

Only \$53 was received over the weekend for the Herndon-Scottsboro Defense Fund...

Needed—\$1,000 a Day
Yesterday's Receipts \$ 439.57
Total to Date \$9,648.70
Press Run Yesterday—49,800

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

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1934

WEATHER: Fair, cooler (Eight Pages)

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PICKS BOARD TO QUEL RE-STRIKES

Marine Workers Elect Joint Strike Committee

Group to Prepare For Action Named At New York Rally

All Other Unions Bid to Join with Equal Representation Many Sections Speed \$60,000 'Daily' Drive

NEW YORK—A Joint Strike Preparations Committee composed of five delegates from each union in the marine industry...

Other unions which decide to join in the united strike preparation will be entitled to five representatives on the Preparations Committee...

The fact that the union was forced to call the meeting uptown, for want of a large hall on the waterfront, did not prevent the meeting from being outstanding...

The criticism of the Communist Party was directed not at the heroic textile strikers or their organization...

Board Gives Direct Control To Monopolies

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—A five-man board to take charge of reorganizing the N.R.A. as to give more direct as well as simpler control to the biggest powers of industry over their small-fry competitors...

The board will succeed N.R.A. Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson, who became the "fall guy" of the new deal by resigning after serving as its "whipping boy"...

5. Sympathetic general strikes in textile areas, such as the one-day strike in Hazelton, Pa.

7. United protest actions of Socialists, Communists and independent unionists in large industrial cities.

LET Norman Thomas answer today: Whose policies were correct? Whose policies led to defeat?

In New York, interestingly enough, Julius Gerber, secretary of the New York local of the Socialist Party and one of the leading lights of the "right" within the Socialist Party, follows the line of Norman Thomas on the question of the united front.

We understood that there was a fight in the S. P. between the "left" and "right." We know also that on the trade union question at the Detroit convention of the S. P. there was a unanimous

Statement by Foster To A. F. L. Members In 'Daily' Tomorrow

The Daily Worker will issue tomorrow a special Communist Party anniversary edition.

Among many special features, it will contain a statement by William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, addressed to the delegates of the coming 54th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor...

Last Saturday's Daily Worker was entirely sold out, and copies were available only at a premium, despite the fact that the press run was over 72,000 copies.

Scab Contract Signed to Halt Cafe Strikes

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON

John J. Kearney, International Vice President and at present the acting president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers International Alliance of the American Federation of Labor...

Immediately after the signing of this agreement, Mr. Kearney issued instructions to Cooks and Countermen's Local 302 of the A. F. of L. to remove all picket lines.

Members Reject Pact Regarding the tremendous pressure from the International Union and some local officials, the membership of Local 302 rejected the agreement...

None of the New York sections or mass organization branches, though, have paralleled the Denver section in quota completion.

Two other section challenges have come in—the Spokane Section, Washington, throwing down the gauntlet to Tacoma, and Astoria, Ore., extending the Socialist duty to the Downtown Seattle membership.

And in New York, Section One's plan for its mass Red Press conference of all downtown workers' organizations on Sunday, Oct. 7 at Manhattan Lyceum, are rapidly getting along.

7 Slugged and Jailed By Police in Attack on N.Y. Jobless Delegation

NEW YORK—Seven unemployed workers, members of the Unemployed Council, were slugged and jailed by the police yesterday as they presented relief demands at the 18th Precinct Home Relief Bureau, 519 West Forty-Fourth Street.

Barney Oster, one of the jailed workers, was slugged into unconsciousness. He was held on \$1,000 bail at the Fifty-Fourth Street Court House.

The seven arrested workers, part of a committee of twelve, had entered the Home Relief Bureau at about 11 a. m. yesterday to present relief demands for unemployed who had been denied or cut off relief.

The Daily Worker can Better Aid Your Struggles if You Build its Circulation.

C.P. Urges Fight on Fare Tax

Call Made for Storm of Protest Against Relief Hold-up Plan

NEW YORK.—The Communist Party of the New York District, in a statement issued yesterday, called for a city-wide storm of protest against the plans of the LaGuardia regime, acting under the orders of the Wall Street bankers...

The LaGuardia administration is determined to put through the tax on subway fares. At the order of the bankers, the threat of starvation for the unemployed is used by LaGuardia to perpetrate this raid on the pockets of the masses...

The Communist Party calls upon all working class organizations, upon Socialist and A. F. of L. locals and memberships, to overwhelm the city administration with a storm of protest.

Bankers Want Wage Tax Wall Street bankers with the closed-lip approval of Mayor La Guardia and the tacit approval of Comptroller McGoldrick...

Any proposals such as are contemplated in your recent letter to me for joint action in the matter of workers' rights between the Communist and Socialist Parties must first be referred to the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of North Carolina...

Polish War Technique Studied by Japanese

WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 27.—The Polish Minister of War, speaking officially in the newspaper "Polska Brodnia," has announced the presence of a Japanese military delegation here...

A Red Builder on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat!

Roosevelt Moves Speedily To Whitewash Blacklists; Thomas Shields Gorman Acts

S.P. Leader Rebuffs Bid for Unity Against Textile Betrayers

See Editorial on this Page

(Special to the Daily Worker) CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 27.—Rebuffing the proposal of the North Carolina District of the Communist Party for a united front with the Socialist Party of that state...

Crouch Answers Thomas Commenting upon this, Crouch declares that: "Thomas evidently draws no distinction between the leadership and the membership of the United Textile Workers..."

Text of Letter The complete text of the letter of Thomas to Crouch, dated Sept. 22, 1934, and postmarked Woodstock, N. Y., follows:

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Show Film Tonight For Funds to Aid Strikers in South

NEW YORK.—A film masterpiece, Rene Clair's "June 14" will be shown tonight to raise funds to carry on the work of the Committee for the Support of Southern Textile Workers.

Shown with English titles, and at popular prices, the film will be presented by the Committee at The 28th Street Theatre at Broadway and 28th Street.

S. P. Rejection Of Mill Strike Unity Scored

NEW YORK.—Charging that the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party side-tracked the issue of united action for the defense of the textile workers...

The statement declares that the C. P. will not abandon the fight for united action and repeats the necessity for building of the united front.

The complete text of the statement follows: "Following the letter of Sept. 11 to the effect that the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party would act on the communication of the Communist Party calling for united action in support of the textile strike at its meeting on Sept. 12, the Socialist Party, after a lapse of ten days, has sent the following reply:

"Your letter in regard to textile strike was read before the

Silk Workers Fight Lockout With Re-Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker) CONCORD, N. C., Sept. 27.—Sylvia Crouch and Belle Weaver, Young Communist League organizers who were arrested in Gastonia yesterday while distributing leaflets, were found guilty in the Magistrate's Court today of violating a city ordinance and given a suspended sentence.

Silk Workers Out Again NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 27.—Pocket lines have been reformed here in front of the Armstrong Silk Company as a result of the refusal of the company to rehire 125 out of the 400 who went out on strike several weeks ago.

In an example of splendid solidarity, the textile workers of the Bloom Silk Company, all of whom were rehired, stopped work before closing time and joined the locked-out loom fixers at the Armstrong Mills.

The Communist Party in New London in giving the textile strikers definite directives on how to strengthen their fight, urged that weavers be elected to the shop committee, and that the solidarity actions of the Bloom mills be spread to the other mills.

Strikers Stay Out (Special to the Daily Worker) INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—Five hundred striking employees of the Indianapolis Bleaching Company have agreed to accept the decision of Gorman and continued on their strike despite attempts of local union leader Charles Drake who has tried in every way possible to betray the workers.

Betrayed Strikers Make Growing Demand for Another Fight

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—Fearing a re-strike movement and facing a growing resentment among textile workers against the employers, as well as disillusionment with the Roosevelt-Gorman betrayal...

Mounting evidence coming to Washington from the Southern textile areas, from Paterson, Reading, Lowell and other places, shows a bitter resentment against the Gorman sell-out, and a rising insistence on re-strike action to fight the blacklist, discrimination, and attempts to worsen conditions in the mills.

The three Roosevelt men who broke the steel strike by means of a combination of trickery, false promises, and prolonged "investigations" as members of the Steel Labor Board last May were appointed by Roosevelt yesterday to repeat the job with the textile workers, and to stop the growing sentiment for a re-strike movement against discrimination.

The three members appointed by Roosevelt as the new Textile Labor Relations Board are Judge Walter P. Stacy, James A. Mullenbach and Admiral Henry A. Wiley. All three served on the Steel Labor Board of the NRA last May and June.

This move by Roosevelt is seen as indicating that the textile workers, trapped back to the mills without receiving a single guarantee of any material gains, will be subjected to the same process of slow official strangulation which marked the successful strikebreaking technique of the NRA boards in the case of the auto and steel strikes.

Added significance is given to the appointment of a military man who is also a Southerner. It is in the South that the strike is still smoldering as thousands of locked-out workers refuse to disband their picket lines at the order of Francis J. Gorman, U. T. W. head.

Meanwhile, the textile employers have not issued a single statement on the Winant Report, Gorman having called off the strike without even a single word of concession from the employers.

Thus with more than 150,000 textile workers, the most militant section, locked-out of their jobs as a result of the retreat sounded by Gorman, the Roosevelt Textile Labor Relations Board will proceed to attempt a repetition of the strategy that broke the back of the steel strike and kept the men in the mills without any gains.

Furriers Pass \$3 Tax For Jailed Members

NEW YORK.—A three-dollar tax for a fund to defend arrested and imprisoned members was unanimously voted by a meeting of shop chairmen and delegates of the Fur Workers Industrial Union on Wednesday. This tax is to be collected two consecutive Mondays.

The meeting also decided to call an open air meeting on Monday at noon, at 29th St. and Seventh Ave. to expose to workers in the fur market the guerrilla tactics of the Joint Council. A special membership meeting will also be held at the end of the working day on Wednesday.

A meeting of the fur workers' Trade Board on Wednesday voted a contribution of \$25 to the United Front Committee in the impending longshoremen's strike.

Union members were again called on to report to headquarters on Saturday for picketing of shops which work on that day.

N. Y. Textile Workers Will Meet Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting of all textile workers in Greater New York has been called for tomorrow afternoon at 2 p. m. under the joint sponsorship of Local 1148, 1197 and 1207 of the United Textile Workers of America, representing broad silk, ribbon and label workers.

Profits—Up 150 Per Cent

AN EDITORIAL

THE new barrage of defense of the Roosevelt "New Deal" has begun. Senator Wagner, opening for the Democratic Party, declares bluntly that the only issue in the coming elections is the "efficacy of the New Deal."

He is quite right. And Roosevelt's other leading publicity agent, Raymond Moley, in his latest issue of "Today," begins to sound the drums for a Democratic Congress with a leading article entitled "Out of the Red," an article which is the most conclusive proof that the Roosevelt "New Deal" in the past year has accomplished miracles of revived profits for American industry.

With an array of statistics that cannot admit of any dispute, Moley's leading article demonstrates that the biggest Wall Street corporations in the last twelve months have increased their profits, fattened their dividends, erased losses, and lined their treasuries with the juiciest pickings in many a moon.

last six months, there was a net income (after all the swindle deductions) of \$480,000,000, an increase of not less than 150 per cent in profit!

This was the period in which the cost of living rose for the entire working class no less than 23.5 per cent!

This was the period of historic strikes, wage cuts, speed-up, mass murders, clubbings and killings!

The Daily Worker, beginning tomorrow, will present a series of short articles devoted to a detailed analysis of the Moley figures on Wall Street profits. It will be the "New Deal" as seen not only from above, but from below.

These articles are intended as weapons to be used in the coming Congressional election fights, to fight to blast the illusions of the Roosevelt "New Deal," to elect representatives of the working class who will present the Wall Street financial masters with the demands and necessities of the entire toiling population.

Watch for the "New Deal" series.

(Continued on Page 2)

Union Delegations to Attend C. P. Convention and Rally

State Slate To Be Named Tomorrow

Workers to Ratify the Ticket at Rally On Sunday

NEW YORK—Large delegations of furriers, dressmakers, clothing workers and knifemakers workers, members of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will be among the many trade union delegations which will attend both the State nominating convention of the Communist Party tomorrow and the mass ratification rally on Sunday.

The ratification rally will be held in the open-air arena of the Bronx Coliseum, 177th Street and Boston Road and will begin at 2 p.m. Sunday.

The nominating convention will be held in the New Star Casino, 107th Street near Park Avenue, from 12 noon to 6 p.m. tomorrow.

The mass ratification rally on Sunday will mark the formal opening of the broadest and most energetic campaign ever conducted by the Communist Party in this State, according to Carol Brodsky, State election campaign manager.

Among the candidates who will address both the nominating and ratification meetings will be William Burroughs, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Fred Briehl, candidate for Attorney-General; Rose Wortis, nominee for State Comptroller, and Isidore Begun, running for City Comptroller.

The campaign committee emphasized the political urgency of the attendance not only by Party and non-Party members, sympathetic workers and members of trade unions, but also of Socialist Party members and sympathizers.

S. P.'s Rejection Of Unity Scored

(Continued from Page 1)

City Executive Committee. "The City Executive Committee decided to inform you that the United Textile Union, locally as well as nationally. We are cooperating with the union and that is the best help we can render to them."

"The City Executive Committee of the Socialist Party thus completely sidetracks the issue. In response to the appeal of the Communist Party for united action on the most burning urgent issue confronting the entire working class, i.e., support to the heroic textile strike, broad mass protest, at the reign of terror and military dictatorship against the strikers, the New York Socialist leaders resort to subterfuge, to an attempt to hide the issue. The appeal of the Communist Party called for united action to rally the broad masses in support of the textile strike. The reply that the Socialist Party is cooperating with the union is an evasion on the issue. This reply is also significant for another reason.

"The union the Socialist executive refers to is the United Textile Union. All through the strike the Socialist leaders have been working hard in hand with Gorman, McMahon and Green. In fact, upon their own admission in this letter, they share responsibility for the conduct of the strike and its settlement.

"Why has there not been a single protest from the Socialist leaders against the shameful treacherous betrayal of Gorman, Green and Co.? What have the Socialist leaders done to expose and fight against the betrayal of this magnificent struggle that had the textile industry tied up nationally, that had victory practically assured?

"The situation is clear. The Socialist leaders used subterfuge, evasion and delay to reject the call for a united front within the masses behind the textile strike, and chose instead a united front with the Gormans, Greens and Wolls, the vile strikebreaking agents of the bosses.

"The Communist Party will not allow this subterfuge and double-dealings to discourage the struggle for united action. The Communist Party will not give up the fight for the united front of Socialist and Communist workers. The Communist Party knows that you, Socialist workers, are for unity of action in defense of the interests of the working class. The Communist Party does not withdraw its proposal for negotiations with the Socialist Party leading to effective united action for unemployment insurance and relief, against the growing menace of fascism and war, for workers' rights.

"The Communist Party turns to you, members and followers of the Socialist Party. You are decisive. Your leaders are evidently paying lip service to, but in reality sabotaging the united front. Only your pressure, only your initiative will find the policy of division of the ranks of the workers. Act. See that your honest desire for united action is carried out in your branch, in your union, in all organizations.

"At this time in New York City, the bankers and their servant La Guardia are starving the unemployed. They declare the unemployed shall not eat: their children shall go hungry and perish unless you pay higher fare. This situation demands united action of all workers, of all working class organizations against the fare tax, against the rent and sales taxes against reduction of relief appropriation, at the expense of the bankers and the rich. The burning needs of the masses demand the united front."

Marine Workers Elect Strike Group

(Continued from Page 1)

ers in the problems facing them in the preparation of the strike, was characterized by the discussion that followed the report. One after the other seamen took the floor in support of united action of all seamen and longshoremen as the only way to a victorious strike.

"We are in the same fight," said an L. S. U. member. "I've been waiting for this fight a long time. It is war against the shipowners and let's all put on the same uniform."

"I'm Irish-American, I vote Tammany," another worker stated. "I'm a steward. Where are we in this strike? I belong to the Cook and Stewards. We were left out in the cold in 1921, but I think that this united strike effort will prevent that again. But you have not got our problems and demands listed. See our officials and tell them to get in this united front. Give us demands and we will come out."

"Don't be fooled by any promises of anybody," a West Coast strike leader said. "Do like Brother Hudson says. They can intervene and stop the strike only by granting our demands. I am in Seattle. I am still waiting to see what arbitration will do for me. It is supposed to decide if I get a wage increase.

"I worked on the Luckenbach and they cut our wages to \$35 a month from \$37.50. In Seattle, the I. S. U. officials told us to let the Alaskan boats sail. They said the mayor promised he would not use armed forces if we did this. What happened? We let them go and all the police in Seattle were sent to the docks, leaving civilian special police uptown. No promises, fellow workers will come out."

The discussion lasted for three hours. Tremendous ovations shook the hall when a Negro docker, representing the rank and file of the I. L. A. Jim Crow took the floor. He reminded the men of their losses in the past, because of their division. He warned them that the bosses can't be defeated with this weapon of their Jim Crowism, it is smashed by the marine workers jointly. Everyone was quiet and realized the importance of his talk.

He concluded with "I have a brother who is a steward. I speak for Negro longshoremen and seamen as well, when I say, show us that you are ready to unite against the Jim-Crowism of the bosses and we are ready to strike with you, in spite of anybody or anything." The hall again rocked with applause.

A representative of the Trade Board of the Fur Workers Industrial Union presented the Joint Strike Preparation Committee with a contribution of \$25 for the strike fund. The Committee for the Support of the M. W. I. U. likewise contributed \$25. The seamen and longshoremen present, expressed their realization that they are not alone in their fight. They are a part of the entire working class. The support the west coast strike was receiving from other working class organizations was brought out.

The greetings and pledge of support by the Daily Worker was greeted with applause. The men showed their realization of the fact that the Daily Worker is the only paper that headlines their strike preparations.

Harry Alexander, chairman of the Baltimore Centralized Shipping Bureau, reported on need of setting up such bureaus in every port and to make it one of the main demands of the strike.

In answering questions raised and summing up the discussion Roy Hudson dealt at length with a number of important problems.

"By coming here tonight," he stated, "in such significant number, fellow workers, we have shown that the question was not whether or not to strike, but to organize the strongest means of conducting our strike. There is only one way for the shipowners to stop this strike. Not by N. R. A. or any 'talking it over,' but by granting our demands. If this is not done, then we can win our demands as we have shown here tonight.

"We have shown that whether or not we are Democrats, Republicans,

M. W. I. U. Insists on Voice In Marine Demands Parley

NEW YORK—A delegation of seamen and longshoremen, headed by Roy Hudson, national secretary of the M. W. I. U., will present today the following statement, adopted by the mass meeting at Manhattan Lyceum on Wednesday, to the N. R. A. Administration in Washington:

Statement of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union to the National Recovery Administration, Shipping Division.

"For over a year the N. R. A. has failed to bring forward a code for the marine workers. This in spite of many promises and three code hearings where representatives of the seamen and longshoremen submitted demands which have been ignored. Conditions and wages have not been improved, and disasters such as the Morro Castle continue to occur because of under-manning.

"The seamen are now determined that only through using the strike can they force the shipowners to grant the demands which they put forward. The International Seamen's Union was compelled by the pressure of the rank and file seamen to call a strike for Oct. 8, 1934. The Marine Workers' Industrial Union has simultaneously issued a strike call to all its thousands of members and to all seamen and longshoremen to strike on or before

Oct. 8. We are determined that our demands shall be granted. Failure of the shipowners to meet with our elected representatives and grant our demands before the strike date can and will result in strike action on that date.

"From the daily press, we learn that the Shipping Section of the N. R. A. is considering meetings of the shipowners and representatives of the workers, further to discuss a code for the marine industry. We also note that various N. R. A. agencies are discussing the pending seamen's strike with some labor representatives and that these agencies are considering arranging conferences between the shipowners and workers.

"We wish to serve notice that such negotiations, conferences or meetings will settle nothing unless the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, which has in its ranks thousands of marine workers and whose influence extends far beyond its organization, is represented at all such meetings. In the name of its own membership, the thousands who have endorsed its strike call, the Marine Workers' Industrial Union demands the right to be represented at all of any meetings where the demands of the seamen are being discussed.

"Yours truly, "R. B. HUDSON, National Secretary Marine Workers' Industrial Union."

Baltimore Seamen Hasten To Sign Strike Pledge Cards

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—More than three hundred seamen came to the union hall and signed strike pledge cards within two hours after the Marine Workers Industrial Union, 720 South Broadway, had issued them on Tuesday night.

Baltimore seamen are rallying around the strike call of the M. W. I. U. and ready to hit the picket line to fight for the demands that were drawn up at the Baltimore United Action Conference, including a centralized shipping bureau controlled by elected committees of seamen.

The program of a united strike of all seamen under the leadership of one strike committee, elected by the members of the various unions and the unorganized, is hailed by the

Communists or what have you, we agree on our demands. We agree with different ideas about unions. We agree as marine workers. I want to state for my union that we are ready to go in with any other union on the basis of your decisions here tonight. We will stop criticism of anyone who holds to these decisions. But we will ruthlessly expose anyone who fails to live up to these as our enemy. We do not see where this fails to grant the right of each union to recruit independently.

"A word about division. I am a Communist. I hope in time that many of you will become convinced of my way of thinking. (Applause). But don't let anybody tell you that this strike can't be won because of 'Reds.' We agreed on demands. The strike will end when those demands are granted. We did not talk about our politics. But the bosses will try to split our ranks by raising a 'red' scare. Just as we decided with codes, that we will write them not in Washington but in the picket line, so with our politics.

"How to finance the strike. Some fellow-workers raise this question. They say we have not the money to strike with. First I say, we will fight to force the federal government to give us relief (applause). Second, we are members of the working class, not just seamen. For 84 days our brothers on the Pacific Coast held out. It wasn't easy but they got by, aided by their class brothers. If we waited until we had enough money to strike, we

would never strike. Some official, and you all know this, would 'disappear' with our rich treasury. "We are powerful because we can hold back the labor power from the ship owners to run their ships. Bayonets and machine guns won't take our place. (Applause). We are powerful if the occasion calls for it, then it is possible that our brothers of our class will respond to our need and tie the city up in a general strike. (Loud applause).

"We hope the longshoremen strike on Monday, Oct. 1, then we will strike. If not, then on Oct. 8 and we hope that we will be able to pull the dockers with us. They want to go. They are up against the same problem some of us are. Officials who negotiate and arbitrate when strike is the language the shipping bosses understand. We will get together. We must.

"Go back, each of you, to organize the action outlined here tonight by yourselves. We are fighting for our self-respect, for decent living conditions and that is all. Anyone who says otherwise is our enemy. We will build our union by conviction. We will prevent scabbing by mass picket lines and action. We are responsible to you, the rank and file of seamen. Without your vote not a decision of importance can be made. With the scales you will throw out those who think that there is any other way to end the strike. Tonight we have created strength. It is the strength to win all we want and need. Victory now is up to you."

The first question that has to be answered is this: Does the Communist Party berate the rank and file workers of reformist organizations as social fascists? The answer is: No. Communist propaganda and agitation clearly distinguishes between the ideology of social fascism, i. e., its theories, its programs, policies and tactics, and the rank and file members, working class members, of the social fascist organizations. Our position is that the working class members of the social fascist organizations "are not fascists, but misguided workers, honestly desiring socialism and not fascism." In this respect we fully agree with our correspondent and it is precisely because we believe that the workers who follow the reformist and social fascists are misled by their leaders and honestly desiring socialism—it is precisely for this reason that we carry on a struggle for a united front with these workers.

The Leaders and the Masses It is an entirely different matter, however, when we discuss the ideology and leadership of the social fascist organizations. This ideology, as we have shown many and many times, being an ideology of class collaboration with the capitalists, leads, in the present period, to a policy of combating the revolutionary struggles of the workers and paying the way for fascism. This we must expose and combat. Failure to do so would mean abandoning the class struggle.

Thomas on the United Front

An Editorial

(Continued from Page 1)

decision. Thomas calls himself a militant. Yet in the question of united front against betrayers, it is not Gerber who accepts Thomas' "left" proposal, but Thomas who aligns himself with the Gerbers, Cahans, Waldmans, O'Neals, to carry on the policy of supporting the corrupt officialdom of the A. F. of L.

But, we are sure, the membership of the Socialist Party does not wish to support the A. F. of L. officialdom. They—and the textile workers—want a united front not with the leaders of the U. T. W., but a united front against the mill owners and their agents in the ranks of labor, the Gormans, Rieves and McMahaons.

For such a united front we will continue to fight. Only such a united front is in the interests of the textile workers and labor as a whole. There is where "the largest influence and usefulness" lie.

"Yours truly, "R. B. HUDSON, National Secretary Marine Workers' Industrial Union."

Thomas Rebuffs United Front Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

of regulations which the Labor Committee of the S. P. was instructed to lay down.

"I am bound to say that I do not think that a genuine united front in North Carolina or Georgia or elsewhere has been served by the Communist policy of open attacks on the U. T. W. when the strike was at its height and I should not advise the North Carolina comrades to sacrifice their largest influence and usefulness by the kind of united front you seem to want.

"You will understand that I fully appreciate how much is wrong in the Southern situation and am much opposed to the action of the Charlotte authorities in denying you the right to speak. I am, however, of the opinion that your Party policy in the labor field is hurtful rather than helpful to the policy that we want to achieve."

"Fraternally yours, (Signed) "NORMAN THOMAS."

Investigators Will Hold Mass Meeting Tonight

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW YORK—The Emergency Home Relief Bureau Employees Association yesterday called on all investigators and clerks to mass before the office of Director Cori at 20 E. 21st St., tonight, in protest against unjust dismissals and punitive transfers.

A delegation will call on Mr. Cori to demand that the dismissals and transfers be stopped at once and to press the fight for the reinstatement of Miss Elsie Woods, Negro investigator, who was fired from Precinct 85, 283 South Fourth St., six weeks ago. She has not been reinstated although the grounds for her dismissal have been admitted by the administration to be false.

C. P. CELEBRATION POSTPONED

NEW YORK—The fifteenth anniversary celebration of the Communist Party and the grand opening exhibition of the work of the Communist Party among Negroes, scheduled at the New Harlem Workers' Center, 415 Lenox Avenue, for tonight, has been postponed to Oct. 12, because of the Anti-War Congress.

C. P. at Wilkes Barre Will Hold Banquet For Election Campaign

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Sept. 27.—The Communist Party of this anthracite section will hold an election campaign banquet Saturday, Oct. 6, at the Workers Center here, 325 E. Market St.

An elaborate program has been arranged, including singing by the Lithuanian Alde Chorus, recitations by the Young Pioneers, and Ukrainian folk songs by two Ukrainian artists.

All workers' organizations are asked to support this banquet and help make it a success. Admission will be 35 cents.

WORKERS COOPERATIVE COLONY

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

Cultural Activities for Adults, Youth and Children. Direction: Lexington Ave., White Plains Trains. Stop at Allerton Ave. station. Office open daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sunday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Telephone: Etobrook 8-1400-8-1401. Friday and Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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Cleveland S.M.W.I.U. And M.E.S.A. Unite

On Action Program

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.—The Cleveland District Board of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union met in joint session with the Mechanics Educational Society City Committee, representing the Cleveland locals last night, and agreed on a five-point program of action.

This program is for action against company unions, for the right to organize, for a workers' code against the N. R. A. code, for support of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, against the menace

of fascism, and against capitalist war preparations. This unity is highly significant in view of the present attacks on workers and the Chicago Congress.

Tonight's joint session elected a smaller committee of three members of each organization to work out details, and action, which includes recommendation of convening a mass conference of all trade unions and other workers' organizations in support of this five-point program. The joint committee will meet again on Oct. 4 in the S.M.W.I.U. headquarters.

DELEGATES ON VISIT TO PERKINS DEMAND END OF BLACKLISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—Placing the responsibility for the blacklisting of textile strikers and the reign of terror in the strike areas on the shoulders of the Roosevelt administration, a trade union delegation headed by the International Labor Defense today presented a series of demands to Secretary of Labor Perkins to protect the rights of the textile strikers.

The delegation, consisting of Manning Johnson, of the Trade Union Unity League, and Sasha Small, of the International Labor Defense, represents several hundred thousand workers organized in the Trade Union Unity League, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, Food Workers Industrial Union, Marine Workers Industrial Union, National Students League, Taxi Drivers' Union and the International Labor Defense.

Their spokesmen are Manning Johnson for the Trade Union Unity League and Sasha Small for the International Labor Defense. The statement follows: "Madame Secretary: "This labor delegation representing several hundred thousand workers organized into trade unions, was brought here by the International Labor Defense, itself representing 200,000 members and affiliates, to protest against the wholesale discrimination and blacklisting practiced against over 90,000 textile strikers all over the country and especially in the South. The strike was called off on the basis of the Winant Board Report, which was hailed by yourself and President Roosevelt as a 'sweeping victory' for the textile workers. This 'victory' in reality has been the most complete betrayal and defeat of the textile strikers who face starvation, unemployment after thirteen weeks of militant strike struggle against the most brutal array of military, machine guns, armed thugs, force and violence ever seen in this country.

"Sixteen murdered, the last victim, 18-year-old Leo Rouette, died in Woonsocket, R. I., last Monday. Over a hundred were driven into a concentration camp in Georgia. Hundreds were arrested. Nine states had the National Guard out against the textile strikers. Fifteen thousand troops were on active duty, arrayed in Federal U. S. Army equipment, against the textile strikers who demanded living wages, decent hours, an end to the brutal stretch-out system and recognition of their union.

"The International Labor Defense, which offered defense of all arrested textile strikers to the national strike committee in Washington as well as to all local and

district strike committees, from the first day of the strike protested against the use of armed forces, military and mercenary, against strikers who were exercising their constitutional rights—the rights to organize, strike and picket.

"We propose for your immediate attention and action the following demands which we feel are in the interests of the textile strikers: "1. That your department immediately take steps to end the blacklisting and discrimination on the basis of union membership against militant textile strikers who were exercising their legal right to organize, strike, and picket.

"2. Complete withdrawal of all armed forces, police, special deputies, thugs, used against textile workers.

"3. Provision made for the unrestricted right of textile workers to organize into unions of their own choosing.

"4. Arrest and punishment of all those responsible for the 16 murders during the three weeks of the strike.

"5. Release of all those arrested, including Sylvia Crouch and Belle Weaver in Gastonia, N. C., all those still held in Rhode Island under Governor Green's illegal order to arrest all Communists; Anna Mae Leathers and Leah Young, Georgia textile pickets, held under the same constitutional slave law of 1861, used against Angelo Herndon, and the Atlanta Six and carrying the death penalty for 'inciting' to insurrection.

"6. Indemnity to the families of all those murdered, wounded, and injured. Adequate relief for all those blacklisted and locked out.

"7. Immediate withdrawal of all immigration agents from the strike areas and orders to them to cease terrorizing all foreign born with the threat of deportation.

"Respectfully yours, "SASHA SMALL, International Labor Defense"; "MANNING JOHNSON, Trade Union Unity League."

Classified

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

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Personal FRANK McGUIRK. Please let me know your plans. Letter will be held confidential. Alice.

Workers' Enemies Exposed

Tom Carskadon, of Columbus, Ohio, has been expelled from the Communist Party as one who bears all the earmarks of an agent-provocateur.

He has advocated the raiding of grocery stores to members of the local unemployed council. He has urged the killing of traitors, for which he proposed signed pledges.

On another occasion he tried to get some members to join him in the blacklisting of landlords through threats of arson. He has pretended to be very active in the Party, but when any particular task has been given to him, nothing substantial was done.

He claims to be earning his living by repairing sewing machines, but appears to be living beyond such earnings. He has been seen driving to the post office, and getting a check from another man who also drove up in a car. Carskadon tried to explain this by saying that the other man was a lawyer, who gave him a check for his having acted as a witness in an accident case, but he did not substantiate this story.

Description: Carskadon is a white-haired elderly man, with pleasant round face, bright blue eyes, ruddy complexion and high pitched voice; he is about 5 ft. 7 inches tall and weighs about 160 pounds.

Boston Dyla (Dalley), also of Columbus, Ohio, a former member of the Communist Party, has been exposed as an agent-provocateur and a disrupter of the unemployed workers.

He is known as "Rev. Boston Dyla," and has expressed intention of going back to "street preaching."

He has advocated individual violence and has admitted himself to have been a member of the secret service.

All workers and workers' organizations are warned against these despicable traitors and enemies of the working class.

A group of workers in a C. C. C. camp send \$7—a sailor on a U. S. battleship sends \$1—a worker in Duluth sends a quarter! All cry that the \$69,000 campaign must succeed! It will succeed if every reader does his part. Make collections, hold affairs, discuss the Daily Worker!

Sophie Braslow, D. D. S. Wishes to announce that she has returned from a trip to the Soviet Union and has resumed her practice of dentistry. 725 Allerton Avenue, Bronx. Etobrook 8-0995

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UNITED RELIEF GROUP WIDENS DRIVE FOR SPECIAL SESSION

Calls on N. Y. Workers For Action to Support Hunger March Demand

Organizations Urged to Adopt Resolutions Backing Demand for Legislative Action on Relief and Unemployment Insurance

NEW YORK.—The United Action Committee has called upon all working class organizations to send resolutions to Governor Lehman and to the State Senators and Legislators demanding that a special session of both houses of the legislature be called at the time when the State hunger march converges on Albany, on Oct. 18 and 19.

In addition, the committee pointed out, demands should be made for the feeding and housing of the delegates while they are in Albany and in the cities along the lines of the march.

The United Action Committee has sent representatives into the Buffalo area to organize preparations for the march. Other organizers have been sent into Westchester county and into the Poughkeepsie area.

Workers along the routes of the march are being asked to place demands before the City Councils and mayors in each city for the feeding of the delegates and for housing the marchers during overnight stops.

The hunger march delegates from all over the state will convene on Albany on Oct. 18. After a mass meeting, a march will be held to the State Capitol, where elected representatives will place the workers' three-point program before Gov. Lehman. This program calls for: (1) The calling of a special session of both houses of the State Legislature; (2) enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill; (3) enactment of the Small Home and Property Owners Relief Bill.

The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, modeled after the federal bill which is endorsed and supported by millions of workers provides for unemployment insurance equal to local average wages for all workers and farmers unemployed through no fault of their own. It is a major plank in the Communist Party's election platform. The Small Home Owners Relief Bill provides a moratorium on sheriff sales and foreclosures.

The United Action Committee has urged all workers and working class organizations and all groups and individuals supporting these demands to send resolutions to Governor Lehman demanding that he take immediate steps for their enactment.

Every working class organization has been urged to circulate collection lists, obtain pledges and in other ways raise funds for financing the march.

"I will not contribute to the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive," asserts Mr. Ralph Easley. The Daily Worker can get along without Mr. Easley! But it cannot get along without the contributions of the working class. Send your contributions today!

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Fifth Receives Term in Coast Jobless Rally

High Bail Is Set for Three Pending Appeal By I. L. D.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 27.—A Los Angeles court has just passed sentence on the fifth worker of the six jailed by the police following the attack upon the unemployed demonstration held here on June 1 when thousands of workers massed before the relief offices demanding adequate relief. James Toth, the fifth worker sentenced, was given fifteen months in jail by Judge Arthur Crum. The others, James McShann, Harold Hendricks, John Saunders and Earl Timmer have been sentenced to terms up to two years in prison by the same judge.

Like the other convictions, is being appealed by the International Labor Defense, leaves only one more worker to face trial after the arrests at the June 1 demonstration. The other, Arthur Milton, 69, is still in the Glendale hospital, recovering from a broken thigh, a broken leg, a broken arm and internal injuries inflicted by the deputized thugs and police.

High bail has been placed by Judge Crum on all the prisoners for appearance pending an appeal. John Sanders is out on \$4,500 bail, and Hendricks on \$5,000. The I. L. D. is conducting a vigorous campaign to obtain necessary bail.

Timmer is held on \$1,500 bail; McShann on \$5,000; Toth on \$3,000. In the case of Sanders, the I. L. D. was forced to raise \$18,000 property bail to cover bail set at \$4,500.

Every property owner in Los Angeles is urged to phone the International Labor Defense, Madison 4415, if his property is clear and taxes paid, so that property bail might be raised to free the June First prisoners.

Many workers have set themselves a quota of \$1 a week for the "Daily" \$60,000 drive. How much are you giving? Pennies, dimes, quarters—send as much as you can! The Daily Worker depends upon you!

IWO to Press Workers Bill At City Hall

Cleveland Workers Are Urged to Pack Council When Bill Is Voted

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—The International Workers Order of Cleveland is mobilizing all working class, mass and fraternal organizations behind a mass delegation which will go before the City Council of Cleveland on Monday, Oct. 1, at 6:30 p. m. to demand endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Through the action of the International Workers Order, the Independent Sons of Italy and other mutual benefit organizations have joined in this action.

The International Workers Order has called upon all working class organizations, including the A. F. of L. local unions and the Joint Council of Industrial Unions to back up the delegation by packing the City Council chambers when the Workers Bill is presented.

Fear of Strike Forces Packers to Announce Boost in Wage Rates

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Pay increases for packing house workers were announced Monday by the major packing companies of the area. What is claimed to be an 8 per cent raise in hourly rates will be effective on Oct. 1.

The tremendous wave of strikes now sweeping the country, particularly the Frisco general strike and the National Textile Strike were credited by working class leaders here as being mainly responsible for the increases. Fear of strike action by employees was generally understood to be the motive behind the action.

At the same time it was pointed out that no guarantee of hours were given. Terrific speed-up in the Chicago Stock Yards has already greatly increased the productivity of the workers, with resulting decline in employment.

Any significant cut in hours here will more than equal the increase of the hourly rates.

'New Dealers' Extort Election Contributions From Federal Workers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The traditional gentle but firm shake-down of government employees by the campaign committees of capitalist political parties is being repeated here again by the Democratic National Committee.

Reports that federal civil service employees are being compelled to contribute to the "New Deal" war chest were given emphasis by a statement of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that clerks in his department "were under no obligation to contribute to the Democratic Party organization."

Reports persisted, however, that George B. Hills, Democratic National Committeeman from Florida, has circulated among federal employees who formerly lived in Florida a letter that they give 1 per cent of their year's salary to the campaign fund.

The Republican campaign committee, having a smaller grip on patronage, has thus far contented itself with contributions from such groups as the DuPont munitions and chemical dynasty.

Using the names of various members of their family, the duPonts have contributed a total of \$14,000 to the Republican fund thus far.

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Friday, Saturday, Sunday OCT. 19, 20, 21 St. Nicholas Palace 69 West 66th St., N. Y. C.

Unemployment Councils Urge Textile Workers to Continue Fight for Adequate Relief

NEW YORK.—The National Unemployment Council has issued a statement to the textile workers, emphasizing the need of carrying on a fight for relief. The statement declares:

"Owing to the treachery of the leaders of the textile workers, tens of thousands of workers will not only face the blacklist, but will not obtain work perhaps for many weeks or months. The treachery of the textile leaders, which was carried out with the co-operation of President Roosevelt and the Winant Mediation Board, was well prepared. It was about Sept. 12 that Frank Gorman stated that William Green would call a conference of representatives of the internationals affiliated to the A. F. of L., for the purpose of raising relief and affording further support to the textile workers on strike. Immediately following this statement, Green declared that the conference would not be held till the convening of the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco on Oct. 1. The textile workers are to battle alone, without even sufficient food to go on the picket line."

Harry Hopkins, Federal relief director, declared that the government would not "underwrite the strike." Following upon this, in various parts of the country, the relief director refused to grant any relief to the strikers.

The strikers officially over but the textile workers have not all gone back to work. Many of them are determined to battle on, in spite of the betrayal of their leaders.

More tens of thousands are not being reinstated by the employers. These workers face bitter hunger. "The National Unemployment Council calls upon all its affiliated bodies immediately to mobilize the textile workers for a struggle for immediate relief. Wherever the Unemployment Council is weak, it should offer its help to the union in the organization of the textile workers for demanding relief."

"The National Unemployment Council calls attention to the fact that there will be wide unemployment in the textile industry. It is necessary, therefore to build up an unemployed organization in every textile center, to force the relief authorities to grant immediate relief."

"This becomes a cardinal issue in those localities where the textile workers have decided to continue the fight. In these places, the relief authorities will try to force the workers back to work by means of hunger."

"Only the most militant struggle, coupled with energetic organizational work will enable the textile workers to face the winter which is fast approaching. In this struggle the demand for unemployment and social insurance as embodied in the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 7598, should be raised, and all forces be rallied for the fight."

"Not a single textile worker shall go without adequate food and shelter—that must be our demand and aim."

"National Unemployment Council. I. AMTER, National Secy."

Terror Rages in Long Beach Under A. F. of L. Editor Mayor

LONG BEACH, Calif., Sept. 27.—The question as to what Long Beach's new administration, headed by Mayor Carl Fletcher, editor of the Long Beach (A. F. of L.) Labor News, would do for the workers' civil rights are being answered daily by police raids without warrants on workers' homes, and mass arrests.

Vigilante and police terror has never stopped since the maritime strike. In Long Beach this terror is a constant day to day policy. Long Beach workers have been deprived of an assembly hall since last May, when, after the Workers' Forum was repeatedly invaded by Legionnaires, they were denied the use of this hall. Recently police and Legionnaires brought out machine guns, among other arms, to prevent an open-air meeting at which Leo Gallagher was scheduled to speak. Under the city administration of the A. F. of L. leader, the terror has greatly increased.

In the last two weeks the following persons have been arrested on charges of membership in, or sympathy with, the Communist Party: H. Roland, Preston Hill, Dean Hood, Peter Lee, R. W. Donohoe, Pete Malaphis and Bob Davis.

In the face of this intimidation, the Long Beach Party unit are continuing their work of mobilizing the workers against violations of their rights, against wage cuts and for the right to organize, freedom of speech and assembly. A widespread mass campaign is being organized against the terror.

Needle Workers End Negro Discrimination By Beauty School Head

NEW YORK.—White and Negro members of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union last week forced the management of the Bauers Beauty School, 17 West 28th St., to back down on its policy of discrimination against Negroes.

The institution gives free service to the public as part of its training of students. Last Friday Olga Joffe and Helen Winesgar, both white, invited Vera East, colored, to go along with them. Miss Merkins, acting manager and a graduate of the Rand School (Socialist) ordered the Negro girl to leave. The three workers reported the case to their union, and a committee was elected to visit the management.

Miss Merkins insisted the school will give service to anyone but Negroes. The committee declared the union would picket the place, and Miss Merkins begged them to first see the president of the school, M. H. Einhorn. A few days later the latter wrote the union that the incident would not be repeated. The needle trades workers intend to test his sincerity by having Negro and white workers visit the place.

'Impartial' Labor Board Helps Fire Carmen Furriers Make Gains In Los Angeles Strike

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27.—Not only has the Regional Labor Board refused to order the reinstatement of seven men who were discharged by the L. A. Railway Company for union activity, but it has ruled specifically that the company acted in accordance with the provisions of Section 7-A in doing so.

Food Prices Now Highest In Three Years

29.2 Increase in Basic Foods During Past 18 Months Cited

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The sweeping upward trend in food prices continued during the two-week period ending Sept. 11, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced yesterday, citing a 29.2 per cent rise in basic food prices during the last 18 months. Present food prices, the report said, are now at the highest point of the last three years.

While all foodstuffs soared in price, even food substitutes continued their upward rise; oleomargarine rising 6 per cent in the two-week period covered by the report. Dairy products, eggs, sugar, fruit, vegetables, cereal products, bacon, lard, in fact, every item in working class diets has been affected by the price rise, according to the report.

Further Rise Expected

Nor is the end of the price rise in sight. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has continually stated that prices would rise sharply during the coming months. Officials of the Great Atlantic and Pacific food stores have expressed the opinion that food prices will continue upward throughout the winter.

Samuel Knighton, president of the New York Produce Exchange, stated in a recent radio address: "The very low prices of the last five years must be forgotten. The only tangible evidence of the close adjustment of production and consumption will be in a higher cost of production."

Means Cut in Relief

The total rise in food prices of 29.2 means to the working class a like cut in wages on the item of food alone. To the millions of workers and their families on work and direct relief it means a relief cut driving them further into destitution.

To guarantee the employed and unemployed a measure of security against the rising cost of living and the increase in unemployment, the Congress for Social Security will be held in Washington on January 5, 6 and 7 to demand that the Roosevelt regime enact unemployment insurance as embodied in the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, which is one of the major planks in the Communist Party election platform.

500 Chicago Workers Halt Family's Eviction; Move Furniture Back

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—More than 500 steel and marine workers prevented an eviction Monday night at 8339 Buffalo Ave., South Chicago, in the greatest relief demonstration ever held in the Chicago steel district.

More than 100 workers actually participated in moving back the furniture, while hundreds of others applauded them. Six squad cars full of cops arrived too late to stop the action.

Three speakers addressed the huge crowd, pointing out the role of the U. S. Steel Corporation and the reactionary landlord, Reszewick, who had secured the court eviction order. The crowd received the talks with great enthusiasm.

The eviction was stopped by workers organized in joint action by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, the Unemployment Councils and the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

Coast Strikers' Camp Riddled With Gunfire By Bands of Vigilantes

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Vigilante bands poured a 15-minute rain of gunfire into a camp of agricultural strikers at Salinas on Tuesday, burned three bunk-houses and all strike relief provisions, and set fire to the home of a Filipino leader of the union.

The attack occurred as 300 agricultural workers went back on strike for a forty cents a day wage. As in the West Coast general strike, the vigilante raids were followed up by police attacks on union headquarters and wholesale arrests of union members.

In a raid on the union hall, police clubbed everybody in sight, took away 47 beaten-up workers in ambulances, arrested them and charged them with "assault and intent to kill."

Program Announced For Youth Congress Against War, Fascism

Sessions on Militarism, Fascism, Imperialism—Representatives of 1,400,000 Methodist Youth Pledge Support of Work

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—The program for the Youth Congress Against War and Fascism was announced yesterday by the Youth Arrangements Committee to include the following three sessions, one of which every delegate will be requested to attend. These are: Militarism, Fascism and Imperialism. The Youth Congress will parallel sessions to the U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, both opening tomorrow and running through Sunday.

The chairman of the session on militarism will be James Wechsler, editor of the Columbia Spectator; that of fascism, Max Weiss, editor of the Young Worker, and that of imperialism, Waldo McNutt, of the Rocky Mountain area. Y. M. C. A. Mr. McNutt was chairman of the recently held American Youth Congress, where a fascist grouping was smashed by a united front of many youth groups.

The youth delegates will also be asked to attend one of the four occupational sessions: Employed workers, unemployed, students and farmers.

The general report on the activity of the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism will be given by James Lerner, National Chairman of the Youth Section.

The delegates will spend Saturday evening at a dance tendered in their honor by the Chicago Youth Committee at the Peoples Auditorium.

The various sessions of the Youth Congress, excepting the first one, which will be jointly held with the adults, will be at Temple Hall, 330 South Marshfield Avenue.

Methodist Youth Back Congress

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—Support for the work of the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism was pledged today in a letter received from Hayes Beall, chairman of the National Council of Methodist Youth, representing 1,400,000 young people.

The Methodist Council was asked a few weeks ago in its meeting at Evanston, Ill., to endorse the Youth Congress Against War and Fascism. Although several hundred delegates expressed their desire of participating it was not possible to have a vote taken on the matter.

In his letter, Mr. Beall states: "I am trying to say that we would like to have been able to give this full consideration, and that we are determined not to pass up an invitation to form a united front when such an opportunity is really offered."

"Our best procedure from now on seems to be to plan to work with you as fully as possible in the follow-up work of your Congress and to look forward hopefully to working with you officially in your next congress."

"Power to you in your anti-war struggle; it is our struggle also."

Opening Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism!

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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 - Freiheit Gesangs Verein Admission with ticket 25 cents Without ticket 30 cents

CLEVELAND, OHIO

DAILY WORKER AND 15th ANNIVERSARY Of the Communist Party Sunday, September 30th, at 7:30 p. m. 5010 EUCLID AVENUE Speaker: CLARENCE HATHAWAY Editor, Daily Worker UKRAINIAN CHORUS FREIHEIT GESANGS FAREIN ADMISSION 25 CENTS Literature Exhibit and 20% to 80% off Sale in the lobby of the Theatre. Opens at 6 P. M.

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WORKERS SCHOOL of BOSTON Opening OCTOBER 1, 1934 Registration Now Going On 919 Washington St., Boston REGISTER NOW! Classes Rapidly Filling Up

WORKERS SCHOOL of BOSTON Opening OCTOBER 1, 1934 Registration Now Going On 919 Washington St., Boston REGISTER NOW! Classes Rapidly Filling Up

Why A Large Number of Communist Candidates Is Needed

C. P. STAND ON N. R. A. AND JOBLESS CITED AS ELECTION NEARS

Green and A. F. L. Leaders Want Workers to Vote For Roosevelt Terror and Strikebreaking— S. P. Spreads Illusions About N. R. A.

Very much in the style of William Green's questionnaire to candidates in the present election campaign, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has also addressed itself to the leading office-seekers, and especially to President Roosevelt himself.

Burning issues confront the whole working class in this election. A huge strike wave is gripping the country. No sooner are the textile workers, who put up such a heroic fight, than the marine workers get ready for a big battle to improve their conditions. Unemployment insurance becomes so powerful and growing a demand that Roosevelt concerns himself with it, preparing all sorts of schemes in an effort to defeat the mounting insistence that a federal system of unemployment insurance be established.

Hunger on the countryside, the drought, the A. A. A. and farm relief; taxation; inflation; the rapid development to war; fascist attacks on all of the worker's rights, the slaughter of strikers, the use of militia, bayonets, machine-guns, tear gas against workers fighting for their rights—these are paramount issues confronting the working class.

Green's Aims in Elections

The A. F. of L. leadership, as the Chamber of Commerce, are very much concerned. This period of the sharpening of class conflicts, on how the workers are going to vote. Elections are interwoven most directly with every vital issue confronting the toiling population of the country.

What are Green's aims in the present election? What are the aims of the Chamber of Commerce, the bankers, the Roosevelt regime? What are the aims of the capitalist parties, the Socialist Party? What does the Communist Party propose to the workers in this election campaign? Communism has become the outstanding issue in every struggle of the workers. In the San Francisco general strike, Communism was put forward as the main issue. In the textile strike, Gorman and the bosses brought in the role of the Communists.

Green and the A. F. of L. leadership make their position clear and simple. They want the workers to vote for candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties who support the N. R. A. and all of Roosevelt's fake schemes. The workers have had eighteen months of the N. R. A. What did it bring them? The textile industry, where the first code was passed, is the best illustration. It brought them greater unemployment, lower REAL wages (that is, lowered living standards) and it brought them the speed-up and stretch-out.

Martial Law and Murder

As a result, the workers went out on the most militant strike in the history of the textile industry. They fought bitterly and bravely. Then what did the N. R. A. and the Republican and Democratic Parties bring them? They got martial law, the militia, the machine-gun. Sixteen were killed. Roosevelt threatened the use of the federal troops. And now Green wants the workers to vote for the candidates of the parties who supported the N. R. A. and who put into motion the machinery of oppression, of murder, of fascist brutality to drive the workers back into the mills to be chained to N. R. A. codes and textile boards.

The Chamber of Commerce has a little different approach. They too, however, support Roosevelt, just like Green does, only with a slightly different approach. In their election document the Chamber of Commerce makes this support very clear, and every worker should ask himself the reason for it. "For the past eighteen months the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has wholeheartedly supported the President and his administration in the effort toward business recovery," writes the Chamber of Commerce.

But they have some complaints. They do not like the huge strike struggles any more than does Mr. Green or President Roosevelt. They point to: "Increasing strikes and violent labor disturbances, fostered and encouraged by the radicals in labor organization."

More "Old Party" Terror

To stop it, they want more of the type of terror Roosevelt and Republican and Democratic state officials have been using. But they want a little more. And here is where they differ with Green and Roosevelt in the method of approach in dealing with the masses in action. They want less demagogic, less lying promises, more honest reality. Fundamentally, they want to achieve the same end as Green and Roosevelt—a crippling of the labor movement so that "recovery"—that is, "recovery" of profits at the expense of the workers can go through.

But Roosevelt and Green through their practical experience, because they have to deal economically and politically with great numbers of workers, in all industries, not only in individual industries, as do the individuals who comprise the Chamber of Commerce, know that they must spread demagoguery thickly on the knife with which they stab the workers. Here is the difference between them. It is not a difference of fundamentals, not a difference on the attack against the workers.

So when the worker is asked by Green or the Chamber of Commerce to vote for this-and-that candidate on the Republican or Democratic Party ticket, he is urged to cast his vote for the same fundamental program of the capitalist class, with only differences of phrases to cover the onslaught against the working class.

S. P. Spreads Illusions

What is the role of the Socialist Party in these elections? That cannot be judged only by the programs and speeches of the officialdom of the Party, no more than Roosevelt's speeches or Green's professed love of the workers and concern over their conditions can be taken as a guide.

When the N. R. A. was first passed—even before—the Socialist Party leaders, including the "left" leader, Norman Thomas, greeted it as a great boon to the workers, as a fundamental change in capitalism that even offered a road to easy progress in socialism. Norman Thomas particularly praised section 7-a of the N. R. A., the very section Roosevelt uses to break strikes, to shackle "arbitration" boards on the workers, to foster the development of company unions, and to attempt to destroy every elementary civil and trade union right of the workers.

When the workers first struck against the N. R. A. in steel and coal, Thomas said, "This is not the time to strike." Later the Socialist leaders saw they were on the wrong track. They began to admit the N. R. A. was not so hot. But still they have not attacked it wholeheartedly. They have maneuvered with it, spread illusions about it. In the textile strike, they formed a united front with Gorman and Green. Their main link to the Roosevelt program is through the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor.

C. P. Fought N. R. A. from Start

For eighteen months, that is, from the first day of the N. R. A., the Communist Party fought it valiantly, exposing every step of its trickery, every fascist deed of the Roosevelt regime. In every strike, the Communist Party took a leading part, exposing every betrayal, in coal, steel, auto and now in textile. For its unyielding struggle against the New Deal methods of smashing the workers' living standards, the Communist Party got the well-merited vicious attack of the leading slave employers. The Red cry was raised in every strike, because the bosses feared most the Communists and the correct Communist strategy for winning strikes. That Green, Gorman and others took up this cry only emphasized their real and fundamental stand on the side of the employer.

Only the Communist Party put forward a real unemployment insurance bill, a farm relief measure, and carried on a mass campaign for the passage of these bills.

Urges United Action

Only the Communist Party carried on a mass campaign for the passage of these bills.

Only the Communist Party carried on a day to day fight against every fascist manifestation, urging a united front with the Socialist and Communist Parties against Roosevelt's program of hunger, war and fascism.

Many workers who are sympathetic to many points of the Communist program, and especially to Communist leadership in strikes, put up the argument that why should we vote for Communists, they won't win.

This argument is put up most strenuously precisely in those sections where Communist candidates have the best chance of winning. It is put up when the bosses' answer, and the Communists cannot answer, is the only one fighting in the interest of the workers' immediate demands and for the final overthrow of capitalism.

Communist candidates can win. The victory of a Communist candidate in either the municipal, state or Congressional elections would be a great boon to the whole working class, because these candidates would put forward boldly and fearlessly the issues and interests of the workers.

Big C. P. Vote Needed

Even if Communist candidates do not win, a huge Communist vote becomes one of the most powerful factors on the side of the workers in their struggle against the employers and the New Deal. Communist votes mean that the workers understand the basic forces of the class struggle. They mean fighters who will not only express themselves on election day and then submit to all of the dastardly deeds of the employers afterwards. A huge Communist vote is a challenge flung in the face of the employers. It is a thermometer showing them the rising rage and militancy of the workers.

"Vote Communist" is not just a formula for putting an X besides the name of a Communist candidate. It is a vote for the only revolutionary working class party. It is a vote for struggle, a vote against fascism, war and hunger. It is a vote which gives the working class the most powerful opportunity to tell the employers that he will not sit and let the employers yoke him to the New Deal or any other scheme of continued enslavement. It is a vote for Soviet Power, for the ending of capitalist rule and the setting up of workers rule.

Local Unions Assail Policies Of AFL Chiefs

Ask Rights of Newly Organized Federated Groups Be Assured

NEW YORK—Demanding that the rights of newly organized federal locals of the A. F. of L. be guaranteed, many local unions have adopted resolutions to be introduced at the national convention of the Federation in San Francisco, scheduled for the first week of October, the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee announced at its offices at 1 Union Square here yesterday.

The battle against craft unionism, waged for many years within the A. F. of L., has received new impetus by the resolutions in favor of this form of organization endorsed in many local unions, the committee stated.

ON FEDERAL LOCAL UNIONS

WHEREAS: Thousands of unorganized workers from the trustified mass production plants beset by the danger of company unionism and the continued attacks on their rights and conditions, since the A. F. of L. to fight for their rights and for the improvement of their working conditions, have successfully struggled against the powerful trusts, and

WHEREAS: These workers have organized into federal locals directly on the basis of a majority of the A. F. of L. Executive Council to organize them with the understanding that "the rights and interests of all affiliated national and international unions must be followed, observed and safeguarded," showing clearly that it is the ultimate aim of the A. F. of L. to bring the craft unions and the industrial unions into craft organizations separated under the different international unions.

WHEREAS: At the 53rd Annual Convention and at special meetings thereafter the question of strengthening and giving greater unity to the federal locals in their struggles was not considered but instead the discussion centered on the division of the spoils and who shall have the benefits of the dues when the federal locals are dismembered into craft unions, and

WHEREAS: It is the interest of these workers to split up the federal locals and divide the ranks of the workers, contrary to the desires of the membership in general, and to see the danger of such action, be it therefore

RESOLVED: That the... take immediate steps to guarantee the interests of the federal locals and the right to full local autonomy for these unions, including the right to strike, that the dues of the locals be handled by the locals themselves and that the federal locals have equal representation with any other affiliated body of the A. F. of L. to elect delegates to the national convention according to the representation allowed the national and international unions, and be it further

WHEREAS: Each international union has given full support from the funds of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in the struggles they are waging for improvement in their conditions and for the right to organize and be it further

RESOLVED: That the... authorize and pledge support to the federal locals of the respective industries to contact and cooperate with other labor organizations in the respective industries to form a united front with the federal industrial union in each of these industries.

FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM BASED ON STRUGGLE

WHEREAS: We live in a period dominated by monopoly capital where industry is highly concentrated, with machinery and mass production developed to a high degree, where skill is being more and more eliminated and where many different crafts are employed in one or more plants by one company, and

WHEREAS: Craft unionism in practice has meant constant jurisdictional fights, the division of the workers in many different unions with separate agreements, in most cases expiring at different times, resulting in the scabbing of crafts on each other during strike struggles, and

WHEREAS: Such antiquated forms of trade union organization can in no way be justified, since it divides and weakens the workers and serves only to strengthen the hands of the employers and reactionary A. F. of L. labor bureaucrats, who look upon the unions as dues collecting institutions to serve their personal interests, and

WHEREAS: The conflicting interests of organized labor and capital are leading to constantly sharper struggles, and

WHEREAS: The policy pursued by the present officialdom of our unions, conciliation, arbitration and compromise with the employers, is ruinous to the interests of the workers and leaves them completely at the mercy of the employers, who drive down their conditions more and more, and

WHEREAS: The only way in which the workers can win where industry is formed, unless they are led by incorruptible elements fighting in the interests of labor on the basis of struggle, they can be utilized by the corrupt labor officials in the same manner as for example in the U. M. W. A. be it therefore

RESOLVED: That the... goes on record in favor of genuine industrial unionism, to be achieved through the reorganization of the membership into industrial unions through the merging of craft unions in each industry, and be it further

RESOLVED: That said industrial unions shall be based on programs of struggles and against collaboration with the employers.

Barbusse Sounds Alarm Against Menace of War Which Threatens USSR

Issues Passionate Appeal to Every Honest Person For Unity in the Struggle Against the Second World Slaughter

By Henri Barbusse

"The idea of war is in the air. It can break out any moment. At the end of every situation suddenly arose which was similar to that of 1914. . . . One must be prepared for war not tomorrow but today. We must become a military, yes, a military, or better still a 'like nation. . . ."

Mussolini spoke these words from the top of a tank. The countenance of the adventurer and condottiere in the service of reaction has to be seen behind the mask of the pacifist chief of State.

All the capitalistic countries accompanied the declaration of the fascist "veteran" with deafening music. The air maneuvers, the general rehearsals for technically perfected war, are taking place almost everywhere. At the present time air maneuvers are being held in and around Paris. In the meantime the Amsterdam-Pleyel Committee, which has made it its task to form and extend the united front throughout the world for the fight against war and fascism, arranged counter-demonstrations against the fear of aerial defense. We now learn that the air maneuvers are to be held over Paris, but in the neighborhood. In the meantime, air maneuvers have been held in England, as a result of which it has been proved that an air attack could in a few hours reduce London to a heap of ruins covering several million dead. Thus we see that England has made considerable progress. It prepared for the air armament competition and aims at advancing to a higher position.

Mr. Baldwin moved in the House of Commons to increase the air force by more than 800 airplanes, under the pretext that only a nation occupying a leading position in the sphere of air armaments can compel other powers to reduce their air fleets. Great Britain, for the sake of peace, is preparing to build an air fleet of 1,300 airplanes. Germany and Japan have become converted into huge drill grounds and munition factories. The whole population of these two countries are becoming more and more militarized, commencing with the youth and the industrial workers, who are systematically prepared for war which can break out any day.

Against whom and against what are the potentates in the capitalist countries arming at such a feverish pace? The antagonisms between the capitalist countries are increasing and becoming more acute, as is only logical. The Nazi putsch in Vienna, which proved an absolute failure, has opened the eyes of everybody. The most skeptical are forced to realize what a danger is the Danube Basin is. In the meantime the war-mongers, precisely because they are aware of the tension between the capitalist States and because they know that anything is better than a complete failure, have opened the eyes of everybody. They are together seeking a way out which would permit them to harness their peoples to the war chariot. War is the ideal solution. It would free them at last from the terrifying nightmare which has been weighing heavily upon them since a certain October revolution.

When these ideas at the convention depends entirely upon circumstances, above all, on the sentiment that will have been developed by that time in the lower bodies of the organization.)

An examination of the arguments of the learned apologist is important for all members of the A. F. of L. and all others who are interested in the struggle for unemployment insurance in the United States.

Herr Haensel dismissed unemployment insurance in two sentences. He says:

"A system of compulsory unemployment insurance (in its technical sense) is impractical. In the first place unemployment is not an insurable risk, since it can not be forecast with any degree of certainty, and, consequently, can not be underwritten. Secondly, the ordinary scheme of unemployment insurance is not attractive to the worker who enjoys continuous employment, since he contributes throughout his life to the fund and gets nothing out of it."

The learned doctor then goes on to his particular nostrum for the unemployed: "A savings fund built up by joint contributions of worker and employer." Under this system the worker would place into the

fund about five or ten per cent of his wages, the employer placing a like or slightly higher amount. The government is to pay a certain amount on the funds thus accumulated, the interest rate being raised as the fund grows.

When the worker is unemployed, he is to be permitted to draw a limited amount from the fund, no more than the total contribution. He may not touch the interest. As soon as he gets a job again, the worker is to replace what he has taken out of the fund. Then the high rate of government interest will be restored.

Actually, however, even under capitalism, systems of unemployment insurance in Great Britain and other countries have been forced to count the number of unemployed and build a system of unemployment insurance, that to some degree is workable. The very fact that there is a system of federal unemployment insurance in these countries compels the government to register the unemployed and to compute statistics on the rise and fall of unemployment from month to month.

The second argument—that "the ordinary scheme of unemployment insurance is not attractive to the worker who enjoys continuous employment, since he contributes throughout his life to the fund and gets nothing out of it."

And if, Herr Doktor Haensel, unemployment insurance is so "unattractive" to workers, how can you account for the fact that more than 2,400 A. F. of L. bodies, including three international unions, have endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, known in the last session of Congress as H. R. 7598?

PROFESSOR HAENSEL'S plan is simply a sugar-coated "self-help" plan—poor Paul and poor Peter paying starving Paul and starving Peter. Out of the wretched wages you can make you are to put aside a certain sum so that when the lordly employer decides to shut down his mills and throw you out you may be able to exist for a few weeks on money that which you have yourself contributed out of starvation wages!

This implies, of course, that you are in a position to save, that you

strategic preparations along the Soviet frontiers indisputably prove that Japan is determined to attack war on the Soviet Union at any price."

The events of the last four weeks have confirmed this declaration in an alarming manner. Not a week, in fact not a day, passes without provocations by the Japanese military clique and their puppets in Manchukuo. Officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway are still being arrested. Never has a campaign of robbery and lies been carried on so far in order to convert a neighbor into an enemy and force it to war. It is only because Japan has to deal with such a powerful and peaceful partner as the Soviet State which is master of itself, that this insolent game which it is pursuing has not achieved its aim. It is clear that Japan is bent on seizing the Chinese Eastern Railway not only in order to save the purchase money, but in order to continue its policy of robbery.

The Soviet government has given a plain and emphatic answer through its Ambassador in Tokyo to these provocations. This document is such a damning indictment of the Japanese government and its Manchukuo puppets that other pretexts must be sought for the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway than the tragical-comedy staged hitherto.

The diplomats and the general staffs of nearly all the imperialist powers are eagerly working in order to launch an attack against the Soviet Union from the East, the South and the West. A short time ago it was reported in certain newspapers that a military alliance was in course of preparations between Great Britain and Japan.

It is clear that German imperialism is doing its utmost to win over Poland as an ally. As an inducement Germany has promised Poland a large subsidy, a counter-attack in addition certain advantages from the dismemberment of the Baltic States. There is no doubt that an agreement would be reached with regard to the Polish corridor. It seems that in the last few days a secret agreement has been concluded between Germany and Poland according to which, in the event of war, Poland would supply food and raw materials and Germany would supply Poland with munitions. This agreement represents a war plan against the U.S.S.R.

In this very serious and threatening situation the working masses of the world must launch a counter-offensive in order to frustrate the aims of the international war incinerators. The Soviet Union has done its utmost in order to maintain peace in the interests of the masses of the whole world. The moment has now come when the masses of the people in the capitalist countries must come forward in a broad united front in order to prevent the war against the Soviet Union and to shatter the block of the imperialists. In various countries Socialist and Communist, Christian and non-party workers, employees and intellectuals, women and children, have unitedly expressed their determination to bring to naught the war designs against the workers' and peasants' Republic. The World Movement against War and Fascism has made it its historic task to defend the Soviet Union with the aid of the whole of humanity.

We are millions who are inspired with the ambition to become the world organs of united action, to stand at the side of the great free people and win the emancipation of the subjected peoples. We address a passionate appeal to all opponents of war and oppression, no matter to what party they belong, to join our mass movement and, together with us, fulfill their duty by defending the Soviet Union.

Welsh Mine Tomb Hit By Second Explosion

WREXHAM, Wales, Sept. 27—A second explosion occurred Tuesday in the Crestford Coal Mine, where 260 miners died last Saturday in an explosion and fire that is considered one of the worst mine tragedies in the history of English coal operations.

1,000 Acclaim C. P. Candidate In Strike Area

Workers Raise Protest Against Recent Raid Of C. P. Quarters

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 25—More than 1,000 Italian workers, the majority of them in the textile industry here, gave enthusiastic greeting last Thursday night to Albina Porrino, Communist candidate for Mayor, and Walter Petraska, member of the independent union, at the weekly open-air meeting of the Communist Party at Charles and Hawkins Streets.

A total of 100 copies of the Daily Worker were sold at the meeting, and many workers volunteered to help in the collection of nominating signatures for the Communist candidates.

Vigorous protests were expressed against the recent raid on Communist headquarters and against efforts to frame Communists as "idle persons" and for the possession of lottery tickets.

The International Labor Defense here is planning a broad campaign against the raids and against the attempted frame-up and intimidation of Daily Worker salesmen and against other phases of the strike terror. The organization is planning a big indoor mass meeting for Oct. 7, with outstanding defendants, trade union leaders and liberals as speakers.

John Weber, Albina Porrino, Esther Marks, David Glass and Albert Planks will go on trial here Tuesday. Irving Kaiz, Irving Halpern and Joseph Planks will face trial on Friday.

AFL Chiefs Advance Haensel Plan Against Jobless Insurance

Prof. Haensel's Scheme of Workmen's Savings Seen as Old Self-Help Plan To Protect Profits of the Employers

By Si Gerson

THE capitalist class has spiritual policemen who perform their function of defense of profits as well, if not so obtrusively, as the husky gentlemen who stand at the factory gates with pistols at their sides.

Such a spiritual policeman is Professor Paul Haensel, of Northwestern University, who attacks the idea of unemployment insurance and proposes "A Workmen's Savings Fund Plan" instead. The professorial fellow is given, significantly enough, the columns of the August, 1934 issue of the American Federationist as a forum. The fact that the article is not answered editorially and that it comes so close to the October convention of the A. F. of L. can mean but one thing: the article meets with the approval of the top leadership of the Federation towards the question of social insurance. (Whether Green, Woll and Co. will put forward these ideas at the convention depends entirely upon circumstances, above all, on the sentiment that will have been developed by that time in the lower bodies of the organization.)

An examination of the arguments of the learned apologist is important for all members of the A. F. of L. and all others who are interested in the struggle for unemployment insurance in the United States.

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ANTI-LABOR RECORD SHOWS WHY BORAH AIDS TORY GROUP

Basis for Senator Borah's Support of American Liberty League Revealed by Examining His Reaction Record as Republican

In a speech made at Genesee Idaho, on Sept. 24, Senator William E. Borah asserted that the American Liberty League "is not too early in this field" and their "move to preserve liberty is an important undertaking." Senator Borah has made half a dozen speeches in Idaho in which he has denounced the destruction of "liberty" under the New Deal. They are part of the campaign material that is being used by the most reactionary sections of the American ruling class to win votes in the national and state elections.

Senator Borah's comment on the Liberty League should not surprise those who have followed his career. He caters to middle class prejudices and attacks "monopoly" and Wall Street. But at every election he votes the straight Republican ticket, just as in Congress he supports every anti-labor measure soon as it is pushed through by the manufacturers and bankers. He is a pretty transparent fraud.

On Labor Day he warned the workers that they must rise and support abstract "constitutional rights" otherwise "liberty" will be denied and forfeited. What kind of liberty is Senator Borah talking about, and what does it mean to the average worker? Why does he talk of vague constitutional rights—and not of the concrete right to

organize, to strike and to picket? Back of all the talk of Roosevelt and the Liberty League that fills the press these days about defending the Constitution and fighting for liberty is the desire of bankers and industrialists to perpetuate their rule and increase their profits. The decay of American capitalism has brought with it a realignment of groupings within the ruling class. In the Liberty League, for example, this recrystallization of forces has cut across old party lines. It has not cut across class lines.

The Liberty League was organized several weeks ago by both Democrats and Republicans to "preserve property rights and combat radicalism." Among its charter members were such Liberty Leagueers as Irene Du Pont, the munitions magnate; John W. Davis, the Morgan oligarchy's lawyer and general handyman; Nathan L. Miller, prominent in Republican politics and a big corporation lawyer; and Al Smith, the friend of the "peepul"—and the servant of Wall Street.

There is, of course, no real conflict between Roosevelt and the Liberty League. They point out that they are "definitely not anti-Roosevelt." And although he went through the motions of attacking them in order to make political capital, for himself, at the same time he endorsed their general principles.

The basic principle on which both Roosevelt and the Liberty League agree is that America must remain the private domain of a small group of parasites who will have full liberty to loot the country with the sanction of the Constitution.

The Liberty Leagueers feel, however, that the social demagoguery of the New Deal is superfluous by now and that its ballyhoo about human rights should be replaced by the old ballyhoo about the Constitution, the Founding Fathers and the Spirit of Liberty. Roosevelt, who is serving insurance for the whole capitalist class, points out that his organized attack against the working class must be carried out behind a "liberal" front. He claims that the enormous profits of the Liberty League since the inception of the New Deal is the best proof that what is needed is more, and not less, demagoguery.

Only one party exposes the sham fight between Roosevelt and the Liberty League. Only one party really fights for adequate relief and unemployment insurance for the right to organize, picket and strike. Only the Communist Party organizes the working class for the counter-attack against the hunger program of the New Deal.

The best way to beat back Roosevelt's attack against the living standards and political and economic demands of the American people is to vote for all the Communist candidates in all municipal assemblies, in state legislatures, and in Congress, they—and only they—will voice the political and economic demands of the toilers.

The election of Communists to legislative bodies will mean the addition of a powerful weapon to the political arsenal of the working class.

don't need every blessed nickle you earn. But how many workers, or wise professor, are in that position?

Out of the 45,000,000 normally gainfully employed in the United States, 40,000,000 of them earn LESS than \$2,000, the approximate minimum for a decent standard of living, as computed from government statistics!

How can these workers, barely keeping body and soul alive while working, put enough aside—granting that your idea was acceptable—for the inevitable "rainy day" of unemployment—now a steady downpour?

WHAT will the Haensel plan mean in terms of actual cash? Suppose you are working for a solid year at \$25 a week. Then you are fired. By that time, figuring that you put five per cent, the boss the same, and the government two per cent, you have accumulated in your reserve the great sum of \$150, minus of which you may touch. If you are "permitted" to take \$10 a week for yourself and your family your savings fund will hold out exactly twelve and one half weeks. And where are you then?

We could go on like this in even greater detail. But our readers can already see that this is not a plan to help them mitigate in the slightest the misery of unemployment. It is a plan, purely and simply, to guard capitalist profits, to prevent the masses of the unemployed from getting even a tiny percentage of the profit millions.

The plan meeting with increased favor among workers, A. F. of L. and otherwise, is the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, proposed by the Communist Party. This Bill calls for unemployment insurance maintained by the employers and the government, with no taxation of the workers' income. This bill provided that the unemployed worker receive \$10 a week for the entire duration of his unemployment and \$3 a week for each dependent.

This is the bill that should get the earnest support of every A. F. of L. worker. The coming convention of the Federation should see a vigorous struggle on the floor for the endorsement of the bill and the repudiation of the fake Haensel-Green proposals.

Role of 'Daily' Stressed for Cultural Groups

Guidance of Paper Is Impetus for Work In the Arts

Depended upon by the 'Daily.' With their capabilities, with their means of arranging symposia, concerts, and performances, these should provide a fair quota of any 'Daily' drive.

In the present drive for \$60,000 less than fifty dollars has so far been received from the cultural groups throughout the country; yet, in the work of one or two of these organizations, we see what the proper activity can do. Of the money that has been received, \$25 has come from the Philhet Gesangs Verein of Philadelphia and \$15.85 from the Workers Laboratory Theatre in New York. The money from the Gesangs Verein was due to an immediate donation.

The program of the Workers Laboratory Theatre in New York is at present the most extensive that

has come to the knowledge of the Daily Worker. With a quota of \$200, it calls, among other points, for Socialist competitions among its members, for performances for the Daily Worker's benefit and for active, daily publicizing of the drive. It has adopted an excellent method of announcing each member's daily work. On a bulletin board in its headquarters is, first, a painted thermometer showing the rise of funds for the collective body and, second, a list of each collector and his or her collections. Third, the bulletin board contains the standing of the competitions—and, fourth, a list of those who have produced nothing.

The Theatre, moreover, has challenged the Film and Photo League. The League, however, has not yet answered.

In New York, furthermore, the

Daily Worker Calls for Support as Campaign For Funds Lags

John Reed Club has undertaken, as its contribution, to give chalk-talks free at affairs held for the 'Daily.' So far, though no money has come in from this Club, very little has been heard from the John Reed Clubs in the rest of the country.

With a month of the drive gone, this weakness should not be allowed to continue. The cultural organizations—and, particularly, the John Reed Clubs—should see to it that money is collected through their efforts for the 'Daily.' In a preceding paragraph has been outlined some of the means they have of raising money. Let them get to work immediately.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1934

How to Fight Blacklisting

DEEP feelings of resentment and struggle against Gorman's sell-out of the textile strike are driving forward the re-strike movement against discrimination, blacklistings and wage cuts.

In Easton, Pa., in Paterson, in the South and New England, the textile workers are beginning to see how Gorman's breaking of the strike and Roosevelt's appointment of a new Textile Board is bringing them the worst type of oppression, and a prolongation of the miserable conditions against which they fought so bravely.

What can the textile workers expect from Roosevelt's Textile Labor Relations Board? In the steel, auto and marine industry similar boards worked hand in glove with the employers, aided by the A. F. of L. top leaders. They helped the company unions. They worked to fasten on the workers the oppressive N.R.A. codes. Thousands of workers were fired for belonging to trade unions.

Roosevelt is following the old tricks of Hoover. On every issue, Hoover used to appoint a commission. Now Roosevelt appoints boards. The main aim of the board is to drag and drag on the discussions, to permit the employers to weed out militant workers, to strengthen the fight against the trade unions—and above all, to preserve the basic, existing rotten conditions in the industry in order to defeat the just demands of the textile workers.

HOW shall the fight be conducted against the discriminations, black-listings, yellow dog contracts, and attempts to smash the union? Easton and Reading have shown the way. The workers at the Bancroft Mill in Reading voted unanimously to remain out on strike against discriminations. They sent telegrams of protest to Gorman. They are voicing their protest to the Textile Board.

Textile workers! To fight against discrimination there must be a re-strike movement, involving not only those out now, but every worker in those mills where the employers are black-listing strikers. In Easton, Pa., where the National Textile Workers Union formed a united front with the United Textile Workers, a militant strike was conducted. Look what these workers did and what they gained! Instead of obeying Gorman's orders to go back to work Monday morning, the workers met at huge mass meetings. Rank and file committees were elected in each shop. The workers marched to the mills and demanded of each employer recognition of the shop committee, no black-listing, and an end to the wage cuts. All the demands were granted by the militant united front fight of the rank and file.

In Paterson, against the wishes of the leaders, the black-listed workers elected a rank and file committee of 25 to lead a re-strike movement against discrimination, and are rallying all workers, those in or outed from the mills, to unite their forces against the black-list.

More than that. In every local of the U.T.W. the fight must be taken up to oust the rotten treacherous leaders who took part in the sell-out. There can be no effective struggle now unless the fight is directed against these labor lieutenants of the employers in the ranks of the U.T.W. To fight discrimination, rank and file grievance committees should be elected in every mill. These committees should take up the fight for reinstatement, should make their protest heard in Washington. Gorman and his gang cannot be trusted. They will not do it. They were interested only in stopping the struggle before it gained a victory. They now want to clamp down on the rank and file fight against the sell-out, against discrimination. These leaders, and all who aid them, must go! They must be driven from the U.T.W.; out of the ranks of the labor movements.

A militant rank and file leadership must be elected to conduct the fight against discrimination, against all grievances, for the workers' demands and to make such betrayals impossible.

The C. P. Fight for Civil Rights

WITHIN the last week our readers were informed of the fact that the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois were excluded from the ballot of that state. The Communist Party of Illinois promptly issued a statement demanding that both parties be placed on the ballot.

This statement was an expression of the fight the Communist Party carries on for the elementary democratic rights of the workers. While the Communist Party is politically opposed to the principles of the S. P. and the S. L. P., we understand clearly that both of these parties contain workers whose aim is the overthrow of the capitalist system and the building of a socialist society. We understand that an attempt to keep these parties off the ballot is a part of the general drive of fascist reaction against labor and as such our Party, the leader in the fight for the civil rights of labor, fought it.

Today's news informs us that the capitalist politicians of Illinois are trying to keep the Communist Party off the ballot, while permitting the S. P. and S. L. P. to appear, despite the fact that the C. P. has at least 10,000 more signatures than is legally required.

This attack on the Communist Party is a stroke of fascist reaction. Every member of the Socialist Party, of the S. L. P., must rally to the defense

of the right of the Communist Party to appear on the Illinois ballot.

The Communist Party places in the forefront of its election campaign the fight against capitalist terror, the fight for workers' rights—the right to organize, strike and picket, the right of assemblage, the right of free speech and free press, the right to appear on the ballot. The Communist Party urges the broadest united front in the struggle for these rights. American labor must not relinquish one single democratic right that it has won through years of bitter struggle!

Workers who wish to fight for their rights will not only fight for the right of the Communist Party to appear on the ballot but will vote Communist.

Vote the Hammer and Sickle! Vote Communist!

"South of Union Square"

IF ONE were to believe Mayor LaGuardia he is a friend of the workers of New York City—even after election day.

This impression he studiously attempted to broadcast in the publicity attendant upon the resignation of former Police Commissioner General O'Ryan. The mayor would have it appear that he is a staunch friend of labor and its right to organize, strike, picket, meet and petition for redress of grievances.

Under the "liberal" LaGuardia regime unemployed workers and strikers have been visited by a reign of terror that finds few parallels in previous administrations. Combined with the typical LaGuardia use of fine phrases toward labor, there has been a ruthless use of the club, black-jack, and third degree against strikers.

It was this friend of labor who snarled the famous epithet "Yellow Dog" at James Gaynor, a leader of the unemployed. It was this petty despot who called a conference of city editors—with the honorable exception of the one from the Daily Worker—and announced his plans of blood and terror against the fighting jobless, a plan which the Daily Worker promptly exposed.

It is this LaGuardia who attempts to come forth in the shining armor of a knight of the people now that O'Ryan has been removed.

NOR will Police Commissioner Valentine's policy on the civil rights of the masses of New York be any different than that of his predecessor. On the contrary, LaGuardia and Valentine have already cooked up an infamous scheme whereby there will be no mass meetings south of 14th Street. This section of New York evidently is beyond the reach of the constitutional rights, supposedly guaranteed to the masses, of free speech, assemblage and petition for redress of grievances, according to the latest ukase.

In effect this means that workers cannot meet in City Hall, bring their grievances to public officials at the seat of municipal government, etc.

This decree will be applied to seamen meeting south of Union Square along the city's waterfront in preparation for—and during the seamen's strike. It is a blow against meetings on the East Side—a section of the city certainly south of Union Square.

This latest LaGuardia outrage must meet the swift and emphatic protest of New York workers and other fighters for the elementary democratic rights of labor.

Wage and Sales Taxes

AFTER the Morgan and Rockefeller banking interests had demanded that every wage in the city be taxed and a sales tax imposed be levied on the most common articles of consumption to finance unemployment relief, Mayor LaGuardia's administration, in the person of Comptroller McGoldrick, declared that the "ultimate decision . . . lies with those who have the money."

The bankers' demands, to which the LaGuardia regime has given its approval, in placing the burden of unemployment relief fully and squarely upon the workers, falls with the double weight of a two-fold impost. Firstly, the wage tax will lift a percentage from the workers' pay envelopes; secondly, the sales tax will also be levied on what the worker buys.

During his election campaign, LaGuardia ranted against the "financial dictators," and delivered tirades against the "strangling four year Bankers' Agreement by which I am bound." Today, LaGuardia, who once saw fit to condemn the banking interests in words, gives his approval to the plan to tighten the strangle-hold of the bankers, and guarantee their loot by further taxation on the masses.

He now plans to pour new millions into the Wall Street coffers while following the terms of the Bankers' Agreement to the letter.

I. Amter, Communist candidate for Governor of New York State, speaking at the public hearings on the relief tax plans, clearly outlined the Communist Party's demands on relief financing.

"Stop the payments under the debt service; end the Bankers' Agreement; tax the large incomes, large realty holdings, corporations and utilities," Amter declared. "If the city can go bankrupt insofar as the jobless are concerned and stop the payment of unemployment relief, then the city can go bankrupt insofar as the payments to the bankers are concerned and stop the payment of their loot."

"We have heard a great deal from you, LaGuardia, and from President Roosevelt about unemployment insurance," Amter continued, "we demand that you and the Board of Aldermen endorse the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and petition the United States government for its adoption."

This position should be given the energetic support of the New York working class. A vote for the Communist ticket will be a direct answer to LaGuardia and the bankers.

Join the Communist Party

36 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

U.S.S.R. Opens Gigantic New Machine Plant

Factory at Kramatorsk Is Largest of Kind in the World

(Special to the Daily Worker)
 MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (by wireless). The Soviet press is devoting much space to the forthcoming official opening of the machine construction plant at Kramatorsk—a new giant of the Second Five-year Plan.

This plant has no equal in the power and the perfection of its equipment. Its various shops have a capacity which exceeds the individual capacity of all similar shops throughout the world.

The foundries have a capacity of 60,000 tons annually, or double the capacity of the shops at Krupp, and 4.5 times the capacity of the Armstrong-Vickers plant in England; 4 times larger than the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia, and three times larger than the United Steel Company in America.

Four Open Hearth Furnaces
 Nowhere else in the world have iron foundries 200-ton cranes which make possible the production of castings weighing 180 tons each. Kramatorsk's steel foundry, with its capacity of 45,000 tons of castings also has no competitors. Four open hearth furnaces with a capacity of 200,000 tons of smelted metal annually, bring the plant into the first rank for the production of high-grade steels.

The thermic stoves, capable of treating 4,000 tons monthly, are the largest in the world. Krupp can treat 1,300 tons a month and Skoda, 1,500 monthly. The forging and the stamping shops are especially powerful. They can produce 90,000 tons of forgings annually. (Krupp, 40,000; Ansaldo, in Italy, 25,000; United Steel, 20,000.)

23,869 Workers
 The annealing stoves and numerous cranes make it possible to deal with articles of any size and weight. When the plant is working full capacity, it will have 23,869 workers, including 1,375 engineers and technicians.

The Soviet newspapers, in a leading article on the approaching opening of the plant, states:

"The ideologists of capitalist technique are now agitating for the construction of medium-sized and small enterprises, which should more easily resist the destructive force of crises. But the new Kramatorsk plant will annually produce six complete sets of equipment for blast furnaces, thirty sets of equipment for open-hearth furnaces, three blooming mills and sixteen other rolling mills, twenty thousand tons of metallurgical cranes, sixteen air-compressors, equipment for cooking stoves, etc., etc."

Tremendous Economic Victory
 The starting of two heavy machine-construction plants, one at Kramatorsk and one in the Urals, is a tremendous victory on the front of the struggle for the economic independence of the Soviet Union. The idea of socialist industrialization is embodied with exceptional force in the enormous and well-lit shops of the Kramatorsk plant, in its excellent planning and in the well-considered selection of its modern equipment.

The factory has had good reason to take the name of the creator of this idea and the organizer of its materialization, namely—Stalin. The external appearance of the plant bears the imprint of the era of the construction of a classless socialist society.

"Social Extensions"
 "In addition to the gigantic scope of its industrial architecture, we also see concern for the living people who are the builders of socialism. Every shop has its 'social extensions,' which contain places for workers' rest-rooms, evening technical schools, dining-rooms, libraries, hairdressers and shower-baths. The flowers and the fountains along the two-kilometer street of the plant would do honor to any park in any big city. The construction of the new town—New Kramatorsk—is going forward along better and more cultured lines than that of our other new constructions."

In the new town, the Machine-Construction Institute, the Vocational School, two secondary schools, dining-rooms, clinics, hospital, dispensaries, nurseries, and kindergartens have already been built.

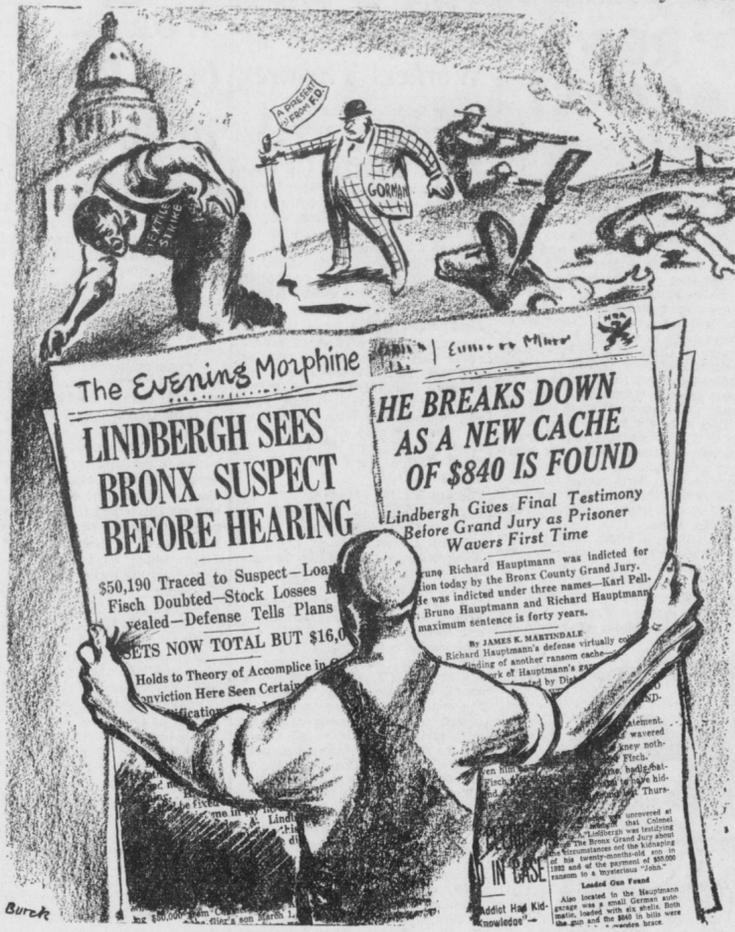
Scab Tactics of A. F. L. Officials Are Exposed To Knitgoods Workers

NEW YORK.—In a leaflet addressed to the knit-goods workers, members of locals 355 of the I. L. G. W. U. and U. T. W., appealing to them to force their "progressive" leadership to stop their strike-breaking activities at the Leonard Knitting Mills, the Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union reprinted yesterday the following letter, sent by them to the administration of both locals and to Manager Nelson:

"The Leonard Knitting Mills, 427 Broadway, New York City was in contractual relations with the Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union. About five months ago the shop was declared on strike against the attempt of the bosses to cut the wages of the workers. The picketing around this shop has never ceased and is still kept up. The work in the shop was discontinued. 'Recently the bosses reopened the shop. A group of workers went up to scab. To our astonishment we found out that the scabs are members of your union and are sent up to work by the officials of your locals, who are issuing working cards to them. We demand that you instruct your members to stop scabbing and leave the shop, and that you stop the sending of your members to scab in the shop in the future.'

But the stupid liberals can chatter in the press and in Parliament on the manner in which

DO YOU SEE?



French and German Imperialists Kindle Flames of War in the Saar

Commission of League Of Nations Forces Hunger, Pillage

By E. L.
 The commission of the League of Nations has definitely fixed the plebiscite of the Saar for Jan. 7, 1935. The problem of this territory thus poses itself as one of primary importance, with even more acute-ness than before. It becomes an important political factor in central Europe and in the entire world. The crisis in the Versailles system engenders a series of new imperialist explosions and it will be accompanied by recrudescence of class battles. The struggle between France and Germany for the Saar is manifestly becoming a fire from which might spur the flame of an imperialist war.

Imperialist Rivalries

The French and German imperialists, the French Steel Trust and the German barons of heavy industry, the de Wendels and the Roehlings, are fighting for the coal and the freightage in the extraction of minerals. Hitler fascism has unleashed the chauvinist passions in the Saar too. By its dictatorship of blood and hunger at home and its vigorous propaganda in the Saar, it is attempting to canalize the growing discontent of the masses towards the politics of military adventurism which is headed by the war industry and by the capitalists of Germany who are expecting from the new world butchery, and above all from the war against the U. S. S. R., a new "increase in space for the German people," more correctly, for these goals of rapine.

It goes without saying that neither do the French imperialists want to give up the Saar. They are attempting, on the contrary, to consolidate their political and economic power. The Saar has also an extremely great strategic importance, as a base of operations against Germany.

Fifteen years of activity of the administrative commission named by the League of Nations to govern the Saar continued the policy of famine and pillage of the workers of the Saar, "in the name of democracy," or better in the interest of the powerful magnates of French industry. The German owners and stockholders of the metallurgical enterprises and mines participated equally in this pillage.

It is in this eddy of imperialist contradictions of chauvinist madness, of the despotism of the authorities managing in the name of the League of Nations, that the class struggle unfolds in the Saar. It grows with the impoverishment of the toiling masses and presents a series of special problems.

"Liberty to Dispose of Oneself"
 One of the clauses of the Versailles Treaty entered into by the French and German imperialists stipulates that on the 13th of January, 1935, the population of the Saar "will decide its fate for itself." But, never yet has the right of self-determination been so violated as in this Franco-German agreement made at Geneva. Is it a right to self-determination when two brigands want to share their booty and accord to their victims the "right" to choose which one shall despoil them?

Lenin characterized masterfully such a "self-determination" when he wrote about the great European Powers who had engaged in a controversy over the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

Nazis Seek Rich Coal And Mineral Fields For Aggression

France derives equally from our class policy. For us the French imperialists are avid conquerors who oppress the toiling masses in a fashion scarcely "democratic," but using methods more and more fascist under the regime established by the League of Nations. We stand as resolutely against the con-sorts of the French industrialists and bankers, as we do against the "national" masters of the Berlin banks and the Ruhr munitions factories.

Let us examine the third possible variant of "free disposition" which the imperialists propose to the population of the Saar—the status quo. Wages were being reduced greatly by the regime of the League of Nations; the methods of administration were more and more taking on the despotic character of an open dictatorship, the freedom of the workers to organize was being more and more restricted, class justice was ever sharpening its knife against the worker. In a word, the regime of the League of Nations was engaged in satisfying as best it could the interests of the French mine owners and German stockholders.

Only the Communist Party in the Saar, in alliance with the proletariat of Germany and France, has led a constant and systematic struggle against this regime. The numerous strikes in the metal factories and coal mines, the huge demonstrations, the daily struggle for the immediate economic and political interests of the proletariat, are proof of this. The terror exerted by the Saar authorities is directed almost exclusively against the Communist Party and the revolutionary mass organizations. But all this can not change our revolutionary class position concerning the problem: If, of all these proposed variants, we choose out for the status quo, we destroy with one blow the calculations of the French and German imperialists aiming to use the toilers as an advance guard for their war policy.

The status quo is for us only a provisional "revolutionary compromise" and in no way signifies that we approve of the present regime of the League of Nations. We are only using this situation to organize the struggle of the working masses for their revolutionary ends under conditions more favorable than those of Hitler fascism or those of French domination of war dictatorship, profiting meanwhile by the divergences between the French and German imperialists.

Develop the Anti-Fascist Fight

Thus, we create no parliamentary illusions on the issue of the plebiscite for the status quo, but we bring the struggle against fascism to a higher plane in the Saar. Our decision in favor of the status quo, destined to strike a decisive blow at Hitler fascism in the Saar, has found a powerful echo among the social-democratic workers and the members of the Christian trade unions in the Saar. This facilitates the organization of the struggle for the united front against the establishment of a fascist dictatorship by the government of the League of Nations.

Our "revolutionary compromise" is necessary because, due to the splitting policy of German social-democracy, the German working class has been unable to overthrow fascism, unable to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat which would truly grant to the toiling masses of the Saar the right to dispose of themselves. Our "revolutionary compromise" is the correct method of developing a powerful anti-fascist movement of the work-

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Nazi Rats Flee China Red Army Advances Peasant Uprisings

WHEN rats wearing the Swastika begin to desert we may be sure the ship is sinking. All this is taking place on the upper reaches of the Yangtze river around the leading industrial center and port of Southwest China, Chungking, Szechuan. We recently reported in this column on the flight of Gen. Liu in the face of the oncoming Red Armies.

The latest news comes via the United Press, which gets it from the Nippon Dempo News Agency in Shanghai, a Japanese news service. The Nazi Consul and his staff, in Chungking, who have been very busy supplying military experts and munitions to the Kuomintang forces, fled post haste in Hankow. The reason for the Hitler agent's sudden flight is reported by the United Press as follows: "Advices said the Communist forces were within a few miles of Chungking after routing concentrated government armies."

In other words, between the Nazi consul and the Red Armies there was interposed only a defeated concentrated army of the Kuomintang forces and a few miles of territory. The Nazi scoundrel along with the wealthy Chinese exploiters and landowners fled down the river to Hankow.

By now certainly the Red Armies are at the nine gates of Chungking storming its walls. The proletariat within the city will undoubtedly soon join forces with the Red Army, and over this city of 300,000 people, with its industries, its coal mines, its only railroad in Szechuan, will fly the Red Flag of the victorious Soviets.

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ers in the Saar, in order to assist the heroic struggle to overthrow the dictatorship of Hitler and to lend support to the seizure of power by the German proletariat for the establishment of Soviets.