

ILL.D. \$20,000 SCOTTSBORO FUND
Received yesterday:\$ 28.06
Raised so far\$ 6,247.87
Still to be collected\$13,762.68

Daily Worker

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

NATIONAL EDITION

Vol. XII, No. 136

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1935

(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

JAPANESE TROOPS MASS IN CHINA

A. F. of L. Chiefs Draft No Plans Against Wage Cut Drive

COMPLAINTS POUR IN AS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS IN WASHINGTON

Steel Institute Will Bar All A.F.L. Unions in Shops

By Marguerite Young
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, June 6.—Reports of wage cuts and lengthened hours throughout the United States—and of rank and file protest and readiness to set against them—so deluged the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, today, that they emerged from a four-hour secret session without even broaching the question of shaping their policy in the N. R. A. crisis.

It was evident that, beyond following the lead of President Roosevelt in calamity howling against the Supreme Court, endorsing the Wagner and Guffey Bills, and speculating about amending the Constitution, the labor officials have not shown their strategy to meet the crisis they face. They are hard put to it also in devising any tactic even to put pressure behind the legislative straws they are grasping for, since evidently they fear that even talking too much about strike action may start a movement they will not be able to stop.

Green's Reply
Asked whether he believed strikes answer the situation he described, President Green plaintively told the press: "I can't answer that—there is a great deal of unrest." A moment later he declared that enactment of the Wagner Bill "would tend to prevent the development of strikes," and "would take the place of Section 7-A of the N.R.A."

"The morning was taken up," President Green said, "with reports and discussion. We engaged in a general review and discussion of the whole situation."
Cites General Offensive
"We had reports from all sections of the country that wage and hour encroachments, and chiseling are everywhere. The reports showed the reaction has been very serious, and the expression of disappointment and protest very great."

Asked to specify where the direct employer offensive, for which the Supreme Court decision voiding N.R.A. codes was the signal, had cut hardest, President Green simply shook his head and said, "It's pretty general!"
Bucks Guffey Bill
Asked whether he expects the council to recommend constitutional change to meet the long-range results of the Court's decision.

Toledo Men Threaten To Restrike
TOLEDO, Ohio, June 7.—Although the striking Edison power house workers are back at work on instructions of their international officials, the workers declare that if their negotiations for wage increases are unsatisfactory, they will re-strike.
For twenty-four hours the Edison employees tied up Toledo industry, as many factories were forced to close down. The office workers of the plant, who joined the electrical workers, have also gone back pending the outcome of negotiations. The laid-off workers had joined the picket lines.

Prior to the midnight meeting where the return to work was put through by the international officials, the full strikebreaking force of the Chamber of Commerce wired President Roosevelt for help and he responded by injecting Frances Perkins, his Secretary of Labor, as well as Assistant Secretary Edward McGrady, into the situation. All the government agencies urged the workers to go back to work. Mrs. Perkins personally urged the union officials to call off the strike.

Meanwhile the newspapers carried on a vicious strikebreaking propaganda, printing a call for mobilization of American Legion members as protectors of scabs and as strikebreakers, and for full police mobilization.
Oliver Myers, business agent of the electricians' local union, which called the strike, sent crews in to supply power to the very newspapers which were in the forefront of the strikebreaking campaign.

Browder's Report To Be Published In Part Tomorrow

Tomorrow's Daily Worker will contain the report of Comrade Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, at the recent meeting of the Central Committee Plenum of the Communist Party. All districts and units should order extra bundles of this issue.
A special Youngstown edition of the Daily Worker will be sent into the Youngstown area the same day.
The Saturday, June 15, national issue of the Daily Worker will contain a special page of material on the textile situation. This material will include a statement of the Communists in the textile industry to the textile workers on the recent Supreme Court decision on N. R. A., and an article by Ann Burak. All textile sections and units should order special bundles now.

Facing Strike, Firm Changes Mind on Cut
MACON, Ga., June 6.—Happ Brothers Garment Company informed its 700 employees yesterday that it had "changed its mind" about making them pay back the 10 per cent increase they had been receiving since January.
The company had previously announced that due to the Supreme Court N.R.A. decision, the workers would have a small amount taken out of their weekly pay envelopes until the entire increase had been repaid. The increase had originally been given when the company was faced with a strike.
The about face on the part of the company is due to the indignation expressed by the workers and their forcing the local newspapers to print their side of the story.

New England Walkouts Continue As Tide of Struggle Rises
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6.—A resolution condemning all Hearst publications was unanimously adopted yesterday by the convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen meeting here.
The Hearst papers were described by the resolution as "repugnant to the best interests of the Brotherhood, contrary to the general welfare of the American people and constituting a serious threat to American democracy."
Adoption of the resolution was due, in part, to an editorial in the Los Angeles Examiner of April 20 which praised Governor Frank P. Merriam for vetoing a bill limiting trains to seventy cars.
The official steam railroader succeeded in reelecting A. F. Whitney as grand president and G. W. Anderson as grand secretary-treasurer. W. J. Babe, first vice-president, was re-elected.

Unions in Fight On Coolie Wage
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—A mass united front fight against the Roosevelt \$19 to \$94 coolie wage scale on relief projects was pushed forward here last Tuesday when the Project Workers Joint Action Council met with the executive committee of the Building Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor to lay plans for a conference of unions and labor organizations on June 12, at Plasterers Hall, 1324 Mellow Street.
The conference will call a gigantic protest meeting at Philadelphia labor to demand union wages on the relief jobs.
Will Reach Other Unions
Five hundred calls for the conference are being printed and it is planned to have the Central Labor Union distribute them to all affiliated unions outside the Building Trades Council. The Project Workers Joint Action Council will distribute the calls to approximately fifteen project groups and organizations affiliated with it.
The agenda for the conference will include not only the formal protest, but concrete plans to strike on all projects should the \$19 to \$94 scale be enforced.

Philadelphia Fight Coolie Scale
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See Fascism Rising
Eimer Fehlbauer, president of the Cleveland Guild declared, "The Guild has gained nothing from the Democratic or Republican parties. No Labor Party as such exists at present, but the lines are forming for a fascist party. If the Guild does not support such a Labor Party, it penalizes itself, for it stands or falls with labor."
Keyword Brown, president of the Guild, declared, "I hope such a party is formed, but I want to find out its composition before I okay it."
The resolution passed with only 117,000.

Billings Fight Coolie Scale
BILLINGS, Mont., June 6.—Unemployed workers left here by freight train today for Helena, the State Capital, to demand an immediate appropriation for increased relief.
Last month's relief allowance of \$44,000 was cut this month to \$17,000.

Expelled 10,000
The ousting of Scharrenberg culminates the hatred which has been growing against him for many years.

MINE OWNERS SPEED WORK TO FILL YARDS

Miners in All Districts Prepare for Walkout On June 16

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 6.—The coal operators of Western Pennsylvania have launched their strike-breaking campaign, ordering 50,000 miners to work a full five-day week, to fill all available coal yards with reserves.
The local unions display strong resentment against being ordered to carry out this strikebreaking. A sentiment for slowing down and strike on the job has developed. The miners say they will resist piling up coal against their own strike.
The official strike call, sent out by John L. Lewis, is in the hands of the miners here. This call does not even mention the demands of the strike, set for midnight June 16.

Workers' Demands
The local unions are demanding that the six-hour day five-day week, the six dollar day basic scale shall be adopted by the locals and districts as the official strike demands. The locals are going on record for a referendum vote on a new contract before it becomes valid. They are electing Strike Committees to take full charge of strike preparations.
A district conference, called by the Rank and File Committee, will take place in New Kensington on June 6 to take up strike preparations. This conference will include local unions from District five, U. M. W. A.
Another conference is being held Saturday, June 8 of locals of District 2, U. M. W. A. These conferences will take up the question of endorsing the wage and hour demands, and the setting up of elected strike committees by the local unions. They are also discussing the fact that the Guffey Bill, which Lewis is advocating, will not grant anything to the miners but instead will set up a Coal Labor Board to dictate to the union.

Miners Honor Martyrs
UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 6.—The coal miners of the Allison and Trotter locals of the United Mine Workers of America met here today to honor the memory of the miners who died in the recent strike.
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R.R. Men Condemn Hearst Periodicals By Unanimous Vote
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Hearst Tool Talked Differently in 1934

Wrote Chicago Friends of Soviet Advances During Same Period He Now Claims Was One of 'Horror'

By Milton Howard
(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
Indisputable evidence proving that Andrew Smith, author of the latest series of anti-Soviet horror stories in the Hearst press, is an unscrupulous liar who is deliberately perjuring himself, is offered today by the Daily Worker.
The Daily Worker has in its possession a letter that Smith sent from Moscow to friends in Chicago as late as July, 1934, only a few months before he returned to this country and sold himself to Hearst.
Written in 1934
The interesting thing about this letter is not only its contents, but its date. For Smith, realizing that a series of articles he wrote praising the Soviet Union in 1932 would be used against him, developed the alibi in the current Hearst series that he discovered the real truth about the Soviet Union only on this second trip in 1934 when he went, he says, not with credentials, but as a "plain" worker. This letter in the possession of the Daily Worker is dated July, 1934, in this second period of alleged bitter disillusionment, when all the terrible things described in the Hearst articles were supposed to have happened. It is the contents of this letter that damn Hearst's hired writer, Smith, as a perjurer.
Now for the letter itself, written by the man who now can find no adjectives lurid enough to describe the "slavery and horror" of the "Stalin regime."
Smith's Letter
"Dear comrades," he wrote less than a year ago, "whoever was here in Moscow in 1932 would not now recognize it. Many stores were still empty then and the street cars were crowded. Now

Miners Preparing to Strike, Must Receive New Thousands Of Copies of Daily Worker!
No district will be more affected by the miners' strike which starts on June 16 than the Pittsburgh district. This area alone contains four United Mine Workers of America districts, with several hundred local unions. Its rank and file movements are progressing swiftly. As a Communist Party district, it is one of the main concentration points in the country.
With the necessity of immediately increasing the circulation of the Daily Worker among the miners, by thousands upon thousands, the responsibility of the Party members and the Daily Worker representatives in the numerous cities directly concerned in the strike, is plain.
In the district we have Johnstown, the Brownsville, Uniontown, Liberty, Fayette City, New Kensington, Russellton, among other vital sectors. In every place in the strike area every hand must be at the circulation switch of the "Daily" at all times!
The Daily Worker expects to hear from the Party sections and units what concrete measures are being taken—the provisions for special orders. We want to know how the Daily Worker is to be used to keep the miners militantly until they win their demands. Let us hear quickly.

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NAZIS BEHEAD COMMUNIST IN HAMBURG

'One Less in Struggle, But We Shall Win,' Schultze Declares

HAMBURG, Germany, June 6.—Fiete Schultze, one of the bravest and noblest Communists who ever faced the pack of Nazi murderers in the Hamburg High Court, was beheaded today at dawn by the axe of the fascist dictatorship.
"One less in the struggle, but we shall win," he flung at the executioner, and he laid his head on the block.
At his trial in March, when the whole fury of the fascists fell on him as a result of their baffled efforts to suppress the great work of the anti-fascists here, Schultze mocked his judges:
"I know that the prosecutor wants my head. But he must hurry up or Communism will come to power first."
For nearly two years Fiete Schultze had been on remand, and suffered the martyrdom of third-degree examinations. In a trial which lasted for weeks he was only confronted with witnesses who were either criminal prisoners or police spies. Fiete Schultze knew from the beginning that it was a question of his life. He was accused of high treason, of being a leader of the illegal Red Front Fighters' League in Hamburg. He was falsely charged with instigation and complicity in fifteen cases of murder. He was made responsible for all the necessary measures of defense undertaken by the working people of Hamburg against the fascist terror. For similar accusations hundreds of Hamburg workers have already been condemned to long sentences of hard labor, and ten anti-fascist fighters in Hamburg have been executed.
The fascist Hamburg papers published columns of reports of the trial. Even from these reports line after line tells of the intimidation of witnesses, of the cynical distortion of statements by the public prosecutor and the president of the court.
At the same time, these reports show, clearly against the will of the fascist reporters, the

Camden Strikers Force Ship Yard To Begin Parleys
CAMDEN, N. J., June 6.—Twenty-four hour picket lines and the growing support of all labor organizations, have finally forced the officials of the New York Shipbuilding Company to agree to meet representatives of the 4,600 workers on strike since May 13.
No date has been set for the conference, which was agreed upon after a meeting between company officials and Mayor Von Nida.
Meanwhile, the strikers are going ahead with plans for the solidarity conference of labor organizations to be held here on Sunday.

Washington, June 6 (UP).—The House Ways and Means Committee late today favorably reported an N.R.A. extension resolution preserving a skeletonized organization until April 1, 1936, and stripping President Roosevelt of his powers to approve and prescribe codes.

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San Francisco, June 6.—Paul Scharrenberg, reactionary secretary-treasurer of the Seamen's Union, was expelled from the Seamen's Union Council, editor of the Seamen's Journal, official organ of the International Seamen's Union, and the man, who of all the A. F. of L. top officials, Tom Mooney holds most responsible for his continued imprisonment, was expelled early this week from the International Seamen's Union for "non-union activities."
One of the three counts on which Scharrenberg was found guilty by the San Francisco local of the Seamen's Union, section of the International Seamen's Union, was his recent statement that "I wish we would have a war with Japan, because then the seamen would get everything they wanted, as in the World War."
Scharrenberg was also found guilty of violating the constitution

Army Officer Indicted
WASHINGTON, June 6 (UP).—The District of Columbia Grand Jury today returned an indictment against Joseph McMillen, attached to the judge-advocate's office, charging him with accepting a lobbying fee in a matter in which the government was interested.

The Poor Man!
MINNEOLA, L. I., June 6 (UP).—A transfer tax appraisal of the estate of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., filed with Surrogate Leone D. Howell today, showed that Vanderbilt left a net estate of \$1,401,123.06. The State inheritance tax will be \$75,389.84.

ARMY IS INCREASED 300 PER CENT IN PLAN TO SEIZE KEY CENTERS

Peiping and Tientsin Are Immediate Goal Of Armed Forces

TIENSIN, China, June 6.—Despite the cringing and crawling submission of Chiang Kai-Shek to all of Tokyo's demands, Japanese swarmed into North China today for a major drive to seize Peiping, ancient capital of China, and Tientsin, important industrial and trading center of North China.
With full war paraphernalia, Japanese troops, led by mounted officers, marched through the Chinese quarters of the city today. They were equipped with field pieces, machine guns. Bombing planes flew overhead.
Earlier in the day Col. Takahashi Sakai, chief of staff of the Japanese armed forces in North China, openly declared that the Jap-extended its grip up to Tientsin and beyond.
Business Closes Doors
Col. Sakai's statement to the press caused consternation throughout the Peiping-Tientsin area, foreign and Chinese stores shutting down. Fearing extended warfare, Arnold & Co., Tientsin branch of one of the largest importers in North China, announced they were closing business and more out permanently.
Observers here declare that Japanese imperialism is now bent on moving not only further southward into China, but westward as well into Inner Mongolia, extending the Manchukuoan domination to include the Tientsin-Peiping-Kalgan area. It is also stated here that once Peiping is in the hands of the Japanese, they will move their puppet emperor Kang Teh, better known as Henry Pu Yi, from Manchukuo to Peiping, as their first bid to dominate all of China.
Plan to Occupy All of North
Col. Sakai plainly declared that Japan intended to occupy all of North China and make it a demilitarized zone by driving out the Chinese government, military and police forces.
Commanders of all the Japanese garrisons in North China gathered in Tientsin for an important conference today to plan their war moves.
Japanese troop reinforcements have been arriving all this week. There has been a 300 per cent increase in the number of Japanese soldiers in Tientsin in the past week.
Seek to Cloud Issue
In Tokio, Foreign Minister Hirota, has been playing a game of

Hands Off China!
AN EDITORIAL
JAPANESE imperialism is resuming its bloody march into North China. Tientsin has been occupied by Japanese troops. Peiping comes next. Then another huge slice of North China.
Chiang Kai Shek, warring against the Chinese Soviets, willingly turns over North China to Japanese imperialism.
The Chinese masses are threatened with a new murderous invasion. A new wave of anti-imperialist struggles will shake China.
We must come to the support of the Chinese people. Demand Japanese imperialism keep its hands off China!
Tonight the New Star Casino meeting on China, 107th Street and Park Avenue, where Earl Browder will speak on the Chinese Revolution, must become a huge demonstration against the new war moves of Japanese imperialism.
Rally to the support of the Chinese masses!

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Union Chief Unseats 14 At Convention

A. F. of L. Upholsters' Union Opens Session in New York

Fourteen delegates, representing 3,000 members, were unseated as the 18th Biennial Convention of the Upholsters' Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union opened on Monday at the George Washington Hotel.

Originally scheduled for 1933, the convention was "postponed" until now by the James Hatch machine. Twenty-eight duly elected delegates from the key locals of the International presented credentials showing a total of 4,900 members. The delegates came facing the task of reorganizing the International to make it an effective weapon in defeating the new attacks of the furniture manufacturers.

Hatch's Maneuver
James Hatch, president of the International for the past sixteen years, split the ranks of the convention by unseating fourteen delegates representing 3,000 members from fourteen key locals of the union under the pretext that they were not entirely "good standing." Among the remaining fourteen delegates the vote on the report of the credentials committee was divided, with the Hatch machine receiving 977 votes cast by seven delegates, and the opposition getting 923 votes cast by five delegates.

Thus Hatch was able to get a majority of only 55 votes even after he had excluded 3,000 votes. The following key locals were not seated:

- Local 8, Chicago, Awning Workers;
- Local 18, Chicago, Upholsters;
- Local 45-B, New York, Curtain and Drapery Workers;
- Local 48, Cleveland, Upholsters;
- Local 53, Boston, Mixed Local;
- Local 70, New York, Linoleum Layers;
- Local 76, New York, Upholsters;
- Local 77, Philadelphia, Upholsters and Frame Makers;
- Local 91, Newark, N. J., Linoleum Layer;
- Local 105, Chicago, Ill., Linoleum Layers;
- Local 110, Milwaukee, Mixed Local;
- Local 112, Chicago, Upholsters and Carpet Sweepers;
- Local 124, Philadelphia, Mixed Local;
- Local 133, Sheboygan, Wis., Upholsters.

Industrial Union Asks Unity
A letter from the General Executive Board of the National Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, calling for immediate amalgamation of the two unions, was read at the convention and referred to the resolutions committee. A previous appeal for unity had been flatly rejected by Hatch in April.

The main issues for which the opposition to the Hatch machine stand are (1) the organization of the Wholesale Upholsters and Allied Workers' Eastern Council; (2) industrial form of organization; (3) to prepare a general strike for the fall furniture season; (4) full provisions for all unemployed members of the International, exemption of dues and all assessment payments for the entire duration of unemployment. The convention will close tomorrow to comply with a subpoena.

Cafe Strikers Picket Chain Restaurant

Protesting against police brutality and the numerous unwarranted arrests of striking employees of Bickford's Inc., mass picketing line and demonstration took place late Wednesday night at the company's cafeteria at 226 West 42nd Street. More than a 100 strikers and sympathizers picketed the restaurant. The strike is led by the Cafeteria Workers Union, Local 110.

Simultaneously members of Motion Picture Operators Union, Local 306, picketed a number of theatres in the same block. As a result thousands of people milled around the picket lines tying up traffic for more than two hours. At intervals it was impossible for pedestrians to get through the block.

Thousands of leaflets were circulated through the crowds urging support to the Bickford strikers. Police arrested 14 of the demonstrators. In night court before Magistrate Puckley all were before in the custody of the union parade for a hearing next week.

In the midst of the demonstration Annie Pagut, 19 years old of 146 West 10th St., Brooklyn, and also a member of Local 110 was pushed in the stomach by the police and fainted in the street. She was also arrested.

Meanwhile after the demonstration, P. L. Hopper, executive director of the 62nd St. Merchant and Property Owners' Association, announced that an appeal would be made today to Mayor LaGuardia to stop all picketing along the entire block, which includes the pickets of the A. F. of L. Motion Picture Operators Union, Local 306.

This proposed action of the Association, whose officers are testifying in court against arrested strikers, proves the effectiveness of the strike and the necessity for continuing the picket lines with more vigor and intensity," officials of the cafeteria union declared.

A DIFFERENT STORY

Reproduction of the beginning and conclusion of a letter, the text of which is reprinted in an adjoining column, from Andrew Smith, current Hearst hireling, to a friend in Chicago. Written from the Soviet Union in 1934, the letter tells of the advances in the U. S. S. R. and directly contradicts his present slanderous anti-Soviet lies in the Hearst press.

John Smith a proletarian fighter!

Chicago, Ill.

Dear friend,

It is a pleasure to hear from you and to know that you are still active in the struggle for the liberation of the working class. I am sure that you are doing a great deal of good work in your own country.

The situation in the U. S. S. R. is very different from what you hear in the Hearst press. We have made great advances in industry, agriculture, and education. Our workers are no longer exploited and oppressed. They are the masters of their own destiny.

The capitalist system in the U. S. is in a state of decay. The workers are being exploited and oppressed more than ever before. They need a strong and united front to fight against the capitalist system.

I am sure that you will do a great deal of good work in your own country. I am sure that you will be a great help to the workers in your own country.

Yours truly,

Andrew Smith

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Hearst Tool, Smith, Talked Differently in 1934 Letters

(Continued from Page 1)

the stores are full of all kinds of goods that pour in from the factories built up during the first Five Year Plan. One can buy anything that one can obtain in any capitalist country.

Let us proceed further with what Mr. Andrew Smith wrote in a letter before he had any inklings that he was to become a paid liar for Hearst:

"More than 40,000 workers," he continues in this letter, "have worked without interruption for more than two years building the subway. Besides that thousands of workers from the factories voluntarily contributed their holidays and off-days to building it. You should have seen the enthusiasm of these workers digging in mud and water. Singing songs they marched, with every worker knowing that he was building for himself and for his welfare and the future. . . . The capitalists will call this forced labor. But no, my dear comrade, these workers who work so enthusiastically under all circumstances are struggling for Socialism, are working with the greatest vigor, which in spite of all shortcomings will achieve victorious Socialism."

Mr. Smith's senses have obviously undergone a remarkable transformation since he was visited recently by an agent of William Randolph Hearst, for in his articles written today Smith writes gloomily that he saw no smiles and heard no sounds of singing anywhere.

Today Andrew Smith writes for the Hearst press that the Soviet workers are terrorized slaves, fearing to speak their true minds, whispering stealthily for fear of the secret police, groaning in anguish awaiting a deliverer, with special longings for the sacred deliverance of a Hearst and a Hitler. But only a few months ago, Smith in Moscow, writing directly from the scene he was describing thought as follows:

"The main thing here is that the workers trust their leaders, knowing that they are governing the country honestly and in the interests of the working class. . . . they do not mind what the capitalists say, but are going forward to their goal, building Socialism in what was the most backward country in the world, for themselves and for the welfare of the world's proletariat. . . . In this country the proletariat is educating the masses of its construction and is greeting its leadership with the greatest honor by fulfilling its tasks."

Today, writing for Hearst, Smith outdoes himself describing harrowing details of steadily increasing misery among the Soviet workers and how they hate the Bolsheviks. But writing last July in the midst of the very trip on which he presends to have found the truth and his awakening, he wrote as follows:

"Every change is for the betterment of the conditions of the working class. . . . that some people get more than others the workers understand, they know that now it cannot be otherwise until we have a classless society. The government must utilize all

to substantiate the story, the Hearst press here carries a scare headline about violence in an Illinois coal war," hinting that the miners preparing for strike on June 16 are responsible for the alleged train wreck in which no one was injured, and which apparently involved only the engine and two cars. The operators have already written to Ray Edmondson, State president of the United Mine Workers, requesting a conference to effect an "exemption" of the Illinois miners from the national strike. This attempt to break the back of the strike through dissuading the efforts of the officials of the Progressive Miners to keep their men at work while the United Mine Workers locals go out on strike. The Communist Party of Southern Illinois is making determined efforts to defeat these strikebreakers, and has issued a call for a conference to bring about united strike action and unity of the coal miners in a national strike for the 8 hour day, \$6 a day scale and five day week.

Japanese Troops Mass in China

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hide-and-seek, which is intended to fool some of the liberal capitalist newspapers into the belief that the aims of the army are at variance with that of the foreign office. Actually this is an old stunt of the Japanese imperialists, for the army to take the lead in the drives for new territory, with the foreign office "counseling" moderation, to mislead foreign public opinion and to throw the odium on the army while retaining the maneuvering ability of the "civil" authorities.

The invasion of Tientsin, and the huge military mobilization of the Japanese in all of North China is the most serious situation created since the war against Shanghai and Chapel in the spring of 1932.

Role of Chiang Kai Shek
Just as before the invasion of Chapel which cost the lives of 30,000 Chinese men, women and children, the Japanese had been presenting insulting demands. Nevertheless, in Tientsin and Peiping, just as in Shanghai, Chiang Kai Shek willingly accepts the Japanese conditions. Chiang Kai Shek, in fact, made the original Chinese agreement with Japan, which virtually turns all of North China over to Japanese imperialism, and opens the way for the present military drive in that territory.

On the eve of the present troop movements, Chiang Kai-shek announced the dismissal of Gov. Yu Hsueh Chung of Hebei province, as demanded by the Japanese imperialists. In fact, every demand made by them has been agreed to by Chiang Kai Shek, but this does not stop the military advance of the Japanese.

Fast Developments
During the past five years Japanese aggressions were against China have been marked by the following developments:

- September 18, 1931.—Seizure of Mukden and extension of Japanese imperialist rule throughout all of Manchuria. Wholesale slaughter of the Manchurian people.
- November and December 1931.—Extension of war drive North of the Chinese Eastern Railway and near the Soviet border. Attempts of the United States and British government to provoke Japan to war against the Soviet Union.
- January, 1932.—Bombardment of Shanghai and Chapel, with the slaughter of 30,000 Chinese men, women and children. Heroic resistance of the 19th Route Army, saboteur and betrayed by Chiang Kai Shek who executed 19th Route Army men for refusing to stop the fight against the Japanese invaders.
- March, 1932.—Establishment of the "state of Manchukuo."
- Autumn of 1932.—Japanese moves toward Tientsin.
- March, 1933.—Japanese seizure of Jehol, easternmost province of Inner Mongolia; further provocations against the Soviet Union, attempts to seize the C. E. R. by force.

Set Up Puppet
March, 1934.—Henry Pu Yi declared Emperor Kang Teh, by the grace of the Japanese War Office.

Summer of 1934.—Japanese negotiations with Mongol princes for annexation of Inner Mongolia to Manchukuo.

November, 1934.—While Japan continues to prepare to seize North China, Chiang Kai-shek, with help of Japan, the U. S., Britain, German Fascism, Italian Fascism, continues drive against Chinese Soviets and Red Army. Beginning of march of Red Army to Szechwan Province.

May, 1934.—Chiang Kai-shek files to Kwelyang, Kweichow Province, and to Chungking, Szechwan Province, to lead war against Chinese revolutionary workers and peasants, opening way for advance of Japanese imperialism into North China.

Strike Wins 4-Cent Cut in Meat Price

(Continued from Page 1)

settlements reached in the Borough Park section in Brooklyn are now ninety-two.

Federation Chiefs Fight Strike
In the Bronx, leaders of the Federation of Kosher Butchers are bringing pressure against the retailers who have settled individually with the consumers to break their agreements, representing to stop their credit. Committees of consumers called on these butchers yesterday and urged them to join with them in the fight against the big packers over the heads of Federation leaders.

A meeting of Bronx butchers held Wednesday night agreed to settle with the strikers, but were curbed by Federation leaders, butchers who attended the meeting declared.

In sections of the Bronx where stores have opened without reducing prices there is little buying. Streets in front of the stores are jammed with enraged housewives who refuse to allow strikebreakers to make purchases.

AFL-Union Won't Fight Wage Cuts

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President Green replied, "I am of the opinion we will consider and recommend that."

How desperately the Federation officials are pinning their hopes on new legislation—any legislative gesture which they might point to in order to keep the rank and file's attention away from strike action and at the same time thwart any strikes that do develop—was indicated by evidence before the council assembled. Late yesterday President Green told reporters that he wishes Congress to enact the Wagner and Guffey Bills and new N.R.A. legislation, even though they be unconstitutional!

House Considers "New" Act
WASHINGTON, June 6.—A resolution eliminating all unconstitutional phases of the N.R.A. and skeletonizing the National Recovery Administration into a fact-finding agency was drafted today for quick action by the House Ways and Means Committee. This is in accordance with President Roosevelt's announcement Tuesday.

This resolution, together with the anti-labor Wagner and Guffey bills, are the administration's immediate program for the replacement of the code system.

Steel Industry Leaders, at a meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute yesterday, announced their determination to continue the company union policy fostered by the N.R.A. The companies represented, employing about 438,000 workers, hypocritically pledged "to continue to protect employees' right of collective bargaining." This pledge, whose meaning was made clear by the recent shooting of almost 100 steel strikers in Canton, Ohio, was further clarified by Eugene G. Grace, president of the Institute.

Nazi Butchers Behead Communist
A remarkable courage, the high consciousness of responsibility, the political steadfastness of the Communist Pietsch Schultz. He was a shop worker, attended the elementary school, but the Hitler press, which daily vilifies Marxism as "sub-human," had to recognize his great intellectual power. Pietsch Schultz, up to the trial showed, took part in the Hamburg uprising in 1923, then went to South America and finally to the Soviet Union, where he worked in a factory from 1927 to 1932.

That aroused the special hatred of the fascists. The President of the court asked whether the "duty" which Schultz expressed made him return to Germany was his duty to "foment a revolution here."

He received the proud answer: "What the Party demands, and what a Communist decided to do from his own conviction, are two different things. I had the intention of hastening the realization of Communist conditions in Germany, prompted by my own personal Communist convictions, quite independently, without instruction. Had I received such an instruction I would have said so, for I should have been proud of it."

Tom Mooney's Foe Ousted From Union

(Continued from Page 1)

throughout the ranks of the seamen. When a mass rank and file movement rose against the I. S. U. officials after the sellout of the 1921 seamen's strike, he organized the expulsion of 10,000 members from the union.

His latest exploit was the attempt, during last summer's West Coast strike, to effect a separate agreement for the seamen and have them desert the longshoremen. More recently he has been trying to break up the Pacific Coast Marine Federation, which united all marine workers on the Coast.

John Mooney Elated at News
When Tom Mooney's brother, John, at present in New York, heard about the ousting of Scharenberg, he beamed with satisfaction. "I remember," he declared, "how at the State convention of the California Federation of Labor in San Bernardino several years ago, Scharenberg asked me and the other delegates from the Moulders' Union, to withdraw our resolution demanding Governor Young give Tom an unconditional pardon. When we refused, Scharenberg asked me to ask Tom to apply for a parole. I told him that Tom would rather die in prison before he would accept a parole. Scharenberg replied with a sneer. 'We'll see.'"

Martynov, Bolshevnik, Dies at the Age of 70

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, June 6.—With great sorrow the Executive Committee of the Communist International informs the workers of the world of the death of A. S. Martynov, one of the oldest participants in the revolutionary movement, a member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolshevniks and an outstanding worker in the Executive Committee of the Comintern. Death occurred today, following a serious and lengthy illness.

Alexander Samoilovich Martynov (Picket) was born in 1865 and entered revolutionary activity in 1894 with the group, Narodnaya Volya, the Will of the People. Arrested in 1897, he was sent to Kolymak for ten years. He returned to Russia in 1900 and joined the Social-Democratic Party, after which he became a member of the Ekaterinoslav committee and was one of the editors of the Yuzynski Babeshi, the Southern Worker. He was again arrested in 1906. After being freed, he left Russia for the United States.

Martynov joined the Mensheviks after the Second Congress of the Social-Democratic Party and became part of the editorial staff of the new Iskra, the Spark. At that time he polemized against the Bolshevniks, particularly in his pamphlet, "Two Dictatorships." He returned to Russia in 1906 and entered the editorial staff of the Menshevik publication, Nachala, the Beginning. He was elected to the Central Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party at the London Congress. During the World War Martynov was an Internationalist. He left the Internationalists in 1917, however, and became a member of the Menshevik Central Committee.

He left for the Ukraine in 1918 and dropped out of party activities. Martynov gradually came over to Bolshevism. He was accepted into the Party at the 12th Congress of the Russian Communist Party in 1923. In the same year he conducted an agitation campaign for the liquidation of Menshevism in Georgia. Beginning with 1924 he was a member of the editorial staff of the Communist International. The evolution of the opinions of Martynov is described in the pamphlet, "My Ukrainian Impressions and Thoughts."

Brave LaGuardia Police Beat, Club, Jail Crippled Jobless
LaGuardia's police tore pell-mell into a picket line of crippled unemployed men and women in front of the Emergency Relief Bureau yesterday afternoon, tore the crutches from several of them, beat two women unconscious and arrested fourteen on charges of disorderly conduct.

The pickets had massed in front of the relief offices to demand jobs. Three of their group, members of the Unemployed League for the Physically Handicapped, have been encamped in an office on the eleventh floor of the building since May 29, in protest against the action of the relief officials.

Police Split Heads
Shortly after the crippled men and women began to hobble up and down in front of the tall building which houses the Relief Bureau a call was sent to the Thirtieth Precinct Police Station, 327 East Twenty-second Street. Police carrying clubs arrived on the scene and rushed the pickets, cracking heads and knocking crippled men and women to the ground.

League Gets Memorandum
GENEVA, June 6.—Henri Barbusse and Gabrielle Duchene, the chairman of the Women's World Committee against War and Fascism, have sent a memorandum on the terror in Germany to the secretary of the League of Nations. This document contains full and unimpeachable evidence of the methods of torturing and murdering of political prisoners, the persecution of Jews, and the violations of the liberty of religious opinion, and points out that "all these measures are aimed against the real forces of peace and serve to prepare the way for a war which will plunge the whole world into blood and misery."

Torture Hells
MUNICH.—The most horrible conditions prevail in the underground concentration camp of Kuehberg. Not only have the prisoners always been refused the right to receive visits or parcels, but they are submitted to the most frightful ill-treatment, for which the director of the camp, Buck, is chiefly responsible. Buck is trying to hold down his post by means of particular harshness, as he narrowly escaped sharing Roehm's fate in the June 30 purge.

The cells are situated in a damp hollow, covered with planks. The Storm Troopers throw their burning cigarette ends through the ventilation spaces between the planks, if possible so as to land in the prisoners' faces.

The former Communist deputy, Haasz, after being terribly manhandled by the warden, Stein, was transferred from the camp, and all troops of him had been taken to the Schumacher, the former Social-Democratic deputy, severely wounded in the war, is still in this hell of the tortured.

The Jewish anti-fascist, Levi, of Sinsheim, who, though obviously seriously ill, was treated as a "shammer" and beaten and doused with cold water until he died.

In the case of another prisoner who had been found "guilty" of stealing a fountain pen, his underground news agency at Berlin reports:

Birmingham Policeman Officially Exonerated in Killing of Negro
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 6.—The Birmingham police department yesterday re-instated Patrolman F. E. Duke, who last December 22 murdered Isaac Mitchell, a Negro worker, in what he described as a "spirit of horse-play."

Survey Shows Negro People Denied Jobs

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

Detroit Relief Board Report Admits Work Discrimination

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—The serious extent to which Negroes are discriminated against in industry was just revealed in the report of the Wayne County Welfare Relief Commission, which covers Detroit. The report is based on a four-month survey of 250 investigators who interviewed 105,876 dependents with the view of determining the number on relief who are employable on P.W.A. jobs, and was written by a committee which included John F. Ballenger, County Relief Administrator.

Although the Negro population of Detroit is less than 10 per cent of the total, 25 per cent of the 33,040 families on relief investigated are Negro families. This despite the fact that Negroes are likewise subject to discrimination in their efforts to get relief. Commenting on the seriousness of the poverty among the Negro people, the report admits:

"This problem is of great importance in that the Negro has not been given the opportunity of employment during the employment upward trend in 1934 and 1935."

No Work Opportunities
The report also shows that "far above 90 per cent of the dependents upon relief have had no chance to work for at least a year. Twelve per cent were shown to have gone on relief rolls on or prior to 1933."

Ballenger recently boasted that a large reduction in the number receiving relief took place since December, when the auto production season had not yet started. The "big parade" to the relief offices is expected, however, very shortly, as the production season is coming to a close.

Fifteen hundred more on C.E.R.A. projects received their last pay checks today. A similar number were laid off May 15. The workers are simply told to "find jobs."

Jobs Go Up in Smoke
Virtually the entire Public Works Program of Michigan has been wrecked by yesterday's ruling of President Roosevelt's Allotment Advisory Board in Washington, which decided that all appropriations must be spent in the course of a 12 month period and the outlay per worker, including materials and operating costs, must run to an average of only \$1,100 a year. This will confine the public works program to projects similar to those of the C.W.A. last year and will be limited to "park improvements," repairs of public buildings, road work and such projects as require little outlay, while the wages will be limited to the \$1,100 figure minus the cost.

Among Detroit's projects to go up in smoke is a sewage disposal system for which \$25,000,000 was asked, and a West Side housing project. These projects were often referred to by administration officials as the solution to the great unemployment here.

The ruling of the Allotment Advisory Board, his especially the industrial centers where projects require a great outlay for materials, and

Newspaper Guild For Labor Party

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one dissenting vote. The convention voted unanimously for the following resolution: a statement of the basic policy of the A.N.G. by which all officers are to be guided:

For Freedom of Press
"Whereas freedom of the press is a right of the readers of news and a responsibility upon the publishers of news and is not a privilege for owners of news channels to exploit, and

"Whereas reporting is a high calling which has fallen into disrepute by the following resolution: that the following news workers have been so degraded as to have been expelled by their employers to serve the purposes of politicians, monopolists, speculators in the necessities of life, exploiters of labor and fomenters of war, therefore be it

"Resolved that the A.N.G. strive tirelessly for the integrity of news columns and opportunity for its members to discharge their social responsibility; not stopping until the men and women who write, graphically portray or edit news have achieved freedom of conscience to report faithfully labor struggles when they occur, and refuse by distortion and suppression to create economic, industrial and military wars."

Back Industrial Union
Another decisive question endorsed by the convention is that of the attitude of the A.N.G. toward industrial unionism. The resolution on this issue accepted by the convention reads in the main as follows:

"Be it resolved that the A.N.G. hereby expresses itself in favor of the industrial trade union form of organization and hereby adopts a policy of cooperation with all other organizations of workers in the newspaper industry toward the eventual formation of an industrial union."

Strike Issues Confront Pittsburgh U. M. W. A. Convention

Rank and File Faces Fight For Demands

Preparation of Struggle Must Be Main Topic, Says Minerich

By TONY MINERICH
PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 6.—The District Convention of District Four, United Mine Workers of America, which takes place June 10, becomes of greater importance because of the fact that the 400,000 bituminous miners are to strike on June 16. The convention must be made use of to prepare the strike, and to put forward the strike demands of the miners. The District Four miners, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, will play a big role in the coming strike. Most of the captive mines owned by the big steel companies are in this area, including the Frick mines of the United States Steel Corporation, the Jones and Laughlin steel company's Vesta mines, etc. The miners have to remember what happened in the 1933 strike and to see that they get a closed shop union contract and that this contract be for the 36 day, six-hour day and five-day week with the elimination of the sections of the agreement that gives the company the sole right to hire and fire and to fine the members. They must also see that the coal loaders and machine men will also be guaranteed a wage scale of at least \$6 a day. In 1933 the captive miners did not get union recognition.

This convention of District 4 was at first called to organize a district picnic of the United Mine Workers. But since the Supreme Court has killed the N.R.A. and the miners' "truce" ends it was decided to also take up other questions. Left in the hands of District President "Billy" Hynes, this will mean that the convention would also endorse the Guffey and Wagner bills.

The miners in Fayette County have fought for the right to hire workers many times. They did it in 1922 and they did it in 1933. In the 1933 strike they were defeated by the combined forces of the operators, the government and the Lewis machine.

In 1933 the same thing happened, except that this time the coal companies were divided into "captive" and "commercial" mines, and the captive mines did not recognize the "United Mine Workers" but recognized Lewis and the leaders of the union.

What Miners Get
Those things were put over in such a way that the miners thought they had won. But what have the years shown? Under the agreement the company has the right to hire and fire and many of the Fayette County miners are "unemployed." Such fighters as Marty Ryan are out of the mines. Hundreds of others are in the same boat. The N.R.A. that was to have "saved the miners" did not help. The prices went way up in the skies. The wages, because of the strikes, went up just a little bit. Even the paper of District 4, the "Independent" in its issue of May 31, 1935 and in its "News of organized labor" speaks of the "much hated N.R.A."

The Strike Call
Out of all this comes a call for a strike. This call is to be endorsed. But what will we strike for? Who knows? Some say for the Guffey and Wagner bills. Miners cannot see these bills even if they were good ones. The miners need an increase in wages to meet the rising cost of living. They also need better or shorter hours. Guarantees must be made that all of the miners will make at least \$6 a day, and the company must not keep the right to hire and fire the miners.

These things the miners know. But what is to be done about this? The convention of District 4 must be used to bring these demands before the miners. The strike must be turned into a strike for the 36 day, six-hour day and five-day week.

Wages Must Go Up
Some of the "labor leaders" are talking about fighting to see that wages are not cut. They are clever. The miners they think will fight to see that wages are not cut and will forget about demanding an increase to meet the rising cost of living. Miners must not be tricked into this. The companies made and are making money. The miners and their families must live. The miners must get a better wage contract. It must call for the 36 day six-hour day and five-day week.

Workers Greet News Of Gradual Recovery Of Harry Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 6.—Harry Bridges, president of the San Francisco Local of the International Longshoremen's Association and rank and file leader in the I.L.A., is reported as recovering from the breaking of an ulcer in the stomach and an attack of bronchitis. Tom Mooney has sent a message to Bridges urging him to "get well, for the working class needs you." Great anxiety was expressed by longshoremen when the news of their leader's illness spread. The number of phone calls inquiring about the health of Bridges has reached such proportions as to create a serious problem for the hospital management.

Dock Union Members Raise Parley Slogans

Urge Election of Rank and File Delegates to Cleveland Convention to Fight for Uniform Agreement and Other Demands

Longshoremen are being urged to fight for one national agreement and for hiring through union halls, at the National Convention of the International Longshoremen's Association in Cleveland on July 8.

The Shape-Up, a rank and file paper published by I.L.A. members in the Port of New York asks the longshoremen to "consider what happened since our last National Convention in 1911."

"First we have had the big strike on the West Coast last summer," says the Shape-Up. "As a result of this strike, which was under rank and file militant leadership, the longshoremen out west succeeded in winning three important things: (1) Hiring through the I. L. A. halls. No more shaping up. (2) The six-hour day. (3) \$5 cents an hour. Conditions Get Worse in New York

"Also since 1931 we know that our President Joe Ryan has shown more clearly than ever that he is a sell-out artist, that he is working more for the bosses than he is for us. He tried to sell out the West Coast strike, but the Frisco longshoremen kicked him the hell off the coast. "While conditions in Frisco have gotten to be 100 per cent better under rank and file leadership in the I. L. A., here in New York, the Ryan machine is letting things get worse and worse. The speed-up and unemployment that exists in New York can be held at the feet of Ryan, because when he signed the last working agreement he gave the companies and contractors the right to determine the size of gangs and drafts. Ryan also makes things worse and divides us up by setting up different wage rates for our union members, on deep water docks 95 cents an hour, on coastwise docks, 85 cents and 70 cents.

For Uniform National Agreement
"It is up to us I. L. A. members to use the National Convention to change these things! That means we must first of all elect honest, working longshoremen as our delegates to the convention! We must vote down the paid business agents and other tools of Ryan

Newark Cafeteria Workers Union Fights Injunction

NEWARK, N. J., June 6.—Served with an injunction on the second day of their militant struggle, the striking workers of the Novelty Bar and Grill on Market Street, Newark, continued to picket and to rally the entire labor movement of Newark.

The strikers, members of the Delicatessen and Cafeteria Workers' Union, Local 410, American Federation of Labor, walked out after two of their number had been held off for union activities. About half of the forty workers are now on strike. The injunction, which was issued by Vice-Chancellor Stein, prohibits strike activity of every description by Local 410

Meaning of N. R. A. and Reasons for Supreme Court Decision

SECTION 7-A BROKE STRIKES, STRENGTHENED COMPANY UNIONS

By A. B. Magill
Article III
When the National Industrial Recovery Act was passed, strikes had already begun to break out. Section 7-A was designed to end them. In August, 1933, it was found necessary to supplement Section 7-A by the establishment of the National Labor Board and the various regional boards, followed later by special boards for a number of industries. Section 7-A was supposed to guarantee workers "the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing." It did not outlaw company unions nor compel employers to deal with the legitimate trade unions, as many high leaders of the A. F. of L. told the workers. While the A. F. of L. officials were making the most extravagant claims for Section 7-A, the Communist Party warned that it was an employers' trap designed to clamp down on strikes and strengthen company unions. History has shown that the analysis of the Communist Party was correct.

Against Labor from Start
The cards were stacked against labor from the start. The codes were dictated by the employers. The Labor Advisory Board had no power; it could only "advise"—that is, serve as window-dressing. "On the whole . . . the L. A. B. (Labor Advisory Board) was ineffective," writes the semi-official Bookings Institute in its new book, "The National Recovery Administration." The theory of the N. R. A. and its practice were in wide divergence on this point as on many others. (Emphasis mine—A. B. M.) Thousands of workers took the N. I. R. A. with its Section 7-A at its face value. They began to organize in A. F. of L. and independent unions, but soon found that the right to organize was reserved only for the capitalists who, under the N. I. R. A., had banded together in powerful trade associations. The workers lacked the observance of the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of the codes, which many employers were openly violat-

ing, and again found themselves up against a stone wall. As a result, the strike movement spread and swelled into the greatest strike wave since 1919. At first the workers, following the lead of the A. F. of L. officials, trusted the various labor boards and were persuaded to accept promises instead of gains. Later they learned better. It is significant that in the period immediately after the enactment of the N. I. R. A. a large proportion of the strikes were to compel enforcement of the codes. Later on the strikes were against the codes and against the decisions of the labor boards.

Wall Street Dictated Code
One of the most openly anti-labor codes signed by the President was that for the automobile industry. This code, dictated by the two Wall Street corporations, General Motors and Chrysler, introduced the infamous "merit" clause, which nullified even the pretense of Section 7-A and gave the employers the right to hire and fire at will—that is, it legalized victimization of union workers.

This code was not only signed by Roosevelt, but was approved by the Labor Advisory Board, whose acting chairman at the time was William Green, president of the A. F. of L. One of the chief results of Section 7-A was the enormous growth of company unions. A study of the Twentieth Century Fund estimates that about 2,500,000 workers in the country are now in company unions, of whom approximately half have been forced in since the enactment of the N. I. R. A. This is a conservative figure. Other estimates have found the actual number much higher—some as high as 4% to 5 million.

Rise in Company Unions
One employers' agency survey showed that 400 out of 653 "employ representation" plans had been set up since the passage of the N. I. R. A. The Iron and Steel Institute recently boasted that of 400,000 steel workers, 85 per cent were in company unions. The majority have

Morris Childs To Talk in Gary On NRARuling

Chicago District Plans Series of Meetings on Court Decision

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., June 6.—A whole series of meetings and discussions on the significance of the recent N. R. A. Supreme Court decision has been arranged by the Communist Party of Chicago.

Morris Childs, district organizer, will speak in Gary, the steel center, near here, at a meeting to be held Friday night at Washington Hall, 1645 Washington Street. He will stress the fight against the company unions, and the threat of new wage cuts in the N.R.A. decision with the vital need for working class unity and independent political action through a mass Labor Party that will include the Communists.

Other meetings arranged are as follows: Friday, June 7, Fifty-first and Whipple, H. Newton; Friday, June 7, 76th and Dobson, Dave Brown; Sunday, June 9, Washington Park Rally, H. Haywood; Tuesday, June 11, Mirror Hall, 1136 N. Western Avenue—Aspirates Needle Trades Union, A. Guss; Wednesday, June 12, Cafe Idroit, Belmont and Wilton, Dave Mate; Friday, June 14, Stockyards section, B. Shields; Friday, June 14, 5941 Fullerton Avenue, A. Guss.

Longshoremen Back Warehousemen
SAN FRANCISCO, June 6 (F.P.).—Refusal of longshoremen to unload fifteen carloads of products of the California Packing Company has forced the corporation to parley with the union of warehousemen employed at its Alameda warehouse. The strike of the longshoremen brought from the Waterfront Employers Association, with whom the longshoremen signed an agreement at the end of last year's maritime and waterfront strike, a threat that the agreement would be abrogated. The longshoremen, however, stood firm for eight days in their refusal to handle the carloads, and ended their embargo only when the firm promised to meet warehousemen's representatives.

Cleveland Stores Forced to Employ Negro Workers

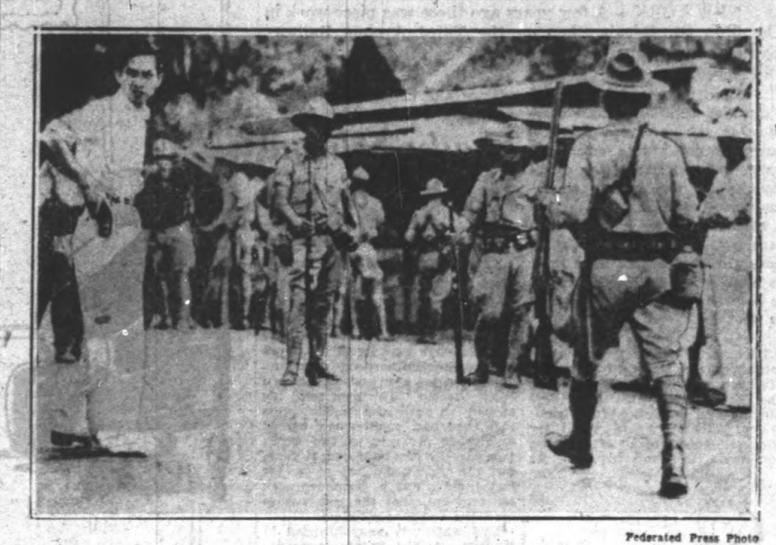
(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6.—The united campaign against discrimination and for jobs for Negroes started a short while ago in Thirtieth Ward already produced initial victories when two stores agreed to hire Negro clerks. The A. & P. Store at 12825 Kinsman Road and the firm of David Schumaker, 12909 Kinsman Road, grocery and meat market, hired Negro clerks as a result of a vigorous campaign initiated by a united front neighborhood committee and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and endorsed by twelve Negro and twenty-eight white organizations.

The Parent-Teachers Association of Lafayette School, the Ohio Political League and the Thirtieth Ward Democratic Club are among the organizations endorsing the program of the Neighborhood Committee to fight against discrimination. Vigorous campaign is being waged to safeguard the rights of Negroes to Woodhill Road municipal swimming pool and that a Negro life guard be also placed on the pool. Councilmen are being visited and a committee was elected to place the entire question before the commissioner of parks. Thirtieth Ward has a Negro population of about 6,000.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights with Miss Maude White, secretary, opened new district offices at 8512 Woodland Avenue.

Filipinos Rise Against Landlord Rule

REVOLT SPREAD THROUGH THE BLACK HILL COUNTRY AS THE PEOPLE REBELLED AT THE LANDLORD-RULED PLEBISCITE. TROOPS KILLED 60.



Federated Press Photo

Iron Miners' Resentment Rises Against Calling Off of Strike

IRONWOOD, Mich., June 6.—The iron ore miners of Upper Michigan are chafing over the calling off of their proposed general strike by officials of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

On Wednesday, May 15, the day before the strike was scheduled to start, in a meeting of the General Strike Committee, Rowell, District Board member, and Trux, International representative, suddenly announced that the strike was off pending attempts of a federal conciliator to adjust the grievances. The miners feel that the chances for winning the strike were excellent. The overwhelming majority of union members had voted to strike. A great number of unorganized miners had also voted to strike. The miners of the key Mesaba Range mines in Minnesota had voted to strike June 15. However, if the Michigan miners had gone on strike, it would have encouraged the Mesaba miners to strike sooner.

In the most crucial hour, just before the strike, the International representative left town and the strike territory. The newspapers controlled by the steel trust spread all sorts of lies and slanders. The miners however were not kept in the dark of what was taking place in the strike preparations. Even the strike call that was authorized by the miners, was never distributed. The Communist Party is pointing out to the miners that while the government conciliators are talking to the mining companies, the

and continue their preparation to break the strike. However, now that the conciliators are here, the Communist Party proposes that only local and general strike committees shall have the authority to meet and negotiate with these conciliators. Secondly, before any negotiations begin, the conciliators must compel the mining companies to open up all mines that locked out their workers, and rehire all miners without discrimination. Those miners who have been locked out should return in a body and strike if there is any discrimination. The miners must prepare now for the strike yet to come. They must strengthen their union and fight for rank and file control, so that the International officers will be unable to repeat the betrayal of May 15.

Banquet for Childs

CHICAGO, Ill., June 6.—A Welcome Banquet for Morris Childs, new organizer for District 8 of the Communist Party, has been arranged for tomorrow night at 4835 North Kedzie Avenue. All proceeds of the banquet go to further the work of District 8. Supper will be thirty-five cents a plate.

Seattle Labor Council Welcomes Kanju Kato, Japanese Labor Chief
(Special to the Daily Worker)
SEATTLE, Wash., June 6.—The Seattle Central Labor Council officially laid aside all other business Wednesday night to give the floor to Kanju Kato, president of the Japanese Federation of Labor. In his welcome to Kato, the chairman declared that his visit to America was a historical one and a symbol of the common aims of the workers of both countries and of their common opposition to war.

Kato's entrance into the United States was gained only through the pressure of workers and liberals throughout the country, after the Department of Labor attempt to keep him out. Kato is now touring under the auspices of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, of which Bishop Francis J. McConnell is president. A New York meeting for Kato has been tentatively set for June 22 at the St. Nicholas Arena.

The Famous Settlement
There began a series of hearings before the National Labor Board. Finally Roosevelt stepped in. On March 25 he announced the famous settlement, agreed to by both the employers and the A. F. of L. leaders, which granted the workers not a single demand. Instead it created the Automobile Labor Board, headed by Dr. Leo Wolman and including a so-called representative of labor, Richard L. Byrd, who was actually a company agent. This board immediately swung into action against a number of strikes that broke out despite the President's settlement. The Wolman Board then proceeded to set up proportional representation in accordance with the settlement. These were the "works councils" which Roosevelt declared would chart a new course in social

Central Union Bodies Back Mooney Tour

The nation-wide campaign for the freedom of Tom Mooney gained impetus yesterday as the Central Trades and Labor Councils of Philadelphia and Buffalo endorsed the plans for Free Tom Mooney Actions in those cities, in connection with the national tour of Tom's brother, John B. Mooney.

In Buffalo scores of organizations, including the Socialist and Communist Parties, independent trade unions and Negro, fraternal, church and unemployed bodies have elected delegates to a Free Tom Mooney Conference to be held Sunday, June 9, at 2 p. m. in Carpenters' Hall, 475 Franklin Street, Buffalo.

Mass Meeting June 12
A mass meeting on June 12 at the Polish Union Hall, Buffalo, at which John Mooney and A. R. Newhoff will speak, is being prepared jointly by the Moulders Committee and the International Labor Defense.

In Cleveland, where Mooney will speak June 13 at the Engineers Auditorium, the meeting has been endorsed by the Painters District Council, and by many officials of the A. F. of L.

Tom's brother has been well received by Socialist locals, and has spoken over the Socialist radio station, WEVD.

National Tour

His national tour includes the following itinerary:
June 7, Holyoke, Mass., auspices I.L.D.
June 8, Mercurille Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., endorsed by Central Trades and Labor Council.
June 9, Camden, N. J., 3 p. m., auspices I. L. D.
June 9, Boston, Pa., 8 p. m., auspices I. L. D.
June 10, Sherman Hall, 184 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Mass.
June 11, Providence, R. I.
June 12, Buffalo, N. Y.
June 13, Engineers Auditorium, Cleveland.
June 14, Akron, Ohio.
June 15, Detroit, Mich.
June 17, St. Louis, Mo.
June 18, New England Baptist Church, Gillespie, Ill.
June 19, Chicago, Ill.
June 20, Indiana, Ind.
June 21, Milwaukee, Wis.
June 23, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
June 24, Duluth, Minn.
June 27, Denver, Colo.

Chicago, Ill.
Talking picture, "Road to Life," to be shown Sunday evening, June 9th, at Watson Park Church Gymnasium, Cornell and Saratoga Aves. Sponsored by the Workers Education Society. First show 8 p. m., second show 7 p. m. Adm. 20c in advance; 30c at the door. Children under 12, 15c. Be on time.

Chicago Premier "Youth of Maxim" Benoit New Masses, Romance Theatre, 68 E. Van Buren, Thursday, June 6, 8 p. m. No advance in price. Tickets on sale Midwest Bureau New Masses, Room 703, 184 W. Washington, DEA. 9684.

Jersey City
Soviet talkie "Deserter," powerful drama of Nazi terror, directed by Fred Seld, at Saratoga Ave. Theatre, 11 Newark Ave., Friday, June 7th, 8 p. m. Adm. 25c.

Wilkes-Barre Jobless Press Workers' Bill

Workers' Alliance Also Demands Mayor Act on Coolie Relief Pay

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 6.—Representatives of various branches of the Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County Workers Alliance appeared yesterday before the local City Council to demand that that body publicly go on record against the Roosevelt \$19 to \$24 wage rates on relief jobs.

They requested that the Council memorialize the President of the United States that the local body was against the new wage edict. They also demanded that the Council endorse the Pennsylvania State Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 2726).

Unable to completely sidetrack the issues the City Council finally passed a motion to the effect that the City Council meet as a committee of the whole together with three representatives from the Central Labor Union and a representative of the government administration.

Workers' Bill Endorsed
SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 6.—The West End Democratic Club of this city has endorsed the Pennsylvania State Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 2726) at its regular meeting Monday night.

At the next meeting of the Democratic Club delegates will be elected to the coming Anthracite Conference on Unemployment to be held in Hazleton, June 23, in the Roseland Hall, 143 North Pine Street.

Affidavit for Relief
HARRISBURG, Pa., June 6 (FP).—All persons on relief in Pennsylvania under a new law must furnish affidavits showing that they are financially dependent and sign a personal bond of \$500 to be forfeited if they are found to have any means of support.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 6 (FP).—About 400 delegates are expected to attend the third annual convention of the Pennsylvania Unemployed League in Allentown, June 8 and 9.

Has your unit discussed the drive for 50,000 new readers? What concrete plans have been adopted in your territory?

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.
Second Annual Picnic of the Daily Worker and International Workers Order will take place on Sunday, June 16 at Glens Farm. Sports, dancing, a group from the New Theatre and a national speaker are part of the program for the day. Directions: Take Frankford L. on Broad to car 59, go to Raven St. walk three blocks west, or take car 59 or Broad St. Subway, change car 23, going east, go to Raven St. walk four blocks east. Come and spend the day with us. I. L. D. picnic, Sunday, June 9, opening 10 a. m., Strawberry Mansion Park, 23rd and Cumberland Sts. Entertainment and good food. In case of rain, food and interesting entertainment at Park Manor Workers Club, 32nd and Montgomery Aves. Come and help raise funds for the release of Tom Mooney, Angelo Herndon and other political prisoners.

Frank Heilman, Dist. Org. Secy., and George Wicher are being honored at a birthday party by the German Bureau of the C. P., the Arbeitsschaft and Nature Friends for their many years activity in the trade union and German fraternal movement, Saturday, June 8th at 8 p. m., Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2016 N. Second St. Refreshments, dancing, entertainment. Adm. 25c.

Detroit, Mich.
"Chapsy" will be shown at two midnight shows, Friday, June 7th, and Saturday, June 8th at Fordson Theatre in Dearborn, on Dix Ave., Fordson, Mich. This is the last chance to see "Chapsy" this season.

Chicago, Ill.
Talking picture, "Road to Life," to be shown Sunday evening, June 9th, at Watson Park Church Gymnasium, Cornell and Saratoga Aves. Sponsored by the Workers Education Society. First show 8 p. m., second show 7 p. m. Adm. 20c in advance; 30c at the door. Children under 12, 15c. Be on time.

Chicago, Ill.
CELEBRATE 10 YEARS OF LABOR DEFENSE
Come to the SCOTTSBORO RALLY and I. L. D. PICNIC
Sunday, June 9 - All Day - Bergman's Grove, 24th at Desplaines (No. Riverside) Tickets in advance 15c, at the gate 25c - Auspices: I. L. D., Chicago District
SPORTS - MUSIC - DANCING - GAMES
PROMINENT SPEAKERS
North Side—423 N. Kedzie Ave. 12 noon: 2559 W. Division St. 11 a. m.: cor. Albany and Ar-Riverside, 11 a. m.: 3742 W. 126th St., 11:30 a. m.: Lower West Side—Cor. Jefferson and Miller, 9:30; cor. Blue Island and 126th, 11 a. m.: Cor. Maxwell and Sangamon, 11 a. m.: 1805 S. Racine, 12 noon; 3214 Westwindsor 12 noon. South Side—401 13rd and Indiana, 11 a. m.; cor. 11st and St. Lawrence, 11:30 a. m.; cor. 37th and Ellis Park, 11:30 a. m.; cor. 42nd and Langley, 11:30 a. m.; cor. 37th and Ellis Park, 11:30 a. m.; cor. 42nd and St. Lawrence, 12 noon; 1336 S. 46th St., 11 a. m.

HOME LIFE

— By —
Ann Barton

FROM a New York working woman. "I have a queer job. I am a stenographer, but I don't write letters. I write case histories. These are the stories which unemployed workers pour out to the charity organization that employs me. So you see all day I hear stories of poverty and unemployment. I also hear the methods used to bribe the workers, to keep them satisfied with a bare existence. But every now and then a client surprises them and comes with other workers from the Unemployment Council. Oh, then the phones start buzzing. Supervisors stop their dictation and fumble with their papers nervously. "What shall we say to get rid of them?" they ask each other. They telephone the other offices to devise a trick that will send them away. "It makes me feel good to see these workers there. And we on the inside who are with them raise a tightened fist, the sign of unity."

"AND after such a day I go home to an upset house that waits all day to be cleaned. I put on the radio for relaxation. This, ladies and gentlemen is the Voice of the Crusaders. I hear. "We must bring back prosperity—by getting rid of propagandists." After a while these fascists sign off, and the reporter, with news of the day, follows. He spends twelve of his fifteen minutes in a meeting Father Coughlin had in New York. I try not to listen to such programs. But you can't avoid them. They monopolize the air.

"These fascists are riding fast and so are we, but let's be faster than they—and spread the word of a workers' world."

DO you have too little money or no money at all? Are you worried about paying next month's rent? Are you thinking about a new dress for Sis? "S. S." tells you in rhyme how to settle everything. As a forward to her jungle, she says:

"I am sure this little song, composed by me, to the tune of 'East Side, West Side' will cheer a great many working women who find themselves hard pressed on the ways and means to make ends meet. The press says not a word about their conditions and that of their underprivileged children. Whole pages, however, are devoted to the doings of the Dionne quintuplets. Could they talk, would the 'quints' perhaps say as follows:

"East Side, West Side
In village and in town
Every morning paper
Parades us up and down.

"Though want and hunger face you
We bring cheer to your heart.
Just have some little quintuplets
And your woes will soon depart!"

Do you think it's a good idea?

NOTE:

Every Friday the Daily Worker publishes letters from workers in the transportation and communications industries: marine, railroad, taxi, traction, telegraph, telephone, etc. The Daily Worker urges workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?
Pattern 2326 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City resident should add one cent tax for each pattern order). Write plainly, your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED.
Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

RAILWAY SHOP TERROR

Third Avenue Railway Threatens Dismissal of Workers for Accepting Leaflets

By a Transit Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—A few years ago there was piece-work in the 65th St. Repair Shop on the Third Avenue Railway System, by means of which we were forced to work at full speed.

Being angered by such merciless and cruel exploitation, a group of more far-seeing workers came to the conclusion that the only way out was to organize a union and demand better conditions, which were steadily becoming worse and worse.

At that time we could at least earn from \$38 to \$45 a week, but now, while we produce three times as much as we did before, our pay is only one half of what it used to be.

Why? The greedy sharks whose representatives are Mr. Guffy and Mr. McGuire, were not satisfied yet with the big profits which they were making and introduced the bonus system, the charms of which are very well known to all of us. The conditions in the shop, as we



pointed out before are getting worse for the simple reason because we are not organized.

It has been for quite some time that we, the Committee of the organized group of workers, have called upon you to organize yourselves, and now we once more urge you to join our ranks, so that we may together with united strength, fight for better conditions in our shop.

The instituting of hard-labor work and the establishment of an intolerable regime in the shop not being enough for them, these greedy sharks are trying to convert the workers into humble slaves not only in the shop, but also in the street and home.

The following is a good example: Just recently the administration of the shop approached all of the workers and ordered them that, after they have left the shop, none should dare to accept in the street pamphlets or leaflets, which are distributed by the Committee of the shop, declaring thereby that the worker who will disobey the order will be fired next morning from his job.

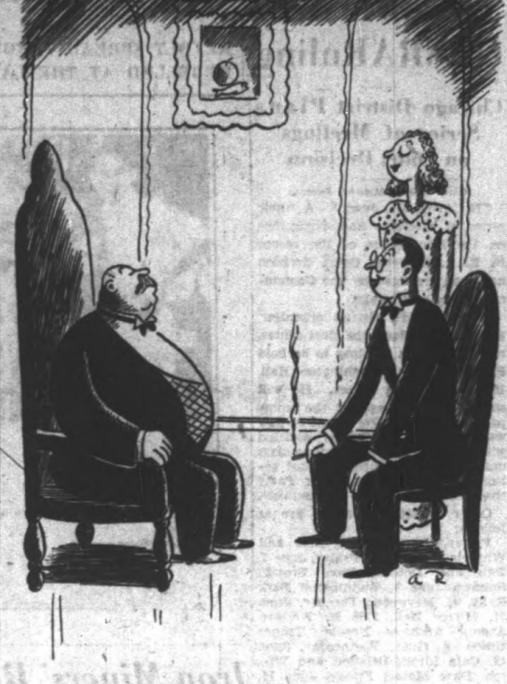
Isn't this slavery?
What right have these greedy dogs to tell us what we are to do after we get through working?
One worker referring to this order truly remarked: "Our masters are afraid that we might learn the truth, and when the workers will have learned the truth they will cease to be slaves and demand human rights."

We workers of the repair shop of the Third Avenue Railway System must, in our repair shop, meet the attacks of the faithful dogs of Capital with a strongly organized resistance, and in doing so we give the masters a chance to exploit us so pitilessly. But in order to be able to carry out an effective counter-attack, we must in the first place organize.

Workers, write about everything that is going on in the factory in all its departments, so that the Committee may announce it either in the paper or on the bulletin board.

Mail your articles to the address:
THE DAILY WORKER
50 East 13th Street
New York City

The Rolling Claws



... and I own twenty steel mills, several railroads and steamship lines—I THINK I can support her in the manner to which she is accustomed.

Boss Union Parley Dental Union To Feel Pressure

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—The association of Western Union Employees (company union) and its hand-picked delegates meets in Denver, Col., from June 10 to 15 at the Hotel Cosmopolitan.

They will meet with a great deal of pressure exerted on them by the rank and file to improve their miserable working conditions. This pressure can be gauged (as mentioned in last week's letter) by the resolutions passed at the local assemblies which demanded return of all pay cuts and other immediate demands.

We cannot afford to let this convention slip by without giving the assembled delegates an example of our determination to expose them for what they are. To do this is simple. Let each and every member write direct to the delegates representing your division and insist that they not only adopt all of the resolutions that were passed at the local assemblies but also fight for their adoption when they meet with the company officials.

Pressure will increase that feeling of solidarity which will help to unify our struggle to smash this company union and build the only real telegraphers union, the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, into a real militant rank and file organization.

Our next immediate task besides organizing opposition groups within the various locals of this company union so that we can capture control of them at the November elections. It can be done. This important task was accomplished under much greater difficulties in the other public utilities. There is no contradiction with our task of building the C. T. U. A. We will work along all fronts to accomplish our purpose. The security of telegraphers and other workers in our industry can only be won by controlling our own union. Pass copies of this paper to your fellow workers and send your contributions to carry on this work to Box 378, care of the Daily Worker, New York City.

'Crimp' Runs Boarding House Racket

By a Marine Worker Correspondent
BOSTON, Mass.—A firm hall at 57 Fleet Street is preying on the seamen by making seamen who want jobs live in the boarding house, then taking the "expenses" off the seamen's pay. For this, Raymond Rodriguez collects \$6 for every man hired.

A hog stable is a ballroom compared with the living conditions on the Cities Service Denver, the mess crew gets \$1 a day in wages. Drinking is encouraged on here and the danger from accidents on the tankers is greatly increased.

Seamen who don't drink are practically forced off the ships by the added amount of work they have to do, or else they themselves are driven to drink.

FIVE SEAMEN FIRED

Had Threatened Strike to Aid Shipmates Jailed in Cuba

By a Marine Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—Five militant seamen were fired from the deck department of the S.S. Watertown when she returned from Cuba with a load of molasses to Norfolk.

On the way South we worked like mules cleaning the oil out of the tanks so we could load molasses. This is dirty unhealthy work, breathing gas fumes and slopping around in crude oil. The mate is a speed-up artist and tried to rush us. It would have been a lot worse if the boss hadn't been union conscious and sided with the crew.

In Cuba one of the A. B.'s had a fight with the mate. He was put in irons and locked up in the hospital. Another sailor resented this treatment of a shipmate and pulled a Gandhi act. He told the mate to either release the sailor or else lock him up also. The mate locked him up.

This is a scab ship, paying scab wages, but there were a few union men aboard driven on by the scare.

The men shaped up outside the pier at 1 p. m. Then the police forced them down to the North German Lloyd Pier 84 so they wouldn't interfere with that fancy mob that came to have a good time.

But the boss stevedore was not at Pier 84 and the men had to go back. Then the cops rode their horses right into the shape-up forcing them out under the new roadway.

Things were so bad that the stevedore standing on the string piece of the dock threw 300 brass checks into the air, forcing the men to make a mad scramble to get a measly job.

The fight for the checks was terrible. Men stepped on one another and many went away nursing bruises and bumps.

Longshoremen, this is what we get when we have no union-controlled central hiring halls.

Scores Favoritism On Cunard Dock

By a Marine Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—What the hell's the use of shating up at the Cypard Line Dock? It's the same story every day. You come out to the shape, morning and afternoon, and always get the same answer—nothing doing.

Some men who worked the day before get the work today and tomorrow and the next day while the rest have to go home without anything. Most of those who get the work are the "pets" and the "smellers."

The "pets" are friends or relatives of Johnny Ahearn, the boss stevedore, or those who stand in good with the I. L. A. officials.

The "smellers" would rat on their own blood-brother to make a dime. Sometimes I feel, what the hell is the use of belonging to the I. L. A.? And I would like to quit. But that would be doing just what the shipowners and Johnny Ahearn would like us to do.

We should rather take a tip from our West Coast brothers and fight for the rotary system of hiring from union halls.

Layoffs Sweep Van Nest

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—Several weeks ago one-third of the men at the Van Nest shops of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad were laid off.

The laborers who remained were put on part time work, getting only two or three days a week, and earning only \$6 to \$9 a week. A vicious aspect of this part time work is that the company forces about 40 laborers to come in each day and select only ten or fifteen of them.

So far the union officials have done nothing about the layoffs or the vicious practices that followed. The Railroad Brotherhoods Unity Committee is on the job here, calling on the men to force action from their officials, and to elect honest militant workers to office in the coming election.

Workers Gained

But the most important thing for us Communists, who are at the head of the anti-fascist struggle, is to see the picture as a whole.

The effect produced by the municipal elections was the shift toward the working class and the rebuff dealt to the reactionary and pro-fascist parties.

You recall that in this very stadium, at a great public meeting held at the end of October, the day after the first elimination round in the cantonal elections, we analyzed the election results and at that time we stated:

A consolidation of the forces of the working class, and especially of our Party, is in progress. But we also had to state the other side of the situation, that is, an equally strong, perhaps stronger, advance was taking place in the reactionary and fascist parties. There was a polarization of extremes, an enfeeblement of the parties of the center and notably of the Radical Party.

Now, comrades, as a result of our policy of the popular front, we again note a new considerable advance of the Communist Party. Also, an advance, a lesser one, on the part of the Socialist Party. And this, in the interest of the working class, is the interest of the policy of united action, which must follow its course and develop until there is only a single party of the working class.

Socialists Gain By Unity

But the political reality is that in Paris we have made it possible for 4 councilors to be elected in the Socialist Party. In the Seine we allowed them to maintain Boulogne against the fascist, Fernand Laurent. In the Seine-et-Oise we withdrew our own lists and allowed them to carry several municipalities. In the provinces the Socialists retained their hold on the largest cities in the country.

Everyone understands the importance of these facts, that the working class has not retreated and that the influence of the Communist Party has grown. Even the Radical Party has maintained its forces, while everywhere fascism has been repulsed.

It is not only a question of several personalities who have been beaten. It is not only a question of the demonstrations which were held for example at Paris or at Saint-Victor, where we retired our own candidate, Necliac, in three days

YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise.

Because of the volume of letters received by this department, we can print only those that are of general interest. All letters are answered directly and are held confidential.

Toward Socialized Medicine

MUCH has been said about Socialized medicine. Just what is it? How will it be affected—that is, how might medicine be socialized under capitalism? Is that possible at all? The June issue of HEALTH AND HYGIENE starts a campaign for genuine health insurance and real socialization of medicine. There is an article by three professionals: Dr. Reuben S. Young, famous Negro physician of Harlem; Dr. Louis L. Schwarz and Maurice V. Schulte. There is an editorial on the subject in the June issue. And the complete text of H. R. 5549, the Workers' Health Insurance Act, is reprinted in the June issue.

Medical men, dentists, pharmacists, and other professionals, as well as laymen—including labor leaders, organizers, etc.—will participate in the discussion. Even opponents of the genuine plans of health insurance and socialization will be heard from.

Socialized medicine is not the only item in the June issue of HEALTH AND HYGIENE, by any means. It is a fascinating, informative number, with a dozen articles, every one of which is of value directly to the workers of America. We advise you to take the following steps at once: Buy the June issue; enter a subscription for a year; tell your friends to do the same.

Popular Science

H. J. of the Bronx, inquires: "I would like your opinion on 'The Lazy Colon' by James Campbell."

YOU probably are referring to "The Lazy Colon" by Charles M. Campbell and A. K. Detweiler. This book, its euphonious title and attractive binding conceal a filthy mess of mixed falsehood and half truth. It is remarkable and at the same time a sad commentary on the publication of scientific books for lay consumption, that this book has been hawked into a sale of several tens of thousands of copies.

An entire chapter of this book is given over to explain that contrary to the general scientific proof that is generally accepted, practically no digestion goes on in the stomach. There is no proof offered of this assertion. Presumably the idea came as a direct revelation from God or from one of Sir Oliver Lodge's ectoplasmic ancestors.

The simplest experiments in physiology will show how gastric juice in a test tube digests milk and protein; but this means nothing to the authors of the colossal arrogance to remark that "despite his high reputation as a physiologist the observations of Starling... are not based on facts." Starling, the famous English physiologist, spent his life at painstaking thorough laboratory work aided by his brilliant, resourceful mind, and was able to add much of importance to the knowledge of mankind. These authors, without offering any evidence of ever having held a test tube in their hands, are yet willing to make such categorical statements.

This book seems to measure up well to the bourgeois slogan: "It is a fact that we learn at college." That people are quieter without any knowledge.

Camp Wo-Chi-Ca

ABOUT two months ago this column set itself a quota of \$500 to be collected for the Fresh Air Fund for Camp Wo-chi-ca. To date only \$1141 has been in through this column. We wish to call to the attention of our readers that within a very short period the Camp will be open. You can still do your share in making it possible for more children to go to the Camp this Summer.

Clip the coupon in this column and send it along with whatever contribution you can make toward the Fresh Air Fund.

Nad Germany wants war against workers' Russia; Thaelmann and the German masses are building a workers' Germany, ally of the Soviet Union and friend of the colonial nations.

"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

50 East 13th St., New York City
I enclose \$... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca.
Name _____
Address _____
City and State _____

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

HEALTH AND HYGIENE
Medical Advisory Board Magazine
35 East 12th Street, N. Y. C.

I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$1.50 for a year's subscription.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Struggle of United Front in France Against Hunger, War, Fascism

By MAURICE THOREZ

(General Secretary of the Communist Party of France)

The following is from the speech of Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Communist Party of France, delivered May 17 at the Bullier Stadium. Five thousand functionaries and members of the Communist Party in the Paris district met at the Stadium to celebrate the results of the first round in the Paris elections. The advance in the influence and strength of the Communist Party was hailed as a Bolshevik victory in the struggle against imperialist war and fascism, and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The Daily Worker will print a series of three consecutive articles, giving extracts from Thorez's important speech. The first two will deal with the results of the first round of municipal elections and the application of the united front in fighting against fascism. The third will concern itself with the Soviet peace policy and the role which it played throughout the elections.

Comrades, the fact that we were obliged to assemble in the Bullier Stadium is itself an indication that we have become a major party, the foremost party in Paris and in the department of the Seine.

Ours is the party which through its great battle against fascism and its struggle for unity has acquired an incomparable authority and prestige throughout the country.

Today we shall examine the results of the municipal elections and the future of the popular front.

We have gained an unprecedented victory for our Party in the elections. With our 100,000 votes placing the Party in the most outstanding position of any in Paris, we have seen to it that Andre Marty no longer sits alone in the Municipal Council against the reactionary majority but that he will be accompanied hereafter by seven comrades (Applause).

In the immediate outskirts of Paris our 140,000 votes have also, and to an even greater extent, made us the outstanding party. We have increased in the number of our municipalities from 9 to 26. (Applause).

Among the new municipalities gained by us are the large towns of Montreuil, Issy, and Drancy. In the department of the Seine-et-Oise we now have 29 municipalities, where formerly we had only 6, this gain including the industrial city of Argenteuil. (Applause).

In the department of the Nord and in Fraz-de-Calais the efforts of our comrades have been rewarded by a gain from 17 to more than 50 townships which are now ours.

Successes Beyond Paris

We have won about twenty more in the department of the Gard and around Alce, where, despite the attack led against Comrade Valat, who

was actually imprisoned, he was elected by a triumphant majority; we took thirty more townships in Auvergne. We gained many in the numerous peasant departments like Correze, Lot-et-Garonne, Creuse, Haut-Vienne, and many others. Thanks to the confidence expressed in us by the workers we succeeded in taking the majority of the municipalities in large cities like Villeurbanne, with 80,000 inhabitants, and also in numerous villages, which can be enumerated not in tens but in hundreds! (Applause).

In Bretagne, at Douardenez, where our red banner already swings in the air, we have added Concarneau and many little ports all along the Breton coast.

Official statistics are compelled to recognize that we have increased the number of our municipalities having more than 5,000 inhabitants from 35 to 96. This, let me repeat, an unprecedented success.

Moreover we were able to make a start in establishing powerful minorities in many municipalities, as for example at Calais, a big city of 70,000 inhabitants, a large port, where for the first time ten Communists were elected to the Municipal Council. At St. Etienne we elected 14 comrades, at Mulhouse 10 comrades—well, I could go on citing them and adding them up all evening, so numerous are the towns and villages gained throughout the country.

Workers Gained

But the most important thing for us Communists, who are at the head of the anti-fascist struggle, is to see the picture as a whole.

The effect produced by the municipal elections was the shift toward the working class and the rebuff dealt to the reactionary and pro-fascist parties.

You recall that in this very stadium, at a great public meeting held at the end of October, the day after the first elimination round in the cantonal elections, we analyzed the election results and at that time we stated:

A consolidation of the forces of the working class, and especially of our Party, is in progress. But we also had to state the other side of the situation, that is, an equally strong, perhaps stronger, advance was taking place in the reactionary and fascist parties. There was a polarization of extremes, an enfeeblement of the parties of the center and notably of the Radical Party.

is the strongest refutation of those who wish to make it appear that the Communists are "fleeing" anyone.

In Paris itself we have won only two municipalities over the Socialists: Drancy and Bondy.

In the Seine-et-Oise we won one from them: Villeuvel-Saint-Georges; in the Nord we won several.

Socialists Gain By Unity

But the political reality is that in Paris we have made it possible for 4 councilors to be elected in the Socialist Party. In the Seine we allowed them to maintain Boulogne against the fascist, Fernand Laurent. In the Seine-et-Oise we withdrew our own lists and allowed them to carry several municipalities. In the provinces the Socialists retained their hold on the largest cities in the country.

Everyone understands the importance of these facts, that the working class has not retreated and that the influence of the Communist Party has grown. Even the Radical Party has maintained its forces, while everywhere fascism has been repulsed.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

IN ONLY a few short years a proletarian cultural movement has grown up in America of which we may all be proud.

There are something like 300 workers' theatres scattered through the country. Young proletarian writers try out their wings in almost 100 little magazines. There are music leagues, and symphony orchestras and bands, scores of workers' choruses, dance groups, artists' unions, movie leagues, art schools, and the like. Now a Book Union is being organized, to foster the distribution of proletarian books in America.

Every day sees a new development. The American workers are not the boots Mencken and Hollywood like to call them. The mercenary intellectuals who manufacture shoddy fiction and cocaine-art now have no alibi for their treachery. The American worker is potentially as good as the Russian worker; and some day, he will break through and destroy all this filth and degradation the capitalist intellectuals have fed to him. He is creating his own culture; and even its beginnings are finer and truer than the muck of Hearst and Hollywood and the pulp press.

The lofty bourgeois critics did their little bit to try to hamstring this movement in its first difficult period. Such superior aesthetes and liberals as Joseph Wood Krutch and Henry Hazlitt, etc., did not ignore us, but condescended to repeat all the stale clichés about "propaganda" not being "art," etc. Who among us but cannot recite one of those stale literary essays, studied like a Bowery hash with eclectic platitudes, that dropped from all those well-trained pens? They assured us by the book that there never could be a workers' art; but now there is a workers' art.

It has form, quality, technique; it has all the variety and passion of life; it has become so effective that the bourgeois mercenaries try to steal some of its life, as in movies like "Black Fury." Hitler steals the International, and even on occasion has used the hammer and sickle on his emblems, trying to make symbol serve instead of content. The lame ducks of bourgeois art in America are commencing, under our example, also to seize upon proletarian themes.

Here is one of the dangers that come with success. Just as Mayor LaGuardia or Father Coughlin will not scorn to use Communist phrases for their own treacherous ends, just so are we destined to see novels and plays about the working-class, written from a fascist angle.

A New Danger

IT is true that a great deal of sectarianism prevailed in the infancy of this new revolutionary art. It was not because anybody in the Communist Party was persecuting the writers, as so many of our enemies would assure us, and as some of our critics, who should know better, have idly confessed.

The sectarianism was due to inexperience, and to a natural reaction against the world of filth that surrounded us. We were not sure of ourselves. Like adolescents, we exaggerated our own tendency, in order to establish a character. The problems were not yet defined. But the sectarianism was overcome, (and not by the latter-day crop of proletarian critics, some of whom arrived just in time to claim credit at the killing.) It was overcome by the movement itself, and now a new danger arises. It is the danger that comes with being so broad, and liberal, and "non-sectarian," that one loses all definite form and identity, and the revolutionary art, which should be sharp as a weapon, becomes a vague smear of good intentions.

Skirting on Opportunism

IS IT true that a reader for one of our revolutionary united-front theatres in New York, recently returned a manuscript to an author with the comment that it "was too openly Communist"?

If this is true, it illustrates the danger into which we have fallen. Nobody asks our authors to drag Communism into every situation. That sort of schematism, an oversimplification of the problems of Communism in America, was the basic fault of the earlier art. But to go out of your way to keep Communism out of your art, is a worse fault, it seems to me.

No American author has yet managed to write a piece of fiction in which a real flesh-and-blood Communist, appeared, or in which Communist tactics were successfully portrayed. It is the hardest job our art has before it, and the first writer who turps the trick will deserve all our laurels.

Perhaps because it is so difficult to write of Communists without being schematic or priggish many of our authors have evaded the pioneering task. But they must not tell us it is for the sake of a "united front," or to avoid sectarianism, or because it would be untrue to life.

We have had scores of plays and novels about strikes and other actions led by Communists—the novels about Gastonia, for example, or even those fine plays, "Stevedore," and "Waiting For Lefty."

Was it the racketeering A. F. of L. bureaucrats who led those strikes, and who infused them with the revolutionary spirit which made them such wonderful material for the revolutionary author?

Of course not; and why, therefore, is the revolutionary "Hamlet" written without its true hero? I repeat, if the reason given for this strange lapse is that nobody has yet learned how to do the job without self-consciousness, then that is a good excuse. But if our authors are trying to make a "united front" by hiding the face of Communism, then they are skirting on opportunism. The united front does not mean the liquidation of the Communist Party. It means, exactly what it says, an alliance of the Communist Party with any other group that will fight honestly against war and fascism. We do not ask Socialists or liberals or church people to give up their principles to join in this united front; and we do not give up ours.

Communism cannot advance if at this stage of the game Communists hide the face of their party, be it in politics or in art. It is out of the Communist movement that the new revolutionary art has been born; it is the Communist-led masses who chiefly support it at present, and the time has come when Communist authors must learn to create a Communist art.

LITTLE LEFTY

IT'S DRIVING ME CRAZY!! THE COMMISSIONER OF PARKS WANTS ALL THIS RESTRICTION FOR A PLAYGROUND STOPPED.



AND THE CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS AND THE REDS KEEP BELLYACHIN' FOR IT! I GOTTA THINK! I GOTTA THINK!



Eureka!

LESSEE NOW! I FEEL AN IDEA COMIN' ON! A THOUGHT WORTHY OF A BIG-SHOT LIKE MESELF! UNNN—YUP THAT'S IT! HMNN!



WOW! WHAT AN IDEA!!



Good Collection Of Working Class Children's Plays

TWELVE PLAYS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, edited by Ben Blake. Illustrations by Bill Siegel. Published by Federation of Children's Organizations and Junior Section of International Workers Order. Price 25 cents.

Reviewed by NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

THIS first collection of working class plays ever published in the United States is an excellent beginning. It should be read by children to read or smart and for adults to direct most of these plays. While in some of them the sloganism obscures the dramatic content ("We Stick Together," "The Gang Learns About May Day," "Lead Us O Workers!"), the didactic message dulls the fun ("The Rose Bush," "Why?"). The plays are in the main entertaining as stories and as acting material. The booklet should quickly find its audience, and potentially its audience is a very wide one, indeed.

Out of sixty scripts on hand, the editor chose a dozen of what he thought were "the best thus far created in this field." But it would be demanding too much to insist that working class children's plays should be entirely free from the faults and shortcomings that marred the early "agit-prop" plays for adults. In this collection are reflected also some negative features of our educational plays: sloganism, obvious didacticism and sectarianism (taking for granted the revolutionary fervor of the audience).

Ben Blake has done a good job editing the material and making the dialogue sound natural. He has also incorporated some very valuable and lucid suggestions about staging and direction. But he slipped up badly in at least one case: "The Eye Opener," dealing with eviction and suggesting the idea of beating up the landlord as a solution of the unemployed worker's difficulty, should never have been included in this collection.

The "topical" skills are not the best in the booklet. The one appearance of having been made to deal with May Day has the appearance of being forced and crude in its invention, in addition to requiring a very large cast and rather complicated staging. "The Paris Commune" is a good piece for mass recitation with pantomime (with excellent notes for staging), but it is obviously meant for an audience who know all about the Paris Commune and have the proper reverence for its heroes. "Lead Us O Workers!" and "When You Are Older" belong in the same category. All of these would make good entertainment for revolutionary audiences only.

On the other hand, such plays as "A Prisoner of the Kings," dealing with the days of Robin Hood; "Bread," dramatizing the famous historical phrase: "If they have no bread, why don't they eat cake?"; "Alice in Hungerland" (minus the finale) and "Oscar Sapp" (a satirical version of the from-boot-black-to-millionaire saga) are excellent dramatic material. They are effective as drama (or comedy) and entertaining as narrative. It is precisely such material presented in terms of the typical cultural background of the American children that can best be brought to large juvenile audiences and meet with the sympathetic approval of their parents.

The moot question about fairy tales as an ingredient of proletarian education has not been solved one way or another by the two dramatizations from Herminia Zur Muhlen's "Fairy Tales for Workers' Children." To this reviewer Zur Muhlen's fables appear forced, oppressively didactic and uninteresting with imagination. But the two dramatizations included in the collection lend themselves to easy and attractive staging, so that at least outwardly interesting effects may be achieved and the juvenile performers may be thrilled by enacting a rose-bush, a cow or an owl. For this reason alone they are worth doing by children's dramatic groups.

"Oscar Sapp" is a delightful bit of fooling that will go big with any audience and will be eagerly acted by juveniles as well as adult amateurs. This mockery of the capitalist legend of "equal opportunity" is worth dozens of solemn sermons about the evils of the profit system.

IN THE main, the booklet under review is a welcome addition to the repertoire of the revolutionary theatre. Most of the plays deal with non-juvenile themes so that they are just as well suited for adult groups. The language is simple, more or less in the vernacular and generally in keeping with the respective characters. For a time at least the repertoire problem of children's groups may be considered as solved. More than that, the very existence of this collection of plays should stimulate the formation of many new juvenile dramatic clubs. Whatever the environment and the background of a children's group, the leader and staging director is sure to find at least one or two plays in the collection that will be just the right kind of material for the group.

'The Young Go First' and Newspaper Critics

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

THE reviews of "The Young Go First" in the New York dailies touched a new low for peevishness and general incompetence. Perhaps the prize for undisguised prejudice should be awarded to Lucius Beebe in the Herald Tribune. Beebe made no pretense of impartiality. He came to "The Young Go First" with a frankly uncritical distaste for the radical theatre, and found it, "as might be expected, fretful, fevered and pettish." Like most such documents of discontent, showing the "humorous exaggerations... characteristic of the theatre of social expression in general." In a year which has seen the production of "Waiting for Lefty," "Sailors of Oyster," "Black Pit" and the other epoch-making plays, one wonders where L. B. gets his weird notions of "the theatre of social expression in general."



JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

"The Young Go First" skillfully produced by the Theatre of Action, is one of the outstanding achievements of the left wing drama, like "Waiting for Lefty," and "Black Pit." It has the richness, theatrical force, honest humor and lively characterization which many theatre-lovers have come to associate with "the theatre of social expression in general."

All but two of the first-line dramatic critics neglected the opening of "The Young Go First." It happened that this opening conflicted with another first night, the other play being announced as a farce about the Hollywood agency racket. Since the critics knew beforehand that "The Young Go First" dealt with an urgently contemporary subject, and was presented by an organization which had done striking experimental work in the production of short plays, they evidently felt that the opening of the Hollywood farce was of greater aesthetic and professional interest.

IT SEEMS to me that the whole question of newspaper criticism and the standards (or lack of standards) which it exhibits, should be given very careful consideration. This concerns not only the revolutionary drama, but is of the utmost interest to all theatre workers. Radical plays and playwrights have recently received a great deal of unexpected applause in the conservative press. It would be absurd to under-rate the value of this support. It would also be absurd to question the integrity and fairness which has led several critics to revise their estimates of the revolutionary drama. It is gratifying that Brooks Atkinson is aware that "the drama of the Left is becoming increasingly dynamic." One may hope that Atkinson will go further and

will gain some understanding of the cultural and social forces from which the drama of the Left derives its strength.

One can welcome this development without being blind to the fact that standards of American dramatic criticism are still unbelievably low, that the pressure of mass support for revolutionary plays has had a great deal to do with the change in the critical atmosphere, and that a very definite, deep-rooted prejudice against "the theatre of social expression" still exists. To combat this prejudice, to expose the weakness of newspaper criticism, and to fight for higher standards, is one of the major tasks of the new theatre movement.

The critics exercise greater power than is good for themselves or for the theatre; there can be no question that this power, at least in certain cases, is used without a true sense of responsibility.

TODAY the Theatre Union is an established and respected organization. But we need not forget that the Theatre Union would have died almost before it was born if it had not received quick working class support against bitterly unfair attacks from the whole press. Today the Group is hailed as a vital and creative institution. But the Group has been vital and creative for years, in spite of critical apathy and cynicism.

Death of Ford Worker Due to Cyanide Poisoning, Asserts New Masses Writer

The death of Louis Sherry, a worker employed in the Ford Motor Company plant in Detroit, and the illness of another worker from cyanide poisoning, is directly charged to inadequate safety devices and improper handling of huge quantities of the deadly poison in the plant in an article appearing in the current issue of New Masses. The charge is largely sustained by a confidential report made after Sherry's death by inspectors of the Michigan State Department of Labor and Industry, which is quoted at length in the New Masses.

A coroner's inquest into Sherry's death was scheduled for this week in Detroit.

Sherry and the other man were stricken in the fifteen minute period allotted them for lunch when, lacking time even to wash their hands, they squatted on the oily floor of the factory and ate either the lunch they brought with them or sandwiches sold from a lunch wagon which was rolled through the shop. Both, the article states, although

their point of view, or have suddenly gained a mature understanding of dramatic art. In all the words which have been written about Odets, one looks in vain for any genuine analysis of the qualities which make his work so richly promising. The praise which has been offered Odets is the same hysterical and quite uncritical approval which has been lavished on such miscellaneous creations as "Sailor Beware," "The Children's Hour," "Personal Appearance," or "The Petrified Forest." As Odets achieves greater scope and clarity as a dramatist of social protest (and there is every reason to hope that he will develop magnificently in this direction), it is more than probable that his growth will conflict with the avowed prejudices of such men as Percy Hammond, John Mason Brown and others.

Today the existence of the Theatre of Action is threatened, just as two years ago the existence of the Theatre Union was threatened. It can be saved by mobilizing protest and audience support. "The Young Go First" is one of the most exciting plays of the season. It is tremendously effective as sheer entertainment. Its designs by Mordecai Gorelik are extraordinarily effective. If theatre-goers find out about the play, it is likely to achieve extensive popularity. If this happens the critics may begin to revise their opinions. And in two years they may discover what everyone who cares a rap about the stage has known all along—that the Theatre of Action is "vital," "dynamic," a living force against the stagnant stupidities of the conventional stage.



HARRY LESSIN
One of the CCC boys in the play "The Young Go First," now at the Park Theatre, 59th Street and Columbus Circle.

of employees at all times. Second, the chemical is so dangerous that enough to kill a man or half a dozen men can be picked up under one's fingernails while handling it.

Third, the men working in cyanide are not always equipped with respirators and on occasion have been denied them when they asked for them. They are not provided with impermeable working clothes. They are not provided with dust-proof lockers (or indeed any lockers at all) in which to protect their street clothing from cyanide dust. Fourth, in the department of the Motor Building where the poisoned man worked and in other departments in this building using cyanide, there are insufficient washing facilities and there is no hot water. Fifth, the men in several of these departments are allowed only fifteen minutes for lunch on one shift and twenty minutes on the other. They have no time to clean up. Sixth, both Sherry and Wicker (the other poisoned worker) worked within a few yards of the open drums of the deadly stuff.

Professor Learns Some Facts About Ward Politicians

BOSS RULE, Portraits in City Politics, by J. T. Salter. Whitlsey House, New York. \$2.50.

Reviewed by S. W. GERSON

PROFESSOR SALTER has written a careful, if not original, study of politics in the raw. Accepting the fact that the party machine is the mechanism that actually operates American capitalist democracy, he went to Philadelphia to examine in detail the apparatus of ward committees and division leadership in the City of Brotherly Love under the dispensation of the Vore Republican juggernaut.

Why do—or did—Philadelphia voters support the Republican party in the main? Was the question Salter put to himself. In seeking the answer to this he hoped to discover even greater profundities, in answer to greater whys of modern politics. But like each of those three blind gentlemen in the fable, he never saw the Grand Old Elephant in its entirety. In investigating the division leader and his relation to the people in his political division of a ward, Salter got hold of the snout of the mammoth. The whole picture is not yet clear. Certainly no average reader—not to speak of the Man from Mars—perusing the professor's work, would get a real understanding of the mechanics of modern capitalist municipal politics.

Forget the Real Rulers
What is fundamental to American politics—and to a certain extent even determines the forms taken on in various localities—is the fact that behind the scenes of the Party machine or at the very peak of the capitalist party structures are the real powers that govern the country—the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Roosevelts, the American political party which actually run things is to study anatomy and leave out of account the heart and brain. And this is precisely the basic flaw in the good professor's entire reasoning—a mistake which, in all justice it must be said, has been made by bigger men than he, men who have even called themselves "Marxists."

HOWEVER, by this we do not wish to detract from some of the essential worth of "Boss Rule." As a picture of the digits in the long capitalist party arm, it is—within the limitations above—fairly complete. Salter takes us into the homes of division leaders, Tony Collo, Harry Rothchild, Tom Cole, Timothy Flannahan and Sam Terberg. Here we see how the machine works.

"Service to the People"
A ward heeler (division leader in Philly) renders a service to his people. That's the secret of his success, says Salter.

Sam Terberg, a leader, tells how it's done:
"I see all my voters, keep good friends with them, and do them favors. As soon as new people move in, I call on them, and tell them who I am—the organization man. . . I see people not once a year, but every day in the week. . . The only way to succeed in politics is to get out and work for the people. . . I get out of bed at three and four in the morning to help a person in trouble."
But even Sam's recipe for a successful political potage didn't always work, as Salter testifies. "Today the people fret around more," leader David Nelson tells the professor.

Precisely so. No longer can the party machine be secure by the crumb-tossing method. That's why the barrage of social demagoguery in recent years and, parallel to it, the growing fascist trends.

The Soviet Form
All of which makes it palpably ridiculous to suggest—as Salter does—that what is needed for "good" social government is the city manager plan and one or two adjustments in the form of municipal government. Good government, good administration, municipalities and states run in the interests of the overwhelming majority of the population, we submit, will come only when there is a fundamental change in class relationships, when the workers, in alliance with the poorer sections of the farmers, rule this country. Then your governmental form will be that one created by the new conditions and already successfully working in one-sixth of the world's surface, the Soviet form. Only such a form, accessible and democratic, can really give us "good government"—that is, administration of the wealth and resources of the land for the people who produce.

In all examinations we expect that Professor Salter study Lenin's answer to Kautsky on the question of Soviet democracy. Perhaps he, too, will understand why.
"Proletarian democracy is a million times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy, and the Soviet regime is a million times more democratic than the most democratic regime in a bourgeois country." "Kautsky the renegade and the proletarian Revolution."—V. I. Lenin.

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

The Black-Connery Bill

Question: Why do the Communists oppose the Black-Connery Bill now pending in Congress, which provides for a 30-hour week to relieve unemployment?
R. B. M.

Answer: As a result of mass pressure led by the Communist Party for a thirty-hour week without reduction in weekly earnings, the new Black-Connery bill contains such a provision. But it is hedged around with so many exceptions and modifications, that the bill in its present form would harm workers by increasing speed-up and cutting pay envelopes through spreading work.

These points stand out clearly in reading the bill. Employers can be granted exceptions to the act by appealing to the president. Past experience has shown the workers that Roosevelt always complies with any such demand. Secondly, if an employer should cut hours and wages at the same time, there are no provisions for punishing him except vague references to the fact that such an action will constitute a misdemeanor. However, as the N.R.A. has shown, employers can violate such agreements with impunity. The government agencies instead of prosecuting them, help in tying down the workers to bad working conditions and miserable pay. Thirdly, the act is to be effective only during a period of "national emergency." This means that Roosevelt could terminate it, any time he decides the emergency is over.

Hidden in the bill is a joker which reveals the real purpose behind the measure. There is a clause which allows Roosevelt to forbid the importation of any commodities which endanger manufacturers in this country. Of course, the phrase is not so blunt. But the practical effect would be that he could order higher tariffs, or stop completely, those foreign products which endanger the profits of American manufacturers. Thus under the guise of helping labor, the monopolies would be given a powerful weapon with which to increase their profits and control.

The bill would not help the workers. If hours were cut, their work would be speeded up, and against this there are no provisions. The bill would increase the profits of the manufacturers and would not better the living standards of the masses. It is being offered to the unemployed masses as a substitute for adequate relief and unemployment insurance. But in practice it would increase speed-up, and consequently increase unemployment.

What the workers need is a thirty-hour week with a guarantee against all reductions in pay or increase in speed-up. They need a bill which has no loopholes for the employers to increase their profits through indirect wage-cuts. Such a workers' bill would increase the incomes of the workers at the expense of the bosses. All these measures the Black-Connery bill does not provide for; that is why the Communists urge the workers to fight and strike for a genuine increase in pay.

Short Wave Radio

High Frequency Currents
The ordinary electric current used in house lighting systems, reverses its direction of flow 120 times per second. This type of current is called 60 cycle alternating current, because there are 60 positive and 60 negative peaks per second. The currents used in radio broadcasting may have a frequency as high as 1,500,000 cycles per second, or as we usually state it, 1,500 kilocycles per second. Electrical currents of even higher frequencies are used in short wave radio and waves of 60,000,000 cycles are used daily by amateur radio operators. Much higher frequencies have been produced for experimental use and there is, theoretically at least, no limit to the rapidly with which an electrical current may be made to vibrate. The only limit seems to be determined by the purely mechanical problem of designing the proper apparatus.

These rapidly alternating currents have many strange properties. They possess some of the properties of light, they can be reflected and focused by means of reflectors and lenses. They travel in a straight line and do not pass through the earth as do other radio waves. They can also be used to produce heat in the bone structure of the human body without heating the muscle and skin surrounding it. These waves can also be used to cut flesh without the aid of a knife. This property is often used in minor operations upon infected tissue because this "electric knife," as it is called, also sterilizes and cauterizes as it cuts.

Modern medical science has at last begun to realize some of the benefits of these high frequency currents, as these rays have proven very effective in the treatment of many otherwise hopeless cases. They are particularly beneficial in the treatment of deep-seated joint inflammations and in some rheumatic conditions. They have also been used to kill bacteria and blights on wheat seeds, thus making possible bigger and better crops. Small animals such as mice and rabbits have been paralyzed and even killed by the use of these powerful X-rays and to produce a machine capable of killing human beings is only a matter of building bigger and more powerful apparatus. In fact the almost legendary "Death Rays" that various imperialist nations are rumored to be working on, are probably only a further development of the same waves used in short wave radio.

Tuning in the U.S.S.R.

Sunday, June 3-5 A.M., 25 metres—Talk: History of the Russian Revolutionary Movement.
10 A.M., 25 metres—Review of the week. Questions and answers.
4 P.M., 50 metres—Review of the week. Questions and answers.
Monday, June 10-4 P.M., 50 metres—In Moscow Tonight.
Wednesday, June 12-5 A.M., 25 metres—Talk: Science in the U.S.S.R. Talk: Some of our sports.
4 P.M., 50 metres—Same as above.
Friday, June 14-4 P.M., 50 metres—A Glimpse of Past History: What Were the Black Hundreds?
Sunday, June 16-5 A.M., 25 metres—Talk: History of the Russian Revolutionary Movement.
10 A.M., 25 metres—Review of the week. Questions and answers.
4 P.M., 50 metres—Review of the week. Questions and answers.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Duffy Orch.
- WGB—Sports Resume—Stan Lombard
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy
- WABC—String Orch.
- 7:15-WEAF—Stories of the Black Chamber
- WOR—Wass and Abuse
- WJZ—"You and Gus"
- WABC—Just Plain Bill
- 7:30-WEAF—Pickens Sisters, Soap
- WOR—Mystery Sketch
- WJZ—Summary, National Open Golf Tournament, Pittsburgh
- WABC—The O'Neills
- 7:45-WEAF—Uncle Ezra
- WOR—From Page Drama
- WJZ—Dangrove Parade
- WABC—Boaks Carver, Commemorial
- 8:00-WEAF—Burdett Orch.: Justice Dragonette, Soprano; Male Quartet
- WOR—Lone Ranger
- WJZ—From Rich Drama—Speedway
- WABC—Morton Orch.
- 8:15-WJZ—Steven Downey, Tenor
- 8:30-WEAF—Jack Arthur's Musicale
- WJZ—Nichols Orch.: Ruth Etting, Guest: Gene Sarason, Guest
- WABC—Court of Human Relations
- 8:50-WEAF—Lyman Orch.: Frank Mena, Tenor; Lucy Monroe, Soprano
- WOR—Variety Musicale
- WJZ—Beatrice Little, Comedienne; Fernie Orch.: Cavaliers Quartet
- WABC—Hollywood Hotel—Sketch, with Dick Powell, Frances Langford, Constance, Paige Orch.
- Delores Del Rio, Pat O'Brien, Edward Everett Horton and Winf Shaw, Guests
- 9:15-WOR—Mystery Sketch
- 9:30-WEAF—To Be Announced
- WOR—Harv and Esther, Comedy
- WJZ—Phil Baker, Comedian
- 8:45-WOR—Singer Sam
- 10:00-WEAF—Dramatic Sketch
- WOR—Sandra Swanson, Songs
- WJZ—Meetin' House
- WABC—Bomber Orch.
- 10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:30-WEAF—Radio Football
- WOR—Comedian: Phil Duffy, Baritone; Lucy
- Monroe, Soprano; Peg La Centre, Songs; Tim and Irene, Comedy; Teddy Bergman, Comedian
- WOR—Variety Musicale
- WJZ—Concert Orch.
- WABC—Colonel Stoppagone and Biddy
- 11:00-WEAF—Talk—George Holmes, Chief Washington Bureau INS
- WOR—Sears; Moonbeams Trio
- WJZ—Stern Orch.
- WABC—Dance Orch.
- WOR—Sears; Crawford, Organ
- 11:30-WEAF—Myers Orch.
- WJZ—Dance Music (to 1 A.M.)
- WABC—Dance Music (to 1 A.M.)
- 11:45-WEAF—The Hoopings—Dance Music (to 1 A.M.)
- WOR—Dance Music (to 1 A.M.)
- 12:00-WEAF—Dance Music (to 1 A.M.)

Toledo Strike Demonstrates Power of Trade Unions

WHOLE POPULATION BACKED THE DEMANDS OF THE UTILITY WORKERS; MEN LOOK TOWARD RE-STRIKE IF COMPANIES FAIL TO GRANT DEMANDS

The Toledo power house workers demonstrated their might in the twenty-four hour strike. Industry was rapidly brought to a standstill. One factory after another shut down as the current died away.

As the factories were shut down, workers thus laid off joined the 500 electrical strikers on the picket lines. Toledo labor gave full backing to the strike of the power house workers. The office workers joined the strike.

The mass picket lines were powerful demonstrations for union wages and conditions. The electrical workers were striking for wage increases to meet higher living costs. Their union agreement had run out. The employers were trying to get them to accept the same

wage rates in the face of the great increase in living costs.

The moment the strike was called, the full force of the employers was mobilized for strikebreaking. The Chamber of Commerce wired Roosevelt for help. Strikebreaker McGrady came running. Madame Perkins swung into action against the strike. Big business called upon the American Legion to supply armed protectors of scabs.

Why was the full fury and hatred of the bosses unleashed against the strikers? Because the strike threw a monkey-wrench into the plans of the employers. Now they want to follow up the bad conditions established in the N.R.A. codes with even worse conditions. As

union agreements expire in all industries the employers want to hammer down living conditions and wages. They want to put over non-union conditions. The Roosevelt government is thus trying to keep the workers from striking by holding out promises of a "new" N.R.A., of the Wagner Bill, and of "voluntary codes." Meanwhile their wage cut drive is in full swing.

True, the strikers have not yet won their demands. This can be laid mainly at the door of Oliver Myers, business agent of the electrical local union, and the International officials of the electrical union. These higher officials of the union ordered the men back to work at a time when the strike was fully effective. Myers agreed to supply power to the newspapers, who

were flooding the city with strikebreaking propaganda. He accepted arbitration, as the basis for calling off the waltout.

But the Toledo electrical workers went back only temporarily, feeling they will re-strike if they do not win their demands. *The Toledo workers and the workers of the entire country know that what happened for twenty-four hours can be brought out again by a re-strike, that is, the tying up of all industry.*

This is the way the offensive of the employers and the Roosevelt government on wages and union conditions can be defeated. This is the way conditions can be improved. Strike will render the employers powerless to put over wage cuts.

Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1935

For Real Food

"WE CAN'T eat the Wagner Bill. We can't feed our children on the Guffey Bill." These are the thoughts of the miners as they go into the final stage of preparation for the strike of 400,000 soft coal miners on June 16.

The official strike call, sent out by John L. Lewis, DOES NOT MENTION A WORD ABOUT THE STRIKE DEMANDS. Lewis has made no secret that he wants to get the Guffey Bill passed by means of the strike threat.

The miners want something else. They want the six-dollar day basic scale, the six-hour day, five-day week, no discrimination, full recognition, and one national contract for commercial and captive mines alike.

The miners are thinking it over. They feel that even if the Guffey Bill is passed, it will not increase their wages. The Guffey Bill puts another board, the Bituminous Coal Board, in charge of their disputes. The miners know that all such boards appointed by Roosevelt act for the employers. What has Roosevelt ever done for the miners in the past?

The local unions, the sub-district and district organizations, should vote for the above mentioned wage and hour demands, as the official strike demands. Every local should set up Strike Committees now to carry through the strike for these demands.

A Real Bonus Bill

JUST when the false friends of the veterans thought they had safely put the bonus issue in camphor balls until the next presidential election campaign a new bill is introduced into this session of Congress.

The bill, sponsored by Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York, provides for the immediate cash payment of the bonus, described as "overdue back pay." To provide the \$2,265,000,000 necessary, this bill specifies that the sum shall be raised by taxes on corporate and personal incomes, gifts and inheritances of more than \$5,000 a year.

This bill expresses the real interests of the vets. It provides for the payment of the cash bonus in the most direct and immediate form in which it can be obtained—by taxing the rich who profited by the last world war, and who racketeer and profit now out of the misery of the toilers.

United action of labor and the veterans can force this bill through!

Let's go now, vets! The campaign for the passage of this bill must begin right now!

Strike Threat Prevents Pay Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

rival of a U.T.W. official from the New York office, to negotiate the rehiring of a fired union worker.

Flush Strike Still On
LOWELL, Mass., June 6.—The strike at the Mohair Flush Mills, which broke out on Tuesday, remains in effect with the workers determined to win a 15 per cent wage increase and recognition of the United Textile Workers of America. Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed among the strikers over Molloy, U.T.W. organizer, according to the demand of the police that no more than 30 strikers picket at one time. The strikers are talking of electing a rank and file committee to take charge of the strike.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6.—State Compliance Officer August Brauer, Jr., reports the following

examples of the wide-spread movement among Connecticut firms to cut wages and increase hours: a Hartford retail food firm has lengthened hours from 40 to 51; a Bridgeport blouse manufacturer is paying \$5.50 for 40 hours of work; an Ansonia shirt firm has increased hours from 36 to 50; a Bridgeport laundry has increased hours from 40 to 55; a Derby corset firm, from 40 to 55.

48 Hour Week in Dye Shop
LAWRENCE, Mass., June 6.—The work week has been lengthened to 48 hours at the Lawrence Dye Works, affecting approximately 100 employees.

Hosiery Workers Strike
PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The 50 employees of the F. M. Graver and Company hosiery plant, have walked out in protest against attempts to reduce wages and increase hours. The strike is led by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

Similar strikes have broken out at the Richmond Hosiery Company,

Rossville, Ga., and the Ideal Hosiery Company, Maryville, Tenn.

200 Strike in Woolen Mill
WEBSTER, Mass., June 6.—A walkout in the spinning department of the Tiffany woolen mill yesterday, when an attempt was made to establish a 48-hour-week, shut down the entire plant, which employs 300 workers.

Glove Shop Closed By Strike
MARYVILLE, Tenn., June 6.—The Knoxville Glove Company has been closed since the announcement of a wage-cut.

Wages Increases Hours
DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—While newspapers controlled by motor manufacturers have given wide publicity to announcements that the Supreme Court's decision on the N.R.A. would not effect working conditions in the auto plants, it was reported today that Briggs Body has increased working hours to ten and twelve hours in certain departments from the former eight, while many workers were laid off.

Defend Abyssinia

NOT a day passes without new troop shipments from Fascist Italy to Africa for war against Ethiopia.

Not a day passes without the direct, provocative, bloody call for war against the last independent Negro country in Africa in the Italian Fascist press.

Most sinister is the fact that the Italian Fascist press in this country is trying by hook or crook to whip up chauvinist hatred among the Italian people against the Negro people of Ethiopia.

We must stop this. We can do it. One of our best weapons in this fight is *Unita Operaia*, Italian language working class newspaper, the only paper that gives the truth about Mussolini's war plans and how to fight them.

Every reader of the Daily Worker who works with or comes into contact with an Italian worker should make it his immediate business to see that he regularly gets a copy of *Unita Operaia*.

The best immediate means of helping the Ethiopian people, answering the lies of Mussolini, forming the united front of black and white against Italian Fascism, is the distribution of *Unita Operaia*.

Get your copies now at 39 East 12th Street, New York City.

3 Cheers for Trainmen!

THREE cheers for the railroad trainmen!

The convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, meeting in Cleveland, has just adopted a resolution condemning the publications of William Randolph Hearst as "repugnant to the best interests of this brotherhood, contrary to the general welfare of the American people and constituting a serious threat to American democracy."

From far and near evidences accumulate that American labor is beginning to gag over the fascist poison Hearst is trying to feed it. The man whom no decent person, according to Prof. Charles Beard, would "touch with a ten-foot pole," is beginning to find that it won't be so easy to get away with his lying campaigns against the Soviet Union, against free speech and the democratic rights of the people.

Every trade union local, international union and central labor body should follow the example of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Boycott Hearst!

N. Y. Relief Conference

THE New York Relief Conference to be held tomorrow afternoon in Irving Plaza Hall will be the most significant and important labor meeting to be held in the city during the week-end.

Initiated by the Unemployment Councils, backed by more than a dozen A. F. of L. unions, numerous relief and professional organizations and endorsed by thousands of signatures of unemployed and employed workers, the conference will map plans to spread the city-wide fight for a 25 per cent increase in relief, full rent payments for the jobless, union pay on the relief projects and the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827).

See that your union, your club, your relief project, is represented at this conference by at least one delegate.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT
Alertness Stressed by Unit Localizes Hearst Boycott Propaganda Via Radio

THE comrades of our unit have been made aware of the importance of alertness on the part of Communists. A comrade of our unit attended a local movie and discovered that one of the features was Hearst Metrotone News, which, as usual, included jingo glorification of war. Our comrade reported her findings to the unit at the following meeting and it was decided to initiate a campaign to have the Hearst News removed from the program. A delegation from the unit went to see the manager of the local theatre, who refused to commit himself or even discuss the issue with us.

We decided to get the support of the mass organizations of the neighborhood. Letters and telegrams of protest were written and a mass meeting held. These actions were followed by another delegation to the district manager of all Loew Theatres in Brooklyn. The interview resulted in a promise that Hearst Metrotone would be eliminated from the bill in all Loew theatres of Brooklyn within the next week.

We consider this a victory against fascist tendencies and propaganda in our neighborhood. A leaflet has been issued to publicize this victory and an open air meeting will be held to make workers aware of the importance of stamping out all manifestations of fascism wherever they may appear.

UNIT 16, SECTION 8, New York.
EDITORIAL NOTE: We greet the victory attained by this unit. The results attained in Brooklyn in removing the Hearst Metrotone News from the Loew Theatres can and should be duplicated in every workers' center. The Central Org. Commission has been urging such action upon the units, but this is the first report that has come to us of a concrete action and favorable results.

In the Party Organizer of April, 1935, we wrote as follows: "It is not only through the newspapers and the radio that Hearst spreads his vicious propaganda. There is still another potent channel, through which he reaches millions of workers daily, disguised as 'news,' his venomous lies and his propaganda. It is not enough that we should carry on a boycott of the Hearst press. This boycott should be extended also to the movies. Flood your neighborhood movie house with protests against the showing of Hearst newsreels. Let your indignation be heard when these newsreels appear on the screen. Stage demonstrations against the Hearst newsreels, at every movie theatre where they are shown. Make Hearst feel the disgust and anger of the working class."

We would like to have reports from the comrades in the units and sections as to what they are doing to combat the Hearst newsreels. Let the Brooklyn experience be multiplied many times. Write to this column and tell us how you are carrying out your campaign.

We have also written many times in the Party Organizer and in this column in reference to a campaign to secure the radio for working class speakers and programs. To our knowledge this has been done only in San Francisco, where the Workers School broadcasts the news of the week over an important radio station. One worker has written to us suggesting that we make a financial drive for \$100,000 for the establishment of a radio station of our own. It is not possible or necessary to do this. Let us develop a mighty campaign in every District, in every large city, demanding that the air shall be free. Flood the radio stations, locally and nationally with demands for lower rates, for an opportunity for our representatives to speak to the radio audiences. This is not an impossible task. The radio audience is composed largely of workers. Mobilize them to demand their own speakers. If this demand is insistent enough, the radio stations will be forced to grant it.

Let us hear what you are doing about these campaigns in your sections and

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
NAME
ADDRESS

"The Government Utility Men, at Your Service, Sir!"

By Burck



Letters From Our Readers

In Response to Request of Wisconsin Workers' Band

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
In answer to the request of the workers' band in Phelps, Wisconsin, that appeared in this column on May 22:

Please have any bands that need revolutionary music communicate with I. Rosen, care of International Workers Order Band, at 27 West 115 Street, New York City. Have them mention instrumentation of their band and what particular pieces they want. We will be able to help them.

May we express our approval of the criticism of the writer of that letter on the lack of any articles or comments on the workers' band movement, which is growing in this city, and throughout the nation, we hope. May we request that all workers' bands outside of New York City communicate with us so that we can exchange experiences and ideas which will stimulate more attention to this very neglected but important part of the workers' cultural front.

And why doesn't the Workers' Music League publish band music for revolutionary bands?

I. ROSEN.

Asks Readers News of Case of West Va. Mine Victims

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
I am writing in the hope of getting some information from your readers about a certain construction job in West Virginia some two or three years ago that exacted a heavy toll from silicosis.

I read about this particular case in a Sunday edition of the capitalist press. I tried to explain it to a friend of mine in the office where I work, but he was reluctant to believe it. As I remember, it was something like this: A certain construction company was awarded the contract to build a tunnel under a mountain so as to divide some of the water of a river to a town about

Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those that are of general interest to Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome and where possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.

a mile away for the generation of electricity. When the tunnel was completed, about 165 men had died from silicosis. The contractor proceeded to pay the widows of these men \$100 if they would sign a paper releasing him from any further claims. Many of them accepted, but a few of them refused to accept these terms.

Those who held out maintained that the contractor knew when he took the job that the mountain through which he must tunnel contained much silicium, that he understood the dangerous character of it, that he failed to provide the workers with equipment for protection against silicosis, that before the job commenced he contracted with a local undertaking establishment for the burial of the dead at a few dollars a body, and that caskets had been ordered in advance for almost every worker on the job, and were stored at the undertaking establishment. The contractor did not deny the burial arrangements but said that he had taken no more than ordinary steps to care for the dead, that when man pits himself against nature, nature demands its toll.

I do not know the outcome of this case, whether it was brought to trial or not, and I would be grateful for some information about it.
J. L. P.

Tells of a Budding Coughlin on the West Coast

Oakville, Wash.

Practically every day I see in the Daily Worker some comment on Father Coughlin and his demagoguery, which evidently you hear considerable of in your part of the country; but to date I have not seen anything

about a preacher on the west coast here. If Martin Luther Thomas hasn't the "father" beat in demagoguery, he ranks a close second; and as for embellished lying, he is second to none.

Mr. Thomas, beginning with Monday, is to be heard every other morning at 8 o'clock over the station K.N.X. and on Sunday evening at 9:15. He urges his listeners to send for the three following pamphlets (incidentally a means of collecting cash donations): "The Peril of Communism," "America First," and "N. R. A. Explained." The first two speak for themselves; in the third he undertakes to show the N. R. A. as a destructive plot of the "Reds," and that the slaughter of live stock and the destruction of cotton was their wantonness.

As if this wasn't enough, he goes on in his lectures to quote and warp versions of Lenin (without of course taking from just what source they were taken) in order to leave the idea that Communism is the hatred and tyranny of the devil; and all this is nicely cemented together with sticky-sweet religious "bunkum."

What's the matter with the Los Angeles and Hollywood comrades that they haven't got after him?
W. M. C.

NOTE:

A recent letter in this column requested that a pamphlet be made of the article by Earl Browder in the April, 1935, Communist. Written in the form of questions and answers as they occurred at a meeting between a group of students at the Union Theological Seminary in New York City and Comrade Browder. This article is now on the press in a pamphlet called "Religion and Communism," by Earl Browder, to sell at 2 cents, and will be ready by June 15. Orders may be placed in advance with your nearest Workers' Bookshop, or The Workers' Library Publishers, 35 East 12 Street, New York City.

The article goes on to definitely endorse inflation, saying that "the erroneous belief that the success of home economies depends on the maintenance of a stable currency certainly prevails among a small part of the decisively important authorities."

IT WAS after this that panic began to hit Danzig, and that the Berlin stock market began to run wild. Meanwhile, Hjalmar Schacht, head of the Reichsbank and Nazi financial specialist, not content with turning down the money market, is now turning down the money market in Amsterdam, or any other place where a loan could normally be made. In nearly every counting house the Nazis are turned down. For example, the Basle National-Zeitung reports that when Schacht's agent came to the Bank of England for so small a loan as 150,000 pounds (around \$750,000) he was turned down cold. Hard-headed bankers are expressing no confidence whatever in the future of German Fascism.

World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

Inflation, Nazi Style Bankers Vote No Confidence When the Dike Breaks

GERMAN Fascism is heading for an economic disaster it fears above all else, a financial collapse and monetary inflation. In fact, inflation has already hit Germany, though the Nazis are trying to sit on the lid. Marks sell in Holland for from 15 to 30 per cent less than the Berlin quotation.

But the real thermometer of German finances is Danzig and the Berlin stock market. Financial panic reigns in Danzig, similar to the situation in the United States when Roosevelt came into office. All banks are closed. The gulden has already been devalued by more than 47 per cent, and still more inflation is coming.

German financiers know that the path of the gulden will be the road of the mark. Hence there is a precipitous flight from the mark which is driving the Nazis into a frenzy. The stock market has been skyrocketing for some weeks now, as the speculators rush to buy stocks which are rising rapidly in anticipation of open inflation.

The situation in France, Switzerland, Italy, Holland and Belgium, where the gold standard is in severe crisis, has the greatest repercussions on German Fascism because it is the weakest economic and financial link of European capitalism.

Besides, the Nazis dread inflation more than any other capitalist power. Whatever petty-bourgeois mass base the Nazis may have left would go crumbling with the advent of inflation.

The German petty-bourgeois remember their wholesale expropriation in 1923, when the very big bankers and industrialists who now back Hitler reaped fortunes out of inflation and the starvation of the masses.

Inflation has left a ghastly scar on Germany that no German has ever forgotten. For Hitler now to open the wound at the point of this scar would be a most painful if not fatal operation.

Besides, Hitler has the further situation to contend with that inflation is being caused primarily by his war program against the Soviet Union. The cost of this anti-Soviet preparation is so tremendous that mark is being forced over the cliff.

THAT the Nazis strive desperately to hide from the masses that the oncoming inflation and the intensification of their misery is due primarily to the war program of German Fascism is admitted by the New York Times Berlin correspondent, Otto D. Toltschus.

He points to the mysterious financial transactions of the Nazi government which is financing tremendous rearmament programs "with sums so small that the published accounts are obviously incomplete" and which are "provoking speculation even among the most trusted Germans as to how long the process can be continued without affecting the currency."

Now on May 19, 1935, Dr. Angerer, Nazi organ, second in importance only to Hitler's own paper, *Volksischer Beobachter*, published a sensational article cautiously arguing for devaluation of the currency in countries with a "high rate of exchange." Germany is definitely included among such countries.

The article goes on to definitely endorse inflation, saying that "the erroneous belief that the success of home economies depends on the maintenance of a stable currency certainly prevails among a small part of the decisively important authorities."

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Once the hole in the Nazi financial dike breaks, it will turn into a roaring flood.

Lenin on the Role of the Banks

"SOME three or five of the biggest banks in any of the most advanced capitalist countries have achieved a 'personal union' of industrial and banking capital, and have concentrated in their hands the control of billions upon billions, which form the greatest part of the capital and

revenue of an entire country. A financial oligarchy, creating a close network of ties of dependence upon all the economic and political institutions of contemporary bourgeois society without exception—this is the most striking manifestation of this monopoly.—From "Imperialism."