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# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

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THE WEATHER—Today: Showers; cooler; light westerly winds.

(Section of the Communist International)

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## 35,000 MINERS OUT; DEPUTIES KILL 1, WOUND MANY

### 25,000 in Union Sq. Demonstrate Against Imperialist War

#### The Coal Miners' Strike

By J. STACHEL

THE strike of the soft coal miners of Pennsylvania is already a major struggle. Some 35,000 miners are engaged in the struggle for better conditions, for the right to organize. The strikers are showing the greatest militancy and determination. Already not only the local police, company thugs, and state troopers but also the National Guard is mobilized in the attempt to break this heroic strike of the miners. The miners are not only holding their own in the face of this array of force. They are also spreading the strike every day to new fields. Already the capitalist press reports indicate that the capitalists are fearful that not only will the miners strike involve new tens of thousands of miners, but that it may well involve the steel workers of this region.

WHAT are the issues of the strike? On the face of it the strike began merely on the issue of the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. At the beginning the U. M. W. A. leaders put up the appearance of being in favor of the strike. But as the struggle develops the issues of the struggle, the role of the various elements of the strike become very clear: The miners though they did not express it in their strike demands because of the efforts of the U.M.W.A. leaders to confuse them, are fighting for higher wages, for more work, for better conditions, for the right to organize, against the company oppression in the mining towns.

THE operators are refusing to allow the miners to organize even into the U.M.W.A. because they wish to continue to pay starvation wages, because they wish to continue their unchallenged tyranny over the miners and because they rightly fear that the rank and file of the miners even if forced into the U.M.W.A. will not be so easily fooled with promises. The operators saw on more than one occasion how the miners defied the position of John L. Lewis and his lieutenants and they see it now in the present struggle.

THE government is out to break the strike. Governor Pinchot in sending in the National Guard to break the strike did it in the already well known Roosevelt style and with the approval of the Roosevelt administration. Governor Pinchot tries to create the impression that he is "neutral" and that he is sending the army to even help the miners and against the violence of the local sheriffs. But it is already clear that this was but a means through which to get the National Guard entrenched in the strike area. Already the National Guard is breaking up picket lines and helping the company to import scabs into the mines. The government in the interest of the so-called recovery act is trying to break the strike. This in fact is the very purpose of the National Recovery Act—to enforce wages on the workers and to stop the growing strike movement and struggles of the workers.

THE U.M.W.A. officials are already exposing themselves. They are asking the miners to return to work. But it is to the credit of the militant miners in the Terminal mines who silenced Pat Fagan, the district leader of the U.M.W.A. when he tried to persuade them not to strike. The U.M.W.A. leadership tried to act in the interests of the "enlightened" capitalists who realize that the A. F. of L. organization is under present conditions necessary as a step against the militant unions and the militancy of the workers. At the same time it tried to refill its empty treasuries as part of its campaign of support of the N.R.A. and is now already retreating and fears the developing strike movement. These leaders know that the development of the militant struggle of the miners is not in their interests and is not what they intended from the beginning. They merely thought they could "frighten" some of the die hard operators into accepting the UMWA, but they never intended to stir up "class war."

IT is to the credit of the National Miners Union that in the face of this difficult situation it is doing everything possible to clarify the issues before the miners, to expose the role of the UMWA leaders, and at the same time fight for the unity of the miners. It is especially important to note that as the UMWA leaders beat a retreat the NMU is on the job and has been responsible for bringing many mines on strike jointly with the rest of the miners who are already on strike.

NOW the critical stage of the strike is being reached. Now the miners must be more than ever on guard. The miners must now thru mass picketing and militant struggle extend and consolidate their strike. Every attempt of the operators to break the strike thru open force or thru seeming and cunning "concessions" must be exposed and defeated. Now the miners must beware of the "conciliators" from the state and federal labor departments, from the NRA. Now the miners must beware of the open strikebreaking of the UMWA officials and also watch out for all underhand schemes to break the ranks of the miners.

WHAT must the miners do? In the first place the miners must adopt fighting economic demands. The proposals of the NMU printed in this issue on page 3 of the Daily Worker in our opinion furnish a sound basis for the working out of the strike demands. Secondly, the miners must form their own broad strike committees in every mine. The miners must democratically elect joint strike committees for the various companies and for the whole strike. All questions must come up for final decisions by the miners themselves. It is especially important to prevent the operators and UMWA officials from breaking the ranks. The miners in each mine and in the whole strike must act as one. Third, mass picketing must be organized. Only the mass action of the miners can prevent the scabs from entering the mines under the present conditions of the strike. Fourthly, the miners organized in the UMWA, the unorganized and the miners adhering to the National Miners Union must work jointly for their common interests. Fifthly, the demands drawn up should be presented to the operators for direct negotiations with the miners rank and file committees. Sixth, the miners must insist on their right to belong to a union they themselves really choose, whether this be UMWA, or NMU.

THE rest of the miners throughout the country and the workers in other industries, we are sure, admire the fighting spirit of the miners and will support their struggle. We call upon all workers and their organizations to at once send in telegrams and resolutions to the fighting miners pledging their support and to stand prepared to collect and send strike relief to the miners so that they may continue the fight to victory!

EVERY Communist miner must prove himself in this strike as the best fighter in the interests of the miners. This requires not only that he should bring to the miners clarity on all questions, help to strengthen the strike in every way thru assistance, advice, but in the first place to be in the front ranks on the picket line, in organizing the miners ranks, in the collection of relief and in every other way necessary.

#### NAZIS KILL 4 WHO DEFENDED SELVES 'BLOODY SUNDAY'

ALTONA, Germany, Aug. 1.—The four Communists sentenced to death for their part in the defense of the workers on "Bloody Sunday," July 17, 1932, were beheaded today.

#### KILL CUBAN AT ANTI-WAR MEETING

Kill 17 Year Old Girl as Thousands Pour Through Streets

SANTIAGO, Cuba, August 1.—The anti-war demonstration here, one of the many organized all over the island by the Communist Party, was attacked today by the Cuban soldiers and police.

#### Cops Drive Delegation From Cuban Consulate

NEW YORK.—The delegation elected by the demonstrators in front of the Cuban Consulate yesterday was refused a hearing by the consul, and hustled out by cops.

#### Balbo Six Days Late

SHOAL HARBOR, Newfoundland, August 1.—For the sixth day General Italo Balbo, the fascist flyer and his crew manning 24 planes, as postponed their return to Italy on account of the weather.

#### Halt Steel Hearing As Meldon Presents Code, Spy Facts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The steel code hearings suddenly adjourned late last night, and to repeated inquiries, the answer was "for several days." Definite information when they are to be re-opened was not given at the National Recovery Administration offices or in the Commerce building.

#### Mysterious Actions

The whole thing seems mysterious and smacks of further continuation of the "NRA face behind closed doors, presented by Johnson."

#### Don't Accept

Meldon's offer to place witnesses on the stand with detailed evidence of the spy system was unaccepted.

#### Offer Post Box Lists

"We will submit a list of post office boxes where spies send their reports as well as the names and pictures of spies."

#### March from Four Sections of City in Huge Rally; Pledge Fight on War

#### In Blazing Sun, Workers March in August 1 Rally

By MICHAEL GOLD  
Yesterday was probably the hottest day in the records of New York's weather bureau. At noon the thermometer had reached almost a hundred. The humidity was at saturation point; 12 persons had died, 25 were prostrated. Hundreds of factories and offices closed.

#### Arrest 46 German Communists for Anti-War Leaflet Distribution

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Forty-six German Communists, carrying on the struggle against war on August First, despite the illegality of the Party under Hitler, were arrested today for distributing anti-war leaflets. They have been sent to a concentration camp.

#### JAPANESE WAR BUDGET HIGHEST IN ITS HISTORY

TOKYO, Aug. 1.—Japan's August 1st answer to America's big naval program is the highest naval and army budgets in Japan's history.

#### Austria Arrests 35 in Vienna to Smash Aug. 1 Demonstration

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—Seventeen Communists were sentenced to prison terms and 18 were held for trial on charges of high treason here yesterday, following a raid on Communist headquarters to break up today's anti-war demonstration.

#### O'Brien 'Busy' With Aviators, Cannot See Jobless Delegation

NEW YORK.—Mayor O'Brien was too busy joy-riding with the Mollisons, British aviators, to see a delegation elected at the Battery Park anti-war meeting to see him and demand adequate relief for the unemployed.

#### 1500 Women Strike for Higher Wages

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 1.—Fifteen hundred women piece workers went on strike here today in the factory of the Congress Cigar Company.

#### French Communists Protest War Budget

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Today's anti-war demonstrations throughout France are the climax of a three-day campaign of the Communist Party to build up a mass protest against the French war budget.

#### Immense Demonstrations are Being Held Tonight in Paris, and in the seaport of Bordeaux, Brest, Boulogne, Havre and Marseilles, as well as in hundreds of smaller centers.

#### Police Provocation, Record Heat Fail to Dampen Spirits

NEW YORK.—On a day of record heat, 25,000 workers massed in Union Square at 5 p.m. yesterday, and pledged themselves to struggle against Fascism and war, and for defense of the Soviet Union.

#### Leaders of National Union Are Forced to Arrange Picketing

BOSTON SURE TO JOIN Demand Wage Raises Denied by Board of Arbitration

#### Two thousand shoe workers of Chelsea, Mass., declared a general strike in the shoe industry of that city last night.

#### Spread Strike

The strike is spreading into Allegheny Valley, affecting Montour No. 4, Hill Station, Midland, Westland, Buffalo, Cross Creek, Henderson, Rich Hill and Moon Run mines, all of the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

#### Grave fear is expressed by the coal operators and business men as the strike spreads.

#### When the shoe workers of New England went out in a general strike last March, the Lovestonettes, Jonas and Zeligman, and their allies Mahan and other leaders of the National union, got the workers to give up their demand for a 20 per cent wage raise, to go back to work, and to rely on the decision of the state arbitration board.

#### On June 17th the State Board handed down two decisions: one a flat 12 1/2 per cent increase in back pay to last from April 20 to June 17, and, after that, wages figured on a price list effective in Lynn in 1928.

#### For the largest number of workers this decision meant a cut in wages. The strikers of Boston were the only group that refused to accept the decision, as a result of which the shoe bosses granted them a 15 per cent raise until August 1, and other improvements.

#### Roosevelt Cuts Vet Insurance By 50 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, August 1.—As a result of Roosevelt's recent slashes in veterans' compensation amounting to over \$450,000,000, 600,000 disabled veterans in 1928, receive only 50 per cent on their government insurance policy payments, it was announced today.

#### This will cost the disabled veterans an additional loss of \$3,600,000 for the year.

#### 900 Shirt Workers Strike in Frackville

FRACKVILLE, Pa., Aug. 1.—Nine hundred workers of the Bob Shirt Co. and the Merritt Shirt Co. struck today demanding a minimum wage of \$15 weekly and a maximum 35-hour working week.

#### HAVANA DRIVERS STRIKE

HAVANA, Cuba, August 1.—Joining the strike movement that is rapidly spreading all over the island, the bus drivers today quit work in protest against the municipal taxes. The strike is rapidly spreading through the provinces.

#### N.M.U. Takes Lead As Rank and File Defies Misleaders

Strike Spreads Throughout Bituminous Field; Miners Picket Despite Pinchot's Troops

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 1.—One miner was dead and 15 others in hospitals after a gun fire and tear gas attack at mines in Fayette county by deputies and troops. The miner is Louis Padorsky, 38, one of the pickets who was fired on by deputies at Colonial Mine No. 5, near Grindstone.

#### 2,000 OUT IN CHELSEA SHOE STRIKE

Leaders of National Union Are Forced to Arrange Picketing

BOSTON SURE TO JOIN Demand Wage Raises Denied by Board of Arbitration

TWO thousand shoe workers of Chelsea, Mass., declared a general strike in the shoe industry of that city last night. The strike starts today, which is the day that the agreement of the bosses with the National Shoe Workers Association expires. Mass pressure of the rank and file of the workers forced the leaders of the National to arrange for picketing this morning.

In a frantic effort to head off the strike of 7,000 Boston shoe workers, officials of the National union adjourned a mass meeting here today to prevent a strike vote. The proposal of the officials was to extend the present agreement, which expires today, for two more weeks.

Strike votes are scheduled for tonight, in spite of the officials, with workers voting in separate locals.

Shoe workers of Lynn are now also on strike, but the number has not yet been estimated.

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### Socialist Sheriffs Office A Haven for Worried Thief

(By a Farmer Correspondent) MILWAUKEE, Wis.—About a year or so ago, when Al Benson, the Socialist sheriff, I came here one Sunday at 1:30 a. m. and found a roadster parked at the filler gas pipes at my garage, which I run in addition to my farm. Before I could get out of

my car they sped off. I quickly gave chase. Had I driven near the garage I would have noticed the gas pump with about 25 feet of hose lying there still in the pipe, with which they were stealing the gas. I followed them for about 8 miles of dirt road from 50 to 65 miles an hour before I could read their license number.

Upon returning home I called the sheriff's department. In five minutes they arrived, being parked three blocks away, and were notified by radio. I gave them the number, and they said there was a Buick in South Milwaukee by that number. They soon found the car.

On Monday morning the office called, telling me to fetch in the pump and hose I had found. This was to be evidence against the gas thief. Arriving there Monday I saw the man. I couldn't absolutely recognize him on account of the side mirrors on his car that night. Then one deputy called me to come outside to look over the roadster. We found a 30-gallon extra tank boarded up in the turtle. The deputy then went inside the office, the driver following him, and I in turn. The driver said to the deputy: "You fix it up, Hank, for me." Hank said, "Yah!"

Well it took me three weeks to get that pump and hose from the sheriff's again. The fellow went scot-free. A number of Socialists then told me to see the sheriff, Al Benson, the Socialist. They said the sheriff doesn't know of this or he would attend to it. I made three trips and could never find the sheriff. It must be some Socialist sheriff not even to know his man, or else he is of the same class as they are.

Mrs. Edward Shrank, a pregnant woman, whose case was to be presented by the committee was attacked by a policeman. She was pushed into the gutter and it was necessary to take her away in a doctor's car.

The International Labor Defense issued a statement blaming Mayor Hoan responsible for the attack on the workers. It demands the removal of the policeman and his superiors who carried out this provocative attack. Workers organizations in all parts of the state are asked to send protests to Mayor Hoan demanding the release of Barnes and removal of the police who made the attack.

### Cut Relief of Chicago Single Unemployed to \$5.00 A Month

CHICAGO, Ill.—Single unemployed men getting grocery relief here have been cut from \$3 a month to \$5. The Clearing House for Men on Harrison Street handles all relief for single workers who are told they either take the cut or go to the flophouse. One of the case investigators told a worker to take the cut because he'll get a job through Roosevelt's Recovery Act.

### Forest Youths Raid Warehouse and Eat Officers' Food

LEWISTON, Idaho.—When the major of the forced labor camp stationed near this town told a committee of the boys that he didn't have any better food, they decided to find out for themselves. The warehouse was raided and the fresh vegetables and canned fruits intended for the officers' mess, was eaten by the boys in their first decent meal since the camp was opened. After that raid the frightened major promised good food.

### Hunger Marchers Are Sentenced to 60 Days

WILMINGTON, Del.—Carl Carlson and Leon Saginor were each sentenced to 60 days in jail and fines of \$50 as a result of arrests growing out of the National Hunger March last December which passed through here.

### Try 4 Rent Strikers

NEW YORK.—Four workers, who were arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct because they participated in a rent strike at 51 W. 111th St., will be tried this Thursday at the Traffic Court, 455 W. 151st St.

### Poor Widow Beggars for Leave to Sell Grave of Husband

NEW YORK, August 1.—Mrs. Sarah Johnson, 79, a widow, sought permission to remove her husband's body from Greenwood Cemetery and to sell the site of the grave.

#### Workers Cooperative Colony

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Sunday 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

### Socialists Remove Mine Leader from State Committee

GILLESPIE, Ill.—Alek Frazer, member of the state committee of the Socialist Party, and a leader among the local miners in southern Illinois has been removed from the state committee for signing a statement together with the Communist Party and delegates from Progressive Miners Union and Unemployed Councils against the splitting policy of the Socialist leaders at the Illinois Continental Congress. Frazer has held a determined position in support of united front struggles.

### HALF OF FOREST RECRUITS DESERT

Trucks to Round Up 125 N. Y. Youths

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Despite being 3,000 miles from New York, 125 boys deserted yesterday from the forced labor Bear River Camp near Sacramento. Leaders of the group stated that they were forced by New York police to join the reforestation army under threats of arrest.

### 1,000 Home Owners March in Albany

Politicians Betray Movement

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—One thousand home owners marched to the legislature, which is now meeting in special session, to request some protection for their homes. The legislature met in the morning and immediately adjourned for the day, when they found that the home owners came to present their grievances.

### 8 Defend Selves in Court and Are Freed

NEW YORK.—Eight workers, who were arrested Monday on a charge of disorderly conduct because they refused to move from the Joint Application Bureau, where they demanded relief, defended themselves yesterday at the Fourth District Magistrate's Court, where they were found not guilty.

### Social Service Bureau in Cleveland Cuts Relief 5 to 25 P. C.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Protesting against the 5 to 25 per cent relief cut given by the Jewish Social Service Bureau, 200 workers massed at the Bureau. They demanded not only that the cut be removed but an increase in relief due to inflation. Miss Quitner, head of the Bureau, refused all the demands.

### Unemployed Force Delay of Sheriff Sale on Pennsylvania Farm

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.—Low bidding by workers and farmers who were organized by the Unemployed Councils forced a sheriff to postpone the sale of Love's farm on Texas road near Renton. The farmer owed four months rent. He was willing to sign away a patch of oats and corn to the landlord, but this was refused by him.

### Texas R. F. C. Labor Must Work In Swamps

HOUSTON, Tex.—Workers here who are compelled to slave all day long in the Buffalo Bayou for the R.F.C. "handouts" are enduring terrible conditions. The bayou at this time of the year is full of mosquitoes, snakes, and poison ivy, and the heat in this swampy place is insufferable.

#### A Full Page on Social Insurance Next Saturday

How are we to conduct the campaign for Unemployment Insurance? What are the tasks of the trade unions, unemployed organizations, fraternal bodies, veterans' organizations, etc.?

What are the main points in the various bills before the legislature or those proposed by the Socialists and A. F. of L. on Unemployment Insurance? These questions, as well as the program of work in the campaign for Unemployment Insurance outlined by the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils, will appear on a special page in Saturday's "Daily" devoted to this important problem.

Party Units, trade unions, Unemployed Councils, order a bundle immediately.

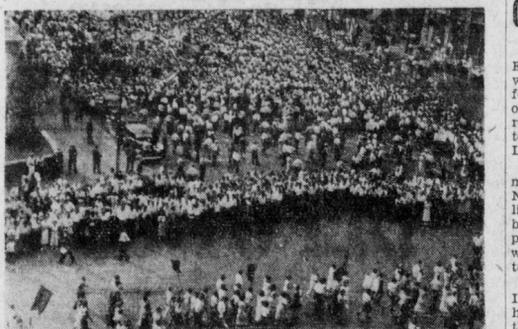
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### 25,000 in Union Sq. Rally Against Imperialist War



A SECTION OF THE workers pouring into Union Square yesterday just before demonstration against imperialist war reached its height with 25,000 at rally.

### March from Four Sections of City to Aug. 1st Rally

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Central Committee of the Communist Party: "The second world war is in the immediate future," twenty-five thousand voices shouted their approval of a resolution calling for struggle against war, and for the election of delegates to the coming Anti-War Congress.

The Square was a sea of banners and placards, as speaker after speaker exposed the war preparations of the capitalist class, and called for relentless, united struggle.

The central theme of the speeches was the fight against the Industrial Recovery Act, the main form of the Roosevelt government's attack on the living standards of the workers, and for the suppression of the workers in preparation for war.

Headed by the Red Front Band and the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, the Battery Park contingent was the first to reach the square, at about 4:40 p.m. They had gathered at 1 p.m. in front of the Cuban Consulate, and after sending one delegation to the consul and one, headed by Robert Max Bedacht, and another by Mayor O'Brien, they had marched all the way from the Battery to Union Square.

### Women and Children March

They were soon followed into the square by a youth contingent of a thousand who had marched down from Columbus Circle. The National Student League, the Young Communist League, the I. W. O. youth branches and many others had met there and exposed the Civilian Conservation Camps, and the R. O. T. C. in the colleges.

Soon afterward, headed by the W. I. R. Band, 6,000 marchers from 7th Street and Avenue A swung into the square. A youth contingent of many Negroes from the Harlem workers' organizations were to be noticed. Seven to eight hundred children, most of them wearing the Pioneer uniform, and more than a thousand women of the Women's Councils were in the line.

The last to reach the square were 3,000, chiefly trade union workers, led by the T. U. U. L. organizations, who had gathered in Madison Square to hear Max Bedacht and other speakers in a preliminary rally.

As the marching lines converged into the Square, thousands of other workers from shops and offices joined the massed demonstrators.

Charles Alexander, Negro representative of the New York District of the Communist Party, opened the Union Square meeting.

Robert Minor Speaks  
Lorenz, of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, spoke of the heavy role of marine workers in checking war shipments and preparations. He was followed by Caccione of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, who spoke about the million veterans cut off from compensation, and about the government's treatment of the Bonus Marchers.

Robert Minor said of the feverish preparations for war of all the great powers, of the unprecedented naval budgets of America, Japan, other countries. He pointed out how Hitler's terror regime in Germany, which rose with the backing of American and other financiers, and through the treachery of the Social Democrats sharpens the war danger. For a period he appeared himself especially to the Socialist workers in the crowd, pointing out to them the role of their leader, and calling on them to join in the workers' struggles against war.

He was followed by Carl Winter of the Unemployed Councils, Irving Herman of the Y. C. L., and Donald Henderson, of the American Committee for Struggle Against War.

### STAGE AND SCREEN

#### "Conquerors of the Night," New Soviet Film, Worth Seeing, But Is Not Up to Standard

Reviewed by David Platz  
Although the story, acting and direction of this new Soviet sound film of the Polar North have much to be desired, nevertheless "Conquerors of the Night" contains some remarkable sequences of struggle and hardship in the arctic region, which alone make the film worth seeing. In addition there is some excellent photography of the Arctic sea and ice, and a splendid score inspired by music by the Leningrad Philharmonic.

Aside from this, the film suffers badly from a lack of sustained continuity. With a little care it would have been simple to have made a powerful dramatic film or even a powerful document around the expedition to the Arctic. Instead the director decided to roll three stories into one, with the result that there is no justice done to any of them.

"Conquerors of the Night" revolves around the icebreaker "Malygin," carrying tourists from four countries on an educational expedition to the Polar North. The instructor of the group is relating some of the trag-

### NEGRO WITNESS IN SCOTTSBORO CASE GETS "WARNINGS"

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 1.—E. L. Lewis, Chattanooga Negro worker who was an important defense witness at the Decatur re-trial of Haywood Patterson, is being terrorized by the prosecution, according to word received by the International Labor Defense.

A big automobile, with two white men, drove into the impoverished Negro neighborhood where Lewis lives, hunted him out, and attempted by threats and bribery to make him promise to stay away from the trials, which have been set for the October term of court at Athens, Ala.

Knights, it was ascertained by the International Labor Defense, made a hurried trip to Chattanooga about the same time as this occurrence.

Lewis' house was burned down by Alabama Klansmen, it will be recalled, while he was in Decatur prepared to testify for the defense of Charles Weems, whose re-trial had been set to follow Haywood Patterson's.

The I. L. D. and the Scottsboro Action Committee are proceeding with plans for national Scottsboro day set for Aug. 22 to coincide with international Sacco-Vanzetti day.

### NEWS BRIEFS

#### Hold Thug in Kidnapping.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—"Manny" Strowl, also known as Stroll and Strowell, notorious Albany gangster who has been mixed up in underworld shootings and who was the "go-between" who received the \$40,000 ransom paid for the release of John J. O'Connell, Jr., is held by orders of the district attorney, O'Connell's uncle, Tammany political boss of Albany, refuse to let any details about the kidnaping get out. The O'Connell machine is based upon graft of the Albany underworld, one of "the worst in the country. Young O'Connell was kidnaped by rival racketeers. It is suspected that the authorities will try to hush up the affair for fear of revelations that may come from a trial.

#### Argentina Envoy Quits.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Robert Woods Bliss, who for thirty years has been ambassador to Argentina from the United States, was retired yesterday at his own request.

#### Guard Sinks Rum Boat.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 1.—A coast guard patrol boat fired four heavy projectiles from guns yesterday, sinking the rum-running speed boat Lady Hamilton, with a cargo of liquor, valued at \$15,000.

#### O'Brien Blunders Again.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Mayor John P. O'Brien, the dunce who is the figure-head of the Tammany city administration made another of his famous speeches yesterday when he welcomed James J. Matern, the flyer who crashed in Siberia on an attempted round-the-world flight. O'Brien said it was an accomplishment of "great glory and acclaim." When informed that the flyer had failed he just grinned. Matern said: "I really don't understand all this on account of my not doing what I set out to do."

#### Chummed With Sailor; Held for Deportation

LONG COVE, Me., July 31.—Severin Carlson, a militant worker, is held for deportation in Rockland, under \$1,000 bail, because he fraternized with a sailor from an English battleship, within hearing of a local bootlegger. The International Labor Defense is making plans for the defense of Carlson, and will fight against his deportation.

#### Negro Women Work for 15-20c Daily in Tex.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Negro women workers of this city are being exploited at the hardest kind of manual labor for 15 and 20 cents per day. One of these workers, because her family was starving, was forced to hire out to a white family of means for \$2.50 per week. She had to pay for her own lunch and car fare. At the end of the week she had cleared 15 cents as the total sum of her week's earnings.

### MILITIA IS CALLED OUT IN FRAME-UP TRIAL OF 3 ALABAMA NEGROES

Judge Bars I. L. D. Counsel, Appoints Three Local Attorneys for Mock "Defense"

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Aug. 1.—National Guardsmen were called today to attend the trial of three Negro workers here on framed charges of attack and murder, as Judge Henry B. Foster refused to recognize Irving Schwab and F. B. Irwin, I. L. D. attorneys representing the three boys, and appointed three local attorneys to "defend" the three.

The attorneys appointed by Foster in an effort to keep the I. L. D. out of the case, are John D. McQueen, former president of the Alabama Bar Association, Reuben Wright, and Freeman Rice.

Two other Negro workers are being held, one on a charge of obstructing and interfering with the investigation of the case, and another on charges which have not been divulged by Sheriff R. L. Shamblin.

The Negroes were arrested when Vaudine Madrox, white girl, was found dead in a ravine. Although all evidence pointed to the murder of the girl by a friend, or at least a close acquaintance, Pippen, Jr., was arrested and charged with the murder, after being pointed out by a white man who owed the boy some money. Pippen, Sr., was arrested when he told the officers that his son had not been out of his sight that morning. Clarke and Harden were arrested, evidently, because they were friends of young Pippen. Jimison was arrested when he came before the grand jury to testify that Pippen had been at work in his field the day the crime was committed.

The lawyers for the International Labor Defense were not permitted by Sheriff R. L. Shamblin to see their clients. The day after it was definitely learned that the I. L. D. had been retained in the case, the defendants were rushed to arraignment, represented only by the lawyers appointed by the court.

The leading white ministers of Tuscaloosa, Dr. Branch and Dr. Boone, and Dr. Denny, head of the University of Alabama, drew up a petition stating that the signers had full confidence in the justice of the courts of Tuscaloosa and in Judge Henry B. Foster, and that they did not want any "outside interference." This petition was given to the Rev. Roland Smith, Negro minister, and he was told to get all the Negro ministers in town to sign it. A few signed.

Many Back I. L. D.  
A meeting was later held of Negro and white ministers, members of the

Inter-racial Commission and many other persons. The heads of the Inter-racial Commission and the white ministers urged the meeting to adopt a resolution opposing the entrance of the I. L. D. into the case, and expressing their desire to have the defendants represented by the counsel appointed by the court. The small Negro tradesmen and Negro professional men and workers present, refused to support the petition. The less prominent Negro ministers, who are for the most part workers and small farmers themselves, also refused to take a stand against the I. L. D. When asked if the Negroes had confidence in Judge Foster, Deacon E. S. Smith stated that no Negro in Tuscaloosa has any confidence in Judge Foster, and that "the Negroes fear Foster as the ruling whites fear Communism."

A Citizen's Committee for the Defense of the Tuscaloosa cases has been formed here, and is collecting funds for the frame-up victims.

Harlem Workers Fight Job Discrimination at the Salem Church

NEW YORK.—Indignant workers of Harlem came to the office of the Harlem Liberator to voice their protest against the Salem Church, which is employing white painters. In the face of the fact that 75 per cent of the people in Harlem are unemployed, this church, supported by Negro workers discriminated against Negro workers when spending money.

When approached by a young worker on this question, the spokesman for the church answered that the job had been contracted for by a Negro contractor, who hired one Negro whose work was unsatisfactory, and was therefore compelled to employ a white painter to replace him.

A delegation will be sent to interview the pastor, to demand an explanation and denounce this practice of jim-crowism in Harlem, particularly in an institution such as the Salem Church, supported by the pennies of Negro workers.

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All Comrades Meet at the

# N. Y. TRADE UNION NEWS

## Whitegoods Shops Strikers Hold Out For Their Demands

### Dress Union Drive of Industrial Union Enters Open Shops

NEW YORK.—The two shops, J. & S. Millberg and Lipman, underwear company, now on strike under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, have brought sufficient results to give encouragement to the strikers to continue the fight until complete victory is achieved. In the shop of Lipman, the firm was willing to grant the demands with the exception of the recognition of the union, but the strikers rejected this and decided to fight it out until full recognition is granted. Also the shop of J. & S. Millberg, the firm, although unwilling on the first day of the strike to listen to any committee, was forced to negotiate with the strike committee elected by the workers. The firm was willing to grant some increases to the cutters, but not to the girls. The ranks of the strikers are solid to force the bosses to concede to their demands.

The news about the J. & S. Millberg and Lipman shops spread like wild-fire among the white-goods workers, and particularly among those who are members of Local 62 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and in every shop the workers are talking struggle. New committees are coming up in the office of the Industrial Union, asking for help and assistance in a fight against the speed-up system and against their miserable conditions. A mass meeting of white-goods workers is being arranged for next week, where the whitegoods workers will act upon a workers' code prepared by the White-goods Department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union as against the code of the bosses, which provides for starvation wages and a 40-hour week. At this meeting the white-goods workers will also be called upon to lay the basis for a broad shop conference, at which the question of instituting a broad campaign against the check-off system will be taken up. In the meantime, the white-goods workers are called upon to bring their complaints to the union.

## BATHROBE STRIKE VOTED BY 1,200

NEW YORK.—An enthusiastic meeting of 1,200 bathrobe workers, held on Monday night, voted unanimously to strike for higher wages, shorter hours, unemployment insurance and elimination of the sweatshop. A committee of 50 was elected, which, together with the Trade Board, will constitute the strike committee.

The strike committee was given full power to call the strike whenever it will find it necessary. The committee was also authorized to elect a sub-committee which is to go to Washington to present a workers' code as against the code presented by the bosses. The demands include recognition of the union, minimum wage scales for every craft, week work, a 35-hour week and unemployment insurance.

The meeting was addressed by Gold, Peltch, Stallman, Di Fazio and Margia. The spirit of the meeting was excellent. Margia, a rank and file worker, made a spirited appeal to the bathrobe workers, stating that it is impossible to continue any longer under the present miserable conditions, and demanded that a strike should be called as soon as possible.

## 2,000 FUR DYERS GO OUT ON STRIKE

NEW YORK.—The general strike declared in the fur dyeing industry brought about the first complete paralysis of the industry. Most of the 2,000 workers walked out Monday at 10 a. m., involving some of the biggest open shops which have not been touched up to now. Among those that joined the strike is the Great Northern of Long Island, which was an outstanding open shop in the industry. The strikers addressed by the leaders of the Industrial Union, pledged themselves to strike until every demand is given in to by the bosses.

The meeting was addressed by Gold, Peltch, Stallman, Di Fazio and Margia. The spirit of the meeting was excellent. Margia, a rank and file worker, made a spirited appeal to the bathrobe workers, stating that it is impossible to continue any longer under the present miserable conditions, and demanded that a strike should be called as soon as possible.

## Farlor Frame Strike Picketing Goes On

NEW YORK.—The general strike of several hundred farlor frame workers is carrying on. The strikers are picketing their shops and are militant in their stand to remain on strike until their demands are granted.

The bosses are devising new schemes and plans to break the ranks of the strikers. The strikers, however, are answering their attacks with more intensified picketing.

Tuesday morning 60 workers from the Progressive Table Co. went out on strike, under the leadership of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union. The conditions of the workers in this shop are unbearable.

## Fur Thug Victim in Critical Condition

The Fur Department of the N. T. W. I. U. states that Hyman Gottfried, a furrier, who was one of the victims during the April 24th gangster attack is now in a critical condition. He is in the hospital with the bullet still in his body, on the verge of death. He has been given six blood transfusions. The fur department calls upon the furriers to be on guard and help to support the furriers and all those victims of the gangster attacks.

All the shop chairmen and committees of the associated fur shops are called for a special meeting to night (Wednesday), right after work at the office of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, 131 W. 28th St., for the purpose of taking up the latest developments in the fur trade in connection with the second injunction that the bosses, together with the seab agency, applied for to the capitalist court, and to make plans for increased activity for July raises, against overtime, placing additional unemployed on jobs, and for support of those furriers that are still out on strike.

## FURNITURE WORKERS! SUBSCRIBE! THE FURNITURE WORKER

National Publication of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union. Affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League. Published Monthly at 818 Broadway, New York City. Tel. GRamercy 5-8958. Editor: JOE KISS. Subscription 10 cents a year. Single copies 5 cents.

## WORKERS PATRONIZE CENTURY CAFETERIA

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## Balk A.F.L. Attempt To Oust Jobless From Metal Union

### Rank and File Vote \$5,000 Dues for Unemployed

NEW YORK.—The special meeting which the rank and file forced the officials of the Sheet and Metal Workers' Local 28 (A. F. of L.) to call for last Monday night, at Webster Hall, resulted in the membership voting almost unanimously to borrow \$5,000 from the local's funds to pay the dues of unemployed members.

The only votes against the motion were five of the old corrupt administration.

The meeting Monday came as a result of the local's president, Maddock's action at a meeting last Thursday night. He then declared that the orders of the International heads, in a letter to the union, said the local's bonding company refused to permit funds to pay the dues of the unemployed. The letter practically spelled expulsion for the unemployed. Maddock also refused to allow the letter to be read, and quickly adjourned the meeting at that time amidst the boos of the membership.

Maddock was obviously afraid to come to Monday's meeting. Several who favored ousting the unemployed were forced to speak for the payment of the dues because of the strong sentiment for such action in the ranks of the members.

It is worth noting that two Socialist secretaries, Julius Gerber, secretary of the City Committee of the Socialist Party, and Joseph Tuvin, secretary of the Labor Committee of the Socialists, were not present at either Monday's or Thursday's meeting. The attack on the unemployed was known to both of them.

The reason for their staying away was also obvious to many members. Officials are in favor of the wholesale expulsion policy of the International. To avoid taking the side of these officials and stirring up the membership against them, they discreetly avoided the meetings.

## RUBEL BREWERY MAKES WORKERS STAY TO 11 P. M.

### Without Holidays, Employees Work to Exhaustion

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Rubel Corp., controls two of the largest breweries in the city, the rice industry, and is also involved in the sale of ice cream.

Girls and men are demoted without notice or explanation. Some are sent away during the middle of the week for no reason other than the fact that Mr. Rubel didn't like them. One case I should like in particular to cite occurred last week. A young lady employed here for four weeks was telephoned at 11:30 P. M. and told not to report for work any more. She was kept overtime that night until 10 p. m. and arrived home at 11 p. m. This procedure is not unusual.

Workers do not even after years of service get a vacation. Workers get a nervous breakdown and are confined to bed for several weeks. They are only allowed to return to work because of the fact that their work was done by fellow workers during their absence.

A private chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Rubel ran himself so ragged on his job that he has been forced to stop working for a while. I am unable to say whether or not he will be permitted to return.

The workers in the brewery are at work at 6 a. m. and leave at a very late hour at night. After working on Sundays, etc., they are thoroughly tired out. Fourth of July, after a great deal of deliberation, was granted as a day of rest. Even though no one was supposed to report for work, many workers felt that in view of the many duties given them, they would have to utilize that day to do their work.

The office workers stay overtime most of the time and usually until 10 p. m. or 11 p. m. Girls grow thinner from lack of rest and dark circles appear under everyone's eyes.

It is very difficult to organize white collar workers. They still do not understand that only by organized action can they liberate themselves from the conditions under which they work and also raise their standard of living.

This is a call to all white collar workers to join in the struggle for the betterment of their conditions. I am a member of the Office Workers' Union at 80 E. 11th St. I believe every white collar worker should become a member.

## Sheet Metal Workers Meet Tonight

All sheet metal workers working on electric signs, soda fountains, tin smith supplies, tinware, beer coolers, etc., organized, unorganized, employed and unemployed, are urged to attend an important mass meeting of sheet metal workers tonight (Wednesday, August 8) at 8 p. m., at Mansion Hall, 57 St. Marks Place, New York City.

## JAMAICA MEET ATTACKED

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 1.—Police attempted to break up the Anti-War demonstration in Jamaica.

More than 600 workers defended the speakers and the meeting continued for an hour more, proving the growing solidarity of the workers in response to the anti-war demonstration.

Membership meeting of Dress Department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union will be held tomorrow, Thursday, at 6:30 p. m., at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place, where a report on the accomplishments of the drive will be given, as well as the preparations for the general strike, which is expected very soon.

At this meeting the Trade Board will also report on the latest proposals made by the Industrial Union in answer to the statement of Local 22 executive, in which Mr. Zimmerman placed an ultimatum that either the Industrial Union gives up or else there will be no unity.

## Hold Meeting of Dress Department Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—The campaign initiated by the Dress Department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union last week for immediate increases in wages, and resetting of prices, is spreading more and more to the open shops. Ten more shops were stopped yesterday.

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At this meeting the Trade Board will also report on the latest proposals made by the Industrial Union in answer to the statement of Local 22 executive, in which Mr. Zimmerman placed an ultimatum that either the Industrial Union gives up or else there will be no unity.

## Steel Code Maneuvers Go on Behind Closed Doors

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Heart-breaking tragedy to 800,000 iron and steel workers throughout the country was turned into a farce by the National Recovery Administration in the hearings on the steel code, held in the large auditorium of the Department of Commerce Building.

One by one leaders of the steel industry and the A. F. of L. got up, their faces pale and sad, and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, hailed as one of the liberals in the country on the rights of labor, said her piece and also sat down.

But what the audience of 1,500 steel magnates, secretaries, labor officials and statisticians did not know was that the Secretary of Labor at the last minute radically changed her plan for abolition of the spy system in the steel industry and opposition to the company union.

The whole hearing reeked of bitter tragedy to the workers, enacted with a great fanfare of publicity. It was quite obvious that everything had been settled behind closed doors before the meeting was even called to order. The show that the National Recovery Administration, Hugh S. Johnson put on had been well rehearsed in advance, and the workers, apparently with approval of the steel barons, had been turned over to the A. F. of L. for company unions were crumbling and steel men were afraid radical organizers might take hold.

The hearing might well be entitled, "The New Deal—Behind Closed Doors—A Farce Produced by the N. R. A."

The show opened with Gen. Johnson giving a patriotic spiel on "Cooperation." Then Robert P. Lamont, former Secretary of Commerce and now President of the Iron and Steel

## Lamont Says "That's Good", As Perkins Soft Pedals Union

During Secretary of Labor Perkins' address Robert P. Lamont, President of the Iron and Steel Institute, sat eyeing her with a poker face. He was surrounded by steel magnates who watched her anxiously. When she omitted the section regarding unionization and only casually mentioned steel spies a faint flash spread across his face and he exchanged glances with several magnates.

When she finished he was among the heartiest applauders, smiling and nodding, saying "That's good."

In contrast was Lamont's attitude while William Green was talking. Lamont and his associates looked bored, and once Lamont and John L. Lewis exchanged glances, both of them smiling faintly.

## Khaki Shirts Invade New York

Under the leadership of a character named Art J. Smith (left), the "Khaki Shirts of America" are beginning to be increasingly active in New York. It was this organization which was responsible for the murder of Antonio Fierro at a fascist meeting held recently.

## MILL STRIKERS TELL HOW CODE REDUCES WAGES

### King Philip Weavers Describe New Form of Stagger Plan

FALL RIVER, Mass., August 1.—The 200 weavers of the King Philip mill, who walked out on strike yesterday as soon as they had received their first pay checks on the cotton recovery code, described the new recovery code scheme by which their wages were lowered.

On certain looms they were forced by the mill owners to share wages with those employed on the second of the two shifts used in the mill. This enforced division of pay with workers less skilled than themselves, the workers said, considerably reduced their own wages.

The King Philip strike follows a similar one several days ago at the Massachusetts Mfg. Co. In the latter mill, officials refused to grant demands of workers that the differential above the minimum \$13 wage scale be maintained and raised, for skilled workers. The mill owners claim to be holding off until the Cotton Manufacturing Association, adopts a policy on this matter.

## Scabs For Clothing Strike Shipped From New York By Agency

NEW YORK.—Scabs to break the strike of the workers in the Elser uniform shops are being supplied from New York by the P. L. Bergoff Detective Agency located at the Hearst Building at 2 Columbus Circle.

In addition to supplying the scabs for this work, professional slugs and strong-arm men are being provided by this agency to smash the picket line and protect the scabs. These thugs receive \$5 a day and free room and board.

A commissary to feed the scabs and the slugs has also been set up by the agency in Red Bank.

## WHAT'S ON Wednesday (Brighton Beach)

Carl Winter will speak on the National Recovery Act at 202 E. Third St., Brighton Beach. Admission 10 cents.

## Hearings Are Stage Play to Fool 500,000 Steel Workers As Green and Perkins Help Steel Trust Starvation Plan

Institute, representing 90 per cent of the ingot capacity of the nation, presented their code.

It was apparent from the moment the hearing opened that Section 2 of Article 4 of the Steel Code would be the crux of the whole fight between capital and labor. This section read:

"That no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing."

Lamont insisted that the steel men would not give up the company union clause and added that it was impossible to work the steel mills on a 40-hour week basis, asking for a minimum 48-hour week.

Chairman, Administrator K. M. Simpson, asked whether the company union clause could not be dropped from their requirements. Lamont then asked for a ten-minute recess to consult the Board of Directors of the Steel Institute. In ten minutes he returned and announced that the board unanimously agreed to dispense with Section 2, Article 4.

That the whole thing was a stage play for the benefit of the public and the press was obvious, for while they were in the recess meeting Perkins' address was passed around the press tables, mimeographed and bound, and already contained the announcement of their agreement to dispense with the company union

## Labor Dept. Agent Stages Fake Vote in Textile Dye Strike

FAIRLAWN, N. J., August 1.—A fake vote at a meeting of 300 workers engineered by Mayor Kulken of Fairlawn and John A. Moffitt, Department of Labor agent, was successful in fooling many workers of the Textile Dyeing and Printing Co. into thinking the strike of 2,000 at that plant was called off, and many workers went back to their jobs this week. Very few of them received wage increases above the miserable pay set by the code.

Moffitt, at the meeting of the 300 workers, told them it was "unpatriotic" to strike, because of the Recovery Act, which is a clear admission that this law is a slavery law with the aim of denying the right to strike.

Workers at the textile dye plant, as well as at the Weidemann dye plant, are learning that the way to real wage increases is militant struggle under the leadership of the only real workers' union, the National Textile Workers' Industrial Union, and following the strike sell-out many of them are joining this union and preparing for a wider and stronger struggle.

## BLANKET CODE VEILS NATIONAL WAGE CUT DRIVE

To Reduce Pay for All Above \$10.50 Class in Lowering Hours

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Wage cuts for workers receiving above the \$10.50 weekly minimum level of the blanket slave code are being prepared here under the guise of cutting hours, according to statements of the leading bosses conferring with administrators of the industrial recovery act.

Clerence L. Linn, Washington correspondent of the "Journal of Commerce," in a special story to his paper last week said:

"Downward revision of wage scale, when materially above the minimum proposed to be fixed by 'industries in agreement with the National Industrial Recovery Administration, of necessity may have to be approved by the Government where hours of labor are reduced."

It is the aim of the bosses, as expressed by many similar organs of the exploiters, through a general stagger plan, to cut the wages of all workers receiving above the 30 cent an hour minimum.

In order to give the appearance of a flood of signatures to the special agreement with the president under the blanket code, the administrators are allowing bosses to sign the agreement and continue long hours and lower wages under the excuse of "prior contracts."

Mr. Linn says that the bosses will "be permitted to operate under those exceptions pending final determination."

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., has put explaining this to the workers, especially under the blanket code, as wages below the previous A. F. of L. union agreements. Having told the workers the industrial recovery act and the blanket code was "the most forward-looking piece of legislation ever passed," he has to go through the motions of objecting to this new method of wage-cutting.

His very objection, which the bosses do not take seriously as they know it means nothing, is proof that the Roosevelt blanket code is designed to cut wages and lower the payrolls for the bosses by the introduction of a stagger plan in all industries and stores.

Evicted today from their old farm house today by police who threw tear-gas bombs through his windows.

## LEADER STIFLES LEATHER STRIKE WITH PROMISES

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 1.—Nearly 300 workers of the Amalgamated Leather Co. at Front and Adams Street have been out on strike since July 18, under the leadership of the National Leather Workers Association. Only 25 per cent of the 1,100 workers of the factory joined the strike. The workers are militant, but Joseph Massida, the strike leader, has systematically stifled any militant strike action. Instead he is promising the workers assistance under the Recovery Act.

Police are protecting the scabs and at the same time praising the strike leadership. This has made many of the strikers suspicious. Massida has prevented any mass picketing and solely submitted to the orders of the police that only a couple of pickets be at the mill gates. As a result scabs come and go freely. Scabs have been provided with arms and given permission to shoot if necessary, and both the police and the Mayor have addressed the scabs in the factory assuring them of their protection.

The local relief bureau is sending Negro workers to scab on the strikers, threatening to rob them of relief if they refuse to go. When the Unemployed Councils came to the strikers for assistance in preventing scabbing and in manning the picket lines, Massida denounced the Councils and the Communist Party.

John C. Saylor, secretary of the Central Labor Union, at a meeting held by the United Leather Workers' Union, Local 69, affiliated with the A. F. of L., called on the workers to join the union. This local has been here for ten years and has done nothing for the leather workers.

## Police Evict Jobless Worker and Family With Tear-Gas Bombs

CHARLESTON, Pa., August 1.—Joseph Sznaderof, jobless worker, with his wife and four children, were evicted today from their old farm house today by police who threw tear-gas bombs through his windows.

## 2 Canadian Workers Killed; 499 Arrested in 6 Months

TORONTO, Can.—Two workers were murdered by police and a total of 499 workers were arrested for taking part in strikes and unemployed demonstrations in the first six months of 1933, the annual convention of the Canadian Labor Defense League, sister organization of the I.L.D. reported.

The two workers were killed, one as he left a freight train in Hecny, the other in an eviction demonstration in Montreal. A total of 94 years of sentences and suspended sentences was imposed on the arrested workers.

In addition, over 100 were beaten by police, 42 deported for labor activity and thousands deported for being unemployed. Sixty-five workers' meetings were broken up by police and 43 workers homes, offices and halls were raided. One hundred and six workers are in Canadian jails for working class offenses.

The Young Communist League is threatened with being outlawed under the notorious Section 98 of the Criminal Code, as the Communist Party has already been while Joe Derry, youth leader, faces a possible 20-year sentence under this Section. The C.L.D.L. pledged itself to fight the ruthless campaign of terror against the workers in Canada and pledged that the membership of 120,000 would exert every effort to fight this campaign of terror with the strongest mass pressure of the workers.

## RHODE ISLAND STRIKERS REBUFF A.F.L. MISLEADERS

Silk Spinning Workers Accept Militant Union's Program

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 1.—The newly organized local of the National Textile Workers Union in the Colver Worsted Mill will hold its first regular meeting on Saturday. Over 300 out of the 950 workers in the mill joined the union, which helped them win a smashing victory in their eleven-day strike.

The American Silk Spinning Co. strikers, who numbered over 1,100 workers, have accepted the leadership of the N. T. W. I. U. organizer. The attempt of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats to take over this strike and mislead it was decisively defeated on Friday, when the workers booted McMahons' agents sent in front of the mill. Over 1,000 at the strikers' meeting on Friday voted to continue Nat Kaplan as the adviser of their strike committee.

The company has already given in on the following demands: 40 hour week with same pay as for 54 hours, no discrimination, and recognition of the workers' committee. The strikers are now fighting for a \$14 minimum wage, 30 per cent increase in wages for all getting more than the minimum, same number of machines as under the old conditions.

Ann Burial, national secretary of the N. T. W. I. U., was heartily greeted by workers at the Royal Mill yesterday, when she appeared at their picket line. A stool-pigeon, who worked with the bosses in the General Fabric strike in 1931 and is now used by the U. T. W. officials as their picket captain, rushed to the police and had Burial removed from the line. The workers of this mill decided to strike again when Joseph Ott, the owner, announced that he would lay off all two-loom weavers and retain only the four-loom weavers, thus firing about half of the workers in the mill.

Twenty workers struck at the Concordia Manufacturing plant in Central Falls, while the workers at the Blackstone Plush in Pawtucket are preparing to turn their lock-out into a real strike for better conditions.

## STATE TROOPERS BEAT AND CLUB FARM STRIKERS

Estimated 50,000 In Action Against the Milk Control Board

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—State troopers, under orders of Governor Lehman, attacked with clubs and night-sticks farmers who engaged in the milk strike which went into effect today. Attempts are being made to disperse the farmers who are picketing the highways at Conestoga and Glenfield in Lewis County. Special troops reinforcements were rushed to Holland Patent in Oneida County, where it is reported at the state capitol there are "serious disturbances."

Thousands of Farmers in Action

Tens of thousands of farmers are withholding their milk from the market in a fight against the Milk Control Board, which refuses to pay them 40 per cent of the retail price of milk.

The Dairyman's League, controlled by the dairy trust, is trying to collect milk and supply the big trust-fund units of the industry, which are dominated by Wall Street concerns, such as Sheffield and Borden.

In a statement, the president of the Sheffield Farms Co. claimed that most dairy farmers were members of the Dairyman's League and they would not strike. The Dairyman's League consists of big farmers who have improved mechanical equipment which enables them to undersell the poor and middle farmers. The Milk Board, besides paying low prices to the farmers, charges the city consumer high monopoly prices, trying to build up a gigantic milk trust that will enable the bondholders of the big concerns to realize huge dividends.

## Strike at M. White Bridgeport Plant

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 1.—About 120 workers, mostly young girls and young men, came out on strike in the Sylecraft Leather Goods Co., which is the Bridgeport branch of the Morris White shop in New York, where a strike has been in progress for the last few weeks.

The strike action of the workers came as a result of many weeks of activity, in which the Trade Union Unity League of Bridgeport took part with shop gate meetings and contact work.

The workers in Sylecraft were getting from \$5 to \$8 for a 52½-hour week with only a very few of the highest skilled workers earning any more, while in New York City the workers had been earning from \$24 to \$37 a week for the same work.

The demands of the strikers include a minimum wage of \$22 per week for skilled workers, \$14 for unskilled; a 40-hour week; right of workers to job, and other demands.

Draw Up Sheepskin and Leather Code

BOSTON, Mass.—The Sheepskin and Leathercoat Department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union of Boston has sent to Washington a code for the establishment of the maximum number of working hours and minimum wage scales for the sheepskin and leathercoat trade.

The code includes demands for a 40-hour week, no overtime, \$40 minimum for fitters and cutters, \$22 for button-holes makers, \$20 for examiners and \$18 for trimmers.

Go to see every subscriber when his subscription expires to get his renewal.

## DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY

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# Why Do We Carry On Our Mass Work in the Basic Industries?

By EARL BROWDER

THE first point in shop concentration is picking out the shop to concentrate on. There are three guiding lines for the picking out of a shop. First, we must make our main points the biggest, most important key shops in each industry and each locality. If we do not do that, we are running away from the main problem. The main important forces, the most able forces must be directed towards these, which are usually also the most difficult points.

At the same time, let us keep in mind what the Detroit comrades described as picking out the strongest and weakest links for concentration. Some of the first successes of the Auto Workers' Union came from concentrating not only on the biggest plants, but simultaneously also on some of the weaker and smaller plants. And especially when these can be combined in one region, one town, this combination will often be found very valuable. Of course, where we have forces on the inside, this is often a good reason for beginning some concentrated work on the factory.

Every factory is to be studied concretely and a concrete plan of campaign mapped out. All that we can learn from other experiences is the general principle, to learn the mistakes to be avoided, to learn how to direct our forces towards these concrete questions. Different factories have different problems—big factories different ones from the little, and all the experiences we have gained help us in all factory work. We have to work out special problems of approaching different kinds of industry.

We must not at the same time forget that in all of the shop work the question of conspiracy is more and more important, the question of illegal work, how to get open organization and at the same time protect the organization on the inside.

In all of this work one of the things that we must learn is how to make use of small successes, to proceed further. We are often in this fix: as long as we are not successful in an immediate objective we always know just what to do. But when we win, we don't always know what to do next. We do not know how to move from one success to another.

THE problem of penetration of the shops and the problem of the development of the strike movement, the problem of building the trade unions, is the problem of how to develop confidence among the masses in our leadership. This we must accomplish by showing them that we know how to do things, by winning one thing here and winning one thing there, and carrying through certain action, and always making one thing lead to another, to a higher stage of struggle, or broadening out the struggle, or deepening the political character of it. Moving from success to success, making of every success the foundation of immediately moving forward to another one. And in this respect, we have one of the basic principles of concentration.

Why do we concentrate on one key shop? Is it because we think that this big shop is important, but the whole industry is not important? By no means! Our concentration does not mean narrowing down. Our concentration is to win a strategic point precisely because a success there will move the entire industry, or move at least the entire locality, whereas if we concentrate on the whole locality and the whole industry, it will take us so long to move it that the workers will be somewhere else by the time we get anything done.

THE whole principle of concentration is to throw all the forces into one point, and win a success there, and by that success you double your forces, and can go on to move the entire mass. The very example of a success in a strategic

locality, in a shop or organization, within a mass movement, will very often set the whole mass into motion and bring them either under our leadership, or at least in the direction, moving towards us.

In this respect, we have to give the most serious attention to the problems of consolidating the organization during and after an action. One of the most important contributions to our movement in this whole last period, has been the nut pickers' strike in St. Louis, precisely because it gave us a living example of the consolidation of a mass organization in the course of the struggle, maintaining it after the struggle. We see that this whole problem is a problem of involving the new members in tasks within the organization, inside the shop, and also giving them tasks outside the shop, in spreading the organization into other shops, and even into other industries.

A FEW words about the concentration industries and districts. Here it is necessary to utter just a little word of warning against some tendencies of crystallizing some brother theories to go along with the theory of concentration. Some comrades want to emphasize that concentration on one thing means the neglect of another. Now it is often true that we are so badly organized ourselves, and so badly prepared to concentrate that in our first beginnings of concentration we will tend to neglect other things. But let's not make a theory of it and justify that neglect. No. And especially, let's not only avoid, but let's set ourselves the task of stamping out of any such tendency.

The building of our forces in the basic industries is our first and central basic concentration, not because we do not want workers in light industry or because it is not important, but because we can quicker win the masses and can consolidate the revolutionary organization among the masses by making our base the heavy industry. Precisely the importance of heavy industry is that a little organization there will swing into action a broad number of workers in light industry, but a little organization in light industry will not swing heavy industry into motion. That is, we concentrate on heavy industry because it is a lever by which we can move the whole mass. The whole mass of workers are "our workers," and every one of them is equally important for the revolutionary movement. Factories in light industry can also be made to help serve the task of conquering heavy industry, although the main feature is the other way around, that heavy industry gives us a lever by which we can bring workers in the light industry into action.

WHAT are our instruments of concentration? It is necessary first of all to emphasize that the concentration point for all our work is the unit and the section of the Party. The Section organizations of the Party are going to be the backbone of the Party, and if the sections are weak the Party will be weak. If the sections do not have strong consolidated collective leadership with political initiative with capacity and self-confidence, then the Party will not move forward. We must make use of every means of concentration, every feature of our work must carry through the principle of concentration—Party organizations, trade unions, unemployed councils, workers' clubs, I. W. O., I. L. D., language clubs, language press, all of these are tremendous instruments for us. We often forget that the language organizations and the language press are still our greatest mass instrument or could be if we would make intelligent use of them. But the point we must continue to emphasize is that the central instrument for carrying through the turn to the masses, is the Party section and the Party unit.

## Misleaders Try to Form Slavery Act Auto Union

By A. B. MAGILL

DETROIT, Mich.—There was a goodly crowd on hand for the meeting at the Cass Technical High School last Tuesday night, advertised as being especially for the benefit of the auto workers whom the A. F. of L. leaders are trying to organize into a scab union under the Industrial Slavery Act. Among those present were many members of the Auto Workers Union and other militant workers, come to ask embarrassing questions; the business agents and other officials of every A. F. of L. union in town; gangs of strong-arm men who wore blue ribbons in their coats with the label "Committee"; professional A. F. of L. hangers-on and hooch-hounds; members of various A. F. of L. unions who had been mobilized to fill up the empty seats; and perhaps 200 unaffiliated workers.

National Organizer William Collins, that tried and tested betrayer of countless workers' struggles, opened the meeting and introduced U. S. Congressman Carl Weideman of Michigan, a representative of "the people," as Collins called him. He turned out to be the big number of the evening. Weideman, a New Deal democrat, is one of the cheapest and most demagogic clowns in a Congress which is graced by such notables as Huey Long. Like ex-Mayor Frank Murphy, a much cleverer man, he even went so far at one time as to try to make political capital out of the Mooney case.

Looking like a Jake Burck cartoon of a capitalist politician, Weideman for half an hour puffed and sputtered and sweated over the platform. He

attacked Wall Street and the big banks while whooping it up for the Wall Street bankers' slavery bill. Most of the time, however, he forgot all about the Industrial Recovery Act, but instead waxed eloquent on the subject of That Wonderful Human Being, Carl Weideman—interlarded with appeals for votes.

"I'm for you, don't forget that," he shouted. "I always do what's just and right. There ain't any man in the city I'm afraid of. For every factory owner there are 10,000 workers, and you're the boys I'm gonna stand by."

Lauds Open Shop City  
At appropriate moments the A. F. of L. "committees" planted in the hall would start the applause. Sometimes Frank X. Martel, the corrupt president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, sitting on the platform, would himself give the signal. But as the A. F. of L. yeggs weren't listening very closely, they sometimes muffed their signals and started clapping at the wrong time. As, for example, when Weideman, mounting to a peak of eloquence, shouted: "Everybody knows that Detroit is the greatest open-shop city in the world." Thunderous applause from the A. F. of L. clique.

Weideman made one slip of the tongue: He revealed that he had been sending weekly letters to Martel from Washington. This shows how close are the connections of the A. F. of L. officials with the government.

A "Union" Man from Congress  
After Weideman, Congressman John Dingell, a thin, sour-looking man in a natty Palm Beach suit, was

decidedly a dud. Weideman had stolen the whole show. Dingell's trump card was the fact that he is still a member in good standing of the International Typographical Union. He played it for all it was worth, but it didn't get him very far with the crowd. The A. F. of L. lackers are fond of trotting out these "union men" among the capitalist politicians. Thus at the 1930 A. F. of L. convention in Boston, I heard the then Secretary of War, Hurley, brag about the fact that he had once been a member of the United Mine Workers—and quit the union during a strike.

Dingell praised the Wilson administration as having furthered the organization of the workers. He "forgot" to say that Wilson's War Labor Board, while it "recognized" collective bargaining and the right to organize, officially outlawed strikes. To mention this might make workers smell a large and agile rat in the Roosevelt New Deal.

Frank X. Martel followed Dingell and large numbers of workers started to walk out. "Sit down!" went up the cry from the A. F. of L. "committees"; some obeyed. Martel is so thoroughly hated by the workers of this city, tens of thousands who have never had any contact with left wing unions, that the A. F. of L. always has a tough time getting a large audience for him.

No Discussion Allowed

Martel outdid even the capitalist politicians in his praise of the Recovery Act and lied glibly about the achievements of the A. F. of L. among the steel workers of Detroit and in

the local cleaners' and dyers' strike. The essence of his speech was contained in the statement: "We don't want to organize you in the A. F. of L. to strike."

Collins ended the meeting with an appeal for members in the new scab auto workers' union. Workers who wanted to ask questions were immediately shut up and no discussion was allowed.

Appropriately enough, the meeting ended with music. "And what must! Join the Auto Workers Union, Join the Auto Workers Union, Join the Auto Workers Union. For the Union makes us strong."

And: "Three cheers for the Trade Union Unity League!" "Three cheers for John Schmieles for mayor!" Emerging from the hall, the ears of the A. F. of L. misleaders were unpleasantly assaulted by the sounds of the Auto Workers Union song and militant cheering. A crowd of union members and other workers gathered outside the hall, were ending the meeting in proper style and giving their answer to the New Deal speeches. Shortly afterward a gang of A. F. of L. pluggies swaggered out of the hall. "I feel like a fight tonight," one of them said. But the workers did not allow themselves to be provoked.

Yes, the auto workers will fight, but in a different, more effective way. Under the leadership of the Auto Workers Union they are working out their own code and are preparing to resist, through militant organization in the shops, through the struggle for their everyday needs, the New Deal slavery.



## Letters on Carrying Out the Open Letter

The Open Letter calling for intensified activity was very good. It may be criticized in that it offered no concrete plan for expanding the work. A plan for intensified action should be formulated. My suggestion, and it can be modified, is as follows:

Each Party member should be called upon to produce at least ten new, thoroughly grounded worker-members in the next three months. This would bring the Party organization up to 200,000, and prepare the way for better mass work.

In order to bring these new members into the Party close personal contact is necessary every day or every other day, with the members taking the novitiates carefully through the Marx-Lenin literature and illustrating the points with contemporary examples.

While this intensified personal work is going on mass work should, of course, continue. Mass speaking,

however, necessarily makes it impossible to go deeply into all the problems confronting the workers and farmers. Concentrated work over a small area, done parallel with the mass work, would yield excellent results and would make possible a broader mass effort within a short time. By concentrating the work the natural questionings and doubts of newcomers to the Party would be answered directly as they came up. By conducting work of this sort the Party member and the prospective member would have ample time and opportunity to size each other up, to exchange notes and confidence. Also, the prospective member would quickly discover that the Party is grounded in practical theory and makes use of a scientific revolutionary apparatus. Many workers now feel, after listening to Party speakers, that it is all very opportunist, that the Party may be here today and gone tomorrow. They fail to grasp the historical continuity of the working-class movement, fail to realize that everything the working-class has today (the eight hour day, unions, etc.) has been won by working-class struggle for more than 100 years.

I was very glad to see the Open Letter because I have for some time thought the Party was, in its present tactics (not policy), somewhat to the right of mass working-class sentiment. The working class sentiment of the nation is, at this time, very, very radical. The trouble is that the spirit of rebellion is not channelled properly. The workers cannot see the enemy, and think it is what the radio announcers call Old Man Depression, what the capitalist press calls hard times and what economists call a dip in the business cycle. The workers need personal heart-to-heart talks by Party members, need to be instructed in the Marxian literature, need to have pointed out to them the dangers of Socialist, A. F. of L. and Musette leadership.

Careful Instruction Needed  
The Daily Worker is an excellent means of introduction in some instances, but it is most effective in mass efforts to capture the soul of the uneducated worker. In too many cases that I know of workers, after struggling for years with fear and starvation, have found the facts set forth in the Worker more than they could take in steady doses. I know of cases where workers have been appalled to find that their plight was not a case of personal hard luck, but was the result of sympathetic exploitation going on throughout the country, all over the world. Instead of having been made into effective fighters they have, confronted with all the facts in the Daily Worker, become fearful at the magnitude of the task before the working class.

In short, without careful instruction at first-hand to guide us through the examples of exploitation and struggle against wholesale misery they have felt like a young child suddenly lost at night in the big city. Workers like these, and like the child, can quickly throw off the feeling of despair at finding themselves face to face with the horror of the bourgeois system. But they need personal and continuous counsel over a period. They would get this if all Party members would concentrate, intensively, and would report in some officially designated period on the results of a drive for converts to the revolutionary movement of the workers and farmers against their inhuman exploiters.

What have Party members to say to this proposal?  
LITHUANIAN CENTRAL BUREAU,  
John Adams, Secretary.

ing out the most important large plants firmly entrenching the Party and the revolutionary trade unions thru persistent day to day activity, and then outlines 8 tasks for the Party. But it not only outlines these tasks, it states how to carry thru these tasks.

But the Open Letter points out that if the Party is to carry thru these tasks, if it is to begin to move in the direction of reaching, organizing and winning the workers in the decisive industries, these tasks must be concretized by each district, by each section, by each unit. "In order to get the Party now firmly rooted among the decisive elements of the American workers, it must in all seriousness carry out the concentration on special factories, districts and sections. The center of gravity of Party work must be shifted to the development of the lower organizations, the factory nuclei, local organizations and district nuclei."

## Open Letter Guide to Youth Activity Says Young Worker

Brooklyn, N. Y.  
July 26, 1933.

Dear Comrade Editor:  
Comrades, I want you to know that this is my first letter to the "Daily." I am writing this with Wednesday's issue lying on my lap. Comrade Browder's article put the pen in my hand.

I find myself in a club composed of about fifty young workers and students, all of whom have a healthy opinion of our Party. But they are finding it hard to reconcile this general opinion with their opinion of League and Party members within the club.

I have been distributing and discussing the Open Letter with these non-Party members. They have read it eagerly, looking for an explanation to our lack of activity.

Our discussions are now taking on more political character. Though we started out with a fraction of about ten and now have dwindled to about three, we are using the Open Letter as a solid basis of work and hope to refresh our ranks through concrete actions.

Yours comradely,  
The comrade from the club raises several problems before members of the Party working in mass organizations:

What should be done in order to establish the Party and Y. C. L. within this organization?  
(1) To visit all workers who have been in the Party but have dropped out, finding out the causes for their leaving the Party.

(2) To discuss with these comrades together with the Party members, in a friendly, comradely manner, the shortcomings of the Party fraction within the organization, always keeping in mind the necessity of frank and open discussion for the purpose of improving the work of the Party as a whole in the organization. The Open Letter emphasizes this very sharply. It states "that it must be absolutely clear that positive criticism and practical proposals and comradely, material exchange of political opinions for improving the work of the Party are a vital necessity for the Party. . . . This is also a vital necessity for the comrades in the club. Only by thoroughly thrashing out the problems confronting them in the organization and seriously checking up on the activity of every Party comrade, working as a unit within the organization, will they be able to regain the confidence of the workers

"For correct leadership by the Party it is necessary, apart from everything else, that the Party Policy should be correct, that the masses should understand the correctness of the Party policy and actively support it, that the Party should not confine itself to working out a general line of policy, but should direct its application in practice from day to day, that the Party should wage a resolute struggle against deviations from the general line and the conciliatory attitude towards them, and that in the struggle against deviations the Party should hammer out the unity of its ranks and iron discipline."---Stalin

# Letters From Readers on the 6 Page 'Daily'

## How to Recruit Readers

How best to recruit readers for the Daily Worker. That has been a question that has agitated me ever since the Daily Worker was founded. The paper as constituted today has appeal for a limited number, and that of class-conscious workers who get the paper because they realize the necessity of having an organ expressive of the revolutionary ideology of the class struggle, which can clearly and concisely be expressed by the press.

A paper to be really expressive of the revolutionary movement must not only cater to the advance guard of the workers, but must be able to function as an educator of the masses, so that it can be made easier for the revolutionary movement to gain fresh recruits, new forces, young blood, to stimulate the veterans of the movement to greater efforts. Response brings encouragement. Much has been said and written of the shortcomings of the workers press, but very little has been done to better it so that the non-class conscious worker can look forward to it. That the matter is difficult I do not doubt, but where there's a will there's a way. So I wish to give my contribution of suggestions in the hope that even I can gather enough enthusiasm to urgently wait for the next issue. I am not a Party member, but I have a moment at heart, so here are a few suggestions.

First: Why cannot the John Reed Club or some other group of intellectuals be used for the purpose of educating and stimulating workers to the writing of short stories from the everyday struggles of the workers for daily publication? I feel that it could be possible to give a reward for every story submitted that is published.

Second: The same group could also endeavor to get together a cartoon of the comics type. It does not necessarily have to be the work of

be a summary or small writings on sports of the day before and of today. Of course, our aim should be to get the sports-minded elements to fight for real amateur sports, which only the workers can have. Also many lovers of sports could be influenced in joining the Labor Sports Union to struggle for real amateurism. Furthermore, once a sports-lover sees the fake and corruption of bourgeois sports, then he will realize that this "capitalist system" based on corruption and filth is the cause for such athletics, and he will endeavor to eradicate such a system. I'm sure this idea carried out will be a step in strengthening the power of the Daily as well as the movement.

I have a criticism to make in regard to the printing of the Daily. Many times typographical errors are made which result in distorting of news or placing benefits on wrong parties. Not so long ago, I read about a correction which stated that the wrong union was given as the leader of that particular strike. This, I say, is a serious matter and should be remedied. For instance if a worker for the first time reads the Daily and on that day there is an error let us say, about under whose leadership a strike is going on. This worker purposely bought the Daily to hear what's being said and because the Daily is the only paper that willingly has news of the strike. Now the worker, knowing what union is leading the strike, reads in the Daily that some other union is leading it. This immediately confuses the worker, who loses his faith as to what and whose interest the paper is really fighting for.

I hope in the future, as I have noticed so far, that steps have already been taken to eradicate typographical errors. The present policy of the U. M. W. A. officials is to keep the strike policy of the A. F. of L. In instances like the 6,000 to 8,000 miners now on strike, and spreading in the Vesta and Frick mines, in open opposition to the policy of the United Mine Workers of America officials, who tried to keep miners from striking. The present policy of the U. M. W. A. officials is to keep the strike from spreading, telling the miners not yet on strike that the miners are striking for a good cause, but to wait until the coal code is adopted and everything will come out all right.

The workers are casting aside their fear and in the company union, steel-pigeon-infested steel plants are in motion by the tens of thousands. They feel the pinch of rising prices, though many have the illusion that the Industrial Recovery Act guarantees them the right to organize. Independent unions are springing up alongside of the company unions. The Amalgamated Association of Textile and Iron Workers (known as the A. A.) is strengthening itself. The Steel and Metal Workers Union has recruited over 600 employed steel workers in the Pittsburgh district within the past two or three days. They have, without a strike struggle, forced a 25 per cent wage increase in the American Bridge.

We call upon Party and non-Party workers from factories, working-class households and professionals and intellectuals to join us in our efforts to make the Daily Worker a better and more powerful instrument in the hands of the exploited masses.

Now more than ever, the workers need a newspaper mouthpiece which truly fights for their interests, enlightens them and leads them in their struggles.

The Daily Worker is the fighting organ of the working class, participating in their every struggle. It is our duty to spread it, guide it and sustain it.

The Daily Worker Volunteer Builders will have the following tasks:

1. To improve the Daily Worker through criticism and suggestions.
2. To draw in more workers from the mills, mines, factories and farms to report to the Daily Worker news of their daily struggles against the bosses and to advise the paper for further improvement.
3. To spread the Daily Worker by getting other workers to subscribe to it, getting it on newsstands, establishing routes of delivering the paper to workers' homes, selling the paper before shop gates and workers' halls.
4. To help sustain it by getting regular contributions, placing sustaining boxes in workers' homes and securing advertising.

The Volunteer Builders will have the following form of organization:

1. The Volunteer Builders is a non-dues-paying organization.
2. Every volunteer will remain a member of the organization only by virtue of his activity for the Daily Worker, and the carrying out of his assigned duties.
3. Every volunteer member will receive a membership card and a button, which will entitle him to certain membership privileges as stated below.
4. The Volunteers will establish one main center in every large city to be followed, as we grow, by section centers.

The Volunteer Builders will carry on the following cultural activities:

1. Will organize a Daily Worker chorus, and Daily Worker brass band.
2. Will organize a baseball and a soccer team as well as participate in other sports.
3. A reading room to be opened in the Center, and circulating library.
4. Also entertainments, outings, lectures, discussions and other events.
5. Tours to the U. S. S. R. for volunteer members at a reduced rate.
6. There will be no charge to volunteer members for participating in the above cultural activities, and they will pay only 50 per cent to all Daily Worker affairs.
7. A course in workers' correspondence will be organized for volunteer members free of charge.

The Volunteer Builders will develop Shock Brigades.

1. Every Volunteer Builder who will produce the best results in the above tasks and activities will become a Shock Brigadier, and will receive a special valuable button and honorary certificate.
2. The shock brigadiers will receive special privileges:

- (a) The shock brigadier will receive first choice as delegate to the Soviet Union.
- (b) Will be admitted free of charge to all Daily Worker and Party affairs.
- (c) Will be entitled to a free three month course in the Workers School.
- (d) Will receive a reduced rate in the workers' camps.

3. There should be an exchange of press correspondence between shock brigadiers of the United States and shock brigadiers of the Soviet Union.

The Volunteer Builders will carry on their work on the basis of Socialist competition.

1. Socialist competition between individual volunteers and between shock-brigade groups.
2. Socialist competition between cities.

The Volunteer Center will see that better contact is established between the workers in the field and the Daily Worker Center and that all correspondence received from the field be answered either in the Daily or by the Volunteer Center.

Having read the above statement and agreeing with the need of building the Daily Worker into a mass workers' paper, I volunteer as a member of this organization.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Mail or bring this coupon to the district Daily Worker office, 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

ONLY MASS CIRCULATION WILL INSURE A SIX-PAGE DAILY WORKER



# Steel and Mine Workers Need the 'Daily'

By JACK JOHNSTONE

MORE than 15,000 workers in the Pittsburgh district have gone on strike in the past few weeks. Strikes are spreading with great rapidity, most of them independent of either the A. F. of L. or of our own unions. In most cases the workers have struck against the expressed anti-strike policy of the A. F. of L. In instances like the 6,000 to 8,000 miners now on strike, and spreading in the Vesta and Frick mines, in open opposition to the policy of the United Mine Workers of America officials, who tried to keep miners from striking. The present policy of the U. M. W. A. officials is to keep the strike from spreading, telling the miners not yet on strike that the miners are striking for a good cause, but to wait until the coal code is adopted and everything will come out all right.

**"The new local leaders that are coming to the front in the steel mills around the Ambridge territory, the most advanced, are exactly those workers who have been reading the Daily Worker."**

The Daily Worker can be made the best agitator and organizer. The Daily Worker can be made the best agitator and organizer in the Pittsburgh district, but there are some guarantees that we must pledge before it can assume these roles. Certainly the Daily Worker cannot talk the language of the more than 15,000 striking miners in the district, or give advice to the

This can and must be done. No Daily Worker was in evidence at the steel meeting in Homestead.

1,800 striking glass workers in Washington if a Daily Worker committee has not been organized in these sections. A committee has to be organized in these sections which will be responsible for setting up workers' correspondence, sending news of the strike conditions, demands and mapping out a plan which will increase the circulation of the Daily Worker there among the strikers.

## A Plan for Volunteer Groups to Aid the "Daily"

In response to Comrade Foster's call and in line with the Open Letter, which calls upon the Party membership and the non-Party workers to build the Daily Worker into a powerful weapon in the hands of the American working class, a group of workers organized themselves into a provisional committee with the purpose of building up a broad volunteer movement of Daily Worker Builders.

We call upon Party and non-Party workers from factories, working-class households and professionals and intellectuals to join us in our efforts to make the Daily Worker a better and more powerful instrument in the hands of the exploited masses.

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- (b) Will be admitted free of charge to all Daily Worker and Party affairs.
- (c) Will be entitled to a free three month course in the Workers School.
- (d) Will receive a reduced rate in the workers' camps.

3. There should be an exchange of press correspondence between shock brigadiers of the United States and shock brigadiers of the Soviet Union.

The Volunteer Builders will carry on their work on the basis of Socialist competition.

1. Socialist competition between individual volunteers and between shock-brigade groups.
2. Socialist competition between cities.

The Volunteer Center will see that better contact is established between the workers in the field and the Daily Worker Center and that all correspondence received from the field be answered either in the Daily or by the Volunteer Center.

Having read the above statement and agreeing with the need of building the Daily Worker into a mass workers' paper, I volunteer as a member of this organization.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Mail or bring this coupon to the district Daily Worker office, 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

WE MAY kick about the contents of the paper, but we must also be responsible for the contents. The letter of Comrade Hathaway to the readers of the Daily Worker, printed July 22nd, lays down a basis for the



fullest cooperation with the readers to make a better paper. This should be put into effect.

To talk about building our Party into a mass Party without taking steps to build the Daily Worker into a mass paper, is talking the language of the past, and not the language of the Open Letter, not the language of the district resolution. Once our Party in the Pittsburgh District, which is a hard-working Party, is shown that the building of the Daily Worker is not a special task of the Daily Worker agent, but the task of the whole Party, they will be able to draw in thousands of non-party workers who will be willing to share this responsibility. This will be a test of real leadership, Party leadership, Communist leadership in the mass organizations.

### Cover All Issues

A suggestion or two, Comrades. Try and make the Daily Worker cover the main issues of the working class completely.

Many of us cannot afford two papers. The way the Daily often appears, it makes the reading of capitalist papers necessary. Don't skip around, but bring out and clarify the readers not in a stereotyped way but in a more personal way with what is going on.

Another suggestion, don't take for granted that all your readers are class conscious. Our units are trying to build up routes among whoever they can get to read the Daily. Some workers consent to try the Daily for a week through curiosity. These workers do not always understand the Daily because they are not prepared. Bring out a little more of Marx and why this system is crushing the working class.

I am enclosing a rider leaflet that I have gotten out for a Unit in Section 8. This leaflet is to have one corner pasted on the face of the Dailies distributed on the routes. Incidentally, the item on the Boston store is a fact. I personally passed the store to find out its size. I would like criticism of the leaflet if it is incorrect.

F. S. — Chicago, Ill.

# The "Daily" Merits the Greatest Sacrifices

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

WITH the greatest enthusiasm, I greet the Daily Worker's new step in proposing to publish regularly a six-page edition daily and eight pages on Saturday.

Nothing could be more welcome to the revolutionary workers, or to the entire working class, at this period of developing mass strike struggles.

This step merits the greatest sacrifices from the class-conscious workers.

The whole pack of labor-faking jackals, from Green, Hillman, Frey, to the socialist leaders, are straining in their particular fashion, to aid the greatest offensive ever undertaken against the American working class under the industrial slavery program of Roosevelt.

## WORKERS READY FOR STRUGGLE

NEVER before have the workers been so deeply stirred, or so ready for struggle, especially in the basic industries—steel, auto, coal, rubber.

Never before has it been so necessary to expose the crafty program of the reformists of every stripe.

The new step of the Daily Worker, coming at precisely this time, is of historic importance to every worker.

I have followed the progress of the Daily Worker from its very first issue. And I can say with all frankness that the present step, in the face of the situation in the United States today, is the most momentous yet undertaken by the Daily Worker.

## YOUR SUPPORT NECESSARY

TO succeed in this big forward step, the support of every class-conscious worker is necessary.

It will be wholly inadequate to enlarge the "Daily" to improve its fighting qualities, to make it more readable to wider sections of the American working class, if every reader does not do his part.

I know that many appeals for support and for increased efforts to push up the circulation of the Daily Worker have been made repeatedly. And the readers of the Daily Worker have responded unstintingly. But now the appeal is made in a different situation, when the Party is penetrating the basic industries, is entering into preparation for leadership of the gigantic strike struggles in the fortresses of the mightiest corporations.

## AN OPENING WEDGE

IT is not just a question of spreading the Daily Worker to a wider number of readers, but making it the opening wedge for Communist propaganda, for spreading the program and tactics of the revolutionary trade unions to new tens of thousands who are ripe for struggle.

The Daily Worker is the only paper in the country tearing the mask from the Roosevelt offensive, an offensive that is draped with the shrewdest, most demagogic curtain ever woven by the capitalist class in this country.

The Daily Worker is the only paper correctly exposing the role of the Socialists and the A. F. of L. in the service of big capital.

## FROM DAY TO DAY

NO worker can fully understand the present program of American capitalism without painstakingly following the Daily Worker from day to day.

Every move of the Roosevelt regime brings the workers closer to a new imperialist war and to a war against the Soviet Union. Only the Daily Worker exposes these war preparations and points to the Bolshevik way of fighting imperialist war by every-day revolutionary actions of the workers.

Still more, the exchange of experience in the struggle, the formulation of the correct policies in the struggle, the understanding of the tactics of the revolutionary forces in answering the Roosevelt offensive and leading the workers in fight against it, can be learned best by following the Daily Worker.

## FOR MASS BROADCASTING

But that is not enough. This information should not be our private treasure. It should not be restricted to the thousands of present readers of the Daily Worker. It should be broadcast in tens of thousands of copies to the workers struggling in the basic industries, seeking for experience, seeking for an answer to the tactics of the bosses and their reformist lieutenants.

And this becomes the task of the Daily Worker's readers. The Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Daily Worker Staff are making the greatest sacrifices to take the new step of an enlarged and improved Daily Worker. But to stop there would defeat its purpose.

The only guarantee that this will have its effect in the present bitter class struggle and in the more intensive struggle soon to come, is that which the readers of the Daily Worker can give in spreading the Daily Worker as they never have before, no matter how great the effort has been in the past.

## ON FINANCES

THE Daily Worker is not increasing its size nor going to a greater expense to improve its contents because it has the money on hand, nor because the finances are at the moment assured, but only because it believes this step necessary in view of the sharpening struggles, and above all because it counts on its readers and supporters to redouble their efforts to raise finances and to spread the Daily Worker sufficiently to make it self-supporting in its new venture.

Conditions make imperative the increased size. But the increased expenditures make it equally imperative that every reader of the Daily Worker makes added sacrifices to maintain this increase and, especially to see that the increased and improved Daily Worker reaches wider masses, and that these wider masses do their share in supporting the Daily Worker in every way.

THE Daily Worker must become a hundred-fold more powerful agitator, propagandist and organizer.

That is up to all of us readers of the Daily Worker.

August 14, the first day of the new step, should see not only an enlarged and improved Daily Worker, but one that grows by leaps and bounds, becomes the mass daily paper of the workers in the basic industries, a powerful weapon in the counter-offensive of the American workers against the bitter Roosevelt



one individual, although it is preferable. For instance, one could give the idea, one could supply the words and another draw the pictures.

Third: Why not a columnist for commentation on outstanding events, combined with some of the old time "Jorge" criticism.

Fourth: Instead of devoting too much space to scattered minor struggles which could be used to better advantage by local or trade papers, why not concentrate on news of broader interests?

Fifth: More snappy editorials in bold type, one column deep by 1500 wide?

Sixth: How about a question and answer column in conjunction with an educational column? There are many of us who do not understand Communism. Education leads to organization.

Seventh: More story type news of the Soviet Union, with photographs when possible.

Eighth: Articles on the type of H. M. Wicks "Labor Racketeers" and above all, language understandable by the average worker should be the rule and not the exception. During this period of acute depression in the capitalist countries and socialist successes in the Soviet Union, there is no reason why the Daily Worker should not have daily circulation throughout the country second to none. Make the paper wanted and you will not have to worry about circulation drives.

And lastly: There also should be a rank and file standing organization, a Press Brigade, including non-Party members. I would be interested in such a group.

As to the financial end, I recommend a par capita tax on all revolutionary organizations to go toward the proper functioning of our Press. Here's hoping for a better and bigger Daily Worker without financial troubles, so that all efforts could be devoted to bettering the Daily Worker.

## "Division of Readers"

Comrades: This is in reply to Comrade Hathaway's appeal for communications from the readers of the Daily Worker.

Increasing the size of the paper is a step in the right direction. The influence of the Daily will increase day by day, due to the larger paper, and mostly on our effort to secure more readers. Now that the Daily will be larger, hence it must also be more attractive than before. That is, a widening of certain fields of topics, such as, sports, editorials and student news.

If we examine the readers of newspapers, we will find a division of the readers. For instance, some readers only read the sports section, others school news, and those interested in the news of the day. Those who are very interested in sports are the youth (working class youth), and their only interest is sports! This we know the ruling class would always want the working class youth to be crazy over and to forget to struggle for the immediate needs, without which we couldn't exist. It is up to us to show up this screen and to destroy it. To achieve this, we must devote some part of the Daily for a sport section which should give details of the previous sport activities and those to come. In other words, there should

## "Overjoyed On Improvement"

Dear Comrade Hathaway: We are overjoyed at the great improvements in the "Daily" and its forthcoming appearance in six and eight pages. We find that more photographs and drawings are needed in our paper. They appeal to workers more than anything else. This can be seen by the enormous proletarian circulation the bourgeois tabloids have.

Also, more news and pictures from the Soviet Union, Germany and Britain. These countries hold special interest for the American masses.

Yours for a sixteen-page "Daily".

P.S. Enclosed is a dollar for the "Daily" Fund.

## "Personality" in Writing

Permit me to congratulate you on the wonderful freshness of spirit you brought to the columns of the Daily Worker by your open letter (Comrade Hathaway's letter which appeared in the July 22 issue) which has transformed the paper from an impersonal machine to a human enterprise. Readers of a paper like to feel that there is "personality" in it, not merely ideology. This "editorial" element (I do not use the word in the sense of what appears on an editorial page, but in the sense of the men and women on the editorial staff) should be carried on in the future to a greater degree.

Another matter I'd like to suggest is that the Daily Worker nationalize itself more, not only in matters of strikes, campaigns and struggles carried on in the U.S.A., but in such material as American history, geography, folk-lore, rivers, mountains, Indians, life in New Mexico. I believe that all of these things could be very well integrated within the class struggle in the U.S.A. and make the class struggle a more humanly American one.

More specifically let's take the story of the West, as it is known in the consciousness of millions of



Americans, or the Mississippi, or Bunker Hill, or the Rio Grande, or California, or the Hudson, or Shays' Rebellion, or the Pacific, or railroads, or "King Cotton," or so many other points of immediate recognition to the American association of ideas. Poems, or stories, or articles on these matters, of course, from the Marxist-Leninist point of view, would attract thousands of men and women, boys and girls in the hamlets of this country.

And then there is the matter of Daily Worker comment on "Balbo" incidents. Painting him in the melodramatic movie colors of an arch villain is not the correct approach to the American mind. Why don't you point out to the readers those factors about Balbo that make him attractive to them—his dashiness, heroism, beard, gesture—and at the same time the truth behind all these, which, if done effectively, would go a long way in undermining the average American reader's worship of such characteristics in men who are leaders for the exploiting class?

In brief, my point is: The Daily Worker needs more of what they are recognizing in the U.S.S.R.—revolutionary personality writing, revolutionary romance, revolutionary sensation, revolutionary hero worship, revolutionary reverence for man and place. The Trachtenberg article on Mother Bloor is an example of what I mean.

Comradely yours, S. W.

THE rising food and other prices and increased evictions bring the unemployed again militantly into the street for struggle. Two hundred and fifty workers in McKees Rocks defied the city and county police to evict a worker, and gathered together in a few moments after a mouth to mouth call. One thousand workers stormed the Pittsburgh City Council, occupied the chamber, and told the city fathers that they wanted \$100,000 immediately for shoes and that they must have \$1.50 relief per head instead of 90 cents. They demanded endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

We are not yet at the head of these rising movements. We are not entirely outside of them, but we are lagging far behind. We cannot speak any more of the mood of the workers. We are lagging behind their actual struggles. The Open Letter and the tasks set by the District at its conference July 22 and 23 are bringing our Party in the right direction. If carried through it will place us at the head of these rising struggles.

HERE I want to deal with only one of the weakest phases of our work, and that is overcoming the poisonous propaganda of the capitalist press, the isolation of our own press from these struggles of the workers, and the necessity of the whole Party membership in the Pittsburgh district connecting our press with the conditions and struggles, and what is of equal importance, connecting the workers with our press, with their press. We must work out concrete measures to increase the circulation of our press, the language press, the Mine Worker, the Hunger Fighter, and especially the Daily Worker.

We cannot carry out the line of the Open Letter or the tasks set by the district to be attained in the next six months, unless we recognize the importance of the Daily Worker, in all struggles.

For example, the new local leaders that are coming to the front in the steel mills around the Ambridge territory, the most advanced, are exactly those workers who have been reading the Daily Worker.

This is no accident. It is very natural. However, there are only 500 or 600 Daily Workers circulated in the Pittsburgh District, and certainly these 600 workers who are reading the Daily are much better equipped to enter a strike with a struggle line than as if they had not read the Daily Worker.

These low circulation figures graphically express how grossly underestimate the importance of the Daily Worker as an agitator and organizer.

## FORM A DAILY WORKER CLUB AND DOUBLE THE FIGHTING POWER OF THE PAPER.



US KID CAN DO THEIR PART TO GET THE DAILY WORKER CLUB

F. S. — Chicago, Ill.

# Bronx S. P. Heads Disrupt Workers' Anti-War Struggle

## Distort Facts of Leaders' Role in Letter Rejecting Invitation to Take Part in Demonstration

NEW YORK.—The Bronx County Committee of the Socialist Party rejected the invitation made by Section 15 of the Communist Party to take part in today's anti-war demonstration.

In rejecting the invitation, the Socialist Party sent a letter which clearly shows how it attempts to deceive the workers as to its role while sabotaging all actual struggle against war.

After reporting the county committee's decision to abide by the orders of the New York City Committee of the Socialist Party to its branches not to participate in today's demonstration, the letter says: "We want you to understand, however, that your implication that only by joining with you in a united front would we be taking up the struggle against war is unwarranted and unjustified by the facts. The Socialist Party of America has always been and always will continue to be in the forefront of the anti-war struggle, as we have proved over and over again in our programs and platforms, and under fire in 1917-18 when our leaders were jailed and our members were bound by the government."

All workers know that the leaders of the Socialist Party, Morris Hillquit, James O'Neill, Abraham Cahan, editor of "Vorwaerts" fell over themselves to protest their loyalty, to urge their followers into the army, and to support wholeheartedly the last war. Eugene Debs, the Socialist with the greatest mass following, who heroically opposed the war, was not recognized by these men as fit to help shape the policies of the party precisely because he opposed the war.

While the Socialist Party uses words of opposition to war, in its program and platform, in deeds it is today whooping it up for war with its venomous attacks on the Soviet Union, its glorification of American imperialism, its enthusiastic support of the National Recovery (Slavery) Act which is the government's highly-organized attack on the working class, and its apparatus for suppressing the workers as a preparation for war.

### Get Only 45c an Hr.

(By a Worker Correspondent) CLEVELAND, O.—Sewer contractors here are pulling some crooked deals on the laborers, they are hired at 60 cents per hour, and when they receive their pay they only get 35 cents per hour, this took place on the West 25th, State road sewer job.

# Speed-Up and Wage Cuts in War Industries

## Railroads Busy on Big War Shipments

(By a Vet Worker Correspondent) KENT, Ohio.—Junk dealers here have made large shipments of scrap iron and metal over the Erie R. R. Most of it is going to Pittsburgh and New York State. The price of scrap iron and metal has increased over the month of June. Scrap iron 15 to 20 per cent and metal, 75 to 100 per cent.

The Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plant Glass Co., located in Barberton, Ohio, is now working day and night, employing a full force of men. Large shipments of chemicals are going out daily over the B. & O., Penn R. R. and Erie Railways. The Akron Barberton and Bell railway employs extra crews to handle the business.

Many workers have stated that this speed-up of mass production means war. Most of them are aware of the fact that they are producing a surplus and are beginning to realize what it is all about. To those veterans who were overseas in the last world slaughter as I am an overseas veteran, I wish to say it is our duty to try and prevent another slaughter. Nothing will be gained, only more wealth for the Morgans and munition makers.

## Big Funds in Omaha For Army Barracks

(By a Worker Correspondent) OMAHA, Neb.—Included in the \$125,000,000 army construction program now being considered in Washington, D. C., \$200,000 will be used at Fort Crook, Nebraska, and \$38,000 at Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

Colonel T. M. Anderson, Fort Crook commander, admitted that the largest part of this sum will be used to enlarge the posts by building new barracks so that more troops can be stationed here.

Reserve officers of the aviation corps received personal notice from Washington, D. C., late in 1932 "to be ready for an emergency call on short notice" and this order is to hold good until further notice. Reserve infantry officers received the same kind of personal orders early this year.

It is certainly evident that enlarging military posts in the very center of the United States, and telling the National Guard and reserve officers to be on their toes, is a move to use the armed forces against the discontented and starving farmers and workers in the United States in the near future.

## SOCIALISTS SEND WORKER BACK TO NAZI TORTURERS

### Refuse Permission to Go to Soviet Union

COPENHAGEN, August 1.—Despite the fact that he had applied for permission to go to the Soviet Union, a German worker named Funke, 50 years old, was handed over to the German Fascists by the Socialist government of Denmark.

The liberal newspaper "Politiken" says that "the concentration camp awaits him." He was arrested at Alpernde, Denmark, after escaping over the border from the Nazi terror.

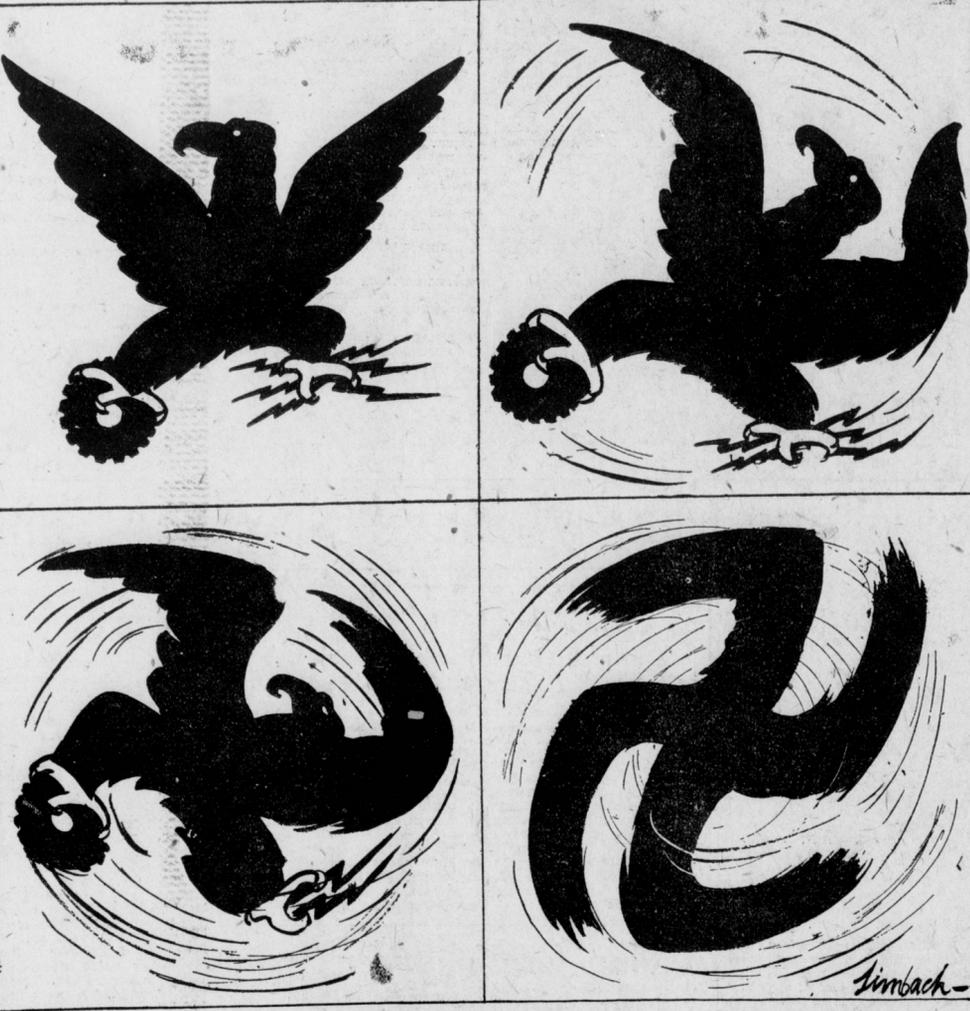
The Social-Democratic Minister of Justice, Stauning, had first said he would be allowed to go to the Soviet Union, but after keeping him in jail a few days turned him back to the Nazi murderers.

## Lenin on War

"War is not an accident, not a 'sin' as is the idea of the Christian ministers. It is an inevitable stage of capitalism. It is a form of capitalist life as natural as peace."

"In reality, this is a war between two groups of predatory great powers, and it is fought for the division of colonies, for the enslavement of other nations, for advantages and privileges in the world market. This is a most reactionary war, a war of modern slaveholders fought for the purpose of retaining and strengthening capitalist slavery."

## THE REVOLUTION OF THE EAGLE



By Limbach

## JAPAN ACTS WITH FENG IN DOLONOR

### Decoy for Advance to Soviet Border

SHANGHAI, August 1.—A circular telegram published yesterday by the Nanking government states that General Feng Yu Hsiang entered Dolonor in Chahar province with the cooperation of Japanese troops. The Japanese and Manchukuoan army withdrew, and the city was handed over without fighting.

General Feng claimed that his taking of Dolonor was the beginning of a drive to "recapture Manchukuo from the Japanese."

The Japanese are seeking to use the pretext of the taking of Dolonor for a drive into Inner and Outer Mongolia, towards the borders of the Soviet Union.

The new militarist war which has long been threatening now seems to be in the stage of active hostilities with Chiang Kai Shek ordering an attack on Feng Yu Hsiang on the ground that his damaging the Sianhu Bridge and cutting the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad is an attack on the authority of the Nanking Government.

Japan, according to Tokio dispatches, regards Nanking's action, aided by a \$50,000,000 loan from Wall Street, as "endangering the peace of the Far East."

## 4,000 DIE IN CHINA FLOODS

PEIPING, Aug. 1.—The toll of flood dead in the Kwanchung district of Shensi province in recent weeks is put at 4,000. Government officials have for years diverted taxes raised for flood control to the support of private armies, and for graft.

## Party Conference Greet Philippine Communist Party

(At the Extraordinary Party Conference of the Communist Party, attended by over 400 Party leaders, held in New York July 7-10, the following letter of greetings and support of the Philippine Communist Party and of the Filipino toiling masses in their struggle against American imperialism was unanimously adopted.—Editor.

Dear Comrades: The Extraordinary Party Conference of the Communist Party of the United States of America, held in New York City on July 7-10, sends its revolutionary greetings to you, and through you to the millions of Filipino toilers who are victims of American imperialist domination.

## Anti-Nazi Work Needs 2,000 More Volunteers

### Jewish Workers Pledge \$1,000—Committee Calls 3,000 Volunteers Insufficient—Asks for Subway Collectors

NEW YORK.—Declaring that the 3,000 volunteers who are now on the streets making collections for anti-Fascist week, were insufficient, the New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism yesterday made an appeal to the workers of New York to increase their number to 5,000.

The Jewish Workers Clubs have set themselves a quota of \$1,000 to be collected during anti-Fascist week, their central committee has informed the New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism.

Today is the third day of the New York week of protest, defense, and relief for victims of German Fascism. In other cities, anti-Fascist week is scheduled for August 7 to 14.

The Red Front organization also sent word to the committee of its pledge to make a record collection during the week.

A committee from the Bay Ridge Unemployed Council came to the office of the N. Y. Committee and pledged themselves to mobilize unemployed and employed workers in the Bay Ridge section for the collection of funds.

The N. Y. Committee called upon all volunteers for this Defense and Relief Week to not only collect funds at mass meetings and gatherings of workers but also to collect in the subways, streets, stores, homes, etc.

## Communists in U.S. Fight Shoulder to Shoulder With Filipino Toiling Masses Against Wall Street and for Filipino Independence

of the native bourgeois and landlord leaders, the Communist Party of the Philippines stands firm before the masses, fighting for its immediate needs and thus paving the way for the revolutionary liberation of the Islands from American imperialism.

## War Danger in Pacific

The frequent naval maneuvers of both American imperialism and Japanese imperialism in the Pacific Ocean clearly indicates the growing importance of the Philippine Islands as a war base for American imperialism. The Roosevelt administration, under cover of granting relief to the unemployed, is rapidly increasing the naval and military strength of the United States.

## BRITISH BOMB HINDU VILLAGE

### Bombs Are Cheaper Than Army

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.—British bombs rained today on a defenseless village of the Bajarri tribesmen on the Indian-Afghan frontier in retaliation because the tribesmen refused to hand over to the British three agitators against British imperialism.

Meanwhile British troops were moving against the Upper Mohmands, tribesmen who were said to have attacked "loyal" tribes.

This tribal war was fomented by the British in order to supply a pretext for a campaign of suppression against the anti-imperialist struggles of the Indians on the borders of Afghanistan.

## BOMBING CALLED CHEAPER

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Sharp protests by the liberal press of England against the bombing of natives in northwestern India were met by the India Office with the explanation that the British government could not afford the expense of military operations by land in these mountainous regions, and that bombing from the air was much cheaper.

The weapons with which the bourgeoisie felled feudalism to the ground are now turned against the bourgeoisie itself. But not only has the bourgeoisie forced the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.—Communist Manifesto.

## Party Conference Greet Philippine Communist Party

of the native bourgeois and landlord leaders, the Communist Party of the Philippines stands firm before the masses, fighting for its immediate needs and thus paving the way for the revolutionary liberation of the Islands from American imperialism.

## War Danger in Pacific

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# Japan Sends More Troops Towards U. S. S. R. Border

## Col. Shibayama Leads Army Against Feng As Pretext to Get Nearer to Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Union

PEIPING, China, Aug. 1.—Heavy concentrations of Japanese troops are on the move toward Inner and Outer Mongolia, using the pretext of General Feng Yu Hsiang's invasion of Dolon Nor, reports from Chahar province state.

Colonel Shibayama, Japanese military attaché, is given the task of leading the army that is moving closer to the Soviet border from the west of Manchukuo, through Jehol and Chahar. Dolon Nor is the gateway to Inner and Outer Mongolia.

## VICEROY ORDERS GANDHI RELEASE

### New Series of Tricks to Fool Masses

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.—British imperialism, facing new and wider risings all over India, is again maneuvering with Mahatma Gandhi to try to turn into harmless channels the anti-imperialist and nationalist movement. Gandhi, his wife, his secretary and 30 of his followers were arrested yesterday, held a few hours and ordered released by the Earl of Willingdon, who is viceroy of India.

The British authorities served notice on Gandhi that he will be subject to a two-year prison sentence if he continues his civil disobedience campaign.

Urge Individual Action In face of the gathering forces of a mass movement against British imperialism, Gandhi in his "new campaign" has abandoned his old slogan of "mass disobedience" and now urges "individual disobedience." The point has been reached when any sort of mass movement holds great danger for British rule, hence Gandhi has been forced to change his slogan in aid of the plan to fool the people into substituting individual action for mass action.

At the same time British officials maneuver with Gandhi to fool the masses, British bombing planes of the Royal Air Force blast whole villages of tribesmen off the earth in the vicinity of Pashawar, near the Khyber Pass.

"The working men have no country. We cannot take from them what they have not got. Since the proletariat must first of all acquire political supremacy, must rise to be the leading class of the nation, must constitute itself the nation, it is so far, itself national, though not in the bourgeois sense of the word...."

—Communist Manifesto.

## SPARKS

WE had just returned from our somewhat extended sojourn in the hills of New Hampshire, where we attempted to get what is known as "a rest." When we pushed against the arrival of a group of Nazi war veterans from Hamburg, Argentine Fascists at the same time called on all "enemies of Communism" to come to the docks "prepared to punch a red."

The reformist union, Confederacion General Trabajo, refused to take part in the strike.

## Buenos Aires Workers Strike as Nazis Land

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 1.—A strike of factory and dock workers and taxicab drivers was called today by the Federación Obrera Argentina in protest against the arrival of a group of Nazi war veterans from Hamburg, Argentine Fascists at the same time called on all "enemies of Communism" to come to the docks "prepared to punch a red."

The reformist union, Confederacion General Trabajo, refused to take part in the strike.

## Soviet Prepares Tests for Ultra-Speed Flight

MOSCOW, Aug. 1.—The Soviet Union may become the world pioneer in high speed flying at high altitudes. Tests in preparation for this will be made by the Soviet stratosphere balloon, the world's largest free balloon, which will make its first ascent on Aviation Day, Aug. 18.

The Soviet scientists who make the ascent will at the same time make studies of cosmic and solar rays of the effect of high altitudes on human beings and on metals and fabric, and of possibilities of photographic map-making from high altitudes.

The bag is one-third larger than that of Professor August Piccard's balloon which is soon to make an ascent from Chicago.

## England Ousts U. S. Anti-Soviet Agitator

LONDON, August 1.—Major Frank Pease, an American who has been carrying on propaganda here against Communism, self-elected commander of an "International Legion Against Communism," has been ordered to leave England at once, under penalty of deportation.

He said he had been invited by the Nazis to carry on his work in Germany, and his passport has a German visa. He has published a series of virulent pamphlets here calling for war by the capitalist nations against the Soviet Union. He was ordered out of the country after trying to persuade Lord Trenchard, commander of the metropolitan police, to write an introduction to a new anti-Soviet booklet.

## HINDU TRIBES WAR

NEW DELHI, August 1.—Many casualties were reported after severe fighting between the tribes of the Upper and Lower Mohmand, 40 miles northwest of Peshawar, near the Khyber Pass. About 1,500 Upper Mohmands attacked the Hamizai clan, and razed three villages. These tribal fights reflect the conditions of misery and starvation in which the Indian people live, and are fomented by the British to divert the anger of the Hindus from their imperialist oppressors.