

Strikers! Fight the Slave Pact of Gorman!

Only \$53 was received over the week-end for the Herndon-Scottsboro Defense Fund, bringing the total to \$8,603. Send contributions for the 15,000 fund to the International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Daily Worker

Needed—\$1,000 a Day
Yesterday's Receipts \$ 849.05
Total to Date \$9,299.93
Press Run Yesterday—50,400

Vol. XI, No. 232 NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1934 WEATHER—Fair (Six Pages) Price 3 Cents

RE-STRIKES LOOM ON LOCKOUTS

Marine Radio Men Vote to Strike With Seamen

SEAMEN CHEER UNITED FIGHT PLAN OF M.W.I.U.

100 Dockers Strike in Philadelphia—Seamen Join Pickets

By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—Officials of the Roosevelt government and of the International Seamen's Union (A. F. of L.), all agitated over the Marine Workers Industrial Union's call to action to spread and make effective the I.S.U. strike scheduled for Oct. 8, were already at work today on the creation of a National Shipping Labor Board as suggested in the proposed N.R.A. shipping code, to forestall or head off the strike.

This was learned by your correspondent today from an official source. In connection with these efforts, Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer of the I.S.U., resigned last week from the Labor Advisory Board of the N.R.A. An official source said he gave as his "official" reason that he had abandoned hope of the promulgation of an N.R.A. Marine Code; but that he has made it clear that he hopes this move may galvanize government officials into action to secure either the adoption of a shipping code or the creation of the National Shipping Labor Board in time to stave off the strike.

Observers also agree that Olander's resignation was designed also to clear his skirts of an official connection with the Government N.R.A. apparatus which he knows is thoroughly discredited in the eyes of his own I.S.U. rank and file.

Many indications have appeared here that both Olander and N.R.A. officials connected with the year-old effort to produce a general shipping code are deeply concerned over the prospect of a marine strike on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. So well are they aware that the militant M.W.I.U.'s serious strike-preparations promises effective strike action that they have sent out scouts to gauge the exact strength and prestige of this group. Apparently they have been satisfied that East Coast marine workers are ready to strike, and effectively, for since then they have renewed intensive efforts to secure a code or at least the suggested National Shipping Labor Board.

NEW YORK.—The organization of joint strike preparation committees and the preparation for a joint strike of all seamen and longshoremen, as advocated by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, were further advanced by the decision of the membership of the American Radio Telegraphists of America, at their meeting Tuesday, to take strike action.

Penn. Supreme Court Rejects Appeals of Egan and 4 Others

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 26.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania yesterday handed down a decision refusing to grant appeals in the cases of Phil Frankfeld, Jim Egan, and the Ambridge prisoners—Emma Brletic, Dan Benning, and Paul Verskovich.

Chicago Delegates From N. Y. Assemble Today at W. 23d St.

All delegates to the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism at Chicago will meet at the West 23rd Street Ferry at 9:30 a. m. sharp today.

Rally to Greet First Issue Of N.Y. 'Daily' Organizations To Bring Contributions to Oct. 7 Meeting

NEW YORK.—As the first issue of the new eight-page New York Daily Worker comes off the press, a mass meeting of delegates from trade unions, mass organizations and Communist Party units in New York City will greet the new paper Sunday evening, Oct. 7, at the Central Opera House, 6th St. and Third Ave.

Hudson Hails 'Daily' As Marine Strike Need

NEW YORK.—Roy B. Hudson, national secretary of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, has issued a call to all seamen's and longshoremen's organizations to send news daily to the Daily Worker, and to spread the paper in strike preparations.

Johnson Out; New Plan Set

Direct Control by Wall Street Is Aim of New Set-up

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—To make way for a new set-up in the Roosevelt N. R. A. which will turn the N. R. A. over to the direct control of the Wall Street monopolists, General Hugh S. Johnson yesterday presented Roosevelt with his resignation as National Recovery Administrator.

Kuomintang Forces Routed by Red Army in Szechuan Province

SHANGHAI, Sept. 26.—The Red Army advance in Szechuan Province is approaching the leading industrial city of the province, Chungking, the Nippon Denpo News Agency here reported today.

Permit To Board Ships Demanded by M.W.I.U.

NEW YORK.—A delegation of 30 seamen from the Marine Workers Industrial Union called on Mr. Fortune, general manager of the Grace S. Co., yesterday and demanded that delegates of the union be allowed to board ships of the line, without interference from the special company detectives.

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GOVERNOR EHRINGHAUS JUSTIFIES KILLING OF TEXTILE STRIKERS; TERROR RAGES AGAINST WORKERS

Discrimination In Many New England Mills Continues

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—Discrimination against returning textile strikers continued in some mills today. In Burlington, Vt., the local union of the Queen City Cotton Company demanded an agreement with the company and threatened to continue striking.

Strikers Close Hosiery Mill In Tennessee

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Determined to picket the mills here despite the strike-breaking orders of Gorman, hundreds of textile strikers surrounded the Bryan hosiery mill, stopped all cars from entering, resisted all police attacks and beat several hired thugs and scabs.

Birmingham Planning Law To Bar Literature Distributions by C. P.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 26.—Under the headline "City Moves to Curb Reds and Rabid Dogs," the newspapers of this city announced today that Commissioner W. O. Downs has prepared an ordinance for presentation at next Tuesday's meeting of the City Commission making it unlawful to possess more than one copy of any pamphlet or other literature advocating the "overthrow of the government by violence."

C. P. Candidate Guest Of Bellingham Firemen

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Sept. 26.—At the State Civil Service League banquet, held here recently, George Bradley, Communist candidate for State Senator, was the guest of the firemen.

Relief Conference Tonight To Act for Textile Strikers

NEW YORK.—New appeals for help yesterday by locked-out textile strikers gave new urgency to the mass relief conference of delegates from working class organizations which will be held tonight in Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., under the auspices of the Provisional Committee for Relief of Textile Strikers.

Strike Sellout Is Analyzed By Hathaway

(Special to the Daily Worker) PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, spoke at a Communist Party meeting which overflowed Carpenters Hall, on "How the Communists Would Have Led the Textile Strikers to Victory." He analyzed the U. T. W. sell-out, and showed how the Communists by presenting a solid front of struggle would have forced the textile magnates to accept the demands of the strikers as formulated by the rank-and-file delegates at the U. T. W. convention.

Confederation To Discuss Far Eastern Problems, Chinese Freedom Fight

NEW YORK.—More than 300 organizations have been invited by the Friends of the Chinese People to participate in a conference here for discussion of Far Eastern problems and action for hands off China. The conference will take place Sunday, Oct. 28.

C. P. on Ohio Ballot, S. P. Off; Communists Ask United Front

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 26.—The Ohio State Election Board, exhausting every legal loop-hole, waived until the last day to admit to the press that the Communist Party will have to be placed on the State ballot in spite of all attempts to invalidate the majority of its 35,763 signatures.

Southern Workers Held Back Only by Word of Their Leaders

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent) CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 26.—The labor situation in the South today resembles a smoldering volcano. In many sections there is talk about resumption of the strike to win the demands set forth in the recent U. T. W. convention and to defeat the blacklist which has been applied to thousands of textile mill workers.

Strikers Close Hosiery Mill In Tennessee

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THE galling, bitter fruits of Gorman's infamous back-to-work order are now apparent.

Probably not less than one-third of the textile workers have been locked out, the mill gates slammed in their faces. Even the U. T. W. officials admit this now. Of course, to save their faces, they are "protesting." They even indulge themselves in the empty "threat" that they "will talk to Roosevelt" about it.

As if it is not Roosevelt himself who engineered the whole strike-breaking trap! But the textile workers are beginning to answer Gorman and the employers in their own way! Reports keep coming in telling of thousands of workers in every section of the country, especially in the South, who have refused to break up their picket lines!

These workers, real working-class fighters, whose actions make a Gorman or a William Green, look like the lowest animals on earth, are continuing their militant mass actions in open defiance of Gorman's slave order.

The reports from Chattanooga, Easton, Pa., from the South, and from a number of New England mill towns, make it clear that the possibility of new strike actions is far from being something remote. The spirit of strike, of further mass struggle burns again in the breasts of thousands of textile workers whose eyes are being opened by the Gorman betrayals.

THE textile fight is by no means hopelessly lost! If the treacherous Gormans, Greens, Rieves are swept aside, if Rank and File Committees are set up, if the Communists in the textile areas succeed in organizing rank and file oppositions in the U.T.W. locals, then a new wave of textile struggles is a real possibility.

The textile workers can still beat the lockout, defeat discrimination and the blacklist. The textile workers can serve notice that every striker be rehired, or else new picket lines will be formed and the mills will again be shut down!

The Communist Party urges that the textile workers dispel whatever feelings of gloom or pessimism there may be in their ranks, and to begin to take practical steps to reorganize their ranks, combining this with a determined effort to drive the treacherous Gormans, Greens, McMahons, Rieves, and others out of their ranks.

Under their own leadership, chosen by democratic vote right from the ranks in the mills and in the U.T.W. locals, the textile workers, the Communist Party declares, can begin to collect their strength, dissipated by the treachery of Gorman, and march again for real gains in living standards.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1934

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COMMUNIST VICTORIES AT POLLS SPUR ELECTION EFFORTS

C.P. Workers Hold Office In U.S. Towns

Party Candidates Have Won in a Dozen Communities

Dig into the minds of many active supporters of the Communist election campaign and you will find a doubt about the value of the campaign as an opportunity for bringing forth the Communist position; not about the possibility of recruiting Party members and building mass organizations by election activity—but a doubt about the actual ability of the Communist Party to get its candidates elected.

Until this doubt is blasted, the Party's participation in the elections cannot reach its maximum effectiveness. Close inspection of the recent experiences of the Communist Party shows that this lack of confidence does not have a basis in fact, and that election struggles must be carried on not only for the sake of winning and propaganda, but with the actual objective of putting candidates into office.

Communists Elected

In the past two years Communist officials have been elected in almost a dozen communities in various parts of the country. The actual number of these election victories is not impressive, but it serves as an excellent index of future possibilities, especially with energetic efforts in industrial centers.

The most widely known and spectacular was the election of Emil Nygard as Mayor of Crosby, Minnesota, an important iron mining town of 5,000 population. He carried into office with him Frank Plut as town trustee, and Fred Richards as assessor.

Less widely known, perhaps, is the election of William Young as Mayor of Plait, Michigan, a village of 800 population between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. A complete workers' slate went into office with him. The slate consisted of Edward Leder, an electrician and a member of the American Federation of Labor electrician's local, as village treasurer; Peter Savage, garage mechanic; Thomas McFadden, bricklayer, and Carman Coleman, an auto worker, as members of the Village Council.

In Yorkville, Ohio, an important mining town, John Buksa, a young miner well known as a leader of the Young Communist League, was elected as a Councilman in 1931. Three Communists were elected to the school board of Nevsdale, Ky. In July 1932 and one to the school board of Carpenter, a neighboring community.

Seven in Minnesota

When Peter Smilovich was elected to the Village Council of Tromaide, a mining town on the Cuyuna iron range, late in 1932, the total of Communist officials in Minnesota communities was brought to seven. In the neighboring Mesaba range, five townships had put Communists in office the previous spring.

In May of the current year, three working class candidates for town offices were elected on a ticket backed by the Communist Party. Two of these were Party members. In Taylor Springs, Ill., a larger town than any of the others cited, there are two Communist Councilmen. Helper, Utah, important mining city, came within 30 votes of having a Communist Mayor during its last municipal election, according to official records of the vote. Actually he was elected but counted out.

The prospects for the coming election are even brighter. The Communist vote in the 1932 elections was officially reported in the United Press to be at least 103,000. Since then the masses have continued their sharp leftward swing. Local and State campaign committees in all sections of the country report that they expect to double, triple, quadruple the Communist vote in their respective localities.

The Party Can Win the Masses

The victories won in these small communities are not insignificant. They are conspicuous markers of the areas where the Communist Party is taking deep and permanent root. They are the living proof that the Party can win the masses where it has developed and taken leadership in their struggles.

These isolated victories are part of the factual corroboration for Comrade Earl Browder's declaration at the Eighth Convention of the Party that:

"We still underestimate the value of revolutionary parliamentarism. We are at a moment when it is quite possible for large masses to swing over very quickly to the support of the Communist Party, especially in the Congressional elections. There is . . . no optimism in suggesting the possibility of any successful Communist candidates if we work correctly and make a serious campaign."

The election of working class candidates to office raises serious questions for the Communist Party. Once they are in office, the Party becomes responsible for giving them guidance in their efforts to carry through a working class program. How for instance, can a Communist Register of Deeds play his part in giving revolutionary leadership to the workers of his community? Or a County Recorder or a coroner? No thorough answer is attempted here save this—every Communist official will be able to act effectively only in proportion to the closeness of his contact with the working class mass organizations which made his election possible and in proportion to the political guidance and organizational support he receives from the Communist Party.

Olander Does Not Want Real Fight in Marine Strike, But the Seamen Do--And the Victory Is Up to Them

Many Groups Set for State C. P. Meeting

NEW YORK—The Spanish Cultural Workers Center, with headquarters at 220 East 14th St., and the Workers Dance League at 7 East 14th St., are among the many cultural organizations that have indicated their intention of sending delegates to the official Communist State Convention to be held at New Star Casino from 12 noon to 6 p.m. on Saturday afternoon.

The Spanish Club said, in a letter to the campaign committee: "We have been instructed by unanimous vote at our last membership meeting to donate the sum of \$5 to the campaign fund of the Communist Party as the only Party of the working class."

The Workers Laboratory Theatre has also indicated its intention of sending delegates to Saturday's nominating convention.

Marine Radio Men Vote To Join Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

The membership decided to attend the mass meeting at Manhattan Lyceum last night, called by the M.W.I.U., where a joint strike committee of all organized and unorganized, employed and unemployed seamen, for this port, was to be elected.

The strike movement is growing daily. On Tuesday ship's delegates of twelve ships in the port of New York registered a majority vote for strike along the line of the proposals made by the M. W. I. U.

Well over 400 seamen assembled at the open air meeting of the M. W. I. U. Tuesday at Whitehall and South Streets, endorsed the united front strike program of the union and registered their approval of the establishing of a joint rank and file strike preparation committee at the Manhattan Lyceum meeting. A number of speakers, including Roy Hudson, national secretary of the M. W. I. U., Russell, a West Coast striker, and a representative of the Waterfront Unemployment Council addressed the seamen.

M. W. I. U. Program Hailed

Simultaneously about 200 seamen at an open air meeting at Twentieth and West Streets, called by the Firemen's, Watermen's, and Oilers' section of the L. S. U., voted by a thunder of "ayes" for the establishing of a joint rank and file strike preparation committee of all seamen, regardless of their union affiliation or political belief, proposed by Charles Robins, member of the Port Organizing Committee of the M. W. I. U.

The threat of appealing to the assembled seamen if refused, forced Silas B. Axtel, lawyer, formerly disbarred for crooked dealings with disabled seamen and "leader" of the L. S. U., and Gus Brown of the L. S. U. to let Robins speak to the men. Following Robins' talk Brown stated that while he agreed, he could not tell whether the Executive Committee meeting Wednesday, will accept Robins' proposal.

In spite of statements in the past that the L. S. U. will conduct the strike separately from the M.W.I.U., Brown, Axtel and Grange, president of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association, forced by the sentiment of the seamen for united action, spoke favorably on the M. W. I. U. proposal.

With the actions of the top officials of the L. S. U., in the past, fresh in their minds, the seamen, sceptical about the earnestness of the I.S.U. officials, expressed their intention to hold these men to their word and called on them to come to the mass meeting in Manhattan Lyceum.

The requests of a number of seamen to get the floor, were ward off by Mr. Axtel with an excuse that

I.S.U. Chief Maneuvers Backstage for Share In Bosses' Swag

By JOHN ADAMS

The seamen of the Atlantic Coast are going to strike on October 3. Whether or not the seamen are victorious is mainly to be decided now, before the strike, by the seamen themselves.

The daily press (with the exception of the Communist press) is featuring the leaders of the International Seamen's Union as the leaders of this strike. It is necessary for the mass of seamen to immediately acquaint themselves with the two major opinions in the strike situation, the group represented by Victor Olander and Co. of the I. S. U., and the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which represents the rank and file seamen, unorganized, as well as those in its ranks and in the ranks of the I. S. U.

By their deeds, actions and own words we shall prove that the clique of Olander and Co. do not intend to lead this strike for the important needs and demands of the seamen.

The seamen want an increase in wages. More than 80 ships and thousands of seamen participated in the formulation of the wage demands drafted at the Baltimore United Action Conference on Sept. 1, which are advanced in the M. W. I. U. strike call. The M. W. I. U. call includes licensed men and other crafts not included in the I. S. U. call, and tells them to formulate their own scale demands.

Olander and Co. advance demands that are lower in many instances than those of the United Action Conference. In the call issued to the men on Atlantic waters, the I. S. U. officials exempt the Eastern Steamship Co., Black Diamond and the tanker lines, including the Standard Oil, on the grounds that these companies are negotiating with Olander and Co. These companies pay less than Olander claims to stand for in the strike call.

Men of the Eastern S.S. Co. met

and the other I. S. U. officials had another meeting to attend. Their new 1934 model Chrysler pulled out, while the remaining seamen still raised questions about the actions of the L. S. U. in the West Coast strike, for which the floor was refused them.

Strike Pledges Signed in Boston

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—Delegates from six ships, two coal ships, two oil tankers, and two fishing boats, and practically every seaman on the docks, assembled yesterday at a mass meeting at the headquarters of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, 382 Commercial St., voted with only two dissenting voices for the establishing of Centralized Shipping Bureaus in Boston and in all Atlantic ports and for the united front strike proposal of the M. W. I. U.

All present, with the exception of two, signed strike pledge cards. The ship's delegates took cards with them to get the rest of the men signed up. A United Action Committee of five, representing various organizations and the unorganized, was elected.

Harry Alexander, chairman of the Centralized Shipping Bureau of Baltimore, and Lambert, organizer of the Boston M. W. I. U., addressed the meeting.

An I. S. U. official, who refused to disclose his name, granted the floor, attacked "alms" although himself a naturalized citizen, and spent the time allocated him attacking Soviet Russia. When pressed on the question of the strike, he, supported by his friend, who claimed "full backing of the Boston police," refused to enter the united front and state that it was foolish to prepare for the strike now, since no one knows what may happen on Oct. 8 and that the seamen are "too yellow to fight for better conditions."

Only the strenuous efforts of the M. W. I. U. committee prevented

in the I. S. U. office, 70 South St., New York City, on Sunday, and protested against this exemption. How then can any seaman believe they are sincere in the wage demands?

Furthermore, in the strike call, Olander and Co. raise the slogan: "It is time to bring the Merchant Marine into the recovery program." In other words, Olander wants the seamen enslaved by the adoption of an N. R. A. code for the marine industry. He knows that the code provides for a \$50 a month scale for able-bodied seamen.

So much for sincerity in wage demands. Obviously there is something behind the strike call of Olander and Co. that bodes no good for any seaman.

"Help the President"

"Help the President of the United States hoist the Blue Eagle over the American Merchant Marine," states the call. "Help the president," who was back of the murder of our heroic brothers in the West Coast strike. It is no accident that these two slogans of Olander appear in the strike leaflet.

Olander wants the marine industry in the N. R. A. because he will profit by it personally. Olander is not interested in sincerely leading a strike of seamen but will sell it out for a cut of the swag of our toil.

If the N. R. A. code is adopted for the marine industry, then in all probability, the National Shipping Labor Board will be created. Don't forget that Olander and Co. greeted the proposal for this board in 1933 with open arms.

The N. S. L. B. would function thus. Olander and a few leaders of the I. S. U. would be appointed to the board, besides representatives of the government and shipping bosses. This board would maintain itself, huge salaries, etc., by an assessment of all the seamen in the industry. In other words, by giving up any demand for unions of the seamen's choice (which the M. W. I. U. strike call does call for) and the vital question of seamen-controlled central shipping bureaus, Olander and Co. would collect the equivalent of dues from all seamen.

Would Outlaw Strikes

The board would be the last court

Rank and File Control Will Make Strike A Real Fight

Olander out there, were trying to break the strike.

A new generation of seamen can find out from old timers about the 1921 general strike, which Olander, Furuseth and Co. betrayed. These are the same crew that are behind Olander today in a fake strike call. They intend to "lead" the strike, unless prevented by the seamen, in order to steer it safely for the shipping bosses. In 1921 they betrayed 100,900 seamen.

Rank and File Control

Instead of letting this "bull-up" leadership of Olander and Co. go unchallenged, the seamen should immediately demand that the I. S. U. officials let their rank and file elect delegates to the United Action Committees in all ports, composed of delegates of the M. W. I. U., I. S. U., unorganized and independent union men, who alone shall lead the strike.

These committees are to be responsible directly to the seamen, who are to vote any decision in ending the strike, etc. The economic demands, centralized shipping bureaus, etc., and the free choice of union membership, with recognition of unions and ships' committees, are not to be lost just because the shipping bosses agree to sit down and "talk it over." They will talk more to our understanding if their ships can't move.

Because it has been the only union to actually lead struggles on the ships and ashore, for the working and jobless members of the industry, the seamen should join the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

We are striking on Oct. 8. Olander & Co. do not mean business, but we do! We will treat all strike-breakers and tricksters alike, whether they claim to be "impartial" government men or to be our "leaders." The seamen will do the striking. The seamen will lead their own strike and build their own union. Hold the lines, fellow-workers!

Olander has never made a public report to seamen on the proceedings in the hearings on the marine code, yet he is present at all of them as the "representative" of the seamen. The Roosevelt strikebreaking, union-busting government has made Olander the "voice" of the seamen on the N. R. A.

On the West Coast, in order to hold united ranks against the shipping bosses, the I. S. U. rank and file had to set up a headquarters in the M. W. I. U. hall, because the I. S. U. officials, bosom pals of

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C.P. Nominee To Speak At Virginia Fair

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 26.—Alexander Wright, militant longshoremen's leader and first Negro nominated for United States Senator in this State since 1900, is making plans for a large election rally to be held at the Suffolk Negro Fair, which is attended annually by 15,000 to 20,000 Negro farmers and workers.

Thousands of Virginia farmers will be reached by the Communist Party's election platform and its program for Negro liberation for the first time through Wright's meetings at the fair.

The first large rally of the campaign was held here several days ago in the open air and was attended by 300 workers despite inclement weather.

Following Wright's meetings at the fair, the campaign committee plans a State-wide tour to all industrial centers and farming districts for Wright. The opinion is freely expressed among many workers of both races here, that if the Negro workers were not barred from the polls Wright would, in all likelihood, be elected.

Workers To Demand Perkins End Lockout

NEW YORK—A delegation of representatives from trade union, student and women's groups left for Washington this morning under the leadership of Sasha Small, editor of the Labor Defender and member of the National Committee of the International Labor Defense, to protest to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins against the blacklisting of more than 10,000 textile strikers in all parts of the country.

The delegation will demand that Secretary Perkins and other government officials take immediate steps to compel the reinstatement of these workers on their jobs and that deputies and National Guardsmen who are still massed before many mills be withdrawn at once. Clara Bodian, secretary of the United Council of Working Class Women, will be in the delegation as will be representatives of the marine, needle trades, taxi and food workers' unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League.

Jewish Clubs To Back C. P. in Election Drive

NEW YORK—The National Executive Committee of the Jewish Workers Clubs with 45 affiliates having a total of 4,000 members, in a statement endorsing the Communist Party election platform and candidates, has offered its active assistance in the campaign.

The statement bases itself chiefly on those planks in the Communist Party platform dealing with the struggle for the protection of foreign-born workers.

The Jewish Workers Clubs have just issued a 32-page pamphlet containing this statement as well as the national and New York State platforms of the C. P. in an edition of 40,000 copies.

DR. EMIL EICHEL DENTIST

150 E. 93rd St., New York City
Cor. Lexington Ave. ATwater 8-8338
Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sun. 2 to 4
Member Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY

Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 4-3 P.M.
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3018
107 BRISTOL STREET
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2,000 Relief Workers Fired; Detroit Councils Fight Action

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 26.—More than 2,000 county relief workers were fired here last night in a move to cut down relief costs. An announcement was made that these workers will be put on direct relief, but past experience has shown that attempts will be made to keep many of them off the relief rolls unless they put up a stiff fight for their relief. Relief, moreover, generally averages less than the very low wages paid on relief projects.

Simultaneous with this new attack on the unemployed came a proposal from the Welfare Commission for shifting the relief burden still further on to the working masses in a lottery scheme similar to the proposal made by the Board of Aldermen in New York. The proposal was made at a meeting of the Welfare Commission yesterday and has the approval of Welfare Superintendent John F. Ballenger. A committee was appointed to make a study of the plan.

the throwing of these two men bodily out of the hall.

100 Philadelphia Dockers Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 26.—One hundred longshoremen working on the Erickson Line went on strike today. The dock was unorganized, the workers receiving 45 cents an hour and less. The strike demands are 60 cents an hour, and 90 cents for overtime. The strike is under the leadership of the International Longshoremen's Association. The workers picketed the docks,

Dr. Walker R. Fruit, district superintendent of the Detroit area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, touched the real character of the proposal when he declared, according to today's Detroit Free Press that "those least able to afford would bear the brunt of the lottery" and that "those who have means are taking this method of sidestepping their responsibility."

Sections of the church, however, are already lining up with the dominant capitalist interests and giving their blessing to the lottery.

A determined struggle against the relief cuts and the lottery proposal is being planned by the Unemployment Councils and the Relief Workers Protective Association. These organizations will hold a mass meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 8 p.m. in Danish Brotherhood Hall, 1775 W. Forest Ave., where the fight against the cuts and for adequate relief will be organized.

While the Governor held that the National Guard is "impartial," the committee presented evidence showing their strike-breaking activities. The Governor then angrily demanded, "What are you trying to do. Put me on the spot?"

In the case of Criswell, the Governor refused to exercise pardon powers, although at the very time of the interview a telegram from Concord local 1092, United Textile Workers Union, lay on his desk, also requesting pardon.

Regarding Riley's widow and family, the Governor said the state could do nothing, but he would be glad if the charities would help them.

700 SEAMEN SIGN PETITION

NEW YORK—More than 700 seamen signed petitions on Tuesday for the establishing of a centralized shipping bureau. The Marine Workers Industrial Union is the only union to incorporate this issue in its united action strike call.

(Continued from Page 1)

Myra Page inquired pointedly, "Does law and order in North Carolina mean the use of bayonets against unarmed strikers?" The Governor replied, "Yes, my dear young lady, law and order includes bayonets," becoming heated in defense of his calling out National Guards "to protect the elective right of men to work." The Governor said he considered this "a prior right to the right to strike."

He further stated that flying squadrons and mass picket lines were not peaceful picketing, and were contrary to the laws of North Carolina.

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CAFE UNION MEETS FRIDAY

NEW YORK—A special meeting of the Cafeteria Workers Union will be held tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. It is urgent that all Communist Party members working in cafeterias and Busy Bees attend.

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BY MEN WHO KNOW HOW • SPECIAL DISCOUNTS TO COMRADE READERS OF THE "DAILY" SQUARE RADIO CO.
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WE GO ANYWHERE

C. P. Platform Wins Favor Among Miners

Workers Counter Textile Sellout by Support of C. P. in Elections

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 26.—The coal miners and mill workers of Luzerne County, in which is located Hazleton, scene of the heroic two-day general strike in sympathy with the textile workers, are responding with enthusiasm to the election campaign of the Communist Party.

A dozen highly successful campaign meetings have been held throughout the county in the past two weeks, carrying the Communist Congressional platform to hundreds upon hundreds of new workers.

All of the miners and mill hands who attend Communist election meetings here have been listening with new eagerness and growing sympathy since the textile strike began.

Harry M. Wicks, Communist candidate for United States Senator, spoke to six meetings in this county recently. Local candidates and for the State Legislature have also been warmly received, as has been the case in the meetings held for John Muldowney, candidate for Congressman.

The betrayal of the textile strike through the machinations of the United Textile Workers' Union leadership and the agencies of the Roosevelt government has prepared the ground here for convincing new thousands of workers of the correctness of the Communist demand:

"Against capitalist terror and the growing trend toward fascism; against compulsory arbitration and company unions; against the use of troops in strikes . . ."

Meetings are being planned now for Dan Slinger, veteran rank and file miners' leader, who is candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Patrick Cush, steel worker, who is candidate for Governor. Meetings are also being arranged for William Powell, Negro, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and for Norris Wood, nominee for Judge of the Superior Court.

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FURNISHED room, man, in attractive, modern apartment. Reasonable, 435 Albee Square, near DeKalb Ave. Station, Brooklyn (down town). Cumberland 6-9043, Apt. C-4. Call morning or evening.

WANTED room, vicinity Union Square, man, \$12-\$15 week. Write Box 25, Daily Worker.

COUPLE want permanent 1-2 rooms (children privileges) or small apartment on farm or village in New Jersey. Write full information as to facilities, rates, etc. Call 101 Daily Worker.

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State Conference Called to Federate N.J. Jobless Groups Aluminum Union Ranks in Revolt at A. F. of L. Sellout

Parley to Mobilize State-Wide Drive For Workers' Bill

Communist to Speak on Unemployment Insurance at Paterson Symposium With Representatives of Other Parties

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 26.—A call for a state-wide conference on unemployment and relief was issued to all trade unions, unemployed and relief workers' groups, and veterans, mass and fraternal organizations by the United Unemployment and Relief Workers Association of New Jersey here yesterday.

The conference, called for the purpose of setting up a State federation of all unemployed and relief workers' groups and to enlist the membership in a campaign for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, will be held in Newark on Dec. 7 and 8. This bill is one of the chief planks in the Communist Party's election platform.

All organizations electing delegates have been asked to communicate with Scott, chairman of the organization committee, 289 Market St., Newark, N. J.

The conference will make plans for obtaining and guaranteeing union wages and conditions on the relief jobs, insure cash relief to all unemployed workers, and project a campaign against all forms of discrimination.

In preparation for the conference, the Paterson branch of the United Unemployment Relief Workers Association will hold a symposium on Unemployment Insurance tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at Washington Hall on Godwin St. Col. Edward T. Moore, of the Republican Party, Walter J. Hungeker, of the Democratic Party, Peter Hochdennar, of the Socialist Party, and Martin Russak, textile strike leader and member of the Communist Party, will speak.

A Red Builder on Every Busy Street Corner in the Country Means a Tremendous Step Toward the Dictatorship of the Proletariat!

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LABOR DEFENDER MASQUE BALL
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1934
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Forging a Weapon to Fight Negro Discrimination in the Theatre • First Time in America All Negro Classic—Folk—Modern—African Recital

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Songs in Jewish, German, Russian; Negro Spirituals.

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Popular Lyric Soprano.

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Outstanding Popular Chorus in a Group of New Songs.

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HESHLA TAMANYA
Abyssinian Hebrew, Coloratura Soprano, recently arrived from Africa. In a Group of Songs Representing Eight Nationalities.

AFRICAN DANCERS
In a Cycle of Authentic African Dances.

On Sale at Town Hall Box Office, New Masses, 21 E. 27th St.; Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.; Negro Liberator, 2162 Seventh Avenue

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FIRST ANNUAL POLITICAL COSTUME BALL of the Workers Laboratory Theatre

Saturday, Sept. 29 at 8:30 at IRVING PLAZA
Irving Place and 15th Street
TICKETS: 50c in advance; 75c at door, at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., W. L. T., 42 E. 12th St.

Philadelphia, Pa.
DAILY WORKER AND 15th ANNIVERSARY
of the Communist Party
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1934
at TURNGEMEINDE HALL
Broad and Columbia
Speaker: PAT TOOHEY
Earl Browder and Clarence Hathaway will appear on the screen
Bella Dorfman of the Artef — Freihet Gesangs Verein
Admission with ticket 25 cents Without ticket 30 cents

Jobless Put At 14,750,000 After Survey

Pen and Hammer Report Blasts Job Claims Of Roosevelt

NEW YORK.—There are still two unemployed workers for every three workers employed in the United States, Pen and Hammer, a research organization, stated in a report issued yesterday of a detailed study of unemployment and census statistics.

The Pen and Hammer estimated that 14,750,000 were unemployed in the middle of July as compared with estimates of the Chamber of Commerce, 7,000,000; the National Industrial Conference Board, 8,600,000; and the A. F. of L., 10,700,000. In arriving at its figure, the Pen and Hammer counted as employed all part-time workers even if they work as little as one day every two weeks, P. W. A. workers, etc. Those on work relief, who work only for their "budgetary needs" were counted as employed.

Pen and Hammer distributes its figures as follows:

Manufacturing	3,440,000
Construction	1,500,000
Trade	1,500,000
Transport and Communication	1,280,000
All others	4,380,000
Youth (since 1930 census)	3,570,000

Pen and Hammer points out that all unemployment estimates coming from governmental sources and the A. F. of L. do not include the addition of millions of young workers in the army of the unemployed. These workers have come of working age during the four and one-half years since the last federal census.

Ford Auto Workers Give Aid to Strikers In German Auto Plant

DETROIT, Sept. 26.—The Ford Local of the Auto Workers Union has sent a donation of \$6 to the workers in the Opel auto plant in Frankfurt, Germany, to aid them in their struggle against the Hitler terror. The Opel plant is owned by the General Motors Corp., an American concern. The donation was accompanied by a letter of solidarity, which declares, in part:

"We, the delegate to the Women's International Congress Against War and Fascism brought to us your invitation to help you strike a blow against Fascism. We are happy to accept your offer. No matter how much we can do, we will feel ourselves to be your debtor. Your example of courage, determination and ingenuity steels us for the struggles we are about to face.

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Y.C.L. and Y.P.S.L. Take Step for Joint Action

Youth Groups Discuss United Front Demonstration Against Pageant of Fascist Italian Students in New York City

NEW YORK.—A united front demonstration involving members of the Young Peoples Socialist League and the Young Communist League in protest at the pageant to be staged by Italian fascist students on October 12 is approaching realization, according to the letter which the Y. C. L. has just sent to the local Y.P.S.L.

"Dear Comrades:

"We greet the expressed desire of the Young Peoples Socialist League to achieve unity together with the Young Communist League in the struggle against fascism, by holding a joint demonstration on the October 12, in connection with the pageant to be staged by 300 students from fascist Italy, as a welcome and favorable response to the repeated efforts of the Young Communist League in this direction.

Basis for Bread Unity

"We feel that successful united front action on this question will lay the basis for a broad united front on all immediate issues confronting the youth. We are, and have at all times been willing and ready to come together with your organization for joint united front actions against fascism, war, and for the improvement of the immediate conditions of the toiling and student youth. With this in mind, we have already on numerous occasions in the recent past addressed to you a series of proposals for specific united front action between the Young Peoples Socialist League and the Young Communist League, as for example on May 30, National Youth Day; on September 1, International Youth Day; on September 19, in connection with joint action regarding the arrival of 300 students from fascist Italy; as well as our most recent proposals for joint action in connection with International Socialist Youth Week in October.

"Up to the present, none of these proposals had been accepted. In a recent letter from the Young Peoples Socialist League to the Young Communist League, it is indicated that the Young Peoples Socialist League is now willing to consider the establishment of such a united front. We welcome this, and will do everything in our power to hasten the establishment of the unity for which we have been fighting consistently and sincerely.

"Our proposals for unity have always been made without advancing a single condition which would require the surrender of any of the political principles of the Young Peoples Socialist League. We believe that the Socialist youth have a right to expect this of us, and we have always respected this right. On our side, we believe that we have an equal right to expect that the Young Peoples Socialist League shall not place as an obstacle in the way of achieving unity, conditions whose acceptance would merely surrender all the basic principles of the Young Communist League.

No Unity with Renegades

"We are, therefore, surprised that the Young Peoples Socialist League should ask the Young Communist League to negotiate for united front action not only with it and a number of other organizations, but also with the renegades from Communism, the Lovestonites and Trotskyites. Our attitude toward these people is well known. We consider that these organizations are the worst enemies of the working class, whose sole aim and purpose it is to slander the Soviet Union, as well as to carry out a violent struggle against the Communist Party, and the Young Communist League, and

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CHINA'S RED ARMY MARCHES

By AGNES SMEDLEY

The following are selections from Agnes Smedley's dramatic book, "China's Red Army Marches," published by International Publishers, 331 Fourth Ave.—Editor's Note.

Scouts

A MAN interrupted: "Chu Teh can do more, it is said. He can summon the wind and command the storm! He takes the stride of ten men and he can lift a horse with one hand. I have heard he can see before and behind him at the same time without turning his head."

The young peasant protested: "That I do not believe! We do not live in the time of the San Kuo. Yet you tell tales from the San Kuo. Chu Teh cannot see before and behind at the same time, but he has glasses hanging about his neck and when he looks through them he can see the enemy from a hundred li. . . . Now, tell me why should he lift a horse with one hand? Of what value is that? He cannot take the stride of ten men,

woman remained unmoved, her hands propped on her hips, awaiting an answer. To the astonishment of the men, the stranger said to her:

"I also have heard of the girl Chang. She married Chu Teh and is fighting with him in the Red Army. Her feet are of natural size and so she can march and fight well."

The little woman lifted her chin and looked at the vanquished man triumphantly. "May she live long and have many sons! I will today burn incense to her and to the Red Army in the temple."

The young peasant turned on the woman: "Little girl your incense does the girl Chang or the Red Army! It is guns. . . ."

"You, kwang-kwen (rascal), with the smell of milk still about your mouth, do not know everything even if you are a travelled man! Everything may help some, and if the gods. . . ."

"The Red Army has split the gods open with their swords and nothing happened! The gods are made by the landlords and Tu-hao to keep us stupid! It is guns

and more sense we need!"

"Then why don't you get them? . . . How many guns do the White troops here have?" challenged the stranger.

The assembled men gasped. The young peasant laid a hand on the arm of the stranger. All began talking, lowering their voices. The little woman went to the door and looked cautiously up and down the street. "If the Red Army . . . can the Red Army . . . will the Red Army . . ." came the hum from the table.

The woman returned, then passed on into a back room. In a few minutes she returned with three boiled eggs and a bowl of rice and placed them before the stranger. And when he drew money from his girdle, she refused it. She filled his cup with fresh hot water and refused his coppers for the tea.

The stranger spent the night in the hut of the young peasant. Neither of the men slept and men came and went. Soldiers slept in the temple a few streets away, still they knew nothing of it. Yet there were many men in town who knew that the stranger in their midst was not just a peasant from Changling, as he had first said, but a scout from the Red Army. And before the morning light came he with the young peasant, had already walked swiftly over the hills, going back in the direction from which he had come.

SO the scouts went in advance of the Red Army. Unarmed, alone, in groups of three or five, they scoured the hills and mountain paths. Peasants themselves, they knew every village, every path. Honestly, bravely, intelligence, ability to walk great distances, to endure hard strain—such were the qualities demanded of them. They went amongst the toilers, feeling their way, gathering news of the enemy troops, of the struggle of the peasants and workers.

There were scouts who became too audacious, too courageous. To the two companies of them in the Army, Chu Teh once spoke:

"Comrades," he began, "we must improve our scouting methods. Some of you look and act too intelligently. That is dangerous, and we have lost a number of good men who have gone into the camp of the enemy and asked direct questions that aroused the suspicion of the officers. Another of our scouts has just been shot in a market town because he even tried to exchange eggs for bullets from the soldiers!"

"Tell me, have you heard? . . . Chu Teh married a girl intellectual named Chang and she is in the Army with him, with a gun hanging from her waist. Her feet are as big as flails and she can fight better than any man."

An incredulous laugh came from the men. But the sturdy little woman who kept the tea-house thought not at all of the number of troops, but of other things. She turned to the stranger and asked:

"How many soldiers are there here in this town?"

"A hundred. In the big market town to the north there are maybe five hundred. They have killed many people."

The woman who kept the tea-house thought not at all of the number of troops, but of other things. She turned to the stranger and asked:

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To Depict a New Kind of Man Is the Rare Destiny of Soviet Writers, Says Ilya Ehrenbourg Addressing Writers Congress

Rising Cultural Level Of Masses Demands Best Work

(The following is a speech delivered by Ilya Ehrenbourg, well-known Russian author, at the recent Congress of Soviet Writers held in Moscow.—Editor's Note.)

By ILYA EHRENBURG (Translated by Leon Dennen)

THE boundaries of our country extend not only in space but also in time. Our foreign guests are now taking a ride in the train of time. They are seeing the world of the future. Alongside the remnants of our past, our backwardness and provincialism, they see the foundation of the new world. When I say this, I have in mind not so much our technical achievements as our new people. We startle the world at the present moment not with our machines but with the people who make these machines.

In order to understand the position in which our writers find themselves, we must first of all understand the conditions under which the writers abroad in the capitalist countries are working. I saw in Paris and in Prague German writers who had just escaped from the jails of the concentration camps. The great and honest writer, Ludwig Renn, is now confined in a German jail. I heard yesterday the Chinese writer, Ku Wen Che, relate how they buried alive Chinese revolutionary writers. There is among us now the German writer, Bredel, who spent a year and a half in a concentration camp. I see also here my friend, the Slovak writer, the poet Novomesky. When I was last in his country I was told that he was in jail writing lyrical poetry.

The contemporary bourgeois writer can be compared to a well-equipped factory that lacks the raw material. He has everything—a tradition, lineotypes and excellent paper. Only one thing he lacks—people.

We lack many things—both technique and paper. We have, however, something to write about. It is our rare destiny to depict people who have never yet been depicted. Millions of builders of a new life in our country expect it from us, as do millions abroad. Here neither statistics nor newspapers can take the place of the artist.

Comrades, we gathered at this Congress not only to greet each other but also to work, and I want to speak frankly about our accomplishments and what is yet to be accomplished. Although we have achieved a great deal, we have also had many failures. Our new man is much richer, more sensitive and complex than his shadow on the pages of our books. Why, for instance, cannot a shock brigadier also be a dreamer? Tell me, what does he think about on his day off when he gazes at the river? Isn't it possible that a shock brigadier may be jealous, shy or sad?

Workers Are Living People

I once saw a film. A shock brigadier. Everything, it seems, as it should be. I tried to tell someone that somehow it didn't look to me like a shock brigadier. I was answered: Pray, our shock brigadier looks alive. He even drinks a glass of vodka. Our workers are living people. They toil, struggle, love, kiss, read books, dream, are some-

times jealous—they live. They no more resemble some of the classical shock brigadiers depicted in some of our books than their grandfathers, forgotten and hungry, resembled those romantically depicted shepherds. Many of our authors follow the path of least resistance. In portraying a living man it is much easier to make mistakes than in making declarations.

In bourgeois society the young writer has to break the wall with his head. In our country he has excellent opportunities. This is our pride and I hope you understand that I am not in the least inclined to protest against it. I only want to say that this path of least resistance followed by some of our authors has a weakening effect. They substitute slick rhetoric for the painful process of creation. They carefully avoid themes which seem to them difficult. The path of creative development, however, is long and winding.

Now a few words about the methods of collective writing. I am speaking here of course not of newspaper work. It is possible to get together collectively a volume of great documentary importance. And



ILYA EHRENBURG

in the central governmental apparatus of the U.S.S.R. (Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union) the Jews, like all minorities in the U.S.S.R., have won their economic, political and social equality through the October Revolution. The settling of Biro-Bidjan and the creation of a Jewish Soviet Socialist Republic will put the Jews on a really equal basis with the other nationalities, offering them the possibility of building up their own republic and of having their representatives on the Central Executive Committee. In order that the Jews be put on a really equal footing with other nationalities, Biro-Bidjan has been set aside by the Soviet Government as a territory for Jewish settlement.

Of course there is no forcible compulsion for Jews to settle in Biro-Bidjan. Parents, for instance, are forced to send their children into Jewish Soviet schools. Nevertheless there are now over 100,000 children in the Jewish schools in the Soviet Union because of the full equality for the languages of all nationalities and because of the possibilities created for the development of the cultures of the various nationalities liberated by the October Revolution.

Jewish colonization in Biro-Bidjan is strictly voluntary. The Soviet Government offers the new settlers various inducements in the way of transportation, machinery for their agricultural collectives and industrial undertakings in order that the region may be settled as speedily as possible.

LECTURE on "Role of the Press Against War and Fascism" at 9:15 W. 30th St. Daney and Puppel Show, Saturday, Sept. 29, 9 p.m., 11 W. 18th St. Adm. 25c. Sponsors: Unemployment Councils.

FIRST Fall Dance sponsored by the Y. Laborators of Harlem, Saturday, Sept. 29, at 9 p.m., 119 Lenox Ave. Section headquarters. Jazz Band, Entertainment.

CONCERT and Dance, Election Campaign Rally of the 16th Congressional District, Sept. 29, 7:30 p.m., 455 11th St. Speakers: Anderson for Governor.

DAILY WORKER Dance, Thursday, September 27, 8:30 p.m., Finnish Hall, Arthur St. Adm. 25c in advance, 30c at door.

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Problems of Middle Class Jews Theme of New Dahlberg Novel

Those Who Perish, by Edward Dahlberg. Published by John Day Co., Inc., New York City, 242 pages, \$2.00.

Reviewed by JOSEPH NORTH

IN pre-Red Russia they used a superlatively expressive term—the Swamp. The people of the Swamp constituted those of the middle classes who feared both God and the devil; they were frightened by the Whites. They hoped they could somehow, by some miracle, be able to sit through the revolution. They hugged the warmth of the samovar, quaffing of Chekov and "chai" while outside the machine guns were rat-tat-tatting through the streets.

Edward Dahlberg, in "Those Who Perish," acts as guide in the world of these people in pre-Red America. He conducts us through the Swamp, and a misty dark region it is. Perpetually swathed in fog, clammy, you find it hard to breathe, hard to see your way through. It's like some submarine region, polyps float by and deep-sea monsters and everything's blurred and green. (Puce is the word Dahlberg uses.) And shimmering balefully in the gloom is the Hakenkreuz—the Swastika.

Joshua Boaz and Eli Melamed and Regina Gordon are Swamp people. They are upper and ex-upper middle class Jews. They love Judea. As Boaz puts it:

"Regina, we must stand alone; I have come to realize that more and more; as long as there is a half-pint of Jewish blood in our veins we will be forced to stand apart; the American Legions, the D.A.R. and the patriotic hundred per cent Vigilantes will see to that. Because just as soon as we step out of our invisible Ghetto they'll call us Bolsheviki. Yesterday they called us ritual murderers. Just as you are afraid of being alone, I am more panicked than ever when I hear of our co-religionists becoming Communists. Even if I believe in Communism I should shout from the housetop: 'My Jewish brothers you are fated to be alone; break this covenant, and the blood which you have violated will flow from your eyes and mouths. We are Jews yesterday, today and tomorrow. Jews, Jews, Jews—from David, from Saul, from Samuel.'"

PERILOUS days have come on these people in their mausoleum-like sanctuaries. Hitler's hordes; Jewish hater Haman lives again; Regina's cousin, a student at the University of Berlin, had been murdered by Storm Troopers. "His body—the face an anonymous mutilated mask, the fingers scissored, the chest a network of splinters, tattooed with the Hakenkreuz sign, had been returned in a black Swastika coffin to his parents. . . ."

Beginning here, Dahlberg shows us these people reacting in their several ways to the first law of nature—for survival. Regina alone, the strongest of the lot, catches a glimpse of the way out. But she cannot make the grade. She symbolizes those of the Swamps who see dry land but fail of courage—are too deeply mired to make it.

"Regina is fifty years old, middle aged. To be fifty means to be on the downgrade, past ripe, an ember already on the wane; it means to be dying, not a little but much, dying so that the eyes, the mouth, the teeth and the hair know it, are moldering intuitions of. . . ."

She is the bourgeois on the wane. The tragic heroisms of Goethean Werners are gone and gone are the epic-sized miseries of the bourgeois when they were on the make—when they had a world to win and wept when it was less than that. Today their tragedies are playtime; mean creatures, little tragedies scurrying across history like mice.

MELAMED—the formerly prosperous salesman; how Dahlberg unravels him, brutally, almost violently, giving no quarter to the man who can say when he listens to a proletarian soap-box delivering an anti-war, anti-fascist speech, "Fight . . . fight . . . no, no, for God's sake, no." This same Melamed, penniless, his wing-collar flushed down a toilet when he understood finally it was worse than useless in winning a job, even a bootblack's job, hurries away mumbling:

"In the next war of gas and bacteria where will I run to? Where? Where? No, no, I love peace; I love my fellow men. He was just a cheap soap-box orator—wore a dirty collar and shirt too; how can he tell people what to do?"

And Dahlberg harries this mite Melamed, pursues him relentlessly from park bench to Bowery to the flophouse and to the brink of the grave. And the little Melamed stands there, about to leap and he cries:

"I am being murdered and I don't know why or for what, and no one will help me, neither Church, God nor America. I don't know where to go; I am hounded from no place to no place. . . ."

And he goes to the only haven he deserves.

It is in this last despairing cry that Dahlberg's sympathy for his characters leaps out at you. He deals with them brusquely, violently, at times sadistically, but it is the sadness of a tortured lover. And

But the proletariat is building its own press, creating its own media, establishing its own publicity media. It will slash through to reach the truths that the proletarian writers and their allies present. History has already shown they cannot kill us with silence.

True there is morbidity and he writes with a scowl, but association with the class destined to win the world, that remold this recruit of ours from the senescent middle-class. Dahlberg, in this book, stands fearlessly against Fascism, against war; he has put his cards on the table. The bourgeois hate to lose even one of their army. And they revenge themselves by whatever weapon they can lay hands on. And this same Dahlberg whom the bourgeois critics a few years ago were greeting with cries of "genius" is today greeted with silence. Against writers their best weapon is the blacklist.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1934

Johnson's Resignation

GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON steps out as Administrator of the N. R. A. just before the Congressional elections which are to mark the opening of the floodgates of a new Roosevelt campaign of demagoguery.

Closely tied up with the Morgan interests, Man Friday of Bernard Baruch, Wall Street speculator, the General played an important role in putting over the N.R.A. as the instrument of finance capital.

He has been identified in the N.R.A. with the job of acting to break nearly every important strike that took place in the 15 months of the N.R.A.

The auto, steel, marine, textile workers and coal miners have had their fill of "Crack-down-on-them" Johnson. To the workers he is identified with the smashing down of their living standards and raising the profits of his friends, the Swopes, Rockefellers, Morgans, Fords, du Ponts.

Even the A. F. of L. leaders, realizing the seething volcano of discontent against the N.R.A. among the rank and file, strove to direct the outburst solely against the General.

NOW the General goes, not without the regret and best wishes of Roosevelt. But his going marks the end of the early period of demagoguery behind which the brutal, savage policies of the big trusts and banks were put over, and the necessity of Roosevelt is opening up a new drive, with new forces, behind which the attacks on the workers will be carried still further.

Roosevelt accepts the resignation of Johnson in order, in the eyes of the masses, to disassociate himself from the obvious dirty swindle put over on the workers through the N.R.A., and to raise hopes that with a change in administration the workers can expect better treatment.

But, as the Communist Party pointed out from the very first day of the N.R.A., the policies and deeds of Johnson were one hundred per cent in accord with the wishes of Roosevelt.

Every strike broken by Johnson with the aid of Green, Lewis, Gorman & Co. received the blessings of Roosevelt. Where Johnson was forced to step aside, as in the betrayal of the auto workers, Roosevelt himself stepped in. The same was true in the textile strike sell-out. Roosevelt took the laboring oar.

YES, there will be a change in the N.R.A. The N.R.A. codes have been shackled on the workers. Shockbreaking policies have been worked out more in detail. With the sharpening of the economic crisis, the employers require sharper attacks against the workers, especially against the mounting wave of militant strikes. Gen. Johnson, the Roosevelt front of the N.R.A., is too openly besmirched with the whole rotten attack on the workers. A new front is needed, and especially a new campaign of lying promises to replace those Johnson peddled to the workers so liberally and shamelessly.

Johnson's leaving, however, does not mean breaking of Roosevelt's ties with Johnson's superiors, the Morgans, the Mellons and Rockefellers. Behind the scenes moves Johnson's boss, Bernard Baruch, who will play a very important role in the N.R.A., whether officially or in the secret confabs in the White House.

Roosevelt's political supporters will utilize Johnson's resignation, and the touted change in the N.R.A., in order to try to win the masses behind New Deal candidates. They will promise them correction of the "abuses" of the N.R.A.; a New Deal within the New Deal, everything to get the workers to support the government of Wall Street.

ONLY the Communist Party from the very beginning exposed and fought the N.R.A. Only the Communist Party now in its election campaign and its day-to-day activity is rousing the workers to throw off the N.R.A. shackles, to fight for increased wages, for relief, for unemployment insurance, for every civil and trade union right Johnson and now Roosevelt are trying to destroy.

The battle against the whole N.R.A. and the New Deal, despite the individual disagreements of the employers over precisely what kind of demagoguery should or should not go into it, must be taken up with still greater energy. That will be done best under the leadership of the Communist Party. In the coming elections, every worker fighting against the miserable conditions imposed on him by the New Deal should vote Communist.

The Nominating Convention

THE New York State nominating convention, which will be held in the Star Casino on Saturday, and the mass ratification rally which will follow on Sunday in the Bronx Coliseum, will mark the formal opening of the broadest and most energetic election campaign ever conducted in this state by the Communist Party.

These two meetings are the more important because of the situation in which the campaign is taking place. The growing threat of relief cuts in all parts of the state as well as in New York City, the approaching strike of Atlantic coast marine workers, in which Mayor La Guardia will see his first big opportunity to use his infamous "rifle squad," the continued suffering of workers and poor farmers up-state—these problems give redoubled importance to the Communist election campaign and to the two week-end meetings which will open it formally.

The Communist Party wants the participation of the widest masses in these two events as it does in all its activities.

Party members, non-Party members, sympathetic workers, and trade union members of all affiliations, as well as Socialist Party members and sympathizers, are urged to attend.

The success of these two events will help the Party turn the election campaign into a real, militant struggle for the daily needs of the toiling masses of this state.

A Fresh Weapon in the Struggle for the United Front

RECENTLY the Daily Worker published the resolution adopted at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A.

In the light of the tremendous strike struggles going on, the deepening of the economic crisis, and the paramount issues in the election campaign, this resolution can and will become a powerful weapon in the hands of every Party unit and of all militant and class conscious workers of the United States.

And in order to make it so, it is necessary to study the resolution with a view of applying its directives to the concrete and specific tasks, the immediate practical tasks of each Party organization, each Party unit, and each Party fraction in the non-Party mass organizations. The resolution makes it obligatory for the Party units and fractions to carry through such a discussion at their earliest regular meeting.

The Central Committee, at the recent meeting, placed in the center of its deliberations the struggle for the united front. In reviewing the course of the sharpening class struggle in the United States since the 8th Convention of the Party, comrade Browder pointed out the growing radicalization of the masses, drawing our attention to "a distinct new feature" of this radicalization. It is "the sharply favorable response that is arising and rapidly spreading to the call for a united front against the capitalist class, against fascism and war." We have seen this growing urge of the masses towards unity of action in every one of the recent strike struggles. It came to brilliant expression in the Pacific Coast maritime strike and in the General Strike of San Francisco because of the leading and organizing role played by the Communist Party in these great class battles.

WHAT are the conclusions that we must draw from this new feature of the radicalization of the masses? It is, first, that the struggle for the united front is no longer largely a question of agitation, but is becoming more and more a question of action, of the daily organization of the united struggles of all workers regardless of their political affiliations. It is, second, that we must not relent for a single moment the pressure upon the Socialist Party for united action with the Communist Party. It is, third, that we must increase manifold the propaganda for Communism, for the revolutionary way out of the crisis, recruiting most intensively the more advanced radicalized workers into our Party, eliminating membership fluctuation, and building the Communist Party as the mass Party of the American proletariat.

The reply of the Central Committee to the rejection of our united front offers by the Milwaukee meeting of the N.E.C. of the Socialist Party, published in this issue, carries an important message to our Party membership and to the workers in general. It is, namely, that no amount of evasion, rotten diplomacy, and searching after excuses for not having a united front, can or will stop our Party from seeking and establishing a united front of action with the Socialist workers. Norman Thomas, who sang so sweetly of united working class action when he was in the minority of the N.E.C. of the Socialist Party, began to demonstrate a peculiar sort of timidity and hesitancy on the matter after he became the majority. The real "Militants" that is, those who fight and get what they want in the N.E.C. of the Socialist Party, seem to be the spiritual children of Abe Cahan (the unspeakable) rather than the official "Militants" of Norman Thomas' persuasion. And as to the leaders of the "Revolutionary Policy Committee," the ones that have promised the Socialist Party workers a "revolutionary" Socialist Party, what has happened to them? If they disagree with the evasive and negative reply of their N.E.C. to our united front proposals, why don't they say so? Why don't they do something about it in clear daylight, so the workers can see them?

MOST important is the struggle for the united front on the trade union field. Our strategic aim is the achievement of trade union unity as one of the most important means for liquidating the split in the working class, brought about and perpetuated by the class collaboration of the social-fascists. The resolution of the Central Committee makes the struggle for the united front on the trade union field, the only way to trade union unity, one of our major tasks. As a demonstration of the most recent efforts of the Communists in the unions to bring about unity of action between the unions of the Trade Union Unity League and the American Federation of Labor, we point to the united front proposals of the National Textile Workers Union, made upon the initiative of the Communists in that organization, to the United Textile Workers. These proposals, and the practical steps taken in connection with them, have already greatly increased the morale of the striking textile workers, thus strengthening the fighting front of the workers and the militant leadership among them.

In this higher stage of our struggle for the united front, the resolution of the Central Committee warns especially against the danger of two opportunist errors. One is the danger of lagging behind in the exposure of the strike-breaking and social-fascist leaders of the A. F. of L., and of timidity and hesitation in fighting for the independent leadership of the economic struggles of the workers by the left and revolutionary elements in the A. F. of L. unions. Lagging behind in the exposure of the treacherous A. F. of L. bureaucracy, and at times entirely failing in this central task, was the error committed by our San Francisco comrades, the comrades who played a leading and organizing role in the great strikes on the Pacific coast. This error was then rationalized by one comrade (Morris) and presented as a "model" policy for the whole Party. The struggle against such Right opportunist errors is an absolute condition for a successful struggle for the united front. At the same time we must wage a determined struggle against all forms of resistance to systematic revolutionary work in the unions of the A. F. of L. At a time of the most rapid radicalization of the masses in the A. F. of L., and in the face of the most varied maneuvers of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy to retain leadership of these masses, resistance to work in the A. F. of L. unions (Zack), formal acceptance but practical opposition to such work, leads inevitably to the isolation of the proletarian vanguard from large masses of organized radicalized workers and plays directly into the hands of Green, Lewis & Co., into the hands of the capitalist class.

The resolution of the Central Committee and Comrade Browder's report (the latter to be published in the October issue of *The Communist*) present our Party with an analysis of the present situation and with practical directives for the further unfolding of the growing counter-offensive of the American masses, for the struggle for the united front. Study these documents and apply them to the daily revolutionary work among the masses.

Anti-Fascist Actions Grow In Greek Army

Soldiers Give Funds to Illegal Communist Army Group

ATHENS, Greece, Sept. 26.—Details of militant unrest which have filtered in to this city from the neighborhood of the summer encampments of regiments all over Greece, furnish surface indications of the way in which the revolutionary movement has transfused the Greek Army.

In Saloniki, for example, 35 soldiers of the 11th regiment of mountain artillery have signed a protest which reads: "We protest against the attempts being made to establish a military-fascist dictatorship in our country, and swear we will warn all of our comrades about this danger, who are not yet conscious of it. We will bring them over to our side, so that we may together fight fascism in Greece."

A group of soldiers of the 19th Infantry Regiment in Serres has collected 15 drachma, and a group of soldiers of the fourth regiment of mountain artillery 30 drachma, and sent these sums to the headquarters of the illegal military organization of the Communist Party of Greece in order to help its struggle against the impending military-fascist rule.

Eleven soldiers of the second infantry regiment at Serres were arrested. They will be tried for having pasted up posters with slogans against war and fascism on the walls of their barracks. The court-martial sentenced them to 20 days, but due to the lack of evidence, was forced to commute this sentence.

The men of the 12th regiment in Serres found similar posters on the walls of their quarters, and read and discussed them with great interest. In order to uncover the author, the officer in charge tested the handwriting of 50 of his men.

In the Kozani barracks, soldiers refused the food given them for the reason that it was full of worms. Two soldiers were subsequently arrested as "mutineers."

A private of the 11th regiment of artillery was also arrested as a "mutineer." Twenty soldiers of the 10th regiment in Serres have written a protest against the brutality practiced by the police at the time of the peasants' gathering in Aegion, and have called on their brothers-in-arms in future to lay down their arms.

Mass Layoffs Raise Revolutionary Mood Of German Workers

DRESDEN, Sept. 26.—Hereafter, all Dresden cigarette factories will work only three days a week. Workers have been let go by the hundreds. "Anti-Fascist Action," an illegal publication, appears regularly. Many Nazi workers openly sympathize with the Communist workers.

At Chemnitz, the automobile factories have been put on part-time. Mass layoffs are taking place at the Prestowork factory, three hundred workers having been let go during the last week. The Chemnitz textile works, which have been working only for 36 hours a week, will now be open only 24 hours a week.

General Strike Frees Mayor and Aldermen Of Red Town in Greece

ATHENS, Greece.—The inhabitants of the town of Gavalala have freed their arrested Communist mayor and aldermen by declaring a general strike, in which workers, artisans and shopkeepers joined, as soon as it became known that the prisoners were to be exiled. At one of the meetings held, there was a clash, during which one policeman and two peasants were wounded, one of them fatally. The workers demanded the collective freedom of all those arrested, and, under the stress of mass protest, the Communist mayor and aldermen were set free.

Anti-Communist Party Publishes Newspaper In Costa Rican Capital

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 26.—The Anti-Communist Party, recently founded here as a means for breaking the banana strike, has shifted its field of operations, for the moment, from the swamps of the Atlantic coast to the safer atmosphere of a print-shop in the capital.

The Anti-Communist Party will henceforth combat Communism with a newspaper, *Defensa Nacional*, which it will publish once a week. Trabajo, organ of the Communist Party of Costa Rica, is three years old, and will shortly appear as a daily.

It will be remembered that not long ago President Jimenez stated that Communist propaganda could not be fought with bullets.

Oregon Workers Smash Relief Discrimination

ASTORIA, Oregon, Sept. 26.—Smashing through the orders of the Clatsop County Relief Committee to deny all relief to militant workers, unemployed here last week forced the granting of immediate relief to the family of Oscar Mannisto, who is being held for deportation to Finland.

The relief officials, headed by County Judge Boyington, who unleashed the terror against the marine strikers recently, stopped relief to Mannisto when he surrendered to face deportation proceedings. Scheduled for deportation, he is now being held in Multnomah county jail.

"WHICH SIDE DO YOU CHOOSE?"



The Most Burning Question --- Unity of Action

By BELA KUN, Member of the Presidium of the Communist International

IN various countries there is a different situation in regard to the organizational unity of the labor movement. How far the tactics of one of the other party, of the Communists or Social-Democratic Party, are correct in the common struggle of the working class against the common class enemy—this is being tested by the historical experience of the workers. We Communists have never supposed it possible to overcome the split in the labor movement through organizational unity otherwise than by way of the persuading and self-determination of the working masses as to which theory, strategy and tactics are correct—those of the Communists or those of the Social-Democrats.

When unity of action of the Social-Democratic and Communist workers is required for concrete but limited aims of struggle, the Communists say that the working class needs the united front in order to fight against the bourgeoisie and not in order to collaborate with the bourgeoisie; each remains in his own party but fights in common against the common enemy. But if it is a question of organizational unity, then the Communists say: The working class needs unity in order to conquer the bourgeoisie and not on order to attain a respite, an extra breathing-space for capitalism. In this respect too, the Communists are true to the words of Marx: they do not conceal their aims, they do not manoeuvre in regard to their class comrades. They say quite openly before the Social-Democratic workers that they want to persuade the latter in unity of action, in the common struggle that the correct tactic is not the reformist but the revolutionary tactic; it is not coalition with the bourgeoisie which leads the working class to power, but the armed uprising at the right moment; that there is no such thing as the growing of capitalism into socialism through any spacious plans designed to convince the bourgeoisie that socialism is useful and necessary for the capitalist as well, but that it is only the dictatorship of the proletariat, destroying as it does the forces of the capitalist class, destroying its means of influencing the petty bourgeoisie and small peasants—that it is only this dictatorship of the proletariat which leads to socialism.

3. UNITY OF ACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL UNITY

The great majority of the working class—we have always known and said this—will be able to choose between the two theories, strategies and tactics only in common struggle. We have set ourselves the task in the program of Communist International:

"To lead the masses to revolutionary positions in such a manner that the masses may, by their own experience, convince themselves of the correctness of the Party line."

We have always said and we repeat it today: He who does not understand this is a bad Communist, an enemy of organizational unity is he who hampers the unity of action of the working class in the daily struggle against the class enemy, against capitalism.

It is no accident that Otto Bauer does not raise the question of unity of action but the problem of the re-unification of Austrian Social-Democracy, which has been not so much routed as scrapped. An idea of what this re-unification would be like may be obtained from the fact that he cannot find even words of moral indignation against those "who by their conduct in the February struggles and

afterwards have lost the confidence of the comrades," but he discovers the enemy once again on the Left Wing, which he writes:

"It is therefore greatly to be feared that the Communist Party of Austria, upon instructions from its International, is repeating the old maneuver of speaking very eagerly about unity and the united front, but that it will pursue the end of preventing re-unification of the whole revolutionary proletariat of Austria in ONE PARTY."

CONTRADICTS OBVIOUS TRUTH

What Otto Bauer says is in gross contradiction to the obvious truth. Both the Communist International and the Communist Party of Austria are eager—not in words but in deeds—that the Austrian labor movement should be united. They want one trade union movement, the continuation of the free trade unions as a single trade union movement, their transformation into organs of the class struggle, the continuation of the Schutzbund as the common organ of struggle of the whole revolutionary proletariat of Austria; they want one party, and lead the forces of the whole Austrian proletariat and of all toiling and exploited sections of the population for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship, of capitalism, for the setting up of the proletarian dictatorship of Soviet power. The Communist Party of Austria has already rallied around itself many of the most active fighters of the anti-fascist proletarian revolution in Austria. Its doors stand open to all who want to fight this battle to the end. However, Otto Bauer's main worry is to construe a contradiction between the Communists who were already on the right path before the February struggles and those who took this path during the February struggles on the basis of their experiences with Social-Democracy. Where is this new argument of Otto Bauer's on the unity of the labor movement designed to lead us?

To put it shortly: To maintaining the split in the Austrian labor movement, to splitting it afresh. The Austrian working class is striving for unity—not on the basis of the Linz program, where, instead of the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat, the threat of proletarian dictatorship was included in the program. It does not seek union on the basis of a program of a former epoch which was then, in the time of Hainfeld, a great step forward, but which today cannot show its path and the goal. The Austrian workers are looking not backward, but forward. Otto Bauer is once again working for a split in order to keep open the confidence of the working class and after the February days. The union which Otto Bauer proposes thus denotes the re-establishment of class collaboration with the Austrian bourgeoisie.

What sort of unity is required in the labor movement?

Unity of action is needed in every country, unity of action which unites the forces of the working class—no matter to what party or organization the workers may belong—for direct struggle against fascism in Germany, Austria and in all countries, unity of action which rallies them together for the defense of their interests against the offensive of capital. A unity of action which mobilizes the working class against the bourgeoisie, which gives the working class strength to lead the middle strata in town and country into the struggle against the bourgeoisie side by side with the proletariat.

Such unity of action opens the way to overcoming the split in the labor movement.

(The End)

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Doumergue's Fear of the United Front What He Proposes

PREMIER GASTON DOUMERGUE of France is very much worried over the united front of the Socialist and Communist Parties of France. He made it the text of a scathing radio speech last Monday. Some very important issues on the question of Fascism were brought out by Doumergue that merit the attention of every worker.

Leading Socialists in Germany, before the advent of Fascism, as well as after, argued that the activity of the Communists caused the quickening of the Fascist development. Dollfuss's slaughter in Austria, where the Socialist Party had the support of the majority of the working class, of course, effectively knocked this idea in the head. Now in France, Doumergue is attempting to use the same idea, the fear of the united front of the working class, as an excuse for advancing fascist methods.

It is true in the present deep, undermining crisis of capitalism, when the workers struggle for wage increases, for unemployment relief, against the unloading of the burden of the crisis on their backs, it tends still further to shake the whole system. Hence when a genuine struggle is undertaken for even the most immediate needs and demands of the workers, the capitalists, to save their system, resort more and more to fascist methods. Since the Communists are most energetic in defending and fighting for the interests of the workers, the charge of being the cause of Fascism is laid to them.

The Most Burning Question --- Unity of Action

IN France, Doumergue, fearing the united front of Socialists and Communists, proposes out and out steps toward Fascism. Doumergue states that the united front has "shaken public confidence," made credit stringent and caused the hoarding of money. The truth is that the crisis in France which crept on more slowly than elsewhere is now hitting with full force. Doumergue's arguments are very much like those of the bankers in the United States during the bank crash. They said Communists caused the banking collapse.

But then Doumergue goes further and says: "Socialism and Communism are exactly the same thing." That they are not exactly the same thing is known to everyone, and was expressly stated in the United Front pact. What Doumergue sees, however, is that a united front on specific issues, against fascism, war and the decree laws (somewhat like our N. R. A.) is bringing about an intensification of the revolutionary struggles of the working class.

In short, the united front against fascism, war and hunger heightens the revolutionary struggles of the working class in this period of capitalist crisis. That is the basic reason for the hesitation and the obstacles thrown in the way of the united front by the Socialist leaders in the United States. And it is precisely this hesitation that strengthens the fascist measures against the working class such as the slaughter of textile workers, and the Georgia concentration camps.

NOW how does Doumergue propose to meet the united front? He urges the introduction of more fascist elements into the national concentration government of France. Singularly enough these measures follow quite closely the Roosevelt program.

Doumergue asks for increased executive powers for the Premier. Roosevelt already has these powers. He proposes, further, an "authoritative" cabinet. Sounds very much like a transition to a Fascist cabinet. He next urges a definite fixing of the status of government employees (following Roosevelt's wage cuts for government employees). The wages of the French government employees have been cut and huge struggles against the slashes have been going on. Doumergue wants these stopped.

Doumergue proposes an outright fascist measure, one toward which Roosevelt, Green and company are already working in the United States. This is the outlawing of strikes and other struggles of the workers.

Taking a leaf from Hitler and Roosevelt's programs, he then puts forth the idea of a national economic council, and regional councils, to carry out the offensive of capitalism against the French workers.

AND still the Socialist Party of the United States is waiting to see how the united front works out in France. Every day brings news of its effectiveness, of its threat to the capitalist's fascist program. At the same time, the employers and their government, aroused to a frenzy of fear over the spectre of a united working class, strive by might and main to introduce new fascist measures. They try to threaten the workers with increased terror in order to break the unity. Will Mr. Norman Thomas draw the conclusion from this that the united front against fascism intensifies the fascist efforts of the bourgeoisie and, therefore, we should not form it in the United States? This is just as logical as their argument that the revolutionary activities of the Communists in Germany brought the victory of fascism, and not the splitting tactics of the German social democracy.

As the power of the united working class against fascism grows, the capitalists make more and more fascist threats in order to terrify the workers. But these can only be defeated and smashed by that most powerful force of the workers—united action!

Arkansas Jails Worker Who Demanded Relief

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 26.—Because he took up the fight of a family of nine for relief, Fred Hardee, a transient worker has been sentenced there to the country farm prison.

The family was driven from the transient camp by city authorities. Hardee presented a demand to the authorities that they be given relief.

At his trial, Hardee was not permitted to take the stand, to present evidence, or speak in his own

2,000 Power Workers Out on Strike in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Cubato, in the state of Sao Paulo, says that 2,000 light and power employees have gone out on strike.

The Canadian-Rio de Janeiro Light and Tramway Company had refused to recognize their union. Workers all over the state of Sao Paulo are considering the calling of a general strike.

Our Readers Must Spread the Daily Worker Among the Members of All Mass and Fraternal Organizations As a Political Task of First Importance!