for the bail fund. Special honor certificates, signed by Angelo Herndon, will be issued to all those making this exchange.

Funds should be rushed to the National Office of the I. L. D., 80 East 11th Street, New York.

town in Ontario, Canada.

The simple facts of the bail fund campaign are tremendously significant for the broad working class defense movement led by the International Labor Defense, indicating in broad strokes the tremendous, untouched reserves of militant class solidarity which the I. L. D. must, dropping the last vestiges of sectarianism behind, reach out and grasp.

Seven hundred and ninety-seven separate loans from individuals and organizations went to make up the fund.

Fifteen national mass organizations, with a total membership reaching into the hundreds of thousands, participated.

Approximately 5,000 workers and sympathizers were drawn into active participation in the campaign.

Ten I. L. D. districts raised \$4,293.50 of the total. Of these the New York District, though slow in getting started, made the best showing, raising a total of \$2,222.50 in bail fund loans.

Two hundred and fifty-five individuals loaned from \$1 to \$5; 202 individuals loaned from \$5 to \$10; 142 individuals loaned from \$10 to \$25; 73 individuals loaned from \$25 to \$50; 50 individuals loaned from \$50 to \$100; 55 individuals loaned \$100 or more.

Loans came from 23 States, including California, where the fiercest vigilante fascist terror raged throughout the period of the drive, and from Canada.

The campaign gained momentum slowly, but in the last few days funds poured in as fast as they could be entered in the books. The first Herndon bail loan came on July 9. By July 26, only \$2,865.96 had been collected—15 days had gone by, only seven days were left, and only one-seventh of the total amount had been collected. On that day the Daily Worker began to print totals collected every day. On July 26, the figure jumped to a total of more than \$5,000.

On the 27th, with five more days to go, the half-way mark was passed. On Monday, the 29th, with only three days more to go, only \$8,627 had been sent in. In two days \$4,000 more came in.

By the last day a little over \$14,000

had come in, and by the end of Aug. 2 the fund had been oversubscribed. After that hundreds of dollars in loans were turned back during this period, about \$1,200 had been raised in contributions for the \$15,000 Scottsboro-Herndon defense fund, which must be completed by Aug. 31. It is significant that practically all of this amount was contributed in very small individual sums.

The entire campaign for the Herndon bail was carried through at an expense of about \$125, thanks to the dozens of volunteers outside of the regular staff of the I. L. D. who sacrificed their spare time to stuff envelopes, type and carry out other essential tasks.

Fight for Full Freedom

Now we have brought Herndon out of his Georgia torture-chamber. We have saved him for a time from the lynchers. Now we must renew and redouble our fight to keep him out. Every organization of workers and sympathizers, hundreds of thousands of new recruits, must be rallied to participate in the fight for the complete freedom of Herndon and the Scottsboro boys.

Aug. 22, the anniversary of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, is the date set for huge demonstrations all over the U. S. A. to demand full freedom for the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon.

Many of the I. L. D. districts have already begun preparations to make this a day which will put fear into the hearts of the ruling class. Preparatory conferences for mobilization for this day, as well as to put into action the machinery for sustained support for the defense of the Scottsboro boys and Herndon, and for a drive for the Bill of Negro Rights and the Suppression of Lynching, are on the way in many districts.

The Herndon Tour

There is little time left. The Districts of the I. L. D. must without delay renew the contacts previously made through the Scottsboro Action Committees, consolidate them and broaden out still further. The entire working class movement must be mobilized behind this campaign, and every force available

Now \$15,000 Is Needed for Scottsboro-Herndon Appeal Expense

used to reach new masses of workers and sympathizers.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

Plans should begin to be laid now in the various districts for the Herndon tour, which should help crystallize a tremendous movement over the entire country for the fight against terror and fascism.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

Plans should begin to be laid now in the various districts for the Herndon tour, which should help crystallize a tremendous movement over the entire country for the fight against terror and fascism.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

Boot and Shoe Union Plays Strikebreaking Role in N.Y. Strike

NEW YORK.—When the strike Committee together with a representative of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union went to negotiate with the B. J. Feifer Slipper Co., 57 E. 11th St., Monday, they were told that the boss had already signed an agreement with the Boot and Shoe Union. All workers on strike are members of the U. S. L. W. U.

It was learned that the Boot and Shoe business agent had visited the homes of strikers in an attempt to induce them to switch their union affiliations.

FESTIVAL SET FOR SUNDAY

NEW YORK.—Workers who planned to attend the open-air dance and festival held by the Brooklyn section of the Associated Workers' Clubs, which was postponed on Sunday because of rain, will attend, instead, a similar entertainment on Sunday at Frank's Inn, 1307 E. 92nd St., Canarsie. The same program will be provided.

20,000 New Readers by Sept. 1

Earn Expenses Selling the "Daily"

Scottsboro-Herndon New York Tag Days Planned Aug. 18 to 22

NEW YORK.—A special drive to raise a large portion of New York's quota for the \$15,000 Scottsboro-Herndon defense fund is being conducted by the district of the I. L. D. here, which will hold tag-day August 18 to 22.

The N. Y. district of the I. L. D. has called on all working-class organizations to lend their fullest support and take an active part in these tag-days—vital to the defense of Herndon and the Scottsboro boys. All material for the tag-days is ready now, it was announced, and should be called for at the District I. L. D. office, 870 Broadway, at once, by all those who will take part in the collections.

Speed Urged In 'Daily' Drive By Weinstein

Co-operation of Party Members Is Stressed in Detroit Area

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE

Organizer of Communist Party Detroit District

The small increase in circulation of the Daily Worker in the Detroit District has been due solely to the perseverance and self-sacrificing efforts of a relatively small number of Red Builders and "Daily" sellers. There is a crying need for spreading the "Daily" among the auto workers and counteracting the poison of the capitalist press which is keeping the workers and deliberately misleading them.

Without increasing the circulation of our "Daily," the mass work of the District is endangered. We can increase the sale of the "Daily" by one thousand as our plan calls for if only the Section Committee and Units will realize the importance of this task and apply themselves energetically to it.

Wake up, Section Committee and Units! Don't leave the sale of the "Daily" to a few comrades. Make Daily Worker circulation the activity of every member. Get rid of the dead routine which prevents you from concentrating your forces upon the most important tasks, and thus limit the work to a few. Build up the semi-monthly conferences of the Daily Worker, carry out the plan to get more red builders, subs, news-stand sales, sales around factories, and thus putting the "Daily" everywhere, so the workers can't miss it.

Wake up, Section Committee and Units! Don't leave the sale of the "Daily" to a few comrades. Make Daily Worker circulation the activity of every member. Get rid of the dead routine which prevents you from concentrating your forces upon the most important tasks, and thus limit the work to a few. Build up the semi-monthly conferences of the Daily Worker, carry out the plan to get more red builders, subs, news-stand sales, sales around factories, and thus putting the "Daily" everywhere, so the workers can't miss it.

Wake up, Section Committee and Units! Don't leave the sale of the "Daily" to a few comrades. Make Daily Worker circulation the activity of every member. Get rid of the dead routine which prevents you from concentrating your forces upon the most important tasks, and thus limit the work to a few. Build up the semi-monthly conferences of the Daily Worker, carry out the plan to get more red builders, subs, news-stand sales, sales around factories, and thus putting the "Daily" everywhere, so the workers can't miss it.

Wake up, Section Committee and Units! Don't leave the sale of the "Daily" to a few comrades. Make Daily Worker circulation the activity of every member. Get rid of the dead routine which prevents you from concentrating your forces upon the most important tasks, and thus limit the work to a few. Build up the semi-monthly conferences of the Daily Worker, carry out the plan to get more red builders, subs, news-stand sales, sales around factories, and thus putting the "Daily" everywhere, so the workers can't miss it.

Wake up, Section Committee and Units! Don't leave the sale of the "Daily" to a few comrades. Make Daily Worker circulation the activity of every member. Get rid of the dead routine which prevents you from concentrating your forces upon the most important tasks, and thus limit the work to a few. Build up the semi-monthly conferences of the Daily Worker, carry out the plan to get more red builders, subs, news-stand sales, sales around factories, and thus putting the "Daily" everywhere, so the workers can't miss it.

Wake up, Section Committee and Units! Don't leave the sale of the "Daily" to a few comrades. Make Daily Worker circulation the activity of every member. Get rid of the dead routine which prevents you from concentrating your forces upon the most important tasks, and thus limit the work to a few. Build up the semi-monthly conferences of the Daily Worker, carry out the plan to get more red builders, subs, news-stand sales, sales around factories, and thus putting the "Daily" everywhere, so the workers can't miss it.

Wake up, Section Committee and Units! Don't leave the sale of the "Daily" to a few comrades. Make Daily Worker circulation the activity of every member. Get rid of the dead routine which prevents you from concentrating your forces upon the most important tasks, and thus limit the work to a few. Build up the semi-monthly conferences of the Daily Worker, carry out the plan to get more red builders, subs, news-stand sales, sales around factories, and thus putting the "Daily" everywhere, so the workers can't miss it.

Wake up, Section Committee and Units! Don't leave the sale of the "Daily" to a few comrades. Make Daily Worker circulation the activity of every member. Get rid of the dead routine which prevents you from concentrating your forces upon the most important tasks, and thus limit the work to a few. Build up the semi-monthly conferences of the Daily Worker, carry out the plan to get more red builders, subs, news-stand sales, sales around factories, and thus putting the "Daily" everywhere, so the workers can't miss it.

Wake up, Section Committee and Units! Don't leave the sale of the "Daily" to a few comrades. Make Daily Worker circulation the activity of every member. Get rid of the dead routine which prevents you from concentrating your forces upon the most important tasks, and thus limit the work to a few. Build up the semi-monthly conferences of the Daily Worker, carry out the plan to get more red builders, subs, news-stand sales, sales around factories, and thus putting the "Daily" everywhere, so the workers can't miss it.

Wake up, Section Committee and Units! Don't leave the sale of the "Daily" to a few comrades. Make Daily Worker circulation the activity of every member. Get rid of the dead routine which prevents you from concentrating your forces upon the most important tasks, and thus limit the work to a few. Build up the semi-monthly conferences of the Daily Worker, carry out the plan to get more red builders, subs, news-stand sales, sales around factories, and thus putting the "Daily" everywhere, so the workers can't miss it.

Wake up, Section Committee and Units! Don't leave the sale of the "Daily" to a few comrades. Make Daily Worker circulation the activity of every member. Get rid of the dead routine which prevents you from concentrating your forces upon the most important tasks, and thus limit the work to a few. Build up the semi-monthly conferences of the Daily Worker, carry out the plan to get more red builders, subs, news-stand sales, sales around factories, and thus putting the "Daily" everywhere, so the workers can't miss it.

Wake up, Section Committee and Units! Don't leave the sale of the "Daily" to a few comrades. Make Daily Worker circulation the activity of every member. Get rid of the dead routine which prevents you from concentrating your forces upon the most important tasks, and thus limit the work to a few. Build up the semi-monthly conferences of the Daily Worker, carry out the plan to get more red builders, subs, news-stand sales, sales around factories, and thus putting the "Daily" everywhere, so the workers can't miss it.

RED BUILDERS DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT

Knit Goods Boss Tries to Disorganize Workers Through Lock-Out

Offers Bribes To Backward Workers

By a Knit Goods Worker-Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — I am a worker at the Ruth Fabrics Knitting Mill, 323 Berry Street, 6th floor, Brooklyn, and have been working there for a long time. And in all that time the place has been unorganized and consequently operated under the worst conditions for the workers.

Our salaries are cut at the slightest excuse, as, for instance, during a holiday we are told to come and work, send home earlier because of the holiday, and then are docked. Our lunch hour is supposed to be an hour, but it is never more than 45 minutes, and for that reason we are not allowed to punch the clock at that time. The girls in the place must submit to the advances of the boss, Stuchin.

Fuller, however, a strike has been called in the knitting line and our place has for unluckily been included. Stuchin has with lies tried to turn the workers away from every possible chance of organization. As his last resource, he has called a lockout, so that the union will find nobody there to call down. He has been influencing part of the workers, who don't realize what it is all about, with bribes and false promises. All week long he has been sending us home at different

times to "fool the union" and we're docked for it. What can we do to fight against this?

NOTE: This worker should at once get in touch with the Knit-goods Workers Industrial Union for concrete help and information on organization. The address is 131 W. 28th Street, New York City, Lackawanna 4-8212.

Cotton Mill Workers Suffer Under N. R. A.

By a Worker Correspondent

LYNCHBURG, Va. — The Daily Worker it surely has the right name and I like it fine, but I do not make any wages and cannot subscribe for it. I hope you will have success.

Times are very tight here at the cotton mill. My people's work has been curtailed. They work three weeks and are laid off one week. They had no union here.

You are working in a just cause, and it is bound to win sooner or later. My heart aches for the poor workers that are being swindled out of these wages. I can't put any faith in the N.R.A.

Earn Expenses Selling "Daily"

A. & P. Layoff Mill Grinds Out Pay Cuts

By a Food Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—This letter is to inform workers of the way in which the clerks and managers of the great A. & P. Tea Co. have "benefited" since the A. & P. signed the retail grocers code.

All sorts of pretexts are used by the bosses to lay off managers, then hire them back as clerks or as assistant managers, putting in their places new men at lower wages. This serves as a warning to other managers to be satisfied with the hours they have to put in while filling in for the clerks who are now working 48 hours per week. These long hours that the managers put in are made more unbearable by the fact that extra clerks have not been hired, in spite of statements by the company to that effect.

The burning truth is that the extra help that they said they hired was men who had been previously laid off.

As for the clerks, they have been laid off once or twice according to how grandiose their original salary was, and have been taken back on each occasion with a wage cut.

As if this were not enough, they are made to work in as many as three different stores in one day.

Small wonder then that young boys are working in the stores and taking away the jobs of the regular men. The managers cannot be expected to carry the burden of keeping the store if they are not given enough help.

The company sends out notice that no one is allowed to work in the stores except the regular help. The company threatens to fire any manager using outside help, but this threat is just a gesture.

Does the N. R. A. Labor Board ever think of investigating these things? No. They are too busy all over the United States breaking the backs of workers who are organizing against the starvation wages and rotten conditions which the bosses through the N. R. A. have given the workers.

No wonder the A. & P. Co. stock can pay such high dividends. No wonder they have such a large surplus they have not only piled up a big profit on the goods they themselves have made and sold at N. R. A. prices, but they have piled up more profits at the direct expense of the workers themselves.

Workers, don't bank on the false promises of the prosperity which the bosses offer through their promotion tactic. Wake up to what the workers can do if they are organized.

Win Right to Hold Meet in Bayonne, N. J.

By a Young Worker Correspondent

BAYONNE, N. J.—Our Y. C. L. unit held a meeting at 17th St. and Agnes, to help the struggle of the workers of the Maidenform Braserie Co., which is organized by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

The floor girls, according to their contracts, are supposed to get \$14.50 a week, and are getting \$9 to \$10; and pressers and cutters who are supposed to get \$25 are getting \$17.50 to \$18. The sanitary conditions are terrible. Discrimination against the Negroes is prevalent, and the workers can't go to meetings together, but only when the big shots say so. The result is the boss collects all the dues and nobody knows where the money goes.

When our meeting was held yesterday we had a crowd when the first speaker took his place. About 200 were there. The program of the meeting was to organize the workers for rank and file struggle.

The bosses called up the police, telling them we were destroying property and blocking traffic. They took four of us to police headquarters, thinking to scare the people, but we were followed by many people and were released without any charge. Then the crowd came back to continue the meeting.

Two resolutions were passed which will be presented to the city commissioners at the next commissioner's meeting at City Hall. One of the resolutions demands that the citizens of Bayonne be given their rights to free speech and peaceful assembly. The second resolution, that the city and county relief bodies live up to the Federal Emergency Relief requirements.

Tompkins, secretary of that organization, declared that the Federal relief laws state that relief should be based on the actual physical requirements of the needy. He explained that this includes food, shelter, clothing, fuel, water, gas and electricity, hospitalization, material and dental care.

NOTE: We publish letters from textile, needle, shoe and leather workers every Wednesday. Workers in these industries are urged to write us of their conditions of work, and of their struggles to organize. Get the letters to us by Saturday of each week.

TRIAL SUB OFFER

DAILY WORKER

50 E. 13th St., New York City

Send me the Daily Worker every day for two months. I enclose \$1 (check or money order)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Note: This offer does not apply to newspapers, nor does it hold good for Manhattan and Bronx.

—BOOST "DAILY" DRIVE—

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

(Starting today the Daily Worker presents an improved and enlarged health advisory service to its readers. The column, known until now as "Dr. Luttinger Advises," will henceforth be known as "Workers' Health." Instead of one doctor alone undertaking the conduct of the column and answers to the hundreds of health questions, a group of some twenty doctors, specialists in many fields, has been set up. They have constituted themselves as the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board solely for the purpose of furthering the solution of workers' health problems through our paper. We are sure our readers will appreciate the extended health service as proposed in the following introductory statement of the new board.—EDITOR.)

THE DAILY WORKER MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD PRESENTS ITSELF

In appearing before the readers of the Daily Worker for the first time, we feel that we should introduce ourselves. We are certain that you want to know something about us. You undoubtedly want to know who we are and what we intend to do. Setting forth our own qualifications before we have actually done anything is not the easiest thing. But it must be done.

We are twenty-one doctors. We work in different fields. Some of us are general practitioners. Some of us specialize in the various divisions of medical practice. We are connected with hospitals, medical schools, and research centers throughout New York City, Bellevue Hospital, the Medical Center, Post-Graduate Hospital, etc., can count members of this board on their staffs.

Because of our medical training, post-graduate studies and present clinical work, we are qualified to advise workers in the prevention and treatment of the many diseases to which human beings are susceptible. The general Communist Party fraction within the medical professions has selected us from the many doctors sympathetic to the revolutionary movement and has assigned us the particular task of giving necessary medical information to the working class through the Daily Worker.

The objection is often raised that information of this kind is of little value; that what the worker in the shop and mine, and the poor farmer needs is actual medical care. No one realizes better than we that these workers do not receive even the semblance of such attention. Letters daily appearing in worker correspondence bear convincing testimony to the vile treatment which is accorded to the worker under the name of medical attention. These workers are not complacently accepting the slop that the boss class dispenses in the name of charity.

The growing nation-wide support for H. R. 7598 indicates that they are tired of this stuff and want some real medical attention. And they are going to force the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill in order to get it.

But the Daily Worker, while leading workers in the movement for the winning of the unemployment and social insurance bill, is also vitally concerned as to what is happening to the health of these workers while they are fighting. So at a time like this, when the health of the workers' family is being undermined for the lack of any medical attention whatsoever, the value of information, even received through a letter, cannot be gainsaid.

The job we have undertaken is not an easy one. Answering the many questions that workers ask requires organization. The system we have adopted is as follows: Letters received will be sent to members of this board, specializing in the following fields of medicine:

- 1—Internal medicine (general medical diseases).
- 2—Pediatrics (children's diseases).
- 3—Obstetrics and Gynecology (maternity and women's diseases).
- 4—Dermatology (skin and venereal diseases).
- 5—Ear, Nose and Throat diseases.
- 6—Genito-urinary (diseases of kidney, bladder and genital organs).
- 7—Neurology and psychiatry (nervous and mental diseases).
- 8—Orthopedics (diseases of bones and joints).
- 9—Dentistry.
- 10—Preventive medicine and public health.

Each question will be personally answered by those of us who are most qualified to handle the particular problem. The most interesting and typical will be published in this column. Other replies will be forwarded through the mails. But every letter we receive will be answered.

At the same time, you should make it a point to speak to your shopmates and neighbors about our board. You will find that most of these workers are also disturbed by health problems,—health problems for which they have found no answer. You should tell them that it is possible for them to find an answer,—through the Daily Worker.

If we both do our share, we can help build the Daily Worker: you, by getting more workers to send in their questions; we, by getting more doctors to answer them.

And by helping build the Daily Worker, our collective organizer and educator, we can weld more firmly the alliance of the medical professions with the working class.

In this way, we will strengthen the revolutionary movement which, under the leadership of the Communist Party will soon win soviet power, and end for all time the barbarous system which has so long ravished the bodies and minds of men.

DAILY WORKER MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Untrained CCC Boys Made To Fight Fires

By a Worker Correspondent

WENATCHEE, Wash.—The C. C. C. camps, supposed to be the "hope of young America," have miserably failed to live up to any of their capitalist propaganda and false boasts.

The C. C. C. camp at Cle Elum is a striking example of the government inefficiency and "economy," all done, of course, at the expense of the boys.

Since they arrived they have not had, as one fellow said, "a half-way decent meal." Instead they have been put, though they are raw and inexperienced, to fighting fires, many of which lasted the whole night through and the following day.

During the time spent fighting fires, little of any food was served. Last Wednesday they boys fought nine fires, without being once fed during the time.

Sunday, three minutes before supper, the boys were shoved on trucks and spent the rest of the night on the hills battling the flames.

The boys organized and selected a committee which filed a protest with the superintendent, who then promised to "do better" next morning. Eighteen hours since their last meal, the boys sat down to a breakfast as weak as the rest.

Again they protested. This time they threatened action. Their next meal, showing the results of their militancy, was the best they had eaten.

Thousands of needless acres of forest land burn because the government, which once hired expert fighters at 50 cents an hour, now uses C. C. C. boys. Many transients who once earned hundreds of dollars in fire fighting now earn nothing, all due to the federal "economy."

Woodstock, Artists Colony, Scene of Big Anti-War Meeting

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—A group of sympathizers have organized an open forum in Woodstock. We have already had two meetings, the last August 1st, a day of international importance.

We had rented a hall for a higher rental than one usually pays. But an hour before the meeting, we were refused the hall on the ground that the forum was run by Communists and the subject too radical. Immediately, we were offered someone's studio and though we expected the confusion would drive away the audience, we had an audience of over 200.

The floor was open for discussion, limiting all to 7 minutes. Many spoke determinedly and vehemently against war and fascism. A collection was made to further the work of the open forum and for educational work.

As an old timer in Woodstock—I am delighted at the changes that have occurred. I am glad to notice an eager awakening of the Woodstock intellectuals to the vital problems surrounding them. Though artists are not industrial workers, they can also function as a conditions to the labor struggle in this country.

NOTE.—When the workers start organizing for better conditions, the bosses try the trick of yelling "reds." This serves two purposes. First, the bosses want to keep the workers from knowing that the "reds" are workers who demand and fight for better conditions for all workers. Second, they want to turn the minds of the workers away from their immediate problems of organizing and fighting for higher wages and better conditions.

In this way the bosses attempt to separate the Communist Party from the ranks of the workers, whereas the Communist Party represents the most advanced section of the working class, leading the workers in their daily struggles for bread and better conditions. At the same time the bosses want the workers to forget what they are fighting for, to scare them with the poisonous propaganda of the boss class against the militant elements in the working class, to split these workers, and so push in with a company union. The workers must not let the bosses get away with the "red scare" or the company union.

Workers should go into the company union and fight for their demands eventually winning the workers over to a workers' rank and file controlled union.

We took the crowd away, had a big meeting, and collected \$15 for the Scottsboro-Herndon Defense. I took the money to the National office of the I. L. D. the next day.

M. G.

PARTY LIFE Vitality of Party Shown In Birmingham Ore Strike

Terror Reign Found Some Comrades Surprised, But Militant and Ready To Do Mass Work

By SYD BENSON

In the big wave of strikes and struggles of the Birmingham coal and ore miners and steel workers last Spring the daily work of the Communists among the strikers brought great prestige to the Party. This was due to the fact that only the Party raised the correct slogans of solid unity of Negro and white workers, of rank and file leadership of the struggles, of a conscious fight against the differential which dooms Southern workers to a lower living standard than Northern workers, and for unconditional recognition of the labor unions.

The response of the bosses and the police, together with the fascist gangs of the White Legion, was to let loose a terrific wave of terror against the working class, and in the first place against the Communist Party. By this the bosses hoped to disconnect the Party from the strikers, to terrorize the Negro masses especially, and to jail all known Communists, with the hope that they could isolate the Party from the masses of workers, especially from the workers and strikers of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Corp. (T. C. I.).

Beginning with the savage attack on the May Day demonstration and the jailing of the six Communist leaders later in May, the police launched a campaign of raids and arrests which is still going on. In the last month John Howard Lawson was arrested while investigating the denial of civil liberties in Birmingham; since then there were three further arrests, and a still greater number of raids on the homes of revolutionary white and Negro workers.

For a time the police partly succeeded in their objective of breaking the steady organizational growth of the Party among the basic workers of Birmingham. Some of the key units stopped meeting while the leading comrades were in jail, the recruiting fell down and the dues payments dropped. During the worst of the terror, with the leading comrades jailed, and the Party caught unawares to a degree, there developed some confusion in the ranks of the Section Committees, and in the units. Not as yet fully used to working under such conditions, the comrades were at a loss as to how mass work could be carried on, and how the proper connections could be maintained.

The wave of terror provided a real test of our ability to adapt our- selves to mass work despite unfavorable conditions, and a test of our cadres, many of whom had not passed through a period of intensive work under the sharpest terror. Some of the comrades dropped out of activity under the

pressure, while other comrades forged ahead and proved their ability to lead precisely while faced with the most difficult conditions.

The general Party membership showed their willingness to function provided there was real leadership from the leading comrades, and the higher Party committees. The masses proved their support to the Party by responding with renewed confidence to the Party as soon as we began to do some mass work.

To be truthful, the masses in many cases pushed the Party members into activity by asking for leaflets, and for information about meetings and activities. The militant self-defense of the arrested leaders and their release spurred on the flow of confidence of the whole Party, and of the non-Party masses in the strength and vitality of the Party, its program, and its leadership. It was not long before the whole Party made the needed changes in its methods of work, tied the strings together and began a period of consolidation of its organization, and of its whole membership. At the same time, with the changed methods of work, and in the altered situation, the Party started to conduct mass work.

At the present time we can record certain very important successes gained by the Party, both in the field of inner strengthening and among the masses. These successes show the vitality of the whole Party in the Birmingham area, and the continued growth of the mass influence of the Party, and, above all, of the ability of the Party to break out into the open despite severe restrictions. The Party members very quickly grasped the lesson that in times of stress we must "hide ourselves among the masses," work where the decisive masses are, in the fullest spirit of concentration, and among these masses push forward our program, and develop struggles.

Where is the possibility for the greatest amount of open mass work? And, at the same time, what is the most important mass work at the present time?

It is the work among the trade union masses, among the basic workers of heavy industry, of the T. C. I., from the steel mills, coal mines and ore mines who are organized in the A. F. of L. It was recognized long ago by the Party here that we must conduct our main work among these workers. But it took the test of the wave of terror to teach our Party members that not only is it most necessary to work among these organized workers, but that here we can most openly bring out our program, and win these decisive workers.

(To Be Concluded)

ONLY A.C.W. STRUGLEG IS FOR CHECK-OFF

By a Worker Correspondent

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Twenty-four cutters and five lining cutters were laid off on June 26 from the largest factories in Fashion Park at Rochester. Rank and file members were angered at such sweeping of workers out of jobs and demanded that union leaders put a stop to that. They answered: "We will turn the case over to the arbitrator."

That statement made it clear that the cutters are laid off for good. There was no decision, although four weeks have elapsed.

During those weeks the union leaders, especially Manager Abraham Chatman, did their best to sell the jobs of the laid-off cutters for \$200.

The delay of the arbitrators in reaching a decision is a scheme of the union leaders to withhold the rank and file workers from direct struggle—to go out on strike. The selling of jobs by union leaders means a conspiracy of the union leaders with the company (employers) to lay off militant workers.

Rank and file union members, we must not allow the officials to destroy our union. Let's demand the calling of local meetings, shop meetings. Manager Chatman has changed from manager to trader of the cutters' jobs in Fashion Park, and if we allow him, he will become the salesman of all workers' jobs.

In the beginning of May our Joint Board decided to install a check-off system in the Apollo Co., which has moved here from New Brunswick, N. J. The other locals took little interest in this decision as it concerns only the new factory. But July 17, Manager Chatman called a meeting of the so-called active committee. Joint Board members, shop chairmen, local committees and local boards. A proposition was submitted to confirm that system for all factories.

The motion to reject the check-off system was rejected by the chairman of the meeting, Sam Caecio. Also no one was allowed to speak against the check-off system. I must mention the fact that the meeting consisted mostly of Chatman's followers.

During the past few years of Chatman's management, shop chairmen were not permitted to be elected. He did not allow the election of a chairman in the Keller factory, a newly-organized shop. Now in the Apollo factory (Bond Clothing Company) Oscar Smith, a former administrator of the N. R. A. Grievance Board in the Rochester district, was appointed as shop chairman.

NOTE.—When the workers start organizing for better conditions, the bosses try the trick of yelling "reds." This serves two purposes. First, the bosses want to keep the workers from knowing that the "reds" are workers who demand and fight for better conditions for all workers. Second, they want to turn the minds of the workers away from their immediate problems of organizing and fighting for higher wages and better conditions.

In this way the bosses attempt to separate the Communist Party from the ranks of the workers, whereas the Communist Party represents the most advanced section of the working class, leading the workers in their daily struggles for bread and better conditions. At the same time the bosses want the workers to forget what they are fighting for, to scare them with the poisonous propaganda of the boss class against the militant elements in the working class, to split these workers, and so push in with a company union. The workers must not let the bosses get away with the "red scare" or the company union.

Workers should go into the company union and fight for their demands eventually winning the workers over to a workers' rank and file controlled union.

We took the crowd away, had a big meeting, and collected \$15 for the Scottsboro-Herndon Defense. I took the money to the National office of the I. L. D. the next day.

M. G.

Free Herndon and Scottsboro Boys

"I pleased me greatly to have received your letter today if I did receive unpleasant news a few minutes before. It didn't weaken my courage and faith whatever so long as I know you will stick by me..."

Letter from Haywood Patterson, Kilby P.ison, June 29, 1934.

\$15,000 SCOTTSBORO-HERNDON EMERGENCY FUND \$15,000

International Labor Defense Room 430, 80 East 11th St. New York City

I contribute \$.....for the Scottsboro-Herndon Appeals and Defense.

NAME

ADDRESS

"Since the Georgia Supreme Court upheld my sentence of 18 to 29 years, the bosses and their jail tools have increased the pressure on me. I am deathly sick as a result of the murderous treatment accorded me during my two years of confinement. My only hope of ever being in the ranks again is in your strength."

Letter from Angelo Herndon, Fulton Tower Jail, June 7, 1934.

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

Protection of Public Health

A stormy conflict is in progress between the State Milk Control Board, with the bottled milk monopolies, and the loose milk companies who are fighting to regain the right to sell loose milk in New York City. The sale of this cheaper loose milk was banned supposedly because of the danger of contamination of loose milk.

Meanwhile we find that 34 food inspectors, members of the Board of Health, have been thrown off the payrolls by the present administration in the interest of the "economy" (i.e. banker-paying) program. Nine of the men are suing to regain their jobs. One of these was an inspector of fish and other seafood; one of milk products, two others of various foods.

They claim that the remaining staff is so inadequate to provide sufficient examination of foodstuffs sold that the "condition now prevalent is such as might well follow an actual abolition of the Sanitary Code insofar as that code protects the people of the city against the sale of unwholesome food."

It is further stated that there have been 77 cases of food poisoning since May 15 as against 44 during the same time last year.

Maternity Mortality Rate

As contributing to the height of the maternity mortality rate, we'd like to call the attention of the worried statisticians to the helpful influence of religious fanaticism.

Mr. Teester, devout and pious preacher of "Holiness Church" in North Carolina, submitted to be bitten by a rattlesnake and refused medical aid in order to "prove" that faith can cure rattlesnake bites. The N. Y. Times in reporting this picturesque and sublime exhibition of divine spirit also records this icy fact:

"Mrs. Teester died fourteen months ago in childbirth. In keeping with her husband's beliefs, she had no medical attention."

"Marriage Strike" in Germany

The attempt of the Nazi government to increase the birth rate by offering "marriage loans" to newlyweds resulted in so many marriages that the average amount of the loans was reduced from 1,000 to 300 marks. Now a rebellion of women has set in against the sending of husbands to road or field work away from home. The girls are getting divorces, refusing to marry, and

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1962 is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 44. Size 36 takes 3 3/4 yards 39 inch fabric and 3/4 yard contrasting. 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 W. 17th St., New York City.

S. O. S. COMRADES!

Unemployed! Men! Women! Boys! Girls! Friends of the Daily Worker: In a dozen cities new Red Builders have shown that anyone can sell from 25 to 150 copies of the Daily Worker each day on street corners, at factories, trolley junctions, in homes—everywhere!

Why don't you get into this Parade of Red Builders? Earn expenses and at the same time help the Daily Worker in a march toward 20,000 new readers!

If you live in or near the cities listed below go to the addresses given and say: "I want to help the Daily Worker, give me my first bundle and assign me a good location." (Each new Red Builder gets 25 copies free each day for two weeks!)

- NEW YORK CITY 35 E. 12th St.
- BOSTON 919 Washington St.
- PHILADELPHIA 46 N. 9th St.
- BUFFALO 185 Virginia St.
- CLEVELAND 1322 Prospect Ave.
- DETROIT 263 1/2 St.
- MILWAUKEE 1110 W. North Ave.

Send \$1. Approx. \$100 caps \$200 cash with order; send sizes, postpaid.

CHICAGO West Division St. NEWARK 7 Charlton St.

If you live in or near any other city write direct to the Circulation Department, 50 E. 13th St., New York City. We'll put you on the job at once!

READ DAILY WORKER 3 CENTS

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

SELDOM have we been provided with a more revealing self-portrait of the official mind of the capitalist gendarme of the U. S. than in a letter sent to the editor of the Daily Worker by the superintendent of the Missouri prisons, a gentleman named V. T. Adamson.

Despite the fact that Mr. Adamson courteously defied us to print his letter, saying that "I know you haven't the guts" to do so, we are hereby offering it as a valuable social study. So here goes:

"I Say, Mr. Editor"

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 8, 1934.

Editor, Daily Worker,
50 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

"Your publication, 'The Daily Worker,' has been drawn to my attention in such a peculiar and (since I have perused a copy of a recent issue) a most fitting manner, that I am sure you will be interested in details.

"Intrigued by a most unusually vicious and destructive cartoon of President Roosevelt appearing in this sheet, I recovered a copy from where it lay, along with other trash and filth, in the gutter of a street of this city. I quickly decided that a prone posture in this selfsame gutter would be the correct position amid ideal surroundings for absorbing the contents of this publication. I might add that since then, I have consigned the paper back to the gutter from where, I'm sure, it must have sprung into existence.

"The English Language holds no single word adequately expressing my opinion of your ignoble sheet. However, having nothing better in my vocabulary than the following word, let me assure you it is 'lousy.' Furthermore, Brother Editorvitch, or whatever you call yourself, when I say lousy, I refer to lice. Lice are those minute parasites which, existing in filth, do little damage other than annoy, but draw plenty of attention to themselves nevertheless.

"Never before have I read anything so Un-American as your publication. However, I am not surprised at the Shee's policy considering the source. From the initial, embryonic struggles of these United States of America to the present period, history records the treasonable actions and utterances of your breed. Driven out as undesirables from your mother country, crying persecution instead of the truth, prosecution, you have formed great scabs of foreign humanity on the otherwise healthy face of our nation. Here, instead of giving thanks for a refuge and turning every effort towards becoming Americanized, you remain loyal to the country that kicked you out. Meanwhile, your howls rise louder and louder, your struggles and curses become even stronger and, like the aliens you are, you continue to 'bite the hand that is feeding you' until that hand is ripped into a mass of raw bloody ribbons. You pray for justice? Your prayers are answered. Justice is here. That poor mangled piece of flesh, hardly recognizable as a hand, is slowly tightening into an avenging monster, an iron like claw of sinew and bone, which, with one mighty blow will sweep all alien dogs back into that mother country of their birth.

"I say, Mr. Editor, if you don't like the N. R. A., if you don't like our president, if you don't like the good old U. S. A., get out! Go back where you came from. No, you can't, and I'll tell you why. Should you step a foot from the soil of the country that protects you, you'd find yourself rotting in the depths of a dungeon. That's what your mother country thinks of you. She doesn't want your kind and neither does America.

"I will not attempt to take issue with you on any particular department of your paper, be it the warped, one-sided statements slyly appearing here and there among the news articles, or the vicious, illogical arguments set forth in your editorial column, or yet the numerous audacious pleas for money for the cause, for the paper in its entirety stinks to high heaven.

"My heart bleeds for these poor, deluded, American-born workers who so much as for an instant pause to listen to your demands for money. Let me tell you, Mr. Editor, there may not be a law to curtail reasonable utterances in the Press, but there is a law against exploiting human beings. I hope you find that out to your sorrow.

"In closing, let me say that I know you haven't the 'guts' (do you understand that typically American word?) to print this letter in the pages of the Daily Worker. At any rate, you may count on me to bring your yellow sheeted publication to the attention of Franklin D. Roosevelt, our beloved president, who, I hope, details General Hugh Johnson, and a picked squad of Honest-to-God Americans, to tie you down on a bundle of your Daily Workers, and by placing one of your own bombs underneath, contrive to blow you into that particular hell, where you belong.

Yours,
"V. T. ADAMSON."

Gen. Johnson's Double

HERE you have the viewpoint of Gen. Johnson expressed in its crudest form, and it would seem logical for the University of California to award a Phi Beta Kappa key to Mr. Adamson, who, judging by his letter is a man of culture as well as energy.

The letter from this prison superintendent is so eloquent that it scarcely requires comment. It might be well to point out, however, that this is the kind of creature who decides what books and magazines prisoners of the type of Tom Mooney, J. B. McNamara and Angelo Herndon should be permitted to read.

Mr. Adamson tells the editor of the Daily Worker that if he doesn't like the N. R. A. or President Roosevelt of "the good old U. S. A.," that he should get out, go back where he came from. I consulted Clarence Hathaway on this point and he informs me that if he went back "to where he came from," his destination would be a little township about 12 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota, which I understand, is still in the United States. Since Mr. Adamson's venom is so great when Hathaway functions in New York—can it be that the prison superintendent would be more relieved if Hathaway emigrated back to Minnesota?

Mr. Adamson's political "philosophy" is not new, although his prose style is rather piquant. But underneath his vulgar ranting, you find the same class viewpoint that is held by more soft-spoken supporters of the Roosevelt-Wall Street regime. "Go back where you came from" is the program of Gen. Johnson, it is the program of the San Francisco Industrial Association, and of the California Vigilantes.

Blood-brother to Hitler

IT is part of the drive to separate the native from the foreign-born workers, an essential element in the program of American fascism. It is the program that reaches its finest flower in the present barbarism in Nazi Germany.

Mr. Adamson's wild braying may have its comic aspects, but it is ominously akin to the mouth-frothings of those Nazi vandals who "put bonfire" for the great literary and scientific classics, who have "killed and murdered some of the finest scholars and writers in modern Germany.

The "Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories," published by the National Society of Penal Information, contains some illuminating information about the nobility of Mr. Adamson's own activities.

"This is the only institution in the country (Missouri State Prison) where representatives of this society have been seen wearing a ball and chain."

What a great, big heart Mr. Adamson must have when it can "bleed" for these poor, deluded American-born workers who so much as for an instant pause to listen to your demands for money." What a sensitive, altruistic, high-minded people these prison wardens are!

Workers Arrested On Coast Kept In 'Drunk Tanks'

(The following letter from a worker jailed in the Sacramento "Red raids" was received by a member of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League in New York.—Editor's Note.)

City Jail, Sacramento, Calif. August 7, 1934.

Dear P—
If you will recall, in my last letter I told you of the raids that were going on in this State and that our headquarters was most likely to be raided also. Well, it happened and here I am. Talk about fascism, we've got it and it's here. The comrades here are determined as hell that its life in this State be as short as possible.

We were arrested on July 19, about 26 of us. The damned cops and the authorities are trying to make it as tough as possible. We were thrown into a concrete room, called the "Drunk Tank" which is about 25 x 30, which can decently accommodate about 15 people. In this room there is a hole in the wall where one may naturally relieve oneself, one water spigot and three wooden platforms. At night we are compelled to sleep on the platforms and on the cold concrete floor.

Not only are we confined to this "tank" but they continually throw in drunks. One Sunday night, there were exactly 92 men in the tank. We made certain of this figure. Some men, they say, can hold their liquor well and others can't. Those that couldn't, well, they just vomited over themselves and others. Other drunks were so helplessly drunk they couldn't walk to the hole in the wall. Ventilation is very poor and between odors of the body, the stinking matter and urine, I experienced the worst headache of my life.

We have only one cup to drink from. All types of men are here such as perverts, syphilitics, etc. One's health is always in danger. As for food, every morning we get a chunk of bread with cheap black coffee. This is without exception. For our mid-day meal, we get beans, bread, tough boiled beef with either macaroni or rice, and black coffee. Let I forget, we also get, that is once a week, beef-steak, bread and black coffee. Never do we receive sugar or milk for our coffee. We are fed twice a day and the above is our menu.

Naturally we put up a fight against such terrible conditions, so they moved ten of us to cells. I was one of the fortunate ones to get a cell. We stayed there about ten days. The other comrades stayed in the tank all this while. Yesterday we stood trial. The judge termed us as "high class vagrants" therefore it is necessary to have a special prosecuting attorney costing this city \$500 for his fees. The case is nothing other than a frame-up charge. We are defending ourselves and are now selecting the jury. We all are under a bail of \$1,000 on the vag charge. We are also charged with "criminal syndicates" and our bail has been set at \$3,000 each. On this matter I will write to you again in greater detail. As soon as the trial ended, we all were led back into the tank again and here we must stay, I suppose, until the end of the trial.

At one time, while in the cell, I took very sick. My left side around my heart felt very heavy and I felt a severe dull pain. Comrades thought I had contracted pleurisy and I was indeed frightened. The doctor felt my pulse, asked me what I was in for, and then said, "You take this pill, go to sleep, you'll be O.K. in the morning." I am still suffering from something that I'm ignorant of.

There is one thing that is very gratifying. In all the time that we have been confined, not one comrade fell down, and our spirits are high. The comrades realize that we are in a fight, and we are determined to fight every inch of the way until we win. With such determination and confidence, we've got to win.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Baseball Resume
- WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Frick
- WZ—Johnson Orchestra
- WAB—Enzo Ails, Songs
- 7:15—WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
- WOR—Al and Lee Reiser, Piano
- WAB—Belasco Orchestra
- 7:30—WEAF—Martha Mears, Contralto
- WOR—The O'Neill—Sketch
- WZ—Jewels of Enchantment—Sketch
- WAB—With Irene Rich
- 7:45—WEAF—Paul Keast, Baritone
- WOR—To Be Announced
- WZ—Frank Buck's Adventures
- WAB—Bonke Carter, Commentator
- 8:00—WEAF—Jack Pearl, Comedian
- WOR—Dance Orchestra
- WZ—Madriguera Orchestra
- WAB—Maxine, Songs, Spitalny Ensemble
- 8:15—WAB—Emery Deutsch, Violin
- 8:30—WZ—Wayne King Orchestra
- WOR—The Lone Ranger—Sketch
- WZ—Igor Gorn, Baritone
- WAB—Evelyn Marshall, Baritone
- Elizabeth Lennox, Contralto; Arden Orchestra; Mixed Chorus; Jerome Mann, Impersonations
- 8:45—WZ—Off the Record—Thornton Fisher
- 9:00—WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian; Songs—Smiths Quartet; Haydon Orchestra
- WOR—Footlight Echo
- WZ—Goldman Band Concert, on Ball
- WAB—Central Park
- WZ—Detroit Symphony Orch.
- 9:30—WOR—Tex Fletcher, Songs
- 9:45—WOR—Dramatized News
- 10:00—WZ—The California Vigilantes—Arthur Garfield Hays, General Counsel, American Civil Liberties Union
- 10:00—WEAF—Lombardo Orchestra
- WZ—Duchin Orchestra
- WAB—Broadcast to Byrd Expedition
- WOR—Robson Orchestra
- WZ—Denny Orchestra; Harry Richmond, Songs
- WAB—Mary Eastman, Soprano; Mixed Chorus; Symphony Orch.
- 11:00—WEAF—Meyer Orchestra
- WOR—Hart Orchestra
- WZ—Pickens Sisters, Songs
- WAB—Nick Lucas, Songs
- 11:15—WZ—Robert Boyce, Songs
- WOR—Little Orchestra
- 11:30—WEAF—The Housing Program—James McMillin, Director; Federal Housing Administrator
- WOR—Berrens Orchestra
- WZ—Bester Orchestra
- WAB—Little Orchestra
- 11:45—WAB—Dance Orchestra
- 12:00—WEAF—Dance Music (Also WOR, WZ, WAB)

Angelo Herndon's Bail

By MICHAEL BLANKFORT

In Vermont there stands a farmer, eyes uneasy on the sun. This hour, he says, I'll put aside and sell what I have done. This hour belongs to Herndon.

And said, I guess I'll have to wait for another one this time. And said, I guess I'll have to wait for another one this time. This one belongs to Herndon.

Around Santa Clara valley, Tuscaloosa, Sante Fe, The pickers grunt and bend again, and bend again and say, This time it is for Herndon.

San Pedro stevedores stopped to ask with doubled fists and red; Fur workers with their wives and kids, the jobless still unred, In Chicago, in Manhattan the clerks and teachers said, This much belongs to Herndon.

Muscle-minted out of slavery, from farm and mine and mill, Workers, white and black united, paying ransom at the U. R. Paying ransom, buying freedom, striking hard until . . . The world frees all the Herndons.

So. Carolina Socialist Leaders Tell Why They Fear United Front

By SID TRENT

UNDER a huge sign proclaiming "The Socialist Party," we entered the convention headquarters at High Point, N. C. I had come to this convention with much curiosity. Scarcely a year ago I had been one of these socialist organizers in the south. I had seen the Socialist Party leadership's policy of splitting workers, Jim-crowing the Negroes, and spouting a lot of radical words. I left it to join the only true working class Party—the Communist Party!

Yes, it was the old crowd. Same old boys I'd known a year ago. There was Alton Lawrence, state secretary, who comes from New York. There was Jack Fies, the financial backbone of the North Carolina Socialists. Fies has investments in Alabama. His uncle is one of the big coal barons of Birmingham where the coal miners have been waging such a fierce struggle against police clubs, gun thugs, National Guards and starvation! Dividends from this Alabama murder pen help finance the North Carolina Socialist Party!

We went into the office. I introduced our Communist District Organizer, Paul Crouch, a native North Carolina mountaineer. His people were among the first pioneers to break dirt in these southern hills. I thought of our Y. C. L. Organizer, one who went through the Gastonia struggles, one who has always known the drab music of spindles and looms rattling in a southern cotton mill. And my own background was quite similar to these, of native mountain people, Scotch-Irish mixed with Cherokee Indian. Our other organizers—native born mill workers and share croppers, Negro and white. But the Socialists had cried "Outlanders!", repeating the stock phrase of the capitalist bosses.

"Now," they told us, we couldn't present our united front proposals to the body of the convention. It was so hard to get any "intelligent action" from a body of people! (Lawrence later referred to the southern workers as "dumb brutes.") That brought a mighty bad personal reaction from me, because I remembered when in the mountains we would have beat an "outlander" up for less than that.)

Artists Are Invited To Participate in John Reed Club Exhibition

NEW YORK—An exhibition of murals, paintings, drawings, sculpture, lithographs, woodcuts, etchings and posters, will be held at headquarters of the John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave., from November 9 to December 7, 1934. All work submitted must be not larger than 50 inches by 50 inches, frame included, and must be delivered October 15, 25 and 26th, shipping at the expense of the artist. Exhibition fee is 25 cents. The jury of artists will include two non-members of the club.

In connection with this exhibition, the following statement has been issued by the John Reed Club Exhibition Committee:

"The year 1934 has brought tremendous growth to the revolutionary movement in America. The strikes on the Pacific coast, Milwaukee, Toledo, Minneapolis, Alabama, New Jersey—the entire United States is seething with the struggles of the American working people to hold their own, for the right to organize and to grow to full stature as the future governing class of America.

"The artist is a worker. As a worker or as an unemployed worker, he is part of this great movement. A rapidly increasing number of artists, in literature, in the theatre, in music and in all the arts, are becoming aware of the impact of these events on their lives.

"The development toward fascism is forcing upon the artist the will of a desperate capitalism—obedience and starvation. The C. W. A. jobs impose the demands of the capitalist government on the artist as regards subject matter, at the same time battering down his living standard to a new low. The only answer for the artist as for the working man is the militant struggle for their common needs.

"The living material of art is before our eyes. In the lives of the Negro and white workers and farmers and their children, and in the heroism and solidarity of the American working class, the future is being forged. This is the real American scene. It is on this front that the sensitive and powerful artist belongs.

"The John Reed Club invites all artists to exhibit who feel themselves participants in this movement.

"JOHN REED CLUB, 'EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.' Further details about the exhibition may be obtained by communicating with the secretary of the Exhibition Committee, John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave., New York City.

WHAT'S ON

KEEP Sunday, August 26, Open! Daily Worker Picnic at North Beach Park. Splendid program being arranged.

Wednesday SACCO-VANZETTI BR. I.L.D. Important membership meeting at 72 E. Tremont Ave. Discussion on Sacco-Vanzetti case. All members must attend.

Thursday FILM Showing, New Theatre and Film & Photo League on "Kameradschaft." "Soviet Sing and Dance," and Charlie Chaplin in "The Count." New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St. Showings at 7 and 9:30 p.m. Adm. 35c. The Red Strike in America and Conditions and Tactics in New York. Forum and discussion at Pen & Hammer, 114 W. 21st St., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 25c in advance. VILLAGE Musicale and Dancing Party, 30 Greenooort, bet. 12th and 13th St., west of Hudson St., 8 p.m. Beethoven.

"House of Greed" Portrays Decay in Russia of the Czar

Reviewed by TOM BRANDON

THE tens of thousands of followers of the Soviet Cinema in New York and throughout the United States will be glad to know that another Soviet film has been released. "House of Greed," based on a section of the novel about the decay of a family of feudal exploiters in old Czarist Russia, is being presented in New York as the first of a whole crop of Soviet sound films, which will come as an oasis in the desert of Hollywood movie creations. First-day audience at the Acme gave the film and its magnificent cast a hearty welcome.

"House of Greed" follows in the distinguished path of earlier Soviet historical films ("Czar" Ivan the Terrible, "Village of Sin, etc.) with the same fullness of characterization, the same honest depiction of historical relationships; reminding movie-goers in the capitalist countries that only in a society owned and run by the workers and farmers can history be honestly, accurately and vitally recreated. "House of Greed" with its ruthless portrayal of the life of a whole generation of decadent, feudal parasites who lived by exploiting the Russian peasantry, is in sharp contrast to the violence committed against history in the capitalist "Queen Christina," "House of Rothschild," etc. (How fitting would the title "House of Greed" have been for a real portrayal of the "House of Rothschild!")

In the role of Profiri Golovlev, the "bloodsucker," who exploits his relatives and drives them to Siberia and suicide, V. R. Gardin gives a memorable performance that reminds you of his masterly portrayal of the old non-Party worker in "Shame!" One cannot help feeling that his art and the direction of his art stem basically from the fact that he can release himself from a creative portrayal of the "bloodsucker" feud, unhampered by "Legions of Decency." Will Hays or Wall St. movie magnates; that such art as his, like all other forms of art, can really flourish only in a land of Soviets where the "movie-audience" decides whether or not it can "take it."

UNDER the direction of Ivanovsky the film effectively pictures decay and degeneration of a feudal family. The method, however, is more descriptive than analytical. Such dynamics as the film lacks are due to insufficient use of the new rising merchant and manufacturing class and neglect of the sporadic peasant uprisings of the period. It is by magnificent character description that "House of Greed" succeeds in becoming a vivid portrait of the Golovlev family as symbol of feudalism in decline. To this end, the Soviet conception of film casting is admirably realized; the cast is not chosen as "actors" in the Hollywood sense, but as "types" who in physical appearance, mannerisms and in creative abilities can best reveal the characterization. That is why the entire cast from Jardin (the Soviet Emil Jannings) down to the musicians, police, and dinner party rousers actually come to life throughout the entire film.

"House of Greed" unquestionably merits and will receive enthusiastic reception. Workers who have already shown that there is a great mass audience in America for Soviet movies should rescue their shopmates and friends from the Hollywood desert and bring them to the "House of Greed," forerunner to Alexandrov's "Herculesman of Arau," "Nightingale" (in colors) and to the other coming films which will deal with the new human relationships in Soviet Russia today.

HOUSE OF GREED. — A Soviet sound film produced by Soyuzkino, in Leningrad, presented by Amkino Corp. at the Acme Theatre, Union Square, New York, with English title. Directed by A. V. Ivanovsky, scenario by K. N. Derjavin and A. V. Ivanovsky, musical score by A. F. Paschko based on Salytkov-Shedrin's novel, "Gospodin Golovlev."

HOUSE OF GREED. — A Soviet sound film produced by Soyuzkino, in Leningrad, presented by Amkino Corp. at the Acme Theatre, Union Square, New York, with English title. Directed by A. V. Ivanovsky, scenario by K. N. Derjavin and A. V. Ivanovsky, musical score by A. F. Paschko based on Salytkov-Shedrin's novel, "Gospodin Golovlev."

HOUSE OF GREED. — A Soviet sound film produced by Soyuzkino, in Leningrad, presented by Amkino Corp. at the Acme Theatre, Union Square, New York, with English title. Directed by A. V. Ivanovsky, scenario by K. N. Derjavin and A. V. Ivanovsky, musical score by A. F. Paschko based on Salytkov-Shedrin's novel, "Gospodin Golovlev."

HOUSE OF GREED. — A Soviet sound film produced by Soyuzkino, in Leningrad, presented by Amkino Corp. at the Acme Theatre, Union Square, New York, with English title. Directed by A. V. Ivanovsky, scenario by K. N. Derjavin and A. V. Ivanovsky, musical score by A. F. Paschko based on Salytkov-Shedrin's novel, "Gospodin Golovlev."

HOUSE OF GREED. — A Soviet sound film produced by Soyuzkino, in Leningrad, presented by Amkino Corp. at the Acme Theatre, Union Square, New York, with English title. Directed by A. V. Ivanovsky, scenario by K. N. Derjavin and A. V. Ivanovsky, musical score by A. F. Paschko based on Salytkov-Shedrin's novel, "Gospodin Golovlev."

HOUSE OF GREED. — A Soviet sound film produced by Soyuzkino, in Leningrad, presented by Amkino Corp. at the Acme Theatre, Union Square, New York, with English title. Directed by A. V. Ivanovsky, scenario by K. N. Derjavin and A. V. Ivanovsky, musical score by A. F. Paschko based on Salytkov-Shedrin's novel, "Gospodin Golovlev."

STAGE and SCREEN "Dodsworth" Reopens Next Monday Night at Shubert

Walter Huston returns next Monday night in "Dodsworth," Sidney Howard's adaptation of the Sinclair Lewis novel, which reopens at the Shubert Theatre. The Max Gordon production will have the original members of the company, including Nan Sunderland, Fay Bainter and Maria Ouspenskaya.

H. M. Harwood's comedy, "Lady Jane," is announced for the Plymouth Theatre, opening on Sept. 10. Others in the cast include Lila Lee, Frances Hayward, Paul McGrath and Reginald Mason.

"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back," at Rivoli Today Ronald Colman's new picture, "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back," will open today at the Rivoli Theatre. Others in the cast include Loretta Young, Warner Oland and Charles Butterworth.

The Trans-Lux Theatre is showing this week a new Clark and McCullough comedy, "Odor in the Court," "Screen Souvenirs," and a cartoon comedy, "A Royal Good Time."

"The Woman Who Dared," with Claudia Dell, and "Sorrell & Son," with H. B. Warner, are now showing at the Jefferson Theatre.

"Dances," a new Warner Bros. musical picture, will have its premiere today at the Strand Theatre. Ruby Keeler, Dick Powell, Joan Blondell and Zasu Pitts head the cast.

"Adventure Girl," Joan Lowell's trip through the jungles of Guatemala, is now playing at the Rialto Theatre.

Henry B. Walthall will play a leading role in John Erskine's "Bachter of Art," which Fox will produce.

LABORATORY AND SHOP

By DAVID RAMSEY

A New Weather System This month witnessed the introduction of a new system of weather forecasting in the United States. It is called "air-mass analysis" and is believed to be an unusually accurate method for predicting weather changes.

The method of air-mass analysis was first employed by Norwegian weather forecasters during the war when the network of weather reporting stations from other European countries broke down. The fisheries of the peninsula were dependent upon some sort of weather prediction. To satisfy their needs, this method of gauging climatic changes by vertical rather than horizontal observatories was developed.

Air-mass analysis deals with the great air masses which move in fairly regular directions. Apparently the major changes in weather are due to interaction of air masses of polar and tropical origin. The air masses are formed by the earth's air circulation system, and are from one to eight miles high and from 500 to 5,000 miles wide. Although they sometimes move north and south, their prevailing movement is eastward. The earth in rotating from west to east gives them a sort of boomerang effect.

Accurate weather analysis depends upon knowledge of the characteristics of these air masses, and especially upon their point of interaction. When the meteorologist knows what they are like and where they will run into each other, then he can forecast weather changes with a high degree of accuracy. The old system of weather forecasting provided only for prediction on a general level. The new method gives a vertical as well as a horizontal picture of the weather, thus providing invaluable data for airplane travel.

National air-mass analysis takes reports from weather bureau stations, and from Soviet, Canadian and Mexican stations. These reports the speed and direction of the air-masses which are moving over them, and other essential facts. On the basis of these reports which tell the sizes and shapes of the air-masses, the central weather bureau makes their forecast. And according to government experts, their forecasts are correct to a hitherto unbelievable degree.

THE importance of this new method for transportation, farming and industry, if it is as successful as its sponsors claim, is incalculable when you consider the importance of weather conditions. But it is significant that this method, which could do so much for mankind, and which to a considerable degree depends upon the international cooperation of experts, has from its initial stages been inextricably bound up with war and war preparations.

The aerologists of the U. S. Navy have been using this method for some time, especially the dirigibles of the lighter-than-air division. They were interested in air-mass analysis chiefly because in time of war the big airships would be deprived of reports from the ground observation stations for fear of revealing their own position to the enemy. Therefore, there was the need for weather forecasting from their own isolated, vertical observations.

It is known that the Akron very definitely had some experience with air-mass analysis at the time it was destroyed in a storm. The inquest brought out the fact that the airship's own aerologist had forecast the storm correctly. The crew was lost because the commanding officer insisted that the ship could ride out the storm.

With further refinements the method became so valuable to the fighting services that the Boston Herald has revealed that it was "seen by the Navy as perhaps the most important addition to the Navy's fighting power since the advent of modern scientific gunnery. Naval officers wished air-mass analysis to devote his life to finding out whether Park Avenue wears silk or woolen panties next winter, or to advertise that Dromedary Cigarettes give you a scientific pickup." But it is "undignified" to devote your scientific energies to building a new society.

It is dignified for a scientist to devote his life to finding out whether Park Avenue wears silk or woolen panties next winter, or to advertise that Dromedary Cigarettes give you a scientific pickup." But it is "undignified" to devote your scientific energies to building a new society.

It is dignified for a scientist to devote his life to finding out whether Park Avenue wears silk or woolen panties next winter, or to advertise that Dromedary Cigarettes give you a scientific pickup." But it is "undignified" to devote your scientific energies to building a new society.

"Questions and Answers" Feature Beginning in Daily Worker Soon

In a few days a special feature called "Questions and Answers" will appear regularly on this page.

This feature comes as a result of continuous requests from readers who ask a variety of questions dealing with the Soviet Union, the Communist Party position on religion, the crisis, Negro liberation, trade union policy, etc.

Readers are asked to address all questions to "Question and Answer Box," Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York.

AMUSEMENTS

First American Showing of Soviet Talkie! BASED ON FAMOUS RUSSIAN NOVEL, "GENTLEMAN GOLOVLEV" By SALTUKOV-SCHERDIN With V. GARDIN (OF "SHAME") ENGLISH TITLES ACME Thea., 14th St. and Union Sq. — Always Cool.

New Theatre & Film & Photo League present 3 films "KAMERADSHCHAFT" Pabst's stirring anti-war film "SOVIET SING AND DANCE" Charlie Chaplin in "THE COUNT" Thurs. New School, 65 W. 12th St. Two showings at 7 and 9:30 P. M. Adm. 35c. Tickets at Workers Bookshop.

STADIUM CONCERTS Lewishol Stadium, Amst. Ave. #138 St. PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY Orchestra Program Sunday through Thursdays, 8:30 Conducted by VAN HOOGERSTRATEN Opera Performances with Star Casts Friday and Saturday Nights at 8:30 Conducted by SMALLENS Prices: 25c-50c-\$1.00 (Bradhurst 2-2626) — 2000-2000 New Yorkers by Sept. 1st!

SHOWBOAT CRUISE

with unusual entertainment and dancing Friday Evening, August 17th on board the "Ambassador" sailing up Long Island Sound from Pier 62—The Battery, at 8:30 P. M. Tickets 65 Cents in Advance 90 Cents at the Pier on Sale: Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., New Masses, 31 E. 27th St., American League Against War & Fascism, 213 4th Ave., World Tourists, Flatiron Bldg. Auspices: Comm. for Support of Southern Textile Org., M.W.L.U., Amer. League Against War & Fascism. Chartered thru World Tourists.

Daily Worker
 CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
 "America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
 FOUNDED 1924
 PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
 COMPROBODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 15th
 Street, New York, N. Y.
 Telephone: ALgonquin 4 - 7 9 5 4 .
 Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
 Washington Bureau: Room 254, National Press Building,
 14th and F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.
 Midwest Bureau: 102 South Wells St., Room 703, Chicago, Ill.
 Telephone: Dearborn 3951.

Subscription Rates:
 By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$6.00;
 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 67c cents.
 Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$9.00;
 6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00;
 By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1934

Soviets Fight the Drought

WHILE American farmers are pitilessly crushed, desperate and foodless, by the great drought which has ravaged the land during this summer, latest reports from the Soviet Union declare that the U. S. S. R. expects to reap a grain harvest as large as last year's, which was the biggest in the history of Russia.

Thousands of farmers are starving in the United States. Over 10,000,000 farms have been burned by the intense unrelenting heat. Cattle have been slaughtered by the thousands. Almost 2,000 men and women have died because of the drought.

Why is it that the Soviet Union is able to harvest a crop as large as the one which it reaped last year? The drought also ravaged Soviet farm country. In many regions of the U.S.S.R., just as in the United States, not a drop of rain fell for weeks. Despite this the New York Herald-Tribune reports:

"It is now safe to predict that there will be no shortage of bread in the U.S.S.R. next winter. There will be drought-stricken districts in which the state levy probably will not be met, but on the whole the state grain collections will be carried out in accordance with the original plans, and in all likelihood will enable the Soviet Union to throw on the foreign market in 1934-35 no less grain than last year, while at the same time retaining the same level of consumption within the country."

How was this accomplished? The Herald-Tribune again reports that it was by "the efficient organization methods introduced in collective farms by the Politburo (the political division of trained Communist administrators sent into various villages), the availability of increased machine power and the generally improved attitude of the peasantry toward collectivization. These factors counteracted the unfavorable climatic conditions."

HOW different this is from the situation in the United States, where the government, facing the same conditions, but immeasurably better equipped technically, did nothing for the common welfare of the farm population or the American masses as a whole.

Here the administration concentrated—as all capitalist governments do—on insuring higher profits for the wealthy farms and trading concerns. It introduced the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (A.A.A.), which plowed under thousands of acres in order to boost grain prices so that traders would reap a large profit. The profit, not the harvest, mattered.

Here cattle were slaughtered, and banks were allowed to foreclose on farm-mortgages. Homesteads went under the sale-hammer by the thousands.

The result? There will be a food shortage here this Fall and Winter, high forbidding prices for the great masses of the population, and huge profits for the rich. In addition to this, hundreds of thousands will be permanently driven off the land.

These are the two worlds—the world of collective effort under the Communist leadership of the dictatorship of the proletariat guiding the masses toward Socialism and plenty, and the world of capitalist anarchy, exploitation, plunder and hunger for the masses.

Two Approaches

SPEAKING over a radio network Monday night, Frances Perkins, Roosevelt's Secretary of Labor, made what the capitalist press universally described as a "plea for social insurance."

Actually Miss Perkins was concerned with reducing government costs in relief, in saving money for the bosses and rulers of this country. She stated this quite explicitly when she said that federal expenditures for relief in the United States have been too great.

Miss Perkins made no direct statement of her social insurance proposals, but we already know the policy of the administration of which she is part. It is to pare relief to a miserably inadequate minimum, by providing funds only for a limited period of time, to insist on a heart-breaking red tape process by which needy workers will be forced to prove their eligibility for relief, to raise the funds for jobless workers from the employed and scarcely better-off fellow workers.

Contrast this approach—that of saving money for the administration and the employers—with a true working-class approach, as embodied in the Workers' Social and Unemployment Insurance Bill, known in the last Congress as H. R. 7598.

These proposals approach the problem of relief from the point of view of actually improving the conditions of the jobless, the aged and those who cannot work because of industrial casualties.

Miss Perkins cites some figures on the number of people in this country who are hungry, destitute, starving. "Sixteen million people," she says, "are dependent on the public for support. In prosperous periods, around 25,000 workers are annually killed accidentally in industry; 150,000 suffer permanent injuries and nearly 3,000,000 some temporary disability."

She goes on to say: "There are now in this country about 6,500,000 men and women over 65 years of age, a large percentage of whom are financially dependent."

THE Workers' Bill makes actual proposals to better the plight of these workers. It provides for a sum of not less than \$10 weekly and \$3 for each dependent to be paid to every unemployed adult, and for those incapacitated through sickness, old age, accident, maternity, etc. It includes all workers, with no discrimination against Negroes and foreign-born. Age, color, race, and political opinion make no difference in H. R. 7598.

The Workers' Bill also insists—unlike Miss Perkins and the New Deal administration—that the insurance be provided at the expense of the

government and employers; that insurance distribution be controlled by workers through insurance commissions made up of rank and file workers in each industry.

These are genuine proposals for unemployment and social insurance. They show clearly the difference between Miss Perkins' plans for saving money for the government and employers, and the plan of class-conscious workers who base their proposals on the actual needs of the working class.

War Provocation

THE raw provocations of the Japanese imperialist government against the Soviet Union are breaking out with renewed intensity along the Chinese Far Eastern Railway.

Those developments make energetic preparations for the Second Congress Against War and Fascism all the more urgent. Raids, arrests of Soviet citizens, damaging the railroad lines, and crudely brazen press scares about "Red plots" are but part of a deliberate campaign of the Japanese militarists to provide an "incident" to justify an interventionist attack against the U.S.S.R.

The Japanese have refused to buy the Far Eastern Railway, despite the fact that the Soviet Government has persistently offered to remove this "cause of friction" by proposing to sell it for a minimum price. The Soviet Government has offered to give the Japanese the best possible terms.

But to sell there must be a will to buy, as the "Izvestia," organ of the Soviet Government, stated recently. And the Japanese imperialists have not the slightest intention of buying the road.

They are planning to seize it in an interventionist war!

THE peace policy of the Soviet Union is a firm policy based not on pacifist weakness, but on its revolutionary strength, its desire to continue to build Socialism within its borders, its utter lack of any imperialist aims, aims which were forever abolished with the abolition of capitalism by the October Revolution.

But the Soviet Union, as Stalin and Voroshilov have made unmistakably clear, will not yield an inch of its soil to any imperialist invader.

If the Japanese attack, they will find enemies both in the working class of the Soviet Union and in the working class at home, led by the intrepid Japanese Communist Party, as well as the working class of the world.

The Soviet Union is the world bulwark of peace. But the imperialist ambitions of the crisis-racked Japanese imperialism makes the menace of war in the Far East extremely serious.

In such a war of intervention, American imperialism could not remain long "aloof." American imperialism has too heavy stakes in China. American imperialism also would like to see the Socialist Republic crushed and divided for imperialist loot.

The American workingclass organizations must organize to stop imperialism and to defend the Soviet Union, which alone stands for peace. The preparation for the Chicago Congress, to be held on September 28, must be pushed.

How Many Unemployed?

THE figures of the A. F. of L. on unemployment in the United States are challenged by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The gentlemen of the C. of C. state that Mr. Green's figures of 10,100,000 are "too high" and will "tend to unsettle conditions." The statistics of the Chamber of Commerce are "more correct" and will not "tend to unsettle conditions." Their figure is 7,000,000.

At the risk of further offending Mr. Green and incurring the displeasure of the Chamber of Commerce we must state that both sets of figures are false.

The figures of the Chamber of Commerce are evidently inspired statistics. The figures of the A. F. of L. would appear to be better grounded. Actually they are not. They also conceal the terrific extent of unemployment for the same reason as that of the Chamber of Commerce—in order to hide the extent of the capitalist crisis and to minimize the necessity for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

There are four obvious mistakes in the methods by which the A. F. of L. arrives at its figures:

Firstly—The A. F. of L. estimate does not correct the census of unemployment in April 1, 1930, on the basis of which their figures have been drawn.

Secondly—The figures of the A. F. of L. count as employed those living on the farms with relatives, on the supposition that they have food and shelter—an obvious mockery, particularly in the face of the drought.

Thirdly—The A. F. of L. statistics do not take into account the natural increase in those seeking employment (young people graduating from schools). Between April 1930 and November 1933 this increase amounted to 2,500,000. Obviously there has been the same increase in the last period also.

Fourthly—The A. F. of L. has consistently refused to reckon those working on temporary relief jobs as unemployed, condemning them to this starvation level and thus "reducing" the total of unemployed for Mr. Roosevelt.

WE are not discussing here such things as the drought which must have placed another million people in the category of unemployed. Surely these agricultural laborers and farmers who are driven off their lands must now be considered as members of the jobless army.

That the Daily Worker is not the only one that states that Mr. Green's figures minimize the extent of unemployment is clear by the estimate of the Benjamin Franklin Institute, a statistical organization, which puts unemployment at 12,000,000. An Associated Press dispatch of June 12 of this year stated on federal authority that there were at that time 17,000,000 people (4,000,000 families) on the relief rolls, and this without attempting to estimate the number of single men and youths who were considered ineligible for relief.

The figures gathered by the Labor Research Association for November 1933 are today substantially correct, with the possible necessity for the upward revision of the unemployed figures in agriculture, steel, and a few other industries. However, at that time, the Labor Fact Book (International Publishers, 1934), published by the L.R.A., estimates there were a total of 16,886,000 unemployed.

Defenders of the capitalist system may not like this figure. But honest statisticians will have to admit its correctness.

Mr. Green and the Chamber of Commerce want to minimize unemployment figures. Their differences are only in degree. But for the workers the actual facts of unemployment are but another reason to strengthen all their forces for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill in the next session of Congress.

Japanese Seize 30 USSR Men

Renew Provocations on Fake "Plot" Charges

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.—Wholesale raids and arrests of Soviet citizens on frame-up charges of "plotting to assassinate" the Japanese chief of the military commission in Harbin are the latest provocative actions of the Japanese government against the U. S. S. R. Thirty Soviet workers were seized two days ago.

The arrests follow a long series of destructive acts, arrests, incitements along the Chinese Eastern Railway which the Soviet Union has offered to sell to the Japanese for a record low price. The offer has been refused.

Damage has been inflicted on the railroad where Japanese troops have jailed Soviet workers on the road. The Izvestia, official organ of the Soviet Government, writes editorially:

"The anti-Soviet campaign by the Japanese and Manchukuo press coincides with the fresh outbreak of crude provocations on the part of Japanese and Manchukuo officials. Arrests of Soviet citizens and illegal searches of Soviet organizations have again started on the Chinese Eastern Railway. In other words, the familiar game is being carried on, designed to provoke incidents along the eastern frontier of the Soviet Union."

C. P. Offers Joint Action In Saar Vote

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The District Committee of the C. P. of the Saar district addressed an offer of united action to the Executive of the social-democratic party of the Saar district. The Committee states in its letter:

"Hitler must be defeated in the Saar district. The anti-fascist working class must prevent, by means of mass struggles, the handing over of the working people of the Saar to the Hitler fascist regime of blood and starvation. Union with Germany would mean the murdering and imprisonment of hundreds and thousands of champions of the anti-fascist working class, abolition of the most elementary political rights of the workers, complete enslavement and suppression of all toilers, wage-cuts, closing down of the mines and increased unemployment, handing over of our youth to the fascist warmongers as cannon fodder, and the ruin of thousands of toiling small traders and small peasants."

"Inspired by the inflexible will to do everything in order to unite the working class in the struggle against the fascist deadly enemy and against the threatening danger of war, we propose to you a united front struggle on the basis of the following demands, slogans and measures, which are in accordance with the interests of the working class:

"1—Immediate adoption of fighting measures for the release of Ernst Thaelmann and all imprisoned anti-fascists.
 "2—Organization of mass self-defense units in all localities and factories.
 "3—Fight against any restriction of the freedom of meeting, demonstrations, press and combination of the anti-fascist working class.
 "4—Joint mobilization of the workers for the struggle for wage increases and unemployment relief.
 "5—Formation of fighting committees against union with Hitler Germany, and, in the event of an imperialist compulsory plebiscite, for the maintenance of the status quo as the relatively most favorable fighting ground for the working class."

"The figures of the Chamber of Commerce are evidently inspired statistics. The figures of the A. F. of L. would appear to be better grounded. Actually they are not. They also conceal the terrific extent of unemployment for the same reason as that of the Chamber of Commerce—in order to hide the extent of the capitalist crisis and to minimize the necessity for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

There are four obvious mistakes in the methods by which the A. F. of L. arrives at its figures:

Firstly—The A. F. of L. estimate does not correct the census of unemployment in April 1, 1930, on the basis of which their figures have been drawn.

Secondly—The figures of the A. F. of L. count as employed those living on the farms with relatives, on the supposition that they have food and shelter—an obvious mockery, particularly in the face of the drought.

Thirdly—The A. F. of L. statistics do not take into account the natural increase in those seeking employment (young people graduating from schools). Between April 1930 and November 1933 this increase amounted to 2,500,000. Obviously there has been the same increase in the last period also.

Fourthly—The A. F. of L. has consistently refused to reckon those working on temporary relief jobs as unemployed, condemning them to this starvation level and thus "reducing" the total of unemployed for Mr. Roosevelt.

WE are not discussing here such things as the drought which must have placed another million people in the category of unemployed. Surely these agricultural laborers and farmers who are driven off their lands must now be considered as members of the jobless army.

That the Daily Worker is not the only one that states that Mr. Green's figures minimize the extent of unemployment is clear by the estimate of the Benjamin Franklin Institute, a statistical organization, which puts unemployment at 12,000,000. An Associated Press dispatch of June 12 of this year stated on federal authority that there were at that time 17,000,000 people (4,000,000 families) on the relief rolls, and this without attempting to estimate the number of single men and youths who were considered ineligible for relief.

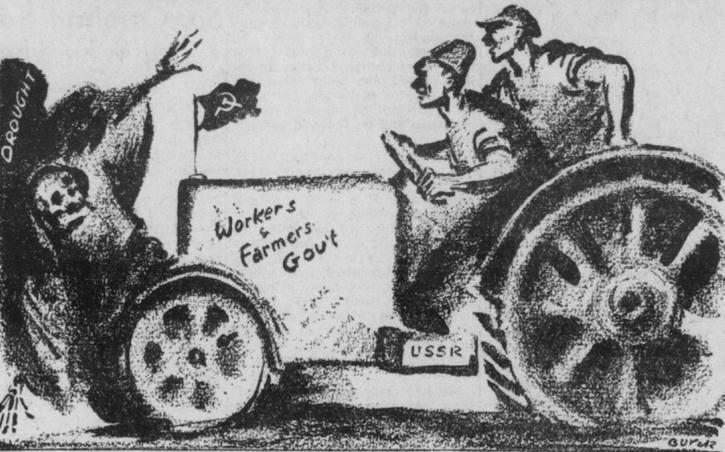
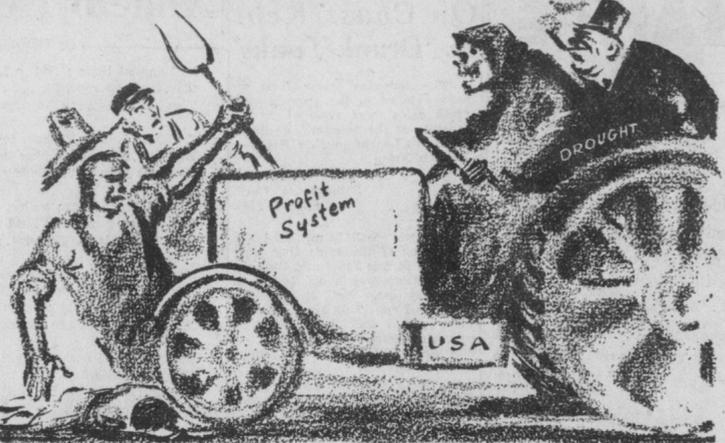
The figures gathered by the Labor Research Association for November 1933 are today substantially correct, with the possible necessity for the upward revision of the unemployed figures in agriculture, steel, and a few other industries. However, at that time, the Labor Fact Book (International Publishers, 1934), published by the L.R.A., estimates there were a total of 16,886,000 unemployed.

Defenders of the capitalist system may not like this figure. But honest statisticians will have to admit its correctness.

Mr. Green and the Chamber of Commerce want to minimize unemployment figures. Their differences are only in degree. But for the workers the actual facts of unemployment are but another reason to strengthen all their forces for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill in the next session of Congress.

"PLOWING" UNDER

By Burck



NEWS ITEM: Despite the drought, the Soviet Union will have a record crop this year.

From the First World War to the Second

By NEMO
XI. Socialists at Headquarters (Continued)

THE Social-Democratic leaders prophesied, from the development of monopoly capitalism, economically the ending of competition and politically the ending of war, and they have still only seen the source of a danger of war in the "Bolshevik Dictatorship." Organized capitalism would banish all disputes by means of arbitration, an era of eternal world peace would be begun, the working class would come into power peacefully, if they were to win ministerial seats for the Social-Democratic leaders with the aid of a sufficient number of votes. Not dictatorship, but "democracy" was said to be the path of the working class to economic and political emancipation. That is what international Social Democracy whispered into the ears of the masses.

The leaders of the Second International in the post-war period linked themselves absolutely with the capitalist apparatus of government and power.

"Since the World War, participation of Socialists in coalition governments is no longer a rare exception, but a widely occurring phenomenon. But, of the many Socialists who have entered such ministries, not one has been lost to the party, not one has given up anything in character or respect."

Thus announced the poisonous provocateur of intervention, Kautsky, (Verwaerts, Jan. 1, 1930), while Vandervelde coined the phrase of the international of past and future ministries, which was said to be a "proof of increased power."

Who is it that supplied the world bourgeoisie with hangmen for suppressing the rebellious workers? The Second International. Who is it that declared that as doctors of capitalism they must save and heal the deadly sick capitalist system? The leaders of reformism! Who is it that has prepared the way to fascism through the "policy of the lesser evil?" International Social Democracy! Whose path has led to the establishment of the fascist reign of terror? The Social-Democratic path of bourgeois democracy!

The world bourgeoisie obtained their poisoned arrows against the Soviet Union from the armory of the Second International. Kautsky equally with Leon Blum, Scheidemann equally with Otto Bauer, Henderson equally with Vandervelde, stood at the head of the ideological preparations for war against the Soviet Union. There was no campaign for intervention in which the Social-Democratic leaders did not take an active and leading part. The catchword of "red militarism," which the bourgeoisie used as a demagogic pretext for sabotaging disarmament and for increasing preparations for intervention, was supplied by those Social-Democratic parties which, according to Vandervelde's words, were "up to the neck in social patriotism." If these social-patriots had had their way, the only workers' state would have had to submit to the fate of China and would have today become a part of the historic past.

The Second International disarmed the workers but armed the reaction. It divided the ministerial seats with the bourgeoisie, but it sabotaged the unity of the revolutionary workers. It organized pilgrimages to the country of the "rising sun of Dawes," but it expelled workers who went to the Soviet Union. The Second International was united in hatred against the Soviet Union, but broken to pieces when it was a question of uniting international struggle against world capital and world imperialism.

The foreign policy of the Social-Democratic parties in the post-war period was the foreign policy of their national bourgeoisie in each case. Monsieur Leon Blum wrote: "If it should prove necessary to compel Germany to respect the regulations which limit its armaments, the French Government

Nazis Seek to Stifle Workers' Opposition by Heavy Jail Terms

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The Berlin Assizes have sentenced five workers from Demmin, Pommernia, to terms of imprisonment and penal servitude varying from eight months to two years.

The Damsstadt Special Court sentenced anti-fascists one after another with the regularity of a conveyor belt. A workman from Dams-

will find us by their side." And in Vorwaerts (March 11, 1931) one could read:

"At the conclusion of yesterday's session, Schoepflin (Social-Democrat) once again vigorously attacked the Communists, declaring that since 1919 he had stood in the National Assembly for the creation of a defense force. Social-Democracy had always assented to the Reichswehr and in every year had voted the defense budget. That they had moved the reduction of single items made no difference to their basic attitude. On the basis of their positive state outlook, Social-Democracy had always given assent to the defense of the fatherland, even during the period of the Kaiser. He was not only a Social-Democrat but a German, and if he was reproached with having complied with orders of the Minister of the Reichswehr, then he would have to answer the Communists that it was a question of the German people and the German fatherland he would rather go ten times with the Reichswehr Minister Groner than once with the Communist Stocker."

Can there still be any doubt that the armored-cuir policy of the Social-Democratic Hermann Mueller government forms the basis for the present-day armament policy of the Hitler regime? Can one forget that a Social-Democratic government three hundred millions into the maw of the Hohenzollerns and prince of the church, while it let the people go hungry? At the time when Paul Boncour drafted the law of the armed nation, was he not an ornament of the Second International? Did not MacDonald as leader of the Labor government convert Singapore into a naval base and institute bloody massacres in India and Palestine? Did not Henderson cover with his name the Geneva disarmament deception, and did not the leader of the British fascists, Mosley, come from the ranks of the Labor Party?

August 1, 1934, with its danger of war and intervention, which has been intensified to the utmost, once more sees the Second International split up and divided among the imperialist war camps. The strongest parties of the Second International in Germany and Austria are completely bankrupt. In France, part of the Socialists have openly gone over to fascism and in other countries also the same process of the decomposition of Social-Democracy is being prepared. In England, Bromley, the Secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, declared that a situation was possible in which trade union members would have to agree to war and one should not "prematurely" proclaim oneself against war. Under the demagogic banner of the struggle of "democracy against dictatorship," the parties of the Second International are attempting to drag the wide masses into a new world slaughter. The Social-Democratic parties of the victor countries, side by side with French imperialism and in alliance with the fascist military dictatorships of Eastern and Southern Europe, want to win the masses for the preservation of the Versailles system. German Social-Democracy, on the other hand, already on May 17, 1933, voted for the Hitler foreign policy of armaments and war.

The Second International has proved itself the most important tool for the preparation of world war and of intervention. On the eve of the second world war there remains nothing more to be done by the Second International as a whole. It can split up into its national component parts and as in 1914 openly betake itself to the headquarters of imperialism. But, branded with the mark of Cain of August 1, 1914, and with the criminal social-fascist history of the post-war period, the Second International will not be successful again in shattering the international working class on the outbreak of war and leading it into the imperialist war camp. The toiling masses must recognize that the struggle against the imperialist war is inseparably bound up with the struggle against the social patriots of the Second International.

(To Be Continued)

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES
The United Front—How It Works in France
The Lot of German Farmers

AFTER the signing of the United Front agreement between the Communist Party and Socialist Party of France for a struggle against war and fascism, the issue is not being left on paper. Widespread efforts are being made to translate the slogan and agreement of the united front into action.

Since the formal united front pact was adopted, many conferences of the lower organizations of both parties have taken place.

IN THE North of France, the representatives of the Communist and Socialist Parties held a conference to work out the ways and means of making the united front a reality in action and in life in their district. The conference was addressed by the Communist Deputy Ramette, and by the Socialist Mayor of Lille, Salengre, as well as other leaders of both parties.

The upshot of the conference was that four great demonstrations would be held in the towns of Tourcoing, Valenciennes, Douai, and Cambrai to protest against the fascist drives in France and against fascism throughout the world. The conference further decided to struggle against the world. The conference further decided to struggle against the Doumergue government's emergency decree laws (which in their basic aspect are similar to Roosevelt's emergency laws—N. R. A., A. A. A., R. F. C., etc.). They also decided to take up the cause of the defense of the victims of fascism in Germany and other countries.

THE Paris district joint united front demonstrations, under Communist and Socialist auspices are held nearly every day and are gaining tremendous force in the struggle against the French government's war plans and the fascist groups. One of these demonstrations in the town of Saint Pierre des Corps was attended by 3,500 persons. The speakers were the Socialist Mayor of the town and Communist Party leaders.

On July 24, the Socialist Party organ "Populaire" published a front page appeal to all Socialist Party members, and to all organizations under Socialist influence, to act conjointly with the Communist Party members and organizations for the purpose of calling conferences to work out the practical carrying through of the united front program.

THUS we see after a long series of actions against fascism, after a long and bitter fight, after innumerable discussions, the united front was established in France, the so-called democratic country, despite all the fulminations of the leaders of the Socialist International that the united front could be established only after the victory of fascism.

Every Socialist Party member in the United States, reading the undeniable facts of the united front against war and fascism in France, should ask himself: Why is this not possible in the United States? Are the conditions so basically different? Is French capitalism of different bone and sinew? Aren't there more elements of similarity with the United States than differences? Why, at least, can't there be the preliminary conferences of the leadership of both parties in which the real issues can be brought out in the full light of day and put to the test of open, honest discussion so that all may know about them?

SOMEWHAT like the Chinese peasant, millions of whom face death, like the Kansas farmer, the peasants of Fascist Germany are up against a catastrophe as the result of the drought, coming on top of all of the measures of the Hitler government.

The German peasant is, first of all, forced to sell his depleted grain at a price fixed by the government of the iron and munition kings, the bankers and rich landowners. They are forced to deliver their grain to the speculators. The junkers (wealthy landowners) get special subsidies, and are permitted to keep their grain and speculate on future price rises.

WHEN the farmer has sold his grain, he then is constrained to buy fodder for his cattle. The price of the fodder, likewise, is fixed by the fascist government, or it is manipulated against the farmer, so that he has to pay more for his fodder than he received for his grain.

Despite all fascist threats, the German farmers are not parting with their grain so easily. Instead, they feed it to their cattle, as it is cheaper than selling it and then buying fodder. The result will be, of course, starvation for the factory workers, not because of the deeds of the farmers, whose position in some instances is worse than even the unemployed, but flows out of the economic policies of the fascist butchers. At the same time, the farmers will come more sharply into clashes with the fascists, and new revolutionary battles will be forced to hammer away at the fiend on the countryside.

Two Boys Hang Selves After Nazi Torments

HAMBURG, Aug. 14.—Two workers, sixteen-year-old boys from Hamburg, were forced against their will into the "Land Aid" service, and sent to a Nazi farm near Elmshorn. They were opposed to the Nazi regime, a reason more for their being hunted and harried from morning till night, given inferior food, and forced to carry out all the heaviest work. The two boys finally hanged themselves in a barn.