

Greet the New York Daily Worker!  
Sunday Night, October 7!  
Central Opera House, 66th St. & 3d Av.

# Daily Worker

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

Have You Contributed?  
Yesterday's Receipts ..... \$ 1,269.54  
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# SEAMEN VOTING STRIKE CONDEMN 'TRUCE'; F.I.R. AIDE ADMITS SENTIMENT FOR TIE-UP

## Delegates Hear Green On 'Truce'

### Anti-Red Drive of A. F. of L. Head Starts Badly at 'Frisco

By Bill Dunne  
(Daily Worker Special Correspondent)  
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 2.—The drive for the expulsion of "the Reds" in the trade union movement by one means or another" got off to a bad start yesterday in the opening session of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. There are a number of reasons for this.

Stated as the high point of the President Green's opening address, the high explosive shells Green was expected to fire into the "red camp" proved to be dud. The official family in this convention is more jittery than ever before.

The internal crisis of leadership, contrary to custom, has become the common property of all delegates and, to make it still worse, of the newspapermen, quite a number of whom are members of the American Newspaper Guild and consequently committed to the program adopted by the St. Paul convention, which included a number of the main points dealt with in the rank and file committee resolutions now officially before the convention.

The calling off of the textile strike without any guarantees for some 4,000 strikers used up about all the available resources of the A. F. of L. officials. On top of this came the really murderous official war in the building trades department. But the cup was not yet filled and all the bitterness had not been drained.

On the evening of the day on which the convention was officially opened, President Roosevelt, the ace in the hole for the fat boys of this great parliament of labor, comes out in his radio address for a "truce between industry and labor." This means, since these leaders have staked all on Roosevelt, that all their brave words paraded in rounded periods before the assembled delegates are just so much "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

Roosevelt Pulls Hoover Stunt  
What President Roosevelt has pulled on this boastful bunch of so-called recognized labor leaders is the old Hoover stunt, with the difference that Roosevelt's proposal is called a truce, it is nothing more or less than the Hoover arrangement, agreed to by President Green in the first years of the crisis, that the unions would not ask for increased wages or better working conditions and the employers would not institute any wage cuts. Any one who is not a mental defective knows what happened:

During that period American wage workers were handed out the most drastic reduction in wages and living standards ever received by a working class in the same length of time—and affecting a larger number of wage workers than any employing class had ever dared to move against in such a damaging offensive.

President Green, at the time this form of surrender for wage workers in general and the organized labor movement in particular was initiated, described the arrangement as a fifty-fifty proposition. It is the same kind of a fifty-fifty proposition that Roosevelt, quickly supported by the national manufacturers' association, which lost no time in calling upon labor officials to announce its agreement

## Mass Rally to Greet The First N.Y. 'Daily,' Out on Sunday Night

### Delegations Will Bring Contributions to the Big Welcome Meeting Addressed by Hathaway, Casey, Krumbein and Ford

NEW YORK.—When workers and delegations from working-class organizations come together on Sunday night at the Central Opera House, 65th Street and Third Avenue, they will gather not only to greet the new two-edition, eight-page New York Daily Worker, but to bring funds raised by their members to insure the continued growth of the new and enlarged paper.

The rally will inaugurate a new period in the ten-year history of the Daily Worker. The speakers—C. A. Hathaway, editor-in-chief; James Casey, managing editor, and Charles Krumbein, Communist Party organizer of the district whose workers are to benefit from the enlargement of the paper—will describe the new Daily Worker and its added power in organizing the workers of this city for militant class action. James W. Ford, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will be chairman of the meeting.

The New York Daily Worker, for which final plans are being completed this week, will present a greatly increased local news coverage. A new writer has been added to the staff who will devote himself solely to covering New York trade union news and problems. Another

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## Cuba Labor Prepares To Strike

### Plans 24-Hour Walkout to Protest Martial Law Decree

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
HAVANA, Oct. 2. (By Cable).—Preparations for a national 24-hour strike called by the Cuban National Confederation of Labor, following a presidential decree signed two days ago revoking all constitutional guarantees and establishing martial law throughout Havana and Oriente provinces, is rapidly gaining momentum.

The main demands are: against the terrorism of the Medicieta regime, in support of the telephone strikers and Havana harbor workers, and in support of the peasant struggles for land, and for the demands of the students.

Transportation throughout the island is coming to a standstill, and in the capital and Oriente province is completely paralyzed. The railroads in Matanzas and Santiago have accepted the strike call, and all trucks and auto drivers in Santa Clara are off the streets. The auto strike, called in protest against taxes on motor vehicles and against the high price of gasoline, is evidence of the intense resentment of the petty-bourgeoisie against the tax policies of the present administration.

5,000 Peasants Defy Soldiers  
Five thousand peasants of the Realengo region, near Guantanamo, under revolutionary leadership, defied the government's attempt to expel them from their lands, claimed by the Royal Bank of Canada.

The peasants drove away a surveying party and detachments of soldiers sent to carry out demarcation plans. They established armed guards which patrol the limits of the region, and prohibit any entrance to government men and to individuals not approved by the Committee of Struggle.

Revolutionary Spirit High  
The revolutionary ferment of strikes and uprisings is particularly strong in the provinces of Oriente and Havana, where the Central "Soledad," organized in the revolutionary National Sugar Workers' Industrial Union (S.N.O.I.A.), the striking coffee-pickers (Oriente), and the revolutionary port workers of Manzanillo—all led by the Confederation and the Communist Party of Cuba—are up in arms in strongly united militant struggle.

Hathaway Will Speak at 3 Brooklyn Rallies  
NEW YORK.—Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker and Communist candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, will speak at three open-air meetings in Brooklyn this week. He will report on the Second United States Congress Against War and Fascism in Chicago, which he attended.

The meetings will be held as follows: tomorrow at 7 p.m. at Broadway and Havemeyer Street; Friday at 7:30 p.m. at Broadway and Marcy Avenue, and at 8:30 on the same evening at Moore and Manhattan streets.

Y.C.L. WILL MEET TONIGHT  
All Young Communist League members of Sections 1 and 2 will attend a joint section meeting at 8 o'clock tonight, at the Spartacus Club, 25th St. and 8th Ave. Clarence Prince will report on marine strike preparations. The strike tasks and activities of the Y.C.L. are to be worked out.

What does William Green mean by his proposal to pledge acceptance if the "employers promise to obey the law," that is, the rulings of the Roosevelt Labor Board? He means that the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. is willing to pledge their unions to a no-strike agreement if the employers will recognize them as the union representatives of the workers in the basic industry. The A. F. of L. leadership is thus bargaining with the employers, offering a no-strike agreement in return for the emoluments and dues that will come with the recognition of the bureaucracy in the basic industries

are becoming altogether intolerable. They know that the N.R.A. has brought the workers to a position where they are ready to strike against the intensifying misery which the N.R.A.-Roosevelt program has brought them.

## 17,000 SEAMEN READY TO GO OUT; LICENSED OFFICERS VOTE TO JOIN; OLANDER MAKES NO-STRIKE DEAL

### Walkout Preparations Are Speeded to Back Marine Demands

BULLETIN  
NEW YORK.—Two hundred licensed ships' officers—captains, mates, pilots and engineers—met in conference yesterday afternoon in the headquarters of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, 140 Broad Street, worked up a series of demands to present to the shipowners, and elected a delegate to the Joint Strike Preparations Committee. The officers stated that they were ready to answer the strike call on Monday and would unite in a solid fighting front with the unlicensed men.

17,000 Seamen Ready To Strike  
NEW YORK.—Seventeen thousand seamen of the Atlantic ports will strike on Monday despite assurances of Victor Olander, secretary of the International Seamen's Union. The plan, as yet, Roy B. Hudson, chairman of the Joint Strike Preparations Committee for the Atlantic Coast, announced yesterday.

Meanwhile preparations were speeded along the entire coast for the scheduled walkout.

The move to halt the strike was brought to light Monday night when Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, issued a statement to the press saying that Mr. Olander had agreed to call off the strike and to throw the demands of the seamen into the laps of arbitrators. Garrison claimed that twenty-eight major shipping companies had agreed to negotiate questions of wages, hours and conditions with officials of the I. S. U. The plan, as yet, Roy B. Hudson, chairman of the Joint Strike Preparations Committee, announced yesterday.

All negotiations for the strike-breaking agreement were done behind closed doors with officials of the International Seamen's Union, and the Joint Strike Preparations Committee which represents the rank and file of all the sailors' unions on the East Coast was eliminated from the discussions.

The Joint Strike Preparations Committee met with Mr. Garrison Monday evening to protest against the holding of secret conferences and to demand that the committee be present and be given full representation in all negotiations.

Despite the fact that Mr. Garrison had already issued a statement to the press announcing the calling off of the strike, he said not a word to the committee about the secret sell-out agreement.

Roy Hudson, chairman of the Joint Strike Preparations Committee, asked Mr. Garrison if he had suggested that the rank and file committee be invited to the conferences.

"No, I did not," said Garrison, "because the shipowners did not want to deal with this group."

"If the shipowners do not want to deal with the committee elected by the seamen there is a way to

break the resistance of the workers.

### Browder and Hathaway Speak Tomorrow at Meetings of Seamen and Longshoremen

NEW YORK.—Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will address two meetings of seamen and longshoremen tomorrow evening.

Browder will speak at a meeting called by the Committee for the Support of the Marine Workers Industrial Union for 8 o'clock at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street. Hathaway will address the meeting, arranged by Section 1 of the Communist Party, at 7 o'clock at South and Whitehall Streets, on the subject, "The Communists and the Marine Strike."

Among other labor leaders who will speak at the Browder meeting will be: Jack Stachel, acting national secretary of the Trade Union Unity League; Roy Hudson, national secretary of the M. W. I. U.; Edward Russell, member of the West Coast Rank and File Strike Committee, and Hays Jones, editor of the Marine Workers Voice.

NEW YORK.—The Rank and File Action Committee of the International Longshoremen's Association yesterday issued a call to all longshoremen on the East Coast to defeat the strikebreaking truce of Joseph P. Ryan and to demand a united strike with the seamen on Oct. 8. The call, which is addressed to "Brothers of the I.L.A.," says:

"Again Ryan has maneuvered to betray us.

"Last Friday Ryan signed a truce with the ship owners. He pledged us to continue working under the present agreement until the West Coast arbitration committee announces its decision. Then negotiations for a new agreement are to be renewed.

"What is the real purpose behind this 'truce'? Why did Ryan 'suddenly' drop his threats of strike, his demands for \$1.00 an hour, etc.?

"Right now the shipping interests are afraid of three things: (1) a strike of the seamen; (2) a strike of the Atlantic coast longshoremen; and (3) a re-strike of the West Coast longshoremen. Naturally the bosses realize that if any one of these three groups goes on strike now, there is every possibility that the other groups will also swing into action, bringing about a general strike in the marine industry.

Therefore the ship owners are desperately working to prevent either the seamen or the longshoremen from striking—using their tool

"arbitration" in the strikebreaking in the steel, auto, and textile industries, sending the workers back every time without the slightest material concession in wages or conditions.

And the A. F. of L. leadership is only seeking a face-saving device whereby it can restrain the workers from fighting for their welfare.

### Garrison Tells of Secret Deal of Olander with Owners

By Marguerite Young  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Recognizing waterfront strike sentiment at present still sufficient to "result in paralysis, a complete tie-up of the shipping industry all along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts," Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison, of the National Labor Relations Board, today announced that leaders of the International Seamen's Union (A. F. of L.) have secretly agreed with shipowners to withdraw their Oct. 8 strike call.

Garrison voluntarily pointed out, however, that strike preparations are going right ahead under the leadership of the Joint Strike Preparations Committee composed of Marine Workers Industrial Union, I. S. U. rank and file and other seamen's representatives. The Roosevelt "Labor Relations" official declined to predict how many of the I. S. U. membership would accept the no-strike agreements. Asked what he thought would be the next development, he merely said: "I don't know, I'm through."

"The shipowners didn't agree to anything specifically," Garrison said when asked about the seamen's strike demands. They merely promised to "negotiate" with the I. S. U., he added. Asked what his own scouts have told him about strike sentiment at the present moment, he said:

"Shows Strike Tide Rising  
"The grievances of the men are certainly deep-seated. There is a great deal of unrest—there is no doubt about that. I hop, that they will be convinced now that they are going to get satisfaction."

"But you realize that the I. S. U. leaders' secret agreement does not bind the M. W. I. U. nor the Joint Strike Committee, nor the seamen themselves," he was asked. He replied, "Yes."

The nervous official's every word and gesture indicated he is acutely aware that the tidal wave of strike sentiment is rising instead of ebbing, and that the seamen will strike per schedule, refusing to accept the bare-faced sell-out about which even Garrison was apologetic.

Relating an unrecorded story of how he and I. S. U. officials got together with shipowners and deliberately excluded M. W. I. U. and Joint Strike Committee representatives after the Roosevelt government personally gave assurance that all seamen's representatives would be included in any negotiations, Garrison also announced that he is resigning shortly from the Labor Relations Board. Stop by stop, he blushing betrayed a mixture of joy at the completion of his last strike-breaking job and of wonder as to whether it will continue to work.

Shipowners Like Olander  
Garrison explained that Victor J. Olander, secretary treasurer of the I. S. U., "made an excellent impression personally on the shipowners" in secret conferences in New York last week and yesterday.

Thus the no-strike agreement was reached. He admitted frankly that these negotiations took place after government scouts found the rank and file of seamen ready to strike virtually solid. In multiple protestations that he "didn't go to New York to 'sell' the I. S. U. to the shipowners," Garrison actually gave away the fact that must be obvious to every rank and file seaman—that the I. S. U. used the strike-sentiment of its own men to get the "negotiation" premise and thus deflected the men's demands.

"Did you know that the M. W. I. U. has from 8,000 to 10,000 members on the East coast, and the

400 Longshoremen Continue Strike On 'Frisco Waterfront  
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 2. For a number of days longshoremen ignored the proposal of the mediation board to return to work and continued their strike today on two piers.

## GREEN AND THE MANUFACTURERS HAIL 'TRUCE'

AN EDITORIAL

ROOSEVELT'S proposal for an "industrial truce" has been hailed by "capital and labor" in the form of enthusiastic statements by William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and the gentlemen of the National Association of Manufacturers.

They both see in this proposal the opportunity to achieve their purposes.

Therefore, Roosevelt steps in now to ward off these strike movements by means of his "truce," attempting to play the part of a neutral force in the struggle between capital and labor, urging "both sides to mediate their disputes" before resorting to the "older weapons of industrial dispute."

Actually, of course, this "truce" is of the greatest advantage to the employers, who thus get the government protection against the resistance of the workers.

The employers, on the other hand, are not quite ready to accept the A. F. of L. leaders in the basic industry, in steel, for example. They are fearful that these leaders are no longer capable of holding back the workers from mass struggle. That is why the employers are willing to accept Roosevelt's "truce" plan only on the basis of the "status quo," that is, on the basis of present conditions for the workers, and an avoidance of outright recognition of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy in the basic industry. They prefer to stay to work through company unions.

These are the maneuvers going on around the Roosevelt "truce" plan. In reality, of course, all three, Roosevelt, the employers, and the A. F. of L. officials, admit and agree on the main purpose of the plan—to stop the rising strike wave. It is only on the precise method of doing it that they disagree. Their disagreements are only on how to break the resistance of the workers.

It is clear what this plan means to the workers. The employers have already demonstrated what they mean by the "status quo," a status quo which has been, under the last 18 months of the N.R.A., a continuous and ruthless drive against the wage levels of the workers and their conditions of work. Roosevelt has demonstrated what he means by

# Election Manager Stresses Need of Registration

## GREATER ROUTINE ACTIVITY URGED BY TRACHTENBERG

### Every Communist Party Member and Sympathizer Called On to Register This Month—Wide Propaganda Among Shop-Mates Urged

NEW YORK.—Unless campaigners and workers sympathetic to the Communist program and candidates take the routine aspects of the election with the utmost seriousness, the Party's campaign will be seriously weakened, Alexander Trachtenberg, chairman of the Congressional Election Campaign Committee said yesterday.

Special emphasis was given by Trachtenberg to the question of registration as the most immediate problem confronting working class voters.

"How can Communist campaigners tell workers to vote red when they themselves have neglected the elementary duty of seeing to it that they and their shop mates are eligible to vote," Trachtenberg said.

Registration will take place in most communities some time during the current month. The time and the requirements vary from State to State.

In every State, however, workers who are sympathetic to the Communist Congressional program and active Communist Party members (w. and o. dealing with the Far Eastern situation).

The Congress also adopted a must make it one of their immediate duties to register.

Not only must they take care of themselves in this matter. They must see to it that their friends, neighbors and shop-mates have taken the necessary steps.

Voting Qualifications

Roughly, the voting qualifications in all States are as follows:

One must have lived in the State a specified length of time, and progressively shorter periods in the county, city and election district or precinct.

In Maine the required length of residence in the State is three months. In many States it is two years and in most others one year.

Residence requirements, while they furnish some difficulty to working class voters, particularly in these times of eviction for non-payment of rent, and migration in search of work, are in most cases easily met.

And those who can meet the requirements, Trachtenberg insisted, must not fail to register.

"The education and propaganda of the Communist Party in the election campaign for the needs of the working class are going forward with energy and determination," Trachtenberg said. "And while the size of the vote we roll up is not an absolute measure of victory or defeat, it is a measure of the effectiveness of our propaganda."

The success of the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive means a better, larger newspaper. Donate and get donations today. Send the money immediately to the "Daily."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1933.

1. Name of publication: "DAILY WORKER," published daily, except Sunday, at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1934.

2. Issue for which statement is made: October 1, 1934.

3. Issue for which statement is made: October 1, 1934.

4. Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County of New York, personally appeared George Wisniam, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the "Daily Worker," and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the above-captioned publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of March 3, 1933, and in furtherance of the Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. Name and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager: "DAILY WORKER," published daily, except Sunday, at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1934.

2. Name and address of the owner: That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given as above.)

3. Name and address of the proprietor: That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given as above.)

4. Name and address of the printer: That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the month preceding the date shown above is 35,269.

(This information is required from daily publications only.)

5. Name and address of the publisher: GEORGE WISNIAM, Business Manager.

6. Name and address of the printer: MAX KITZES, Notary Public.

7. Name and address of the printer: My commission expires March 30, 1935.

## Seamen for Strike; Condemn 'Truce'

(Continued from Page 1)

force them," declared Hudson. "By strike action."

As part of the betrayal maneuvers, the I. S. U. officials called off the regular Monday night membership meeting, obviously fearing to face the rank and file with the announcement that they had called off the strike. Though they said they had to go to "a meeting uptown" in connection with negotiations with the government and the shipowners, the strikebreaking agreement was actually concluded at 3 p.m. Monday.

### Strike Meetings Called

Among the preparations that are being made by the Joint Strike Preparations Committee is the calling of a series of meetings along the entire coast. Roy Hudson was in Boston last night to address a mass meeting of seamen in Faneuil Hall. Hayes Jones, editor of the Marine Workers' Voice, was to speak at a seamen's meeting at Second and Riner Street, Hoboken, N. J.

## Seamen Attack Olander Betrayal

(Continued from Page 1)

tions Committee, although representing many thousands of seamen, was not informed of or invited to these meetings. Last Friday, Sept. 28, the N. E. A. in Washington denied to your delegation that negotiations were taking place when we demanded right of representation. But on Monday, Oct. 1, at 6 p.m., Mr. Garrison was forced to admit that the shipowners had met with the I. S. U. on Sept. 27. He declared that no agreement had been reached or anything settled in these secret conferences. But the same day, Oct. 1, Mr. Garrison announced that on Sept. 28, the shipowners had agreed to negotiate with the I. S. U. leaders, who, in turn, had cancelled the I. S. U. strike call.

### What Has Been Won?

"Now the papers claim this is a 'victory for the seamen' and there is no need for a strike! Who and what has been won? The N. Y. Times states:

"The union leaders promised to call off the strike on condition that the ship lines recognize the right to speak for the seamen in negotiating wages and conditions."

"No action has been taken or even an answer given to the demands. They have not been settled. They will be negotiated in the same manner as on the West Coast, where, after two months of negotiations, wages and conditions are still the same! Nothing has been won except promises—and 'recognition' of the I. S. U. leaders—their pay for cancelling the strike call."

"Who do these I. S. U. leaders represent? The past week has proven that they represent very few seamen. Few of you endorsed or elected them. But thousands of seamen have endorsed the strike call of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, and united behind the elected Joint Strike Preparations Committee. There can be no doubt that the seamen want to fight and that the Joint Strike Preparations Committee represents the majority. But the I. S. U. fakers would like to cancel the strike call even though the demands have not been granted."

### Recognition of What?

"During a week of strike preparations, the seamen have demonstrated that the majority do not accept Olander, Brown or Axtel as their leaders. But the shipowners now 'recognize' these gentlemen as your representatives! Why? Because they know that the I. S. U. leaders only want 'recognition' of their rackets, and will not fight for the demands of the seamen! On the other hand, the shipowners know that the Joint Strike Preparations Committee will insist that your demands for higher wages, better conditions, control of hiring halls, be granted before the strike call is cancelled!"

"Seamen, now do you understand why the I. S. U. leaders have refused to help organize a united strike! Because they do not want to strike! They cancelled the strike call without even asking the approval of the seamen. The regular Monday night membership meeting of the I. S. U. was cancelled to prevent any action of the membership. They did not even announce their secret agreement until three days after it was reached! Now, do you see why these fakers did not want joint committees of all unions which would have made it impossible to have secret conferences where sell-outs could be cooked up? Now do you see why they exempted most companies from their strike call and why they approve of the Sea Service Bureaus instead of Centralized Shipping Bureaus controlled by the seamen?"

"Seamen! Organized and united! Can there be any doubt in your minds that these gentlemen are what the Marine Workers' Industrial Union always claimed they were—strike-breaking agents of the shipowners! Drive them out of your ranks!"

"Marine workers! A solid united front of the shipowners, labor fakers and government officials has been formed to maintain slave conditions low wages and labor rackets on the ships and docks. But this united front will and can be defeated by a united front of the seamen, longshoremen and licensed officers. Thousands of you have already organized behind your united front committees. Thousands of others are ready to fight for their demands. We have seen unity, organization and the determination to struggle grow overnight in every port. It is this growing united front which has struck fear into the hearts of the shipowners. They hope to stop it by 'recognizing' the I. S. U. leaders, whom most of you have already repudiated. But do not be confused! Do not leave these maneuverers divide you! Organize! Build the

## T. W. U. Forces Order That I. R. T. Abandon 'Yellow Dog' Contract

NEW YORK.—A blow at company unionism was dealt yesterday, when the New York Regional Labor Board ordered the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to rescind its infamous "yellow dog" contract which required I.R.T. workers as a condition of employment to join the Brotherhood of Rapid Transit Employees, a company union.

This action of the Labor Board was the result of a vigorous campaign by the Transport Workers Union, independent, to unionize the I.R.T. employees and to force the lifting of the threat of dismissal which hung over the workers in the

united front! Let your slogans be: "Recognition of our elected representatives!"

"An answer to our demands or we strike Oct. 8!"

"ATLANTIC JOINT STRIKE PREPARATIONS COMMITTEE."

"(Notice!—This committee has been elected by and represents the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, American Radio Telegraphists' Association, and elected representatives of the unorganized.)"

## Daily Worker Management To Give Report on Finances

IN ORDER that our readers may know the detailed truth of the financial situation of the Daily Worker we will publish two stories by the Daily Worker Management Committee, one on Friday and the other on Saturday.

The Management Committee will clearly reveal the exact status of the paper, the full story of income and expenditure, exactly where money received is spent. A full explanation will be given of the costs of publication of the three-edition Daily Worker, with the new eight-page New York "Daily." These stories will contain information of great interest to every revolutionary worker, every reader of the "Daily."

EDITOR, DAILY WORKER.

## Garrison Admits Strong Strike Tide

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

(Continued from Page 1)

I. S. U. only perhaps 2,000?" Garrison was asked. "That's what the M. W. I. U. says," he replied. "But that is thoroughly disputed."

### Sure of Complete Tie-Up

"Several months ago we heard there was a likelihood of a strike on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast," Garrison related, obviously referring to the united front Baltimore strike conference. "Since there was no code directly applicable to the shipping industry, our board had no power to act, but we thought that under our instructions to investigate disputes threatening to burden interstate commerce we should at least find out what was happening."

"When the I.S.U. strike call came, we became convinced that the strike would come and would result in paralysis, a complete tie-up of the industry."

"Didn't you know that the strike in fact had been under preparation long before the I.S.U. issued a call, and didn't you have scouts out to find out about the strength of this union, but the M.W.I.U.?" Garrison was asked. This, too, he admitted, nodding and continued:

"I went to New York on Wednesday and Thursday had two conferences with ship owners. They, of their own volition, asked for a conference with Mr. Olander (vice J. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the I.S.U., who came to Washington and, according to the word of N.R.A. officials given direct to this reporter, begged officials to help him avert the strike which he had just called), and thereupon agreed to negotiate. This was the first time since the war that the ship owners had looked at the face of a union man."

"But there was no public announcement of any of this?" Garrison was queried. He replied, "No," and continued, "Mr. Olander and the ship owners had a frank discussion, and Mr. Olander made an excellent impression personally. They agreed to a further conference on Monday, at which more shipowners could be drawn in."

"They had this other conference and there the representatives of a total of 28 companies operating 450 ships in all important lines agreed to recognize the I.S.U. and negotiate, and the I.S.U. leaders agreed to call off the strike."

"Hitches Already?"

Here Garrison indicated that hitches are already developing in the scheme, for he said he prepared a "phantasmagorical press statement" to which the I.S.U. leaders and the ship owners agreed, to be issued from New York, but that "somehow it seems to have evaporated overnight." Obviously the I.S.U. became fearful of the effect of the baldness of the sell-out on its rank and file, or the shipowners decided to back water, and therefore Garrison hastened to make the announcement here.

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## Dockers Expose Ryan Truce Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

Ryan to sell out and hold back the longshoremen, while Olander of the I.S.U. is trying to do the same dirty work among the seamen.

"The plan of action of the bosses is to deal with each section of the marine workers one at a time. Their strategy is as follows:

"First, to keep the East Coast longshoremen on the job at all costs.

"Second, to split the ranks of the seamen, to try to prevent a mass strike movement of seamen, to smash such a movement before it gets started and gains wide support. (The action of the I.S.U. fakers in calling off their strike is aimed at this.)

"Third, to announce the West Coast arbitration decision, which will undoubtedly be against the longshoremen and seamen, and try to ram these decisions through without any strike resistance—which they have plenty of reason to fear. (Harry Bridges and a militant rank and file slate have been elected to leadership in the Frisco I.L.A., and the longshoremen there have shown they are in a fighting mood.)

"Fourth and finally, to settle accounts with the East Coast longshoremen, hammering down the men's demands by using the sell-out arbitration results on the West Coast as a club.

"This, brother longshoremen, is the strategy of the ship owners. Ryan's sell-out truce agreement is only the first step in carrying through this strategy.

"Follow workers! We must act now to defeat Ryan's treacherous move! Against the ship owners' strategy of defeating the marine workers section by section, we must oppose our own working class strategy which is: solidarity and united strike action of all seamen and longshoremen.

"Follow the leadership of Local 808, which has denounced Ryan's truce and demanded strike action now!"

"Demand a decision by the West Coast arbitration committee before Oct. 8th!"

"Demand special local union meetings to vote on strike action!"

"Elect rank and file strike committees on the docks and in the locals!"

"Organize and prepare to strike together with the seamen for our joint demands on Oct. 8th!"

## Delegates Hear Green on 'Truce'

By BILL DUNNE

(Continued from Page 1)

with the President, and thereby handing out another headache to the assembled bureaucrats, now makes. The big capitalists dominating the decisive durable goods industries have already announced their program adopted at Hot Springs—a program calling for still further reductions in wages and the lifting of all restrictions on working hours and output per worker. The President, whom Green and the Executive Council have been praising as the main defensive bulwark between wage workers and organized capital, now calls upon these same leaders, right at the opening of their convention, to agree to recommend to the dues-paying membership that it do nothing to counteract the new drive of the big corporations against wages, working conditions and the elementary right to organize. This is the reason why the red scare got off to a bad start yesterday.

The A. F. of L. officialdom shows its age. It still reaches out to grasp and strangle the struggles of the rank and file, but it fumbles much more often than was the case a few years ago. The internal squabble and the proposal for actual surrender of the entire organized labor movement in the interests of recovery of American capitalism, made openly on the eve of the fifty-fourth annual convention by its White House hero, has sapped a lot of juice from the sources whereby officialdom derives its morale.

The usual machinery of such conventions does not even function. It is working so badly that newspapermen do not even get the lists of official committees, appointments and the "handouts" upon which correspondents depend for their reports of the routine business of the convention. In four or five days the official leadership of the convention probably will pull itself together and revise the anti-"red" drive, but right at present it is in a hell of a shape, judged by the ordinary rules and standards of American trade union procedure.

## Workers' Enemies Exposed

Paul Murphy, of Ambridge, Pa., whose photograph appears herewith, has been exposed as a federal detective, who had wormed his way into the Steel and Metal Workers' Union, and who, since the Ambridge strike, has been trying to disrupt the growing unity of the workers.

Murphy aroused suspicions from the very first by making exaggerated statements regarding his activities for the union in the J. & L. mill at Aliquippa. Therefore, real contacts in the mill were never disclosed to him, and by keeping a careful check on his work on assigned tasks the suspicions against him were confirmed.

His trial by the Steel and Metal Workers' Union resulted in his confession that he is a federal agent of 11 years standing, that he has been in Southern Illinois around 1931, and that he was among the dupes thrown out of a South Brownsville (Pa.) meeting, along with Sheriff Seaman, in 1933.

He also exposed the names of two other stool pigeons with whom he has been working, namely, George Butcher and Ed Monahan.

Murphy, like most stool pigeons, had never learned to speak the language of the militant trade-unionists and revolutionary workers, but merely mouthed exaggerated statements and phrases, which betrayed his real character.

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# MORE A.F.L. UNIONS URGE CONVENTION TO BACK WORKERS' BILL

## Kalamazoo Federation Acts for Bill 14 Philadelphia Locals Join Demand for Its Enactment

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—While the issue of a genuine unemployment insurance bill is being pressed to the fore at the 54th national convention of the A. F. of L., now in session here, new endorsements of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill are pouring in to convention headquarters. To supplement the 2,400 earlier endorsements by A. F. of L. locals and central labor bodies which back up the demand of the rank and file representatives that the convention go on record for its endorsement.

The Kalamazoo Federation of Labor, affiliated with the A. F. of L., has endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and forwarded a copy of the resolution to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, urging him to give wide publicity to the demand of the A. F. of L. workers for genuine unemployment insurance.

A score of A. F. of L. locals have endorsed the Workers' Bill in the past week, according to records of the endorsement received by the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance. Fourteen of these locals, all in Philadelphia, are: Westinghouse Federal Union, Local 18872, Midvale Steel Federal Union, Joint Board of the Cloak and Shirt Makers' Union, Terrazzo Helpers' Local 62, Journeymen Barbers' International Union 2, Shirt Makers' Local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Fruit Clerks' Union 753, International Union of Operating Engineers' Local 506-506A, United Textile Workers' Local 2030, Brass Bobbin Winders' Local 14659, Dyers and Mercerizers' Local 702, International Molders' Local, Stone Masons' Union, and International Union of Operating Engineers 835.

The International Hod Carriers and the Building and Common Laborers' Union, Local 31, of North Bergen, N. J., and the Locomotive Firemen's Lodge 13 of Jersey City, and the Bartenders' Union Local 485, of Spokane, Wash., have also endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The Workers' Bill, which is initiated by the Communist Party and is incorporated in the election platform of the Communist Party, has been endorsed by the A. F. of L. local unions, State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions and six State Federations of Labor. Thousands of other working-class groups of veterans, youth, mass and fraternal organizations have also backed the Workers' Bill.

The Workers' Bill provides for the payment of average local wages to all workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own, whether unemployment is caused by sickness, old age, maternity, strike, lock-out, or any other reason.

Only the Communist Party has backed the bill in its election campaign in addition to leading its fight for its enactment through the daily struggles of the working class.

**Jeanette, Pa., Central Union Acts**  
JEANETTE, Pa., Oct. 2.—The meeting of the Central Union on Sept. 18 passed all of the resolutions sent out by the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief.

Among the resolutions were those on unemployment insurance, on federal local unions, for wage increases, for solidarity actions, to eliminate racketeering from the unions, on exempting the unemployed from paying dues, for industrial unionism based on the class struggle, against the use of gunmen, against terror and the injunctions, and for the right of trade unionists to belong to any political party.

**Deportation of Zamor, Negro Militant, Asked by Haitian President**

NEW YORK.—The many articles written by Justin Zamor in the Daily Worker and in Le Cri des Negres, organ of the French Negro workers, has called forth the vengeance of President Vincent of Haiti. Not only has the U. S. Labor Department been called upon to deport Zamor, although he entered the U. S. legally, but, with his usual streak of brutality, President Vincent arrested Zamor's sister, Leonina Zamor, in Haiti.

She has been in prison since Aug. 25, but because of the strict censorship which reigns over the island, the news of her arrest and torture has come to the International Labor Defense only yesterday. Beneath the trumped-up charge of having received illegal political material for the Communist Party of Haiti, is the fear of the Haitian administration of the rapidly growing revolutionary movement and the excellent functioning of the Haitian Communist leadership.

All mass organizations are urged immediately to send protest telegrams to President S. Vincent at 222-224 Prince, Haiti, and to the Haitian Consulate, 116 Broad Street, N. Y. C., demanding the release of Leonina Zamor.

## Leaders of Reformist Group Are Exposed in New Attempt To Victimize Harlem Negroes

### L. S. N. R., I. L. D. Lead Fight To Safeguard Workers' Jobs

NEW YORK.—The reformist leaders of the Negro Clerical Alliance (Souffle Movement) were exposed last week as conducting a vicious campaign to force the discharge from Harlem stores of Negro clerks who refuse to pay extortion money to the Alliance.

Although its only clerk is a Negro, a small Jewish store on Lenox Avenue, near 129th Street, was picketed by the Souffletes. While the pickets were led to believe that they were fighting for jobs for Negroes, the Souffle leaders secretly approached the management with a demand for the firing of the Negro clerk, who had refused to pay the \$2 "membership fee" and \$1 "monthly dues" demanded by the Souffle leaders.

Learning of the attempted extortion, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense held a protest meeting near the store and thoroughly exposed the Souffle racket. The sentiment of the workers at the meeting was so greatly against the Souffle leaders that the latter were forced to withdraw the pickets and later sent a delegation to the L. S. N. R. offices with an offer to take part in the Conference Against Job Discrimination, which was held in Harlem last Sunday. Two Souffle pickets, indignant at the deception practiced by their leaders, left the Negro Clerical Alliance and joined the Young Liberators, Youth Section of the L. S. N. R.

As a result of the victory of the militant mass struggle around the Empire Cafeteria, Lenox Avenue and 125th Street, many Harlem enterprises have taken on Negroes as clerks and countermen in the past two weeks. It is these new employees that the Souffle leaders were attempting to victimize.

### National Urban League Misleads as a Jim-Crow Group

NEW YORK.—The reactionary purpose of the National Urban League in launching its "nation-wide" organization of Workers' Councils, has been glaringly revealed as the recent meetings held for the formation of the New York Workers Council.

White workers were present at the meeting, but James H. Hubert, of the National Urban League, informed them that the Council was "for Negroes only." Clara Meltzer, a white worker, and T. Holmes, vice-president of the Executive Board of the Needle Trades Union, protested against this Jim-crow policy. But Totten, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, stated he thought Jim-crow councils were the best thing for Negro workers.

John T. Clark proposed that white workers be excluded from membership. Holmes and Welsh from the Plumbers Union protested, and the Council finally adopted a constitution permitting workers of all races and nationalities to join.

T. Arnold Hill and the other Urban League misleaders were so bitterly opposed to this provision for the unity of Negro and white workers that they refused to attend further meetings of the Council and refused to recognize the decision of the workers themselves.

### 1,500 Hear Hathaway At C. P. Anniversary Meeting in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 2.—More than 1,500 persons filled Metropolitan Theatre here last night to attend the fifteenth anniversary of the Communist Party of Cleveland. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, the main speaker, pointed to the history of the Communist Party as a guarantee to lead the masses in their struggle against the capitalist offensive and towards a Soviet America.

Arthur Murphy, Negro Communist leader, a candidate for the State Legislature, and Max Goldlust, Young Communist League candidate for the State Legislature, called for the workers to support the Communist Party election campaign.

Revolutionary greetings were sent the Communist Party pledging increased mobilization of toilers in the fight of growing fascist terror, war preparations for the defense of the Soviet Union, and for freedom for Thaelmann and all anti-fascists. The Communist Party literature exhibit at this meeting was an innovation and stimulated considerable Party literature sales.

### Furniture Strikers Win Fight To Bar Injunction

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—Local 3 of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union won a victory over the New England Bedding Co., of Medford, Mass., and the Enterprise Moulder Co., of Cambridge, Mass., when Judge Gray of the Superior Court refused to grant the employers an injunction on Friday.

## Revolt at Tighe Maneuvers Breaks Out at Pittsburgh District Conference of A.A.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 2.—At a Pittsburgh district conference of 250 delegates representing thirty important lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.), much opposition was expressed to the endless negotiations conducted by top A. A. leaders with Roosevelt's Steel Labor Relations Board.

A resolution was introduced demanding that A. A. leaders, headed by President Mike Tighe, stop mill negotiations through the Roosevelt board, and call a nationwide meeting of steel employers and the Amalgamated Association, to force action on the issue of wages, working conditions and recognition of the union. Roy Hallas, blacklisted president of the Clairton lodge, led the fight for the resolution. Another delegate made an amendment proposing that Tighe and Co. call a special convention "to popularize this issue and to prepare to carry through strike action in the event the Labor Board refuses to convene such a conference."

The discussion had proceeded only far enough to show that practically all the lodges were strongly in favor of the resolution, however, when

Vice-President Miller of the A. A., who was watch-dogging the conference for the Tighe machine, jumped to his feet. He demanded that Forbeck "rule the discussion and resolution out of order" as being "against the constitution and by-laws of the union."

It was then that Forbeck, Committee of Ten leader and so-called "rank and file," showed his complicity with the traitorous top leaders by obeying Miller's command, rapping the resolution out of order and closing the discussion in approved A. F. of L. fashion.

Because of the lack of organized opposition among the militants, Miller was successful in stifling for the moment rank and file action. George Williams, president of the Cannonsburg lodge and candidate for A. A. president against Mike Tighe, announced himself as strenuously opposed to the resolution during the discussion.

These district conferences have now become weekly affairs, presenting opportunities for the organization of unified opposition to the top leaders, the only method by which Tighe and Co. can be effectively combated and direct action forced.

## Fur Strikers Force Release of 2 Leaders

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 2.—An enthusiastic mass meeting of all fur strikers was held on Friday afternoon.

The strikers expressed the sentiment for the continuation of the strike to a successful end. They were spurred on to continue with their fight by the fact that Goldstein, of the Joint Council, came to Philadelphia and attempted to settle up with the bosses for a 40-hour week as he did in Buffalo.

The meeting was addressed by J. Winogradsky, manager of the New York Fur Workers Industrial Union, who delivered the message of the New York Trade Board that all New York shops are to collect funds in solidarity with the strikers. He also brought \$200 contributed as follows: Furriers, \$100; dress, \$50; knitgoods, \$25; dressers and dyers, \$25.

After the meeting all the strikers marched out of the hall led by J. Winogradsky and S. Peshkoff. Police attacked the workers and arrested Winogradsky and Peshkoff. The furriers continued their line of march led by Gross and Weiss, and when Winogradsky and Peshkoff arrived at the police station they found a large group of furriers, who succeeded in forcing their release.

## Protest Drive Urged Against Deportation Here of Anti-Fascists

NEW YORK.—The Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has issued a call for an intensified drive against deportation and for the right of asylum in the United States for political refugees from fascist countries.

No decision has as yet been made by the Washington Immigration Department in the case of Friedrich Beyarbach, anti-Nazi, who came to the United States as a stowaway. Beyarbach faces a concentration camp or death if returned to Germany.

Fritz Richter, young seaman from Bremen, and 11 others who were arrested in the San Francisco general strike, also face deportation to Nazi Germany. Richter has a German record as a militant worker.

Christ Popoff, who led workers' struggles in Syracuse, N. Y., faces severe persecution if returned to Greece.

The Palmisano Bill, passed at the last session of Congress, grants permanent stay in the United States to Czarist White Guards, but attempts to exclude refugees from fascist countries. The widest protest is urged on the above cases and in support of the Bill for Right of Asylum proposed by the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in order to force the Labor Department to recognize the right of asylum in the U. S. for refugees from fascist countries.

## U. S. Seeks To Deport German for Joining Thaelmann Delegation

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)  
CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Federal authorities seized Eric Becker, militant Chicago worker, yesterday and threatened to deport him to Fascist Germany. Becker's "crime" was to go with a delegation to the German Consulate demanding the release of Ernst Thaelmann.

Becker, Bill Galatsky and two others were brought to trial for participating in this action at Monday's session and Becker's arrest took place at that time. They are defending themselves now before a jury.

## Rally Is Set In Cleveland On Social Bill

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The Unemployment Councils here will rally employed and unemployed workers to a giant mass meeting tomorrow night at 8 p. m. at Prospect Auditorium, 2612 Prospect Avenue, at which Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployment Councils, will speak.

Benjamin's subject will be: "Roosevelt's Social Security Program and the Fight for Real Unemployment and Social Insurance."

The workers' fight against the present miserable relief and the mobilization for the National Congress for Social Security to be held in Washington, D. C., on January 5, 6 and 7, will be the main issues dealt with by Benjamin.

Benjamin will also address an assembly of the active members of the Unemployment Councils of Cleveland at a meeting to be held Wednesday at 2 p. m. at 3631 Central Avenue.

A. R. Onda, secretary of the Cleveland Unemployment Council, will make a report on the Congress Against War and Fascism, which was held in Chicago, at the mass meeting Wednesday night.

## Brooklyn Workers Club Fights Eviction Order Of N. Y. Bible Society

NEW YORK.—The members of the Borough Park Workers Club have called upon all workers in the neighborhood to fight the eviction order served on the club by the New York Bible Society.

Nine months ago the clubrooms were opened at 4704 18th Ave., Brooklyn, under a two-year lease. Under the terms of the lease, the club was to be equipped and redecorated the premises at an expense of \$600. A short while ago the Bible Society took over the building. Two weeks ago the new owners notified the club members that they must vacate. When a delegation visited the new owners of the building they were told this action was being taken because they are a working class organization.

A petition circulated in the neighborhood in protest over the eviction order has been signed by 2,000 workers and small business men. The signatures include those of tenants in the same building which the club occupies.

Workers' organizations have been asked by the club to send resolutions protesting the eviction to the New York Bible Society, 5 East 46th

## Inquiry Shows Relief Denied Needy Miners

Food Is Thrown to Hogs While Pennsylvania Strikers Starve

WAYNESBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—The use of relief funds and food allotments to starve Greene County miners into submission to the coal operators was exposed today as a State Emergency Relief board committee began an investigation which is substantiating the charges of miners that thousands of sacks of flour were fed to hogs by the relief authorities while aid was refused striking U.M.W.A. members.

Testimony of miners and their wives revealed that Paul Keenan, recently deposed relief head of Greene County, refused to allow central aid to a striker who had been seriously injured by the hoofs of company thugs' horses. A former coal operator, the evidence showed that it is no accident that a man headed the relief administration in the coal area—Keenan at one time during the strike got up a petition signed by 270 people from other parts of the state, protesting to the governor against the granting of relief to striking miners.

The questioning of relief officials brought out the admission that Mr. Doçge, of the Buckeye Coal Company, sat in on important meetings of the relief administrators when matters concerning the dispensing of relief orders to miners was to be considered.

When local mines closed down recently hundreds of miners and their families started for two weeks before protests to Harrisburg and Washington brought aid from the F.E.R.A.

## Bag Workers Strike for \$13 Minimum Pay in New Orleans Plant

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 2.—The workers of the Monte Bag Company went out on strike for a 40-hour week and a \$13 minimum per week Saturday. The strikers have closed the plant down completely, and are standing firmly behind their militant leadership despite the efforts of the police to raise the red scare.

The workers are mostly Negro women and are among the most exploited textile workers in the United States. They are organized into Local 2071 of the United Textile Workers Union. They were organized by organizers from the Trade Union Unity League and the International Longshoremen's Association. Behind this militant leadership the workers are determined to win their demands and to refuse all fake proposals from Francis Gorman and other U.T.W. officials.

## Allentown Mass Rally Demands the Release of 3 Jailed Workers

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 2.—More than 1,000 workers packed Center Square here Friday night and demanded the release of Steven Pukanez, Communist candidate for U. S. Representative in Bucks and Lehigh County, Edward Freed and Conrad Huster who were arrested Sept. 17 for distributing Communist leaflets.

The leaflets exposed the Gorman sell-out of the textile strike, and urged workers to continue striking until the workers' demands were won.

The charge was later changed to "disorderly conduct," and a sentence of 15 days was imposed on each. A motion by the International Labor Defense attorney for an appeal was denied.

The protest demonstration, called by a United Front Committee, had representatives from Unemployed Leagues of Lehigh County, International Workers Order, American Workers Party, International Labor Defense, Socialist Party of Bethlehem, Communist Party of Lehigh County, individuals from the American Federation of Silk Workers, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Woodworkers Union, and the Rev. Paul Cotton.

## Negro Workers' Union, L.S.N.R. May Affiliate

NEW YORK.—The executive board of the National Council of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights decided at its last session that steps be taken immediately to affiliate the L. S. N. R. with the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers.

The I. T. U. C. N. W. was founded by militant Negro workers representing seven countries and 20,000 organized workers at a meeting in 1930 in Hamburg, Germany, at the First International Conference of Negro Workers.

Some of the basic aims of the International Committee are: Abolition of forced labor, peonage and slavery; equal pay for equal work; against the confiscation of peasant and communal lands; against taxation of Negro workers and farmers; to aid to develop trade union organizations among Negro workers; right of self-determination in the Black Belt of the United States; to fight against white chauvinism, social reformism, and the reformist programs of the Negro misleaders, missionaries, etc.

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

## UMWA Ranks Back Militant Nominees in Pittsburgh Area

Mass Movement To Clean Out the Lewis Machine Brings Thousands of Miners Out to Meetings of Rank and File

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 2.—The rank and file coal miners in the United Mine Workers held a conference recently in California, Pa., and selected a slate of coal miners to run against Pat Fagan and the other Lewis henchmen, in District 5 (the Pittsburgh District) of the United Mine Workers. The rank and file are holding mass meetings in all parts of the district.

At these meetings the various candidates, and other rank and file coal miners, deal with the sell-out policies of the Lewis machine and with the program of the rank and file.

Successful meetings were held in Centerville, Acramonia and other places. At the first meeting in Centerville, there were about 500 miners present after a big rain. When a picnic was held at the same place, the following week, more than 2,000 miners attended. More than 1,000 miners attended the meeting in Cheswick.

A mass meeting is to be held on October 7 at the Stark Farm at Export, Pa. A big movement is on to clean out all of the present corrupt officers and organizers in the district and replace them with rank and file nominees. Chas. Nolker, candidate for president of the U. M. W. A. district, has promised to chase all of the appointed organizers out of office as soon as he is elected.

## Vigilante Raid On Workers Aided by Police

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 2.—Vigilante terror appeared openly in Colorado several days ago when the mass demonstration here of the Workers Protective Union of Colorado Springs, was smashed by police after a vicious attack by the police-controlled vigilante organization failed.

Members of the vigilante organization, known as the 'Colorado Workers Union,' appeared at the meeting armed with blackjacks furnished by the police department. When the demonstration speakers refused to be terrorized, the vigilantes, led by two renegades, Frank Kouba, expelled from the Communist Party, and Wae-singer, a former member of the Workers Protective Union, started the unsuccessful attack.

A few minutes later, the police and fire department arrived and attacked Allender, who was then speaking. Again the workers defended the meeting, and a fierce battle followed. Several detectives and a number of workers were injured. Binks, a Negro worker, and Case, a white worker, were arrested and beaten by the police.

The vigilantes were organized two weeks ago by the police department, the city officials and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, to smash the militant Workers Protective Union and to drive Feste, the Communist candidate for Governor, out of the city.

The International Labor Defense, the Communist Party and the W. P. U. urges workers to send telegrams and resolutions to City Manager Moseley and Chief of Police Hugh Harper demanding the release of Case and Binks and a halt to fascist terror.

## Clairton Unemployed Protest Attack Made by Steel Town Mayor

CLAIRTON, Pa., Oct. 2.—The Unemployment Council of Clairton will protest against a vicious letter handed to the county press yesterday by Mayor Ostermayer, in which he attacks the Unemployment Councils for "racketeering" in relief matters by "extorting" money from merchants of the city in return for relief-order patronage.

Ostermayer, like all Monongahela Valley Mayors, is a tool of the steel companies, and attempts to prove as "extortion" the solicitation of donations to the Councils from merchants in the same manner as followed by any church or fraternal organization when contributions for some fund or other are sought.

Ostermayer tries to weave out of the incident a whole "red network" extending into surrounding communities, where he charges the same "operations are carried on."

## Greet the New York Daily Worker at the DELEGATED MASS MEETING

Sunday, October 7th, 8 p. m. Central Opera House 66th Street and Third Avenue ADMISSION 25 CENTS

## Social Workers Support Fight of Unemployed

H.R.B. Workers Protest When Police Attack Jobless in Bureau

NEW YORK.—Unemployed workers on relief living on New York's West Side are hailing the employees of the West 44th St. Home Relief Bureau in one of the most unusual developments in New York relief history.

The alliance between social workers and those on the relief lists is a direct result of the brutality shown by the police toward delegations of the jobless.

A delegation of unemployed, led by Earl Miller of the Unemployment Council, was waiting for a promised hearing at the Relief Bureau Thursday, when Patrolman Gottlieb, policeman on steady duty there, entered the office with other police and began to slug Oster with blackjacks. Several of the employees protested. Oster, however, was beaten unconscious and arrested along with six others.

The grievance committee of the local Home Relief Bureau Workers Association issued a leaflet to the employees registering their protest and demanding the removal of the supervisor if she were found responsible for calling the police.

Saturday morning found the relief administration retreating with a petition circulated through certain stock-rigged elements, calling for the discharge of the courageous grievance committee. Many of the signers of this petition, however, have already asked to have their names removed from the document and have pledged to support the grievance committee.

"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!

A SERIES of Four Wednesday Evening FORUMS Arranged by the FRIENDS OF NEW MASSES

Oct. 3rd	JOSHUA KUNITZ One of the Editors of New Masses Topic: "Artists in Red Uniform"
Oct. 10th	JOHN L. SPIVAK Author and Labor Journalist Topic: "America Faces Pogroms"
Oct. 17th	HARRY GANNES of the Editorial Board, Daily Worker Topic: "What Is Fascism?"
Oct. 24th	JEROME HELLERSTEIN Executive Committee Member, International Juridical Association Topic: "Mass Action in Labor Cases"

WEBSTER MANOR 125 E. 11th St. New York City at 8 P. M.

Tickets For the Series \$1 Single Forum 35c

ON SALE AT: New Masses, 31 E. 27th St. (Mail Orders and Phone Reservations filled) Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 18th St.

RECEPTION - FAREWELL DINNER - DANCE

For EDWIN SEAVER - LISTON M. OAK  
New Editor, Soviet Russia Today - Retiring Editor

Guests of Honor  
Malcolm Cowley  
Theodore Dreiser  
Alice Whitrow Field  
Herbert Goldfrank  
Mike Gold  
A. A. Heller  
Master of Ceremonies—MIKE GOLD

Entertainment by well-known Artists  
Dance Music—Club Valhalla Orchestra

Friday, Oct. 5th Roger Smith Grill  
7 P. M. Sharp 64 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.  
Subscription—\$1.25—Make Reservations at New York City SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, 80 East 11th St. GRamercy 5-9879

Parade of the Red Squad  
Featuring Baumberg and Baumberger at the

Labor Defender Masque Ball  
Saturday, October 6th Manhattan Lyceum  
At 8:30 P. M. 66 East Fourth St.

PRIZES FOR THE BEST DEFENSE COSTUMES  
JUDGES:—Jack Spivak, Jacob Burck, Sender Garlin, Joe North, Isadore Schneider

# DAILY WORKER ESTABLISHES LEADERSHIP ON PICKET LINE

## WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

### WHY VACCINATION?

(concluded)

**Capitalist Science and Socialism**

It is especially important to workers that while carrying on the struggle for better living conditions and for adequate health facilities, that they make every possible use of the discoveries of bourgeois scientists. This is necessary, first, because the terrible living conditions, such as, inadequate food, crowded tenements, bad sewage systems, etc., under which the average worker must live because of the capitalist system, make workers much more liable to disease, and secondly, it is necessary because workers must acquaint themselves with everything which will be useful to the Workers' Government to be. We must know about proper diet, about vaccination, about everything so that we can make use of these discoveries for the masses of workers when the conditions are such that the workers may have the advantage of scientific advances—when we have a farmers' and workers' government. Just as the Soviet Union has made the best possible use of capitalist engineering and mechanics and medicine in building socialism, so must we be ready to do likewise, and until such time as we have a Soviet America, the worker must make use of every means possible under capitalism to protect his health and to keep him active in the struggle which will lead to a Soviet America. Only when the working class is in power, will the possibility of a good life for workers be made a certainty.

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Violetter and Tuberculosis**

Comrade J. O. writes as follows: "Please let me know whether violetter loses its potency with age; also whether it is better than cod liver oil, and what preparation one should buy to get the most value for one's money. Is it all it's cracked up to be? I have heard it recommended by many physicians, but your comrades are the only ones I feel I can trust.

"My mother died of T.B. and I've had to watch myself since childhood.

having spent at least six years of my life in hospitals, so that I can tell pretty well my condition. And since I've been losing weight rapidly, I have to take either cod liver oil or violetter to build up health. I am five feet six, and weigh 117 lbs."

**Our Reply**

Dear Comrade J. O.—It would be easier to give you concrete advice if you gave us more details as to your illness. You do not state whether a definite diagnosis of T.B. (tubercle bacilli found in the sputum, or X-ray evidence) was made in your case; nor how much weight you have recently lost.

It is true that part of the necessary treatment of T.B. patients is hygienic and educational; and, therefore, you perhaps know more about yourself than some other patients. But if so, you must realize that any really definite loss of weight is significant, and demands a new check-up by a good doctor of clinic; also that violetter alone will not arrest an active case without other measures. On the other hand, there are certain people who naturally tend to be thin (often with a family history of leanness) who give the doctor some concern on this point, whereas for them it may be their perfectly normal weight.

We cannot tell from your letter, but if you have definitely lost weight recently, or have other suspicious symptoms, a new check-up is imperative. If, on the other hand, you have only lost two or three pounds over a considerable period, and have no other signs of activity, we can advise you by letter and encourage you to continue hygienic living, and attempt to put on what weight you can.

Recent work has not shown that violetter has any value either in the treatment of tuberculosis or in helping an adult on weight. For the last-named purpose, cod liver oil would be better, since it has a definite food value and is cheaper.

The samples of violetter you mention, and their use, is not advised. We repeat that you would best help yourself by securing a good general examination, including especially the state of your lungs.

## Seamen! Longshoremen!

The Daily Worker urges all seamen and longshoremen to write about all developments connected with the approaching strike, the sentiments among their fellow workers, actions to establish one united strike front of seamen and longshoremen along the entire Atlantic and Gulf Coast, and so to prevent any sell-out or arbitration scheme of the International Longshoremen's Association or International Seamen's Union leaders. Write about everything that you discuss with your fellow workers. This will make it possible for us to help in organizing and winning your struggle.

Before and during the strike first consideration in the publication of news and correspondence will be given to the marine strike.

## Guidance Given to Strikers in Lowell

By a Worker Correspondent

LOWELL, Mass.—The "Daily Worker" was by far the biggest factor in the strike here in Lowell in fighting the strikers' demands and exposing the most brazen sell-out in American labor history.

In the first days of the strike the Daily Worker sellers were chased off the picket lines, and it was possible to sell only about ten papers in an hour on the main Square.

We raised the bundle to 500 copies, and as the strike progressed the effective agitators streamers on the front page, which hit at the very bottom of every worker's heart, raised the sales of papers to 20 and 25 an hour. At every mass meeting of the strikers, every person entered the hall with a Daily Worker and a leaflet.

The Daily Worker sellers were the principal agitators in calling for

mass picketing. Monday mornings the paper made the biggest hit in town. "Stay Out Till We Win," "Mass Picketing," "Defeat Gorman's Sell-out Starvation Plan," "Read All About It in the Daily Worker," "These were the slogans we shouted.

The Daily Worker defeated the "red scare," and on Monday morning all the so-called "trouble makers" were on the front ranks—the picket lines and in the union meetings. The officials didn't dare try to put any of the militant workers out of the meetings.

To advertise the paper, back numbers were distributed every day to the strikers. Every striker in Lowell today is looking to the Daily Worker for further leadership and guidance in fighting the sell-out and ousting the fakers from union leadership.

JESSIE TAFT  
(Signature Authorized)

## Ship Steward Is Never Far from Breadline

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Fellow workers in the stewards' department: since the strike of 1921 our conditions have become well nigh unbearable. We work all hours of the clock for the miserable wages of \$37.50 per month. We have to pay for uniforms, pay for pressing and laundry and pay the chief pantry man, glory hole steward and linen man, and after slaving 16 hours a day, when the trip is over, we are a week from the breadline. In most of the companies we have to do longshore work for stewards' pay. Thousands of us getting ruptured doing work we are not fitted for.

After the lockout of 1921, the chief owners put the seaman's law in the waste basket, as the Morro Castle disaster proved. That company, as well as many others, compelled a water to run two settings.

Those of us on the beach see thousands of men who helped to make dividends for the parasites, stand for hours in front of the South St. Municipal lodging house waiting to get a bowl of soup.

By organization we can compel those parasites to put more men to work, by the 8-hour day in the steward dept.

The stewards are compelled to wash cups, glasses and silver, as well as to scrub floors and in spare time paint rooms. After doing six weeks of this work one has to go to the Burke Foundation to recuperate. Now this can be changed not by law, but by organization. We stewards see the class struggle every day of our lives; surely you are not so dumb as to listen to Amiel or Orange, who say there is no class struggle in America.

## PARTY LIFE New York Waterfront Unit Reports on Its Activities

### Draws Up Plan of Work—Sets Up Committees To Distribute Daily Worker on Docks

New York Waterfront Unit Reports on Its Activities

Unit No. 4 of Section 3 is one of the concentration units. We concentrate on the Cunard-White Star Lines at the foot of West 14th St.

At the unit meeting of Tuesday, Sept. 25, the following plan of work on the waterfront was decided upon:

1. That 200 copies of the Daily Worker of Sept. 25 (a special longshore issue) be sold and distributed on Wednesday. Five comrades were assigned to carry out this work—three from the unit and two from the Young Communist League.
2. We have two committees working on the waterfront. One is the Party Committee, which will take care of Daily Workers, Party leaflets, etc. The other committee takes care of all the material put out by the unit and the Rank and File Action Committee.
3. There will be committees on the waterfront every day in the week. The unit bureau is making a strict check-up on these comrades to see that they carry out their assignments.
4. A comrade from the Dock Nucleus was present at the meeting. The unit raised \$13 to enable this comrade to join the I. L. A. (the money was raised in ten minutes at the unit meeting.)
5. On Oct. 6 the unit will hold a party to raise funds for the strike.
6. It was decided that the unit bureau of the dock nucleus and the unit bureau of the street unit have regular meetings together in order to better coordinate the work between the two units.
7. The street unit is going to give assistance to the dock nucleus to get out their Party bulletin, which is to be issued this week.
8. There has been a lot of work done in a steady visiting of the longshore contacts, and we have set ourselves a quota of at least five longshore Party members to be recruited within three months.

The spirit of the meeting was very good, and more than half of the unit members are already involved in work on the waterfront.

Some months ago we had a very good discussion on longshore work, but in view of the coming strike situation it has been decided that the Unit Organizer lead another discussion on longshore work at the next meeting, bringing in the latest developments.

ORGANIZER, UNIT 4, SECTION 3, N. Y.

Marine Comrades, Comrades in Waterfront Units: What is your unit doing to prepare for the general strike of marine workers on the Atlantic ports? What work are you doing in the I.L.A.? Send us a report of your activities and of your experiences. Comrades in the textile areas: What work are you doing among the locked-out textile workers? How are you carrying out the directives of the Central Committee, given in Comrade Browder's editorial, "Make the Betrayal of the Workers Impossible"? What is your unit doing? Are you recruiting textile workers into the Party? Are you building opposition groups? The Party wants to know. We specifically ask the marine comrades and the textile comrades to write for Party Life.

Join the Communist Party

35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C. Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

## Heads of Shoe Union Passive to Danger Sign

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass.—A tense situation among the shoe workers of Boston exists. More than 3,000, or about 75 per cent of all the Boston shoe workers, are on the streets. The shoe manufacturers are pressing for wage cuts, despite the fact that the recent agreement signed on Aug. 1 resulted in wage cuts in most instances.

Even during the so-called busy season, which is very short, the earnings of the shoe workers are low. The majority earn from \$11 to \$20 for a 40-hour week. Very few get more than that. Taking into consideration that a shoe worker does not work full time more than three to four months during the year, his average wage is from \$6 to \$10 a week.

At the mass meeting, called by the Joint Council of Boston, on Sept. 26, about 1,500 workers were present. The meeting was addressed by the General Organizer of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, Mackesey, the General Secretary-Treasurer, George Wilson, a member of the Council, Patsy Benedict, and by Mike Salvaggio, a member of the General Executive Board. Paul Salvaggio was chairman.

As usual, none of the speakers made any proposal as to what should be done in answer to the shoe manufacturers who demand wage cuts and who aim to destroy the union. Mr. Mackesey took occasion to make a bitter attack against the leadership of the N. Y. union in a concealed way, and also served notice to the Boston District Council leadership, saying that the general officials of the union will not tolerate an "unconstructive" criticism, no matter where it does come from.

Mike Salvaggio of the G.E.B. said that although on the one hand he accepts most of the criticism levelled at the G. E. B. and recognized that the G. E. B. made a lot of "mistakes," on the other hand, he defended generally the policies of the Resident Committee of the G.E.B.

He said that he is as militant as any one of the rank and file, but that militancy cannot attempt to help to solve the situation; in other words, he does not stand for a policy of militant struggle.

The only concrete proposals for immediate action came embodied in a resolution presented to the meeting by the Stitches local. The resolution was read at the end of the meeting, and after the insistence on the part of the militant rank and file of the Stitches local that it be read.

Under the excuse that many had already left the meeting, the chairman managed to put through an amendment that the resolution be proposed to the locals for approval. The resolution calls for strikes against wage-cuts, for a fight for immediate unemployment relief, for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 8560), for organization of demonstrations in front of shops that threaten to move out, and for preparations for a general strike for the doing away with grading, and for the establishment of the minimum hourly rate for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers and for shorter hours.

The shoe workers are thoroughly disgusted with the officialdom of the union. The bosses take advantage of the unemployment situation and attempt to enforce further wage cuts. The rank and file members of the union begin to realize that only by adopting a policy of struggle against the manufacturers can the union be strengthened. It is the job now of the militant rank and file of the union to mobilize the shoe workers in every shop and in every local to put the resolution embodied in the Stitches program into action.

## Newark Plants Expand While Wages Decrease

By a Worker Correspondent

NEWARK, N. J.—To all pressers, drivers, spotters, washers, benzine-men in the shops of Newark and vicinity. Every day our condition in the shops are getting worse and worse. The union officials still allow the bosses to do as they please. It's not any secret that the majority of the workers haven't even received the miserable wage that the N. R. A. has promised.

Drivers, who also have to collect for the company, work untold hours and receive the smallest wages in the history of this trade.

Pressers are speeded up like machines. They turn out a week's work in three days—one worker does the work of two. Benzine men work night work, and all with cut wages.

Spotters get half the pay they once got, and what do the union officials do for us workers? They come into the bosses' office and they collect the dues from the workers—\$3 a month from our starving wages. We at one time paid only \$2 dues a month, then they raised it to \$3 a

month, with promises of a \$500 policy in case of death.

A member of the union died and his family never received this \$500 policy. If we dare to criticize these officials they threaten us with fines, and bring us up on charges. If the conditions of the write workers are unbearable, it's twice as unbearable for the Negro workers.

In the summer season, when the bosses needed us and we could have demanded our rights, the union officials did not hold any meetings. The bosses are always crying that they are going into bankruptcy. Meanwhile their factories are expanding and our wages are getting smaller.

It's still fresh in our minds that Sofman and Ziebold declared a false bankruptcy in order to get rid of the older workers, and after that step the other bosses threatened bankruptcy. After putting out these elderly workers they hired younger workers. We will demand a living wage and shorter hours and strengthen our union by uniting, men and women, Negro and white.

## IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

Some of the women who are running for office on the Communist ticket, besides those on the New York ticket previously listed, are these:

### Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2042 is available only in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric and 1/2 yard contrast. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Thursday, Oct 4 3A



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th Street, New York City.

## Free Herndon and Scottsboro Boys!

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

Letter from Hayward Patterson, Kilby Prison, June 28, 1934.

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

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

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

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

## Gorman Gave Up Fight At Time When Strike Pressed Mills Hardest

By a Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich.—The capitalist press, long before the textile strike, told the workers not to go on strike because the manufacturers are piling sky high with goods. After a few weeks of the strike, certain firms begin to feel the effect of the strike.

Yet at a time like this the supposed strike leaders go and stab the workers in the back by calling off the strike without winning any of the demands.

(Editor's Note: This worker correspondent teaches a letter sent out by Fashion Frocks, Inc. of Cincinnati, which begins with this sentence: "At present, as a result of the textile mills strike, we are unable to obtain any more material for style 940—navy and red color.")

## Letters from Our Readers

### FASCISM IN FINLAND

Dear Editor:

I surely appreciate the article in the Daily Worker, September 4, entitled, Finland Imperialist Base for Attack on Soviet Union, as our my tour of Europe in 1933 I went to Finland the latter part of December. I also visited parts of the Soviet Union.

The Finnish fascist rulers have great dreams of grabbing Soviet Karelia and clear into the Urals. I saw the soldiers training in all kinds of weather. While it was snowing and sleeting, so as to get hardened up to the weather conditions, which are very severe in Finland.

I was surprised what a hatred the Fascists have created in Finland toward the Russians. Finns think they are the superior race, the pure race, and the Russians are hated in Finland just like the Jews are in Nazi Germany.

I am very glad that the Daily Worker is exposing the work of Fascist Finland.

E. W.

### Letters from Our Readers

notice that my daughter of seventeen, being unable to find work, has been arrested for stealing in a Boston department store. This news I don't like, but can I blame her? No, I can only blame this on the system we are living under. She cannot get work. What else is there to expect.

I note in your New York News that you give your share of knocks to the Communist Party, a party that is fighting for the interest of the working class. I have not even been called a Communist, but from my experience I am only glad from now on to be called a Red, not only called this but I will vote that way and all my friends who have any faith in me will do the same.

From now on I am for a proletarian revolution, against capitalism, fascism and all other terrorism.

I am a real American born army and navy man,

F. N. P.

### CRITICISM THAT IS NEEDED

Dear Comrade Editor:

I was going to "let it slide" in uncomradely fashion, but since you printed the criticism of the "Herndon" and the companion piece ought to follow. I was at the Bronx Coliseum the night of Angelo Herndon's appearance, and I must say the whole affair was badly run off.

At the demonstration last week on the square in support of the strike, the same deplorable disorder prevailed, but so many comrades and bystanders have criticized. You'd think by now they'd know enough to exhibit a little self-control. The meeting was miserably small, and even this small turnout was broken up into chattering cliques. If they aren't interested in the speaker, they should go away, not stand and talk small talk, which sounds very silly in the face of a life-and-death strike and is annoying to those who would like to listen.

Just a few comments on the Daily. The question and answer column is a long-needed innovation; David Ramsey's stuff is indispensable. How about an occasional paragraph of Science for Pioneers on Saturdays? Simple experiments in physics and chemistry, etc. The Daily is very easy to sell if you stress its working class appeal, explain to the buyer that "working class" includes professionals, intellectuals and unemployed.

I'm so anxious to eradicate our worst mistakes. Please keep telling the comrades not to disrupt other meetings, nor sneer at A. F. of L.'ers, Socialists, etc. They need it.

R. B.

### EX-SERVICE MAN, FATHER WRITES TO PRESS

The following letter was sent to the New York Daily News, a capitalist paper, We herewith print, in full, copy sent to Daily Worker.

Dear Sir:

I am writing these few lines in the hope they will be published in both the New York News and the Daily Worker. As an American born citizen, ex-service man, having done service in both army and navy, I believe I have a right to express my opinion of things in general.

I am a married man, with two children. I have graduated from our public schools, have always been as patriotic as most anyone, have led a clean, honest life, until now when I find it impossible to do so.

The so-called depression has separated me from my family. I have one daughter, exactly seventeen, who last June graduated from High School with honor, and without any help from me, as I have not been able to do anything for her in years, in fact she is two hundred in debt from here. I also have another daughter in the house who is being cared for by tax payers. I have just received

## Dictatorship Rules in Vest Makers' Union

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—There is actually no difference between Hitler in Germany and Peter Monet in the Vest Makers' Union. This Monet is control commissioner in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. Not only does he have control of the work, but he controls the life of every member in the union.

At the election recently held in the Vest Makers Local, Monet used exactly the same methods Hitler does in Germany. First he threatened the members that they would lose their jobs if they did not vote as they are told by his henchmen. The chairmen of various shops were told to bring down all the workers and vote as "Hitler" wants them to, or the work will be taken away from those shops.

At the last couple of meetings where he presided he wouldn't let members speak or even raise questions.

Outside of the dirty work he did in New York, he brought four buses full of girls from Rochester and Passaic, gave them numbers and told them to vote. "That wasn't all! Fearing that the vest makers might revolt against the outrageous injustice done them, he had police, detectives, and gangsters in the union on the day of the election to see that everything goes through smoothly.

## Angry At Leaders for Defeating Strike When It Was So Nearly Won

By a Worker Correspondent

ANSON, Me.—Well, the textile strike was "settled" just as we figured out by reading the Daily Worker. The superintendent closed the mill down the first day of the strike, so we had no trouble. However, we had our share of the strike. Our flying squadrons were on picket lines in all the important centers in the state, and we got the warm approval of the boys in Waterville for going down there and going out on the picket line right in the rain.

Most of the boys are indignant at the leaders for defeating the strike when it was so nearly won.

## Discrimination of Negro C. P. Candidate Is Scored

ECORSE, Mich., Oct. 1.—An open-air meeting was held here last Tuesday night at Salliot and 11th Street to protect the firing of Matt Lee, Negro worker and Communist candidate for state representative in the 21st District, from his relief job last Saturday. The meeting was called by the Unemployment Council.

Lee was fired for organizing the relief workers to fight for better conditions. It was decided to hold a series of protest meetings to culminate in a demonstration at the relief station next week.

Lee, a former Ford worker, is a Daily Worker Red Builder well-known to the steel workers of this village, which is part of the Detroit area. The Great Lakes Steel Corp. and the Michigan Steel Corp., subsidiaries of the National Steel Corp., are located here.

## THE \$60,000 DRIVE

Received October 1	\$ 1223.17	Toledo Un 7-02 1.00	Steel Shop Un 5.00
Previously received	10206.09	Toledo Un 7-03 .66	Colombus 3.31
		Toledo Un 7-06 2.35	Sec 17 Cleveland 5.48
Total to date	\$11429.26	Toledo Un 7-11 1.40	Total Oct 1 129.13
DISTRICT 1 (Boston)		Toledo Un 7-09 3.16	Total to date 852.83
Norwood Unit 5.00	Back Bay Unit	Sec 6-1 Tstis- 5.00	Sec 9 Hungarian 5.00
Roxbury Unit 2.00	House party 8.75	Sec 5-1 Gillin 4.00	Sec 5-1 Gillin 3.75
Lyons Unit 17.00	W. Irving 1.00	Sec 2 Un 2 Kay 56	Br 4142 5.00
Barre, Vt 5.00	Picnic Washna, N H 5.00	Sec 5 Bedford 5.00	Ann Arbor Unit 3.50
Coramati party 5.12	N H 5.00	Sec 9 Unit 4 3.88	Total to date 489.35
Roxbury Unit 2.00	Tot Oct 1 62.04		
Quincy Unit 16.00	Tot to date 765.52	DISTRICT 4 (Minneapolis)	
DISTRICT 2 (New York City)		John Williamson 5.00	
Sec 12 Spring Valley Affair 10.16	Boxes 2.04	Employers of Tyonias Sec 14.83	
Sec 12 Monticello PB 5.00	United Council of Women Br 20 10.00	Jda Haavisto, Iron Mt., Mich. 1.00	
Sec 12 Spring Valley PB 5.00	Br 11 5.00	S. Borenstein District 5.00	
Sec 12 Prehall 5.00	Br 28 10.00	Total October 1 25.83	
Sec 12 Osting 3.00	Br 24 4.00	Total to date 191.91	
Sec 12 PB 3.85	Br 27 3.00	DISTRICT 11 (North Dakota)	
Sec 7 PB 10.00	Br 10 8.00	Jasper Hoaland 5.50	
Collected by Br. 38		Total October 1 11.00	
Sec 18 PB 6.50	Milgram 1.00	DISTRICT 13 (California)	
Sec 18 CP 3.85	Latina 1.00	Wm. Urdang 5.00	
Sec 17 CP 1.00	E Rosen 1.00	Total October 1 5.00	
Sec 3 CP 17.75	Gura 1.00	Total to date 85.97	
Sec 15 Unit 21 14.10	Pastell 1.00	DISTRICT 14 (Newark)	
Sec 15 Unit 19 3.50	Br donat'n 1.00	Louis Singer 25	
Sec 15 Unit 17 8.35	United Coun. Wk'ng Class Wm 2.00	Total October 1 25	
Sec 15 Unit 6 7.00	Unite. Coun. Wk'ng Class Wm 6.00	Total to date 198.01	
Sec 15 Unit 12 11.00	Unite. Coun. Wk'ng Class Wm 2.00	DISTRICT 15 (New Haven)	
Sec 15 PB 38.19	J Karlin 1.51	4 Frank Peterson 1.00	
Sec 17 10	R Noeholm 1.00	Total October 1 1.00	
Sec 17 CP 8.20	Br 24 4.00	Total to date 222.25	
Sec 16 CP 25	Trans War Camp 1.00	DISTRICT 19 (Denver)	
Sec 16 PB 12.50	Unity 1.00	Callup, New Mexico 6.48	
Sec 14 CP 19.65	WFO Builders 1.00	Total October 1 6.48	
Sec 14 CP 14.50	Press League 100.00	Total to date 281.94	
Sec 14 PB 93.34	Jewish Work 155.87		
Sec 14 Camp Transportation 25.00	H Hirschorn 1.00	SUPPLEMENT TO RELEASED (Continued from Yesterday)	
Sec 20 PB 15.00	Comrade Louis 35	DISTRICT 9 (Nogansu, Mich.)	
Sec 20 CP 17.00	Tot Oct 1 216.57	Collected by Eben H Allo 25	
Sec 5 PB 37.49	Tot Oct 1 838.68	Jet, Unit S. Johian 25	
Sec 5 CP 19.50	Tot to date 8505.34	A Mak 1.00	
Jewish Workers Clubs R N M A S 100.00		Wm Rubin 1.00	
A sympathizer 1.00		A Abo 50	
Total October 1 105.95		K Ticonost 40	
DISTRICT 5 (Pittsburgh)		J Kates 30	
Joe Patchel 3.50		Charles Aitp 50	
Total October 1 3.50		Artie Makie 35	
Total to date 216.57		U Banta 25	
DISTRICT 6 (Cleveland)		DISTRICT 35 (Florida)	
Akron Toledo Un 7-13 .89		C A Chavez 1.00	
Akron 12.20		R Altiga 1.00	
Akron 2.00		P Garcia 50	
Cincinnati 5.00		M A 50	
Cincinnati Unit 19.65		Sec 14 50	
Cin 3.00		Un 14-31 Clev. 1.25	
Sec 1-02 Clev. 2.42		Un 14-28 Clev. 1.56	
Un 1-03 Clev. 4.17		Un 1-26 Clev. .75	
Sec 1-11 Clev. 1.50		Un 11-61 Clev. 4.00	
Sec 1-12 Clev. 7.92		Un 11-09 Clev. 1.00	
Sec 1-18 Clev. 5.59		Un 11-09 Clev. 3.97	
Unemployment 25		Un 9-45 Clev. 25	
Council 45		Un 3-40 Clev. 1.40	
Elvira 3.00		Youngstown 3.50	
Toledo Unit 1.88		Comrade Louis 35	
7-01 1.00		Sec 11 McKinney 1.00	

## Worked 15 Years for City; Now Thrown Out

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Here is the experience of one citizen. Out of work for four years. Every cent drawn from the bank. Insurance lost. Thrown out of a union local for non-payment of dues. Failed to get work at any city or state employment office. Can't get relief because he is not yet in the street. He is not sick yet and ready to fall out of a window.

The undersigned has another story to tell. He was employed by the city fifteen years ago as a baker in a city institution—50 weeks a year of work and two weeks of vacation. The salary paid covered 50 weeks, but was spread over 52.

I sacrificed four weeks of wages in 1921 because the city was "poor." Now I ask them to throw me a life line—but they don't see me.

Now, maybe I can still become a Communist and sell the Daily Worker. I have failed as a Democrat and a Fusionist.

## Here Is My Bit Toward the \$60,000!

NAME	ADDRESS	AMOUNT
		\$



# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

ONE usually has solemn thoughts walking up and down on the picket line. I did some of this thinking last week on the line of the Macaulay strikers in New York, the first strike in a publishing house.

To begin with, there are cops around, unfriendly, hard-boiled cops with an automatic hate of strikers, even though the police forces always has some economic grievances of its own, and in at least one American city, Boston, once formed a trade union and went out on strike.

These cops glare at one. They are armed with blackjacks and guns, and unlike most human beings, really enjoy slaughter. This is because they feel secure most of the time, since they are going up against an unarmed enemy. So they glare, inviting a disturbance of any kind.

This makes one think a lot. It is really an education. But I was not thinking of that, but of the fact that some fifty authors were parading up and down on the sidewalks, draped with placards, and singing strike songs.

American authors were showing their solidarity with the stenographers, bookkeepers and office help who had struck against the brutal sweatshop methods the notorious Furman brothers were using in publishing "literature."

### An Attack on Authors

ONE of our unesteemed contemporaries, Westbrook Pegler, the columnist for the "liberal" World-Telegram, has taken the occasion to utter his customary comment on these authors who went picketing.

In effect, he says that most authors are self-inflated, vain folks, lower in actual technique than newspaper reporters, and that they should be grateful to the publishers who have invested money in them and boosted them to importance.

Mr. Pegler doesn't care for authors, and he doesn't like strikers, but he sheds a bitter tear for the poor publishers.

He has done this kind of thing before. His sympathies are invariably on the side of authority and power. A man who works for wages and is more tender of the interests of his employers than of the rights of his fellow-workers is of the true scab material.

### There are Authors and Authors

BUT it isn't true that all authors are snobs or pompous asses, always anxious for publicity. It isn't true that a hundred authors walked the Macaulay picket line out of personal motives, as Mr. Pegler seems to believe.

There are authors who are all that this columnist claims, but they are probably the ones he knows best and with whom he fraternizes. Authors suffer from many occupational diseases forced upon them by the conditions under which they must work. Many of them are Bohemian, irresponsible and vain, as are many actors and newspapermen, but that is because they have no secure status in a capitalist order. They alternately starve or feast; for years they are kicked around like homeless dogs, then perhaps a day comes of "fame," and then the slide downhill again. Give a man who has been starving for weeks a square meal and he is liable to an attack of dizziness and light-headedness. Many authors are newly rich and this is what makes them such vulgarians.

But what is happening today is that authors, like millions of other workers in America, have become socially conscious. They are shedding painfully many of their old trade diseases. They are marching in picket lines. They are not too proud to fight for the rights of the stenographers and bookkeepers who help publish their books. And they feel closer to these workers in their industry than to penny-squeezing, semi-literate speculators, like the Macaulay bosses, who are the entrepreneurs of their talents.

It is the first time in American literature that large groups of authors, young and old, have been feeling this way. It means a great deal for America and its literary future. Like newspapermen, actors, engineers, architects and other professionals humiliated by the depression, the authors are beginning to realize their manhood. Books will be different after a few more years of this; and Mr. Pegler won't like them either.

### Investing One's Life

SO THESE were some of the thoughts I had on the picket line. But I was thinking also of the strike itself.

Many ignorant, comfortable and prejudiced people like Mr. Pegler like to picture every strike as a kind of schoolboy lark, or the expression of a bunch of belligerents and soreheads. To him and his like it seems like an irresponsible whim that he cannot understand.

But every strike is a most serious affair, a matter of life and death. The people who engage in it live on wages, have children, have dependents, responsibilities to carry. They strike because they are pushed to the extreme. They endanger their lives and the lives of those they love only because they have been forced to. No worker ever enters a strike lightly.

Bosses invest money in an industry. But workers invest their lives. And it is these lives that mean, cockroach chisellers and big corporation chisellers tread underfoot like so much dirt.

The Macaulay bosses, it is obvious, have a great contempt for those who run their profit-machine for them. They begrudge electric light to their slaves; they put in a speed-up; they cut wages whenever they thought they could get away with it. Even a union contract meant nothing to them. They signed the contract, as a result of an earlier strike, and then in a few months fired the active members of the union. These included a girl who has been their faithful book-keeper for six years.

It offended them to feel that they had contracted to treat their workers like human beings. Didn't they own the business? Wasn't their money invested here? Why shouldn't they be able to kick anybody out overnight if they cared to? Who were these union people, anyway? Only workers—workers who would starve to death without a job?

But the strikers are putting up a brave fight for their union. They know what a union means. It means the first step in a human status for workers. And this is the first, white-collar strike in New York, which is a city of millions of white-collar workers. It deserves the hearty support of every worker and professional who values human beings above greasy dollars.

But Mr. Pegler sneers at authors who sympathize with such a strike. His job, evidently, is secure forever, if he can stave off the cirrhosis of the liver which usually finishes careers like his.

Mr. Pegler looks down on such authors as Malcolm Cowley, Louis Adamic, Kenneth Burke, Matthew Josephson, Edward Dahlberg, Tess Slesinger, Gilbert Paton, Albert Halper, Isidor Schneider, John L. Spivak, all of whom, and many others, have picketed in this strike. Mr. Pegler is a superior newspaperman, he says. His colleagues will not thank him, however, for such a defense. Many of the Newspaper Guild members have also been picketing along with the authors. They know there is no real conflict between two sets of workers, but that authors and newspapermen have a common front and a mutual enemy. Wait and see, Mr. Pegler.

# Who Are the Real Criminals Behind The Lindbergh Baby Kidnapping Case?

### Kidnapping Flourishes in Social Soil of Capitalism

By St Gerson

ON THE night of March 1, 1932, the infant Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., was taken from his crib by some person whose identity to this day is unknown. From the Lindbergh home in the Sourland Mountains, near Hopewell, New Jersey, there spread a thread of investigation which revealed itself about thousands of miles across the United States, spanned the ocean and is unwinding itself in Leipzig, Germany, and the Bronx Courthouse.

More ink has poured over the printing presses on this case than on any other criminal case in recent history. Whether for good or bad the Lindbergh case has become of social significance and must be discussed from this viewpoint.

The facts of the case, briefly, and in chronological order, are: 1. The child was kidnapped on the night of March 1, 1932, from his bedroom in the Lindbergh house. The nurse discovered that the child was gone at about 10 that evening. A ladder near the bedroom window and a ransom note were the only clues left by the abductor.

2. Upon notification of the police a man-hunt the like of which the country had never seen began. The New Jersey state police, the Federal Department of Justice, the New York city police and the gendarmes of every state in the union went on the trail of the kidnappers.

3. In despair the fruitless efforts of the police to recover the child, Lindbergh on March 5 hired two well-known underworld characters, Salvy Spitalo and Irving Bittz, associates of the notorious "Legs" Diamond, since hastened to his rest by rival gangsters' bullets—to negotiate for the recovery of the child.

4. Al Capone, emperor of gangland, offered his aid, a by no means inconsiderable factor. A seemingly unbeatable united front was formed.

5. On the night of April 2, Dr. Condon and Lindbergh went to St. Raymond's cemetery in the Bronx where Dr. Condon delivered \$50,000 to the kidnapper and was informed that the child was on a ship off Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

6. On May 11, the body of the infant, in an advanced state of decomposition, was found by a local Negro worker in some trees near the Lindbergh home.

7. After months of tracking down clues and using a veritable army of police agents, \$14,500 of the ransom money was found a few days ago in the home of Bruno Hauptmann in the Bronx. An investigation, the details of which are now commonplace, is under way. The issue has become the most talked-of of the day. Press, radio and movie vie with each other in publicizing the cause celebre.

WE COMMUNISTS do not pretend to be amateur Hawkshaws and will refrain from offering any solution to this particular case. Nor are we condoning the crime of kidnapping. What is far more important to us—and, fundamentally, to the working class—are the social roots of the crime of kidnapping, its social implications and some of its immediate social and political effects.

The old Italian criminologist, Enrico Ferri, one of the first to begin to apply Marxist ideas to the question of crime, once said very well that "Every social condition which makes the life of man in society insecure and imperfect is a social factor contributing toward criminality. The economic factor is in evidence wherever the law of free competition establishes the rule: YOUR DEATH IS MY LIFE."

Here in a nutshell is the fundamental root not only of the Lindbergh kidnapping but of the tremendous rise in kidnappings—and for that matter, of all types of crime—in the last few years. Here it is not necessary to cite figures. The great increase in crime, particularly property crimes involving a larger percentage of youth than ever before, are too commonly known to require elaboration here. Kidnapping is simply one of the most lucrative of all the crimes. Hence its popularity.

Its social roots run deep in the present capitalist society, a society divided into two great classes, owners and propertyless. The growing misery of great sections of the population—expressed partly by the upward curves in insanity, suicides and prostitution—finds expression also in crime. A certain section of the working class becomes de-classed. It becomes, in the deathless words of the Communist Manifesto, "the 'dangerous class,' the social scum (Impenproletariat)—that passively rotting mass thrown off by the lowest layers of old society."

From among this section of the population, whose conditions of life from the very cradle itself are such that economic security is virtually unknown, is the army of gunmen, gangsters, kidnappers and racketeers of all sorts drawn. These elements by now have become integrated in the repressive machinery of the capitalist class and are only molested by the police authorities insofar as they go outside of the bounds set for them, or whenever they are so small as to be useless to the ruling class. The relatively high degree of success of these elements emboldens other elements in the community, whose existence is none too secure, to follow in these golden paths



"Have You'se Seen a Little Chubby, Golden-Haired Baby?"

(This cartoon by Burck appeared in the Daily Worker at the time of the Lindbergh baby kidnapping, when the police were searching for the child in workers' neighborhoods.)

This tendency is speeded up a hundredfold by the fact that the very warp and woof of the fabric of capitalist morals is rotten. It is common knowledge that grafting in high places goes on. A decade of sensational exposes, from the Teapot Dome scandal in the Harding regime to the bus franchises of Jimmy Walker in New York, has helped to feed the idea in American culture that to commit a crime and be caught is to bad.

From their kindergarten days the American child is taught that the profit system is the best of all possible worlds and that the jungle law of "dog eat dog," and "devil take the hindmost" is eternal, immutable. He sees a world in which hundreds of thousands of working-class children are kidnapped and murdered by poverty, where youth grows up without the prospects of work and social security. Is it a wonder then that in this decaying capitalist order thousands of people—and particularly young people—in their struggle to live turn to stealing, robbery and kidnapping?

These thousands whom capitalist society terms criminals and for whom the solitary cell and the electric chair are fashioned, are the doomed children of capitalism, those whom the conditions of the capitalist order constantly nourish but cannot destroy.

WHAT is particularly evident in the present phase of the Lindbergh case is the tremendous efforts of the hypocritical ruling class and all its agencies of propaganda to convince the toiling population—whose faith in the "impartial" and benevolent character of the government every bayonet thrust of a National Guardsman into a striker's body helped to shatter—that the government "protects" the home and

the hearth, the wife and the kiddies. This noxious stuff springs from every well of modern communication at an oil-gusher rate. Press, radio, movies—all are one in singing the praises of the police authorities (who still have no convincing proof of the identity of the Lindbergh baby's kidnappers) as the protectors of all that is holy in American life.

These people said not a single solitary word about the progressive growth of pellagra and rickets among the children of the Southern textile workers. Not a peep out of them at the fact that millions of children had neither milk nor sufficient clothes. The "law enforcement" agencies moved not a muscle to defend the rights of the textile workers, fighting for a little more food for their children, but on the contrary did everything possible to break the strike. And yet they speak of the need for bringing to justice the kidnappers of one child! And yet Attorney General Cummings can say that

"The American people have reason to feel that the prestige, the power and the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies is on the increase and that renewed faith and confidence in these agencies is justified."

The monumental hypocrisy of it! The "law enforcement agencies" have just gotten through breaking the textile strike. Strikers' blood has hardly dried on the bayonets of the guardsmen—and Mr. Cummings wants the textile mill workers, slaving for \$11 a week, to respect the agencies that broke their strike for better conditions!

But Mr. Cummings has a political objective. He wants to strengthen the Department of Justice, a force the aid in the drive against the Communists and all other sections of labor. Commenting on this matter, Robert Allen and Drew Pearson, in their syndicated column, "Washington Merry Go Round," of Sept. 27, 1934, write:

"Because of the success of the Bureau of Investigation in capturing Bruno Hauptmann and kidnappers, it is almost inevitable that the Justice Department will ask for an increased crime-detection appropriation from Congress next session."

CLASS-CONSCIOUS workers will patiently explain these fundamental factors involved in the Lindbergh case. A discussion of this particular crime will uncover the greatest criminal of all—the capitalist ruling class and its system.

Only a revolutionary workers government, the only government which will provide economic security for the masses, will do away with the fundamental reasons for kidnappings and most forms of crime. In a Soviet United States there will be no Lindbergh kidnappings. Workers who have jobs, whose standard of living is constantly on the rise, whose children are fed, clothed and educated—such people do not provide any social soil for the diseased plant of kidnapping to take root. All of Edgar Hoover's horses and all of Edgar Hoover's men will not abolish kidnapping or crime. Only a socialist society can do that.

Some one is skeptical? Look at the Soviet Union, my friend! There you will find the answer. There you will find that since the capitalist class was overthrown in 1917 there has been a constant decrease in property crime. There the working class has taken the road to life. When the American working class will have taken that highway, then—and only then—will the "Lindbergh case" and all kidnappings be solved in the only fundamental way possible—by the destruction of the social basis for kidnapping and crime.

# LABORATORY AND SHOP

By DAVID KAMSEY

### FACSIMILE RADIO

Micro-waves are revolutionizing the means of communication. A system of photo-radio is being installed by means of which pictures and letters can be projected through space at high speed.

The facsimile radio service utilizes new instruments designed to improve the quality of the illustrations. A pin-point of light is made to play through lenses on a photograph of printed matter wrapped around a slowly revolving cylinder. The tiny beam strikes the paper and each twinkle of light helps to "paint" the picture being flashed to some distant city. Nearby is a photo-electric cell which is immediately affected by the gradations of the light from pure white to murky greys and solid black. As the beam of light moves across the face of the picture, the variation in the light are picked up by the photo-electric cell and strengthened by an amplifier. Then the picture is put on the air.

At the receiving end the process is reversed. A small flickering beam of light plays across another revolving drum upon which is wrapped either a piece of photographic bromide paper or a photographic film. As rapidly as the picture is received and completed, it is passed through a hole in the walls of the operating room into a darkroom for development.

While this operation is being completed in the radio room, a monitor device "paints" the picture in another room. Instead of a beam of light there is a tiny nozzle which sprays ink on to a revolving piece of paper, while a tiny shutter operating across the mouth of the nozzle directs the spray in accordance with the incoming radio impulses that compromise the picture.

The radio trust is looking forward to tremendous profits as it extends the new means of communication to sending messages and letters by facsimile radio at monopoly prices. Thus under capitalism the researches of hundreds of scientists will be utilized to make profits for a handful of parasites.

### ELEMENT 91 ISOLATED

The heavy element protactinium has finally been isolated by Dr. Aristid Von Gross of the University of Chicago. It is the first chemical element to be isolated in the United States, although several other elements, among them thallium, aluminum and virginitium were discovered here.

Protactinium is the second heaviest element. Its atomic number is 91 and it weighs 231 times as much as

hydrogen, the lightest of the elements. Like uranium and radium, it is radioactive and is continually breaking down. A given amount of protactinium will disintegrate by half in 32,000 years, while it will take radium only 1,600 years since its rate of decay is much faster.

Dr. Von Grosse isolated protactinium from three tons of radium residues. From a ton of these residues and at a cost of \$5,000 he obtained one-tenth of a gram of pure protactinium. In a year or two as the element decays, it will give birth to element 89, pure actinium.

Both elements promise to be as useful as radium in the treatment of cancer. Actinium is actually a hundred and forty times more active than radium. Of equal importance was Dr. Von Grosse's announcement that the super-heavy element number 93 is really an isotope (a variation) of protactinium, and not a new element as was claimed by Professor Enrico Fermi of Rome.

"HYPNOTIC" DRUGS  
Drugs are being used to bring about a degree of insensibility halfway between normal sleep and complete anesthesia. Drs. E. H. Volviler and D. L. Taber reported on their investigations into the powers of "hypnotic" drugs to the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Derivatives of barbituric acid have been used to produce drugs of the neobutyl type. They are widely used in hospitals before an operation and before the administration of a total anesthetic. Such drugs when given in proper doses produce a relaxed condition in the patient without causing complete insensibility. While under the influence of this half-sleep, the patient can be given ether or other anesthetics, and can still cooperate with the surgeon. Desired insensibility comes quickly and lasts only a little longer than the time required for the operation itself. This decreases the possibilities of subsequent complications.

An important phase in the use of barbiturate drugs was the increase in the margin of safety between an effective dose and a fatal one. The safety margin is associated with a certain arrangement of the atom groups within the molecules of the drugs. Drs. Volviler and Taber have studied the properties of other substances in which the margin of safety is unusually wide. They found new preparations which have increased our knowledge of hypnotic drugs, but as yet the scientists feel that these new compounds are not ready for clinical application.

# Calverton and Eastman Analyzed In International Literature No. 3

A long article by A. Stork on "Mr. Calverton and His Friends" is a distinctive contribution to International Literature No. 3, organ of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers.

The article opens with an attack against Calverton's "Cultural Compulsives" theory, which holds that "no mind can be objective in its interpretation and evaluation of social phenomenon."

"Thus Mr. Calverton disposes," writes Stork, "of 'Origin of the Family and Private Property,' representing the result of the collaboration of Marx and Engels on the remarkable investigations of Morgan, which has become an invaluable heritage of modern social science. Lenin called this book 'one of the basic works of modern Socialism, every phrase of which one can trust, because each phrase was not written at random but on the basis of a tremendous amount of historical and political data.'"

Stork draws from an instructive passage in Marx's thesis on Feuerbach: "The question as to whether objective truth is compatible with human thought is not at all a theoretical, but a practical question. Man must prove in practice the truth, i. e. the reality and power, the earnestness of his thinking. Controversy over reality or irreality of thought isolated from practice is purely scholastic."

Besides a survey of Calverton's vulgarized "sociology," Stork also analyzes Eastman's "Artists in Uniform" series.

Other contributors to this issue include Boris Pilyayk (A Story Without a Title), F. C. Weiskopf, D. S. Mirsky (Dos Passos in Two Soviet Productions) and drawings by Bela Uitz.

There is also the full text of the replies of American writers to the questionnaire of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers on the occasion of the recent Soviet Writers' Congress.

### Stage and Screen

#### "Stevadore" Returns to Civic Repertory Theatre

Returning to New York's theatrical scene for a month before taking to the road, "Stevadore," last spring's smash hit by Paul Peters and George Sklar, reopened Monday night at the Civic Repertory Theatre. Several important cast changes include Abbie Mitchell for George Harve, Canada Lee for Rex Ingram, Thomas Coffin Cooke for Dodson Mitchell, and Martin Wolfson for Neil O'Malley. At the first performance, Hilda Reis played in place of Millicent Green, who was ill with tonsillitis.

#### Barbara Petter and Tom Keene in a scene from "Our Daily Bread," which starts its run at the Riatio.



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W.E.A.P.—Andy—Sketch  
W.E.A.P.—Mey and Marge—Sketch  
W.E.A.P.—Gene and Glenn—Sketch  
W.E.A.P.—Wendy—Sketch  
W.E.A.P.—Mildred Bailey, Contralto  
Robison Orchestra  
W.E.A.P.—Plain Bill—Sketch  
7:30—W.E.A.P.—Our Overwhelming Tax Problem—Percy H. Johnston, President  
W.E.A.P.—Bookie Carter, Comedian  
W.E.A.P.—The O'Neill—Sketch  
W.E.A.P.—Red Davis—Sketch  
W.E.A.P.—Boke Carter, Comedian  
W.E.A.P.—The Church Mouse—Play  
With Mary Pickford, Actress  
W.E.A.P.—Lena Bangor—Sketch  
W.E.A.P.—Lead Close-Up—Sketch  
W.E.A.P.—Easy Aces—Sketch  
8:15—W.E.A.P.—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator  
8:20—W.E.A.P.—Wayne King Orchestra  
W.E.A.P.—Footlight Echoes  
W.E.A.P.—Lanny Ross, Tenor; Saller  
Orchestra  
W.E.A.P.—Everett Marshall, Baritone; Elizabeth Lennox, Contralto

8:00—W.E.A.P.—Fred Allen, Comedian  
W.E.A.P.—Historical History—Sketch  
W.E.A.P.—200 Years in Sing Sing; Death Steps an Alibi—Sketch, With Varden Lewis E. Lawes  
W.E.A.P.—Nino Martin, Tenor; Kostaslanis Orchestra  
8:15—W.E.A.P.—Al and Leo Reiser, Piano  
8:20—W.E.A.P.—Lam and Abner—Sketch  
W.E.A.P.—John McCormack, Tenor  
W.E.A.P.—George Burns and Gracie Allen, Comedians  
9:45—W.E.A.P.—Variety Musicals  
10:00—W.E.A.P.—Lombardo Orchestra  
W.E.A.P.—Dennis King, Song; Katsman  
W.E.A.P.—Broadcast to and from Byrd Expedition; Warnow Orchestra  
10:15—W.E.A.P.—200 Years in Sing Sing; W.E.A.P.—Beauty—Mme. Sylvia  
10:30—W.E.A.P.—The Munitzins Investigation  
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# Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1934

## Seamen! Fight for Your Original Demands!

VICTOR OLANDER, secretary of the International Seamen's Union, and Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, moved yesterday to head off the seamen's strike scheduled to begin next Monday.

Without taking the matter before the rank and file, these gentlemen met in secret session with the shipowners and agreed to call off the strike without winning any concessions for the workers. The Joint Strike Preparations Committee, which was elected by the seamen to represent them, was not permitted to attend this meeting.

But statements from Olander and Garrison, who in no way represent the opinions of the men on the ships, are not sufficient to halt the tremendous strike movement that is sweeping along the entire Atlantic Coast. The rank and file will have the final word to say about this matter.

More than 17,000 seamen on ships touching Atlantic and Gulf ports are standing solidly behind the Joint Strike Preparations Committee, which has issued a call for the men to reject the Olander-Garrison betrayal and to strike the ships on October 8.

Thousands of members of the International Seamen's Union have signed strike pledge cards. Misleaders of the I.S.U. are attempting to scrap this mass pledge to fight for better conditions; they are trying to divide the seamen, to keep them from uniting in a solid united front behind the Joint Strike Preparations Committee.

These misleaders are telling the seamen that they have won a victory without a strike. But wherein lies the victory? What has been won? Surely none of the demands that the men have pledged to fight for have been granted. All that the agreement calls for is a discussion of the demands in round table conferences between shipowners and I.S.U. officials. It was on this basis that A. F. of L. leaders betrayed the textile strike.

Demands have been presented time and time again to the shipowners. The shipowners have refused to grant these demands. There is no time now for discussion and round table conferences. A general Atlantic Coast maritime strike is the order of the day. The strike is the only thing that will make the shipowners consider the demands.

When the seamen are on strike and when the ships lie idle at the docks—that will be the time for a conference with the shipowners, a conference where the seamen are represented by a rank and file committee elected by them and not by a few top leaders of the I.S.U.

The seamen are ready to strike. They must not allow themselves to be tricked and sidetracked away from the fight by the smooth statements of Olander, Brown and Artel. These men have proven themselves open agents of the shipowners, who are attempting to keep the seamen from winning their demands.

## Green on Fascism

WILLIAM GREEN, in his "keynote" speech to the American Federation of Labor Convention, once more proposes to surrender all of the demands of the workers into the hands of the employer-controlled Federal Government. Green highly praised President Roosevelt's speech in which a no-strike "truce" is proposed.

"Communism and fascism will never gain a hold in the United States," William Green declared, claiming to be in favor of "liberty and democracy." But William Green used his words against fascism, and his high-sounding phrases for the 30-hour week and against unemployment, as a cover for his deeds. The actions of William Green have, in reality, aided the development of fascism in the United States.

How Green fights "fascism and Communism alike" can be judged from the fact that Green had, as an honored guest at the convention, Mayor Rossi of San Francisco, the fascist attacker of the San Francisco marine strikers. While Green was extolling the speech of the man whose police murdered strikers, he denied the platform to a delegate who wanted to report on a visit to the Soviet Union, the only land in the world where the workers rule. "You can't preach Communism here," Green said to Jack Geraghty, delegate from the Central Labor Union of Vallejo, Cal., who was sent by that body to the Soviet Union in a delegation.

Green's false slogan of "liberty and democracy," his mention of fascism in the same breath with Communism, is an attempt to cover up his strike-breaking tracks.

What kind of "liberty" did Green advocate for the workers when he trounced the San Francisco general strike and remained silent regarding the murders of National Guard troops who shot down these strikers? What kind of "liberty" for the workers did Green advocate when he surrendered in silence their right to strike, to picket and to meet, when he remained silent while government armed forces were shooting down strikers in Toledo, Milwaukee, Alabama, and in the textile regions? Green watched the forces of the Roosevelt government tear these strikes to pieces without lifting a hand to mobilize the workers in support of the strikers.

It was "liberty and democracy" for company unions and for strikebreakers that Green favored when he betrayed the steel, the auto and the textile workers' strikes to compulsory arbitration of the Roosevelt government. Green, together with the employers and the Roosevelt government, helped to found and became a part of the N.R.A. machinery.

During the last year and a half every strike "settled" by the N.R.A. boards "arbitration" has resulted in defeat for the demands of the workers for higher wages, against the speed-up and for shorter hours and union recognition. Green and

his lieutenants are responsible for these defeats.

Green welcomes the increased government control of the trade unions. He allows the armed terror to break up picket lines without protest. By doing this, Green is helping the development of fascist trends in the United States.

Green mouths phrases about opposing fascism. But Green carries on a determined "red scare," attempting to drive all Communists, all militant fighters out of the trade unions. His red scare aims to split the unity of the workers' ranks, making it easier for fascism to drive in its wedge. At the same time that Green attacks rank and file trade union members, he is proud to have his vice president, Woll, function as acting president of the fascist, stool pigeon agency, the Civic Federation, which is doing its best to usher fascism into the United States.

The rank and file in the A. F. of L., which is now holding a conference in San Francisco under the auspices of the Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, calls on the A. F. of L. members to repudiate Green's anti-labor policies. They call on the workers to accept a united front struggle for all the elementary rights of the workers, to organize to strike and to picket—for the control of the trade unions by the rank and file—for a determined struggle for all the demands of the workers, and for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

## Relief Tax Maneuvers

PROPOSALS for a wage tax at the flat rate of one per cent on all incomes above \$1,500 a year and a rent tax are "under consideration" by the New York Board of Aldermen for financing unemployment relief.

By a tax on incomes, carrying as it does exemption for unearned income from bonds and securities, and, by the same "democratic" principle, a flat tax rate on rents, the main weight of unemployment relief is placed upon the workers and the lower middle class.

Meanwhile, by carefully gauged newspaper propaganda a state of alarm is being created as a screen to force through the bankers' demand for a subway tax. LaGuardia's maneuvers behind the scenes and his more overt actions are schemed to loot the pockets of the workers and small taxpayer, the middle class and the small merchants.

While maneuvering to gouge the workers, LaGuardia has consistently refused to endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. While mouthing words about the "financial dictators" and the "strangling Bankers' Agreement," he guarantees the bankers their loot, prepares to line their pockets with interest on new loans, taxes the workers and slashes relief.

The Communist Party, in its election campaign and in the daily struggles of the employed and unemployed, demands the enactment of the Workers' Bill, demands adequate unemployment relief and sufficient appropriations for winter relief at the expense of the bankers and the wealthy. Answer LaGuardia at the polls as in the daily struggles—vote Communist! Fight for adequate relief at the expense of the rich!

## To the Active Fighters Against War and Fascism

YOU are candidates for membership in the Communist Party of the United States—if you are not yet a Party member.

Not every opponent of war and fascism is a Communist. Many of them do not yet realize that only from the platform of Communism can one wage a consistent fight against war and fascism, a fight to the end, to the victory of the proletarian revolution in the United States. But every active and leading worker in this struggle is ripe for membership in the Party. Now is the time to join. The recruiting drive of the Communist Party, initiated on October 1, raises this question with special acuteness.

The Communist Party seeks to mobilize for the struggle against war and fascism the widest masses of workers, toiling farmers, youth, women, Negroes and intellectuals. Especially does the Party seek to build the strength of the League of Struggle Against War and Fascism among the workers in the shops of the basic industries. It is with this end in view that the Party participates in the League. The Second Congress of the League held in Chicago, September 28-30, shows that the mobilization of the masses is making serious progress.

Considerable numbers of capable and militant workers have come up from among the masses to take an active and leading role in the struggle against war and fascism. These non-Party activists in and around the local organizations of the League have seen for themselves the leading role of the Party in the League. They have seen the truth of the words of Dr. Harry F. Ward, National Chairman of the League, himself not a Party member, who said:

"The group which can offer to this movement the most valuable suggestions concerning the program and tactics, which can offer the most dynamic active forces for carrying it out, will gain political activity out of it in this League, and they are entitled to do so."

This is the recognition of the role of the Communist Party from a man who has seen the Party at work and is therefore able to appreciate its value and significance.

In the leading role of the Party lies the reason why the active and leading elements in this movement should join the Party, and join it at once. These active elements must reflect upon the reason why the Communists are able to render such service and leadership to the movement. It is because the Communists are organized into a Party; because this Party is guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism; because this Party is the American Section of the Communist International, led by Stalin. In short, the strength and value of the individual Communists in the mass movements of the workers and in the League of Struggle Against War and Fascism lies in their Party.

Workers! Actives in the anti-war movement! Answer the present recruiting drive of the Party by joining it.

Members of the Party—those who are engaged in the work of the League of Struggle Against War and Fascism! Recruit your best co-workers and collaborators in this field of work into the Party.

## Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
 Please send me more information on the Communist Party.  
 NAME.....  
 ADDRESS.....

## FormerKulaks Prove Loyalty, Are Given Vote

MOSCOW, Oct. 2.—In preparation for the coming elections to the Seventh All-Union Congress of Soviets and to secure the widest possible democracy in the election of delegates a decree has been issued by the Soviet Central Executive Committee automatically enfranchising former kulaks and their children who are now working loyally for the Soviet Union.

The decree restores the vote to "Kulaks who have been exiled from villages in which they formerly resided for anti-Soviet and anti-collective farm activities but who in their new colonies have shown themselves to be absolutely honorable in supporting the Soviet government."

"Restoration of voting privileges to the head of a family," the decree adds, "covers all members of said family unless there is some special reason for depriving them of privileges."

The significance of this declaration is evident in the fact that 10,000,000 voters, mostly sons and daughters of kulaks, will be added to the 90,000,000 participating in the elections.

Thus, while throughout the world of capitalist countries democratic rights are being flitched from the masses, in the Soviet Union in proportion as the proletarian dictatorship eliminates the last remnants of capitalism, rights and privileges are granted even to those who once opposed but who are now actively aiding in the construction of Socialism.

## Mass Rally to Hail First N. Y. 'Daily'

(Continued from Page 1)  
 new member of the staff will specialize in city politics, covering City Hall regularly, attending meetings of the Board of Estimate and Board of Aldermen. An unprecedented effort will be made to cover the entire political life of the city.

More Features  
 But it is not only the political and trade union problems of New York which will be dealt with in the new paper. A third writer has been assigned to police headquarters, through which he will follow up occurrences in every section of New York, uncovering little-known aspects of the suffering of the city's masses, the problems of the jobless and homeless. He will in this way instill a human-interest note, which lack of space has largely kept out of the Daily Worker in the past.

Children (and their parents and relatives as well) who protested against the discontinuation of the last comic strip last year, will be overjoyed to find a new daily comic drawn by Del. In addition, complete news and reviews of theatre and movie shows are planned. These, together with "In the Home," a new sports section, and the "Change the World" column, the writing of which has again been assumed by Mike Gold after a three-month leave of absence, will provide treatment the cultural and recreational needs of the masses of New York.

Delegations at the Sunday night mass rally will be able to see the first of the new Daily Worker editions themselves. The first eight-page Daily Worker, including all of the new features, will be on the streets late Sunday afternoon. The second, midnight edition will greet the delegations when the meeting ends.

Delegations Invited  
 Every single group has been urged to send such delegations: Trade union locals, Communist Party and Young Communist League units, mass organization branches, workers' clubs and cultural and youth groups, women's councils—all have been invited to send representatives to the Central Opera House on Sunday night.

These representatives should be prepared to contribute from their organizations funds to the support of the New Daily Worker. By doing this, they will be boosting New York's total in the present financial drive—a total which should reach the district's \$30,000 goal rapidly if the many improvements planned by the paper are to be maintained. They will also show by their contributions that they mean to challenge seriously the lead which the out-of-town districts have piled up in the drive for \$60,000.

The New York District of the Communist Party has issued a final call to working-class organizations to determine the amount of their contributions on Sunday night and to elect delegates who will report back to the members the plans which the Daily Worker has made to offer all workers of this city the most complete and improved Daily Worker ever issued.

## 10,000 Line Streets As United Anti-Fascist Groups Picket Theatre

NEW YORK.—Ten thousand workers lined the streets and rallied at mass meetings Monday night as members of the Young People's Socialist League, Young Communist League, Italian Workers Club, Italian Socialist organizations, the Communist Party, the American League Against War and Fascism, veterans and other organizations picketed the Academy of Music where Mussolini's black shirt band ended a four-day engagement.

In a strongly welded united front the workers marched before the theatre in the face of police terror, reforming their ranks after each brutal onslaught of the mounted police.

While 10,000 persons lined the streets and cheered, the pickets again formed their lines at 8 o'clock. Within half-an-hour the police again charged. Immediately the workers mobilized a mass meeting.

## A DELEGATE TO THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

by Burck



## Muste and Trotzkyists Seek 'Unity'

By ALEX BITTELMAN

The leaders of the "American Workers' Party" and the Trotzkyists are seeking to achieve what they call "organic unity." This is not surprising. Despite the differences between the leaders of these two groups, differences relating mainly to phrasology, their respective positions on the fundamental questions of the class struggle are practically the same. This being the case, there really are no insurmountable obstacles to the "organic unity" between the leaders of the Muste group and the Trotzkyists. There is also a practical incentive that urges the generals of the two groups to seek unity. It is, namely, the hope that, having failed to secure a mass following separately, they may perhaps achieve this end collectively; it is clear that despite the grandiose gestures and claims of the Musteites and Trotzkyists respectively, both thus far have remained in the "small sects," especially the Trotzkyists.

There is, however, a serious difficulty confronting the leaders of the two groups in their plans for unity. This difficulty lies in the rank and file following of the two groups; especially does this difficulty lie in the rank and file followers of the Muste group. The protracted unity negotiations between the leaders of the two groups is explained by the inability of the Musteite and Trotzkyite leaders to overcome this difficulty.

It will be recalled that the Trotzkyists have been seeking all through the unity negotiations with the Muste group to get the latter to modify its attitude on the question of internal affiliation. What did the Trotzkyists seek on this question? Two things—(1) to get the Musteites to accept the proposition in favor of a fourth international; and (2) to get the Muste group to manifest "a greater degree" of internationalism than they did in the first draft of their program. The second point was for the Trotzkyists, in a sense, even more important than the first. The Trotzkyists couldn't fail to see that their unity negotiations with the Muste group will tend to expose the fraud of the Trotzkyists' claim to being the "only true internationalists."

They knew that the question would be raised, as it actually was by the few working class followers of the Trotzkyists: how can internationalists merge with a group—the Muste group—which made "Americanism," even though clothed in radical phrases, one of the main planks of its platform? This question the Trotzkyists couldn't answer. The fact that the Trotzkyists initiated unity negotiations with the Muste group, whose leadership is not always able to hide its bourgeois nationalism, was bound to expose the hollowness and fraud of the Trotzkyists' "internationalism." The few workers who still follow Trotzky couldn't help but ask: you told us to fight against the Communist International and its American section because they were not international enough, because they were "national Communists." We believed you. Now you propose to unite with the Muste group whose leadership specializes in combatting internationalism among the American workers and in cultivating among them national prejudices. Is not this a fraud?

Muste, although still prejudiced against the Communist Party, yet had very definite feelings and opinions about their class obligations to the Soviet Union. They understand, if not always clearly, that the Soviet Union is the Socialist Fatherland of the workers of all countries, that the defense of the Soviet Union is, therefore, the duty of all class conscious workers. Naturally, the Muste leadership had to adopt a position generally favorable to the Soviet Union and for its defense. However, in beginning negotiations for "organic unity" with the Trotzkyists, the Muste leaders have compelled their working class followers to raise questions. They wanted to know how it was possible to unite with the Trotzkyists and still remain loyal to the Soviet Union. The followers of Muste know that the Trotzkyists wage a systematic and slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union. They may not as yet fully agree with our characterization of Trotzkyism as the vanguard of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie against the Soviet Union. They will in time come to see the truth of this characterization. But one thing they know, and that is that Trotzkyism and the Trotzkyists are precisely the group that supplies the enemies of the Soviet Union with ammunition against the Socialist Fatherland and, being friends of the Soviet Union, adherents of its defense against all enemies, they naturally couldn't accept without serious doubts and misgivings the proposal for "organic unity" with these enemies of the Soviet Union. That is why the leaders of the Muste group felt compelled to "demand" of the Trotzkyists certain modifications in their counter-revolutionary stand on the Soviet Union.

The foregoing shows the character of the difficulties which the two groups are encountering in bringing about the proposed merger. This proposed merger has an important significance. Regardless of what the outcome of the unity negotiations may be, these have already served to expose before the eyes of the workers the character of the two groups. The "internationalism" of the Trotzkyists has been shown in these negotiations to be a lie and a fraud, precisely what the Communists have been saying right along. Trotzky's fourth international has never been intended as anything else than a weapon of struggle against the international revolutionary movement, a shield for the second international, and a bridge to it. In undertaking to unite with the Muste group, the American Trotzkyists are confirming the correctness of our analysis of the fraud of their "internationalism." They, the Trotzkyists, are trying to unite with a group whose leadership—Muste and Co.—have placed on their banner bourgeois nationalism as against the proletarian internationalism. The counter-revolutionary nature of Trotzkyism is once more clearly demonstrated.

Similarly with the leadership of the Muste group. Since the inception of this group, the Communist Party has maintained that Muste's professions of loyalty to the Soviet Union were not seriously meant. We maintained that Muste was draping himself in the clothes of friendship for the Soviet Union in order to win the ear of the radicalized but as yet non-Communist workers. Now the truth of our characterization should be obvious to everyone. Muste seeks unity with Trotzky. The fact that Muste is trying to "soften" the attacks of the Trotzkyists against the Soviet Union only proves Muste's fear of his rank and file, his desire to find a diplomatic formulation couched in such words that would pacify his membership and allay the doubts and misgivings of his membership on the question of unity with Trotzky. Essentially there is no serious difference of opinion between the leaders of these two groups on the important questions of the class struggle. This finds the clearest expression in the field of trade union work. As a matter of fact, the lead-

ers of the Trotzkyist and Muste groups are already collaborating in this very important field and this becomes possible because both—Trotzkyists and the Muste group—are following the same policy of shielding the reactionary trade union bureaucracy from the revolutionary and militant elements in the trade union movement.

In Toledo and Minneapolis, in the course of this year, we have had a convincing demonstration of the opportunist and reformist policies of the two groups. What was essentially the role of Muste and Co. in Toledo? It was a policy of stifling the growing strike movement of the masses. Muste and Budenz bear chief responsibility for the fact that the incipient general strike movement in Toledo did not materialize. Muste and Budenz willingly allowed themselves to be used by the reactionary A. F. of L. bureaucrats in Toledo. When the reactionaries could no longer face the radicalized and fighting masses in Toledo, Muste and Budenz appeared on the scene. They mouthed revolutionary phrases, to be sure, in order to gain a sympathetic ear among the worker, and for what purpose? For the purpose of dissipating the strike movement, for the purpose of steering the masses back into the channels of peace with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. It is in Toledo that we had a practical demonstration of the meaning of Muste's reformist proposition that we must let the A. F. of L. bureaucracy expose itself. Toledo has proved that this thesis means acquiescence in the betrayals of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, that it means surrender and collaboration with this bureaucracy against the workers.

Trotzkyists' Role in Minneapolis  
 And what was the role of the Trotzkyists in Minneapolis? Raised on top of the strike struggle by a powerful spontaneous movement of the masses, the Trotzkyists have tried consistently to squelch the movement, to send the workers back to work under the most unfavorable conditions. This they did twice, in Minneapolis, similarly to Toledo, had a powerful urge among the workers for a general strike. The policy of the Trotzkyists was to kill this urge of the masses, to prevent the growth and spreading of the strike movement. To achieve this aim, they worked hand in hand with the reactionary officials of the A. F. of L., with the corrupt politicians of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minneapolis and with their chief, Governor Olsen.

The similarity in the tactics and policies of the Muste group and the Trotzkyists in Toledo and Minneapolis is very striking. It shows that the leadership of both of these groups are fully agreed on the trade union question. Their common platform is the platform of stifling the strike struggles of the workers, combatting the revolutionary initiative of the masses, and collaborating with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and the Farmer-Labor politicians in achieving this end. It is this opportunist platform that unites the leaders of the Muste and Trotzky groups in their slanderous attacks against the Communist Party and the Communist International. It is this opportunist platform that makes possible the negotiations for "organic unity" between the leaders of these two groups.

The working class followers of the Muste and Trotzkyist leaders may not yet fully realize the damage that the Trotzky-Muste policies are bringing to the revolutionary working class movement in the United States, but they will soon learn because the sharpening class struggle in the United States, among other things, shows in true light every organization and group in society. But one thing should already be obvious to the working class followers of Muste, as well as to the few remaining workers who follow the Trotzkyists. It is this: the "organic

## On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### "Fighting" Fascism By Expulsion of The Enemies of Fascism

HIS Britannic Majesty's official labor opposition leaders have their own peculiar way of "fighting" fascism. None of your rowdy, mass tactics, none of your crude mobilization of the working class to disturb England's quiet streets; with howls and outbursts of seemingly shouts against the fascists can be considered by these gentlemen who have worn his Majesty's livery.

At the 34th annual conference of the British Labor Party, just opened at Southampton, a paper resolution against fascism (in the hypocritical style of the British labor leaders) was passed, and then the conference went into action. Those forbes in the Labor Party who were prominent in the actual fight against fascism were brought out for expulsion. The convention authorized the party executive to take disciplinary action against Lord Marley and Ellen Wilkinson, former member of Parliament, on the ground that they favored the united front with the Communists in the fight against fascism.

THEIR worst crime, in the eyes of the lickspittles of his Imperial Majesty, was that they actively worked on the Committee for the Relief of German and Austrian Victims of Fascism, and thereby embarrassed Hitler and Schuschnigg.

The Labor Lord quite correctly denied that he had any affiliations with the Communists, pointing out that as a representative of British labor he favored a united struggle against the fascist menace everywhere.

NOW let's return to the literary war of the Labor Party conference against fascism and estimate its meaning. "The area of the black plague of fascism," said W. R. Smith, the party's chairman, "has been extended with consumption of a dictatorship in Austria. Despite its outfit of shirts, slogans and salutes, we recognize fascism for what it is—old death, old reaction, historic enemy of workers."

No new situation confronts these gentlemen who consider the British empire as imperishable as the sun which never sets on it. Fascism is not for them a manifestation of the exploiters driven to frenzy in this period of the growing general crisis of capitalism against the proletariat moving for the overthrow of a system becoming unbearable to life itself. Just the "old deadly reaction" which requires no class front of the whole working class but only beautifully worded resolutions.

Passing to the question of war, Mr. Smith, shielding of the role of the British imperialists, declared: "If war is in the air"—cautious fellow this Mr. Smith, with his "if"—"it is primarily the result of fascist, grasping imperialism in the Far East and the barbarous, brutalizing fascism of Europe."

BUT the peace-loving lion of British capitalism, with its support to both Japan and Fascist Germany, of course, works only for peace. That accounts for the tremendous increase in British armaments, especially in its air and naval forces. That accounts for its maneuvers in Japan and Manchuria.

No, there must be no struggle against British fascism and British war preparations, in the opinion of the British Labor Party leaders. And woe to him who tries to step out of these bounds as did Lord Marley and Ellen Wilkinson.

That the issue of fascism came up so prominently at all is due to the tremendous anti-fascist activities of the Communist Party of Great Britain. This action culminated on Sept. 9 in a demonstration of 150,000 workers in Hyde Park, London, against Sir Oswald Mosley's fascist concentration, which mobilized at most 5,000 of his followers.

ROOSEVELT'S reciprocity trade treaty with Cuba, which was to have spread oil on the troubled political waters of that country, has in no way allayed the rising revolutionary storm. The Mendieta government is entering the worst crisis in its history. Revolutionary struggles have been going on incessantly among the workers and peasants in Oriente Province, where the majority of the population are oppressed Negroes.

Now the fight against the Mendieta regime has spread to the extreme western province of Pinar del Rio, with a general motor transportation strike gripping the whole country. Mendieta's answer, quite in keeping with the deeds of his master, Roosevelt, is to suspend civil rights in the provinces of Havana and Oriente, and an order for the arrest of all Communists, as well as followers of Antonio Guebras, leader of the "left" Anarchists, a splinter off the old Grau San Martin block.

The strike of the chauffeurs is supported by the petty-bourgeoisie, who are bitter against the heavy gasoline tax, through which Mendieta and the Standard Oil Co. reap heavy profits at their expense.

A new wave of strike and revolutionary battle has spread to Cuba, and it is our duty now to mobilize our forces to help our Cuban brothers.