

# U.S. NAVAL OFFICER ASKS WAR ON U.S.S.R.

## 6,000 Workers Win Eight-Day Strike in Nazi War Plant

### ACTION WINS WITHDRAWAL OF PAY CUTS

#### Fascist State Police Had Seized All of Strike Committee

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)  
**CHEMNITZ, Germany, June 7** (Via Paris). — After an unprecedented strike of eight days, during which the entire strike committee was arrested, 6,000 workers and employees of the giant Wanderer automobile works here won a brilliant victory by forcing the withdrawal of a 15 per cent wage cut, imposed by the armed terror of the Nazi dictatorship.

The "Council of Trustees," an "advisory" arbitration board of workers' and employers' representatives was dissolved and workers sitting on this body seized by the Gestapo.

Numbers of partial strikes have broken out in the Third Reich since the advent of Hitler to power, but this is the first time that the Nazi government has had to grapple with a strike so dangerous to its war and armaments program.

Is Big War Plant  
 The Wanderer Works have been "benefiting" for some time from the armaments fever prevailing in the country. From 2,200 workers in 1932 the number of their personnel has reached 6,000. The plant produces chiefly tanks and machinery for the manufacture of war material. This fact further emphasizes the enormous importance of the strike.

For weeks past there has been an atmosphere of tension not only in the Wanderer Works but in other Chemnitz factories. Preliminary signs of an outbreak of feeling were shown during the preparations for the "Confidence Council" elections.

### Coal Diggers Act to Strike in Illinois

**SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 7.**—Mass pressure of the miners has forced the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America to issue a public statement granting autonomy rights to the Illinois district of the union. The decision restores the right of the Illinois district membership to hold elections and elect their own officers. Heretofore the U.M.W.A. national officials appointed officers of the district by means of declaring Illinois a "provisional" district.

Sub-districts of the United Mine Workers are electing Strike Committees to prepare the strike which begins on June 16th, it is reported here in the local press.

Urges Unity of Miners  
 The Rank and File Committee of the U.M.W.A. of the district has issued a statement calling upon the local unions to elect Strike Committees to prepare the strike. The statement calls for joint strike action of the Progressive Miners Union members with the U.M.W.A. locals, and the setting up of Joint Strike Committees to unite the strike activity of both unions. The local unions of both the P.M.A. and the United Mine Workers are now voting on the demands for the six dollar day scale and the six hour day, five day week.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Progressive Union have issued a strike-breaking decree to the P.M.A. locals, declaring the time "inadvisable" to strike and ordering the men to remain at work. William Keck, president of the Progressive Union, has signed a temporary agreement with the coal operators which continues the present \$5.00 scale, with a provision for breaking the contract within ten days if either operators or the union officials so desire. Keck has assumed dictatorial power, telling the miners that the Executive Board will "continue negotiations indefinitely" if it wants to.

Governor's Commission Admits Oppression  
**FRANKFORT, Ky., June 7.**—The governor's special commission to investigate conditions in southeastern Kentucky admits that "unrest and bloodshed" there is caused by "the desire of mine operators to amass fortunes for themselves through oppression of their laborers."

The commission, set up by Gov-

### Strikes Provide Field For 'Daily' Circulation

By George Wahnak  
National Manager, the Daily Worker

Such an event as the coming miners' strike should draw masses of miners to the Communist Party. In such struggles every Communist must show the strikers that he or she is tirelessly helping them to win their demands.

Time and time again we have shown the role of the Daily Worker in proving our attitude to the workers. The Daily Worker carries our counsel, our interpretations, news, editorials and articles from the workers' side. By spreading the Daily Worker among the strikers we are showing in one of the best possible ways that our Party is fighting for them.

An especially fitting example, in the light of the miners' strike, has lately come to our attention.

During a strike last year the Daily Worker was sent to a number of members of an A. F. of L. local to show them that it was supporting their efforts. The question of the paper was thereupon brought before a union meeting for debate. Should the paper be repudiated or not?

Meanwhile, one of the members of the local circulated the report that the "Reds" had taken control of the union, though some for one member the local was unacquainted with our position.

But this "Red scare" was quickly met. The members approved the Daily Worker.

With this situation the comrades in the local brought the most convincing reasoning into play with the president and vice-president, with other workers in the local—saw to it that they read the Daily Worker. As a result, the president and vice-president of the local and other workers joined the Communist Party.

We ask our Party members in the strike areas to draw inspiration from this incident. Don't be afraid to spread the Daily Worker! Don't be afraid of any "Red scare!" The strikers will welcome the paper! It will encourage them, show them the way to victory! Let us help win the strike for the miners, let us build our Party, let us make a thundering advance in our drive for 50,000 new readers by providing an unprecedented distribution for the Daily Worker among the strikers!

### War Lords Plot More Butchers Drive in China

**TIENSIN, June 7.**—As heavy shipments of troops proceeded from various Japanese ports bound for this city, the high officers of the Japanese northern army met here today to plan their military action in North China.

In an official statement given to the Nippon Demp News Agency (Japanese), the officers attending the conference revealed that their beligerent plans were concerned not only with the North of China but with the whole of China.

An ultimatum will be presented to the Chinese authorities in a day or two, to be answered by Tuesday.

The whole of Tiensin was in a tense mood today awaiting the outcome of the military conference, which is expected to be followed by armed invasion of greater territories of China.

Major-Gen. Kensuke Isogai, Japanese military attaché here, in an interview with the Rengo (Japanese news agency) declared that it was necessary to establish a new government in China "capable of cooperating with Japan in maintaining the peace in the Far East." This is considered here as a direct threat to install Henry Pu Yi, Japanese puppet emperor of Manchukuo, on the throne in Peiping, ancient capital of China.

"We are not making an issue of the removal of a few provincial officials," he declared. "That is a small question. . . . We are not interested in the fate of Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek."

Chiang Kai-Shek who has been cooperating with the Japanese imperialists, has rapidly been losing prestige and his hold over China.

Lieut. Gen. Yoshifuro Umesa, commanding the forces in North China, presided at today's military conference. The meeting will continue today and tomorrow. Among those called here are Gen. Tetsuzan Na-gata, Maj.-Gen. Kensuke Isogai, military attaché of the Embassy, and Col. Takashi Sakai, chief of staff in North China and commander of the Tiensin garrison.

The Nippon Demp agency, speaking officially for the Japanese militarists, declared that final demands in the form of an ultimatum, will be presented within a few days to be answered by the Chinese on Tuesday. If not satisfactorily answered, military action will follow.

### Japanese Army Council in Tientsin to Plan Its Offensive

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### City-Wide Consumers' Conference to Open This Morning

New settlements were made by meat strikers yesterday as plans moved forward for a city-wide conference of consumers to be held at 10 o'clock this morning at Irving Plaza Hall.

The City Action Committee Against the High Cost of Living announced that the conference will work out plans to spread the stoppage further into sections of the city where the butchers have not cut prices.

In the Yorkville section of Manhattan the Retail Butchers Association settled with the local action committee at a 4-cent a pound reduction on all meats. The settlement involves thirty stores. Yorkville butchers further promised to join a delegation of the Action Committee that will present demands to the wholesalers on Monday.

Officials of the Yorkville Packing plant, located on Second Avenue, which for several days refused to meet with the consumers, agreed yesterday to settle with the strikers at a 4-cent reduction.

A mass meeting of more than a thousand at Hennington Hall, 214 East Second Street, elected a local action committee which is intensifying strike activity on the East Side.

Parades Today  
 Action Committees in Brighton Beach, Coney Island, Borough Park and Itarlem are keeping a close eye on the stores that have settled and are prepared to act immediately against any violations of agreements.

Today the stoppage will begin in Jamaica, Queens. A one-day stoppage has been declared in Paterson, N. J., and picketing will commence at 8 o'clock this morning.

Meat buying stoppages are due to take place today in Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston and Pasadena. Chicago consumers plan a city-wide stoppage on June 13.

Mass parades and demonstrations will be held in every borough of Greater New York today, strike leaders declared. The committee is also approaching the Unemployed Union, many of whose members are active in the stoppage, to officially support the strike by sending delegates to the Irving Plaza Conference this morning.

### BENES HAILS PEACE POLICY OF SOVIETS

#### Czech Minister Pays Tribute As He Leaves For the U.S.S.R.

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)  
**PRAGUE, June 7.**—Expressing assurance that his visit to Moscow would be a further link in strengthening peace in Europe, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Edouard Benes, before his departure, paid glowing tributes to the achievement of the Soviet Union's peace policy.

"I was always convinced that the preservation of peace in Europe is impossible without the Soviet Union," he said to a Tass (Soviet press) correspondent.

"Our friendship with the Soviet Union has a great future for the interests of Europe. At the same time it does not contain anything of Pan-Slavism. Germany must feel and understand this. All Europe and the world must understand that my visit and our policy does not contain the least shade of activity directed against other nations and states."

First Official Visit  
 It would be the first official visit of a Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister to Russia during the entire period of existence of the Czech nation, Benes pointed out.

"I am very sorry that due to internal and foreign obstacles I was not able for a long time to carry out the idea, long since held, of a genuine friendship between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia."

"Personally," Benes added, "I always considered rapprochement with the Soviet Union vitally necessary. To seek Cultural Ties  
 "Let me express my sincere pleasure at visiting the U.S.S.R. I regard this journey truly with friendly feelings and I think that it will be a practical expression of the feelings of all our peoples and of all our parties, even those who oppose the Soviet regime. My visit has an entirely positive character."

"We want to strengthen our friendship and widen economic and cultural contacts with the U. S. S. R.," Benes continued. "In addition to the ratification of the mutual aid pact, the commercial treaty, and so forth, during my journey I shall have the opportunity of personal contact with leading Soviet statesmen and personally acquaint myself with the Soviet Union, its life and development. We shall exchange opinions by what methods our economic and cultural relations can be developed."

Benes further said that he thought it was necessary to supplement existing pacts and treaties with the U. S. S. R. with a cultural treaty, for which he will negotiate in Moscow.

### Writers Re-elect Broun and Eddy National Officers

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)  
**CLEVELAND, O., June 7.**—Heywood Broun was re-elected president of the American Newspaper Guild by acclamation at today's session of the Guild's national convention.

Jonathan Eddy was re-elected to the post of executive secretary by a vote of 59 to 57%. The opposition nominated William Davey of Cleveland in opposition to Eddy despite Davey's objection. Broun, among others, declared for Eddy.

Garland Ashcraft was elected national treasurer in a contest with Lloyd White. Both are on the staff of the Cleveland Press.

Swayed by the plea of Heywood Broun not to offend organized labor and thereby place obstacles in the path of affiliation to the A. F. of L.

### Deputies Accept Pierre Laval as New Premier

**PARIS, June 7.**—After conferences with the leaders of the Radical Socialist and other parties, Pierre Laval presented the program of his newly-formed cabinet before the Chamber of Deputies and received a vote of confidence today.

The new cabinet has five members of the Radical Socialist Party on it. Most of the ministers were in previous cabinets.

Labor Federation to Fight  
 Praising the work of the Conference for Protection of Civil Rights, Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, in outlining the stand of the Federation before its meeting Wednesday night, declared that the next step is to place full strength behind the drive to repeal the Dunckel-Baldwin Act and expressed full accord with the decision of the conference.

### Indianapolis Bosses Fire Union Workers

**Indianapolis, Ind., June 7.**—Seeking to carry out the union-smashing open-shop campaign of the employers here, the Indianapolis Bleaching Company fired two active members of the United Textile Workers Union.

### AMENDMENT IS NEW DECOY OF AFL CHIEFS

#### Council Seeks to Turn Workers' Eyes Away From Struggle

By Marguerite Young  
 (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
**WASHINGTON, June 7.**—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, seventeen defeated and crisis-conscious officials, are struggling vainly against the dilemma created for them by the Supreme Court's smashing the N.R.A. codes.

They who preached reliance upon the New Deal government for almost two years, recognizing at last that the court's ruling killed what little remained of workers' misplaced faith in the N.R.A., were forced to admit in a formal statement, last night, that the economic, industrial, and social salvation of labor "after all . . . lies in their own economic strength and united solidarity."

Do Not Mention Strike  
 Yet nowhere in its seven-page statement did the Council mention the word strike, the only method of making effective the solidarity it recommended. It suggested rather that the A. F. of L. become the "spear-head" of present agitation for a Constitutional Amendment. It called upon Congress to enact at once new legislation including the strike-quelling Wagner and Guffey Bills.

Every member of the Council expressed "Vice-President" Joseph P. Kamp's correspondence while he was in the U. S. S. R., are both very much alive.

Yesterday, I saw the young machinist, Blaha. I spoke with him for more than two hours of his ex-

### Indianapolis Chevrolet auto shifted 2,500 workers from four to three shifts

**Indianapolis, Ind., June 7.**—The Chevrolet auto shifted 2,500 workers from four to three shifts.

Oliver Farm Equipment Company delivered a 20 per cent wage cut at South Bend, Ind., and placed Great Falls, Mont., workers on a nine-hour day at \$3, with orders that work must be completed regardless of hours.

Wheeling Steel, Portsmouth, O., subsidiary of U. S. Steel, lengthened hours from eight to ten per day.

Stewart Machine Company, Birmingham, reduced machinists from 75 cents to 30 cents an hour.

Netherlands Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, raised waiters' hours from 40 to 50 per week.

National Lock, Rockford, Ill.

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### N. Y. Navy Yard Commandant, Writing in Hearst Press, Calls For War Unity of Big Powers

#### Prominent Socialists and Liberals Join in Condemning Attack Which Invites Hitler to Strike at West While Japan's Armies Invade East of Soviet Union

War against the Soviet Union has been openly called for by Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in the first attack ever made by an American government official against a country with whom diplomatic relations were being maintained.

Stirling's call to war will be printed in tomorrow's issues of the morning newspapers owned by the leader of America's fascist forces, William Randolph Hearst.

When an advance copy of the provocative article was shown to them by a Daily Worker reporter, a number of prominent Socialists and liberals, including Norman Thomas, Rev. Clayton Powell, Jr., Francis Henson and Dr. Reuben S. Young, condemned in sharp terms this act of a responsible government official.

Laments Building of Socialism  
 Stirling laments that the Bolshevik revolution, under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, has removed one-sixth of the world from capitalist exploitation. "Russia," he writes, "has, to all intents and purposes, withdrawn a fertile and populous land over eight million square miles in extent, with a population of one hundred and sixty-five millions from the usual economic intercourse with the world."

He enviously recites the riches of the workers and farmers' republic. He tells how the Soviet Union today produces 21 per cent of the entire world production of wheat (while Hearst in other columns tells of the "famine" that prevails throughout the Soviet Union); 18 per cent of the entire world production of iron; 12 per cent of the world production of steel and oil; and so on down through the list, of cotton (8 per cent); coal (6 per cent); copper and wool (4 per cent).

Shows Hitler Provocations  
 He cannot conceal the fury of the American capitalist class over the fact that the Soviet Union's "outspoken leaders point with uncocked pride to the declared fact that they are proving that only a Soviet state can make itself self-sufficient and independent of the products of other nations."

Then the Rear Admiral of the United States Navy rushes to defend Hitler's arming for war. He is forced to admit that "Soviet Russia remains an important if not the most vital factor in any plan for the stabilization of Europe"—but it is this stabilization which, as a true war-monger, he is anxious to prevent. In the next breath he shows that "the doctrines of Bolshevism ever remain a menace to all capitalist nations."

Asks International Intervention  
 He calls upon the great powers to bury their differences and join in a crusade against the rich lands of the Soviet Union. "Will the rest of Europe," he writes, "divide against itself and give Russian propaganda an opportunity to drive a Red wedge between the division?"

"Japan in the Far East is finding the Red tide in China most inconvenient, and Germany can count on her to keep occupied or immobilized a Red army in the Russian eastern provinces."

Then, unwittingly, he reveals the meaning of the "Red scare" raised by himself, by Hearst and by Hitler:

"If Germany can make Europe believe that her rearming is against Russia and that Russia is a great danger, might not the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania) by assuring and realign itself with Germany against a common enemy—Communism? Where then would be the Franco-Russian pact?"

Asks United Front of World Powers  
 But these war dreams of Hitler are apparently the dreams of the Rear Admiral and of the government of which he is a part, for he asks, in bold face type:

"Will the full force of this universal desire for conflict be expended in a fratricidal war in Europe? Or may we not look for a united front against Communism?"

"Will a leader appear who will have the eloquence, appeal and driving power to bind together these discordant nationalities and set the armed forces marching under a single banner?"

"Germany in such an alliance must become the great organizer and industrial producer. In her factories the instruments of war on a colossal scale could be turned out. In the guise of such a great crusade, maybe yet inarticulate in

### Fellow Worker Proves Hearst Agent a Liar

#### Carl Blaha, Named by Andrew Smith As His Chief Witness to 'Starvation and Horror' in Soviet Union, Describes Actual Conditions

By Milton Howard  
 (Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)  
**CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.**—The rat and stool-pigeon, Andrew Smith, who perjured himself for the price Hearst offered him on his return from the Soviet Union, mentions, as leading witnesses for his horror stories, Carl Blaha and George Knotek, whom he knew in the Soviet Union when he was there in 1932.

The young Knotek is now dead. But Carl Blaha and Emanuel Knotek, father of George, with whom Smith corresponded while he was in the U. S. S. R., are both very much alive.

Yesterday, I saw the young machinist, Blaha. I spoke with him for more than two hours of his ex-

### Dunckel Bill Is Made Law

#### Unions and Communists Intensify Struggle in Michigan

**LANSING, Mich., June 7.**—Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald yesterday signed the Dunckel-Baldwin anti-labor bill which passed the Michigan Legislature.

The bill, which was originally designed to be a sweeping gag to all agitation in behalf of the labor movement, and to curb working class organization, was cut down to one point providing that advocating the overthrow of government by force is a felony and punishable by five years' imprisonment, following the widest protest movement of workers' and civic rights organizations ever seen in Michigan.

Labor Federation to Fight  
 Praising the work of the Conference for Protection of Civil Rights, Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, in outlining the stand of the Federation before its meeting Wednesday night, declared that the next step is to place full strength behind the drive to repeal the Dunckel-Baldwin Act and expressed full accord with the decision of the conference.

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### Joke's on Hearst

To the Editor:  
 Mr. Hearst had better brush up on his Russian.

One of the documents reproduced in his latest Soviet horror series by Andrew Smith is a certificate of Moscow's "Electrosvod" electric plant dated Feb. 5, 1935, and bearing the number 499,038.

It appeared in the New York Journal, Wednesday, May 29, and a caption explained that this was Smith's discharge for his vacation.

But the certificate says "Uvolnen za pruzh" and this means not "discharged for vacation" but "discharged for loafing."

The joke is on Mr. Hearst.  
 A RUSSIAN STUDENT.

### Silk Workers Defeat Attacks

#### Workers Stop Cuts and Hours Change

**PATERSON, N. J., June 7.**—Attempts of the dye bosses to violate the contract with the Dyers' Local of the United Textile Workers by trying to open their dye houses at 5 a.m. instead of 7 a.m. have been defeated by the militancy of the dye workers. The mere rumor that in the Victory and other dye shops the bosses were going to put on a third shift or lengthen hours was met by organized picket lines of the workers in the union and in the community.

At the Globe Skein Dye house the workers defeated the wage cut of 3 cents per hour and compelled the owners to pay 60 cents instead of 66 cents.

Silk Strike Won  
 After a two days' strike, the workers of the Brown Silk Shop were successful in winning their demands. The strike was declared Monday morning.

In refusing to deal with the silk local of the U. T. W., the boss stated that the N. R. A. is dead; the "holidays" are over and no more

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## All Labor Must Prepare Strike Action to Repel Employer Offensive

### — AN EDITORIAL —

THE statement of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, published elsewhere in this issue, speaks for itself.

One million workers had their wages cut and their hours lengthened in the first six business days after the Supreme Court's N. R. A. decision. Undoubtedly this number has by this time greatly increased. Workers in practically every industry have been affected and in all parts of the country.

The A. F. of L. also reports that the workers are not taking these attacks lying down.

"In a number of plants the workers resorted to strikes to protect themselves against long hours, slashed wages and reduced piece rates."

And "in several instances changes were forestalled by strike threats."

In an accompanying declaration the A. F. of L. Executive Council calls on workers to "resist all attempts which may be made to lower wages, increase hours of labor and to impose upon them the onerous conditions which prevailed following the utter collapse of our economic system in 1929, and prior to the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933."

The declaration states further:

"Inasmuch as workers can no longer rely upon industrial codes of fair practice for economic advancement, they must now rely upon their own economic strength. They can only develop that strength to its maximum capacity and service through the creation of a strong organization."

The Communist Party welcomes this call to action. However, if American labor is to fight effectively and defeat these attacks on its living standards, the mistakes of the past must be avoided.

It must be pointed out that the N. R. A. and the New Deal program as a whole did NOT improve conditions for the majority of workers. On the contrary, it lowered real wages by more than 5 per cent, as admitted by the March Survey of Business of the A. F. of L.; it enormously strengthened company unions, and compelled the employed workers to support part of the unemployed through a nationwide application of Hoover's share-the-work scheme.

It was the N. R. A., which was dictated by big capitalists, that paved the way for the intensified

offensive against living standards that followed the scrapping of the N. R. A.—also dictated by the big capitalists.

To fight effectively American workers must understand that it was precisely the policy of the top leadership of the A. F. of L. of relying "upon industrial codes of fair practice for economic advancement" that resulted in defeat after defeat for the workers.

We need only point to the disastrous results in the steel, auto, textile and rubber industries, in which the policy of relying on labor boards and on the fair promises of Roosevelt led to the defeat

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# Allegheny Valley Miners Prepare Strike at Parley Today

## Rank and File Pay Demands Will Be Raised

### Miners Seek to Make Walkout a Struggle for Real Gains

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
NEW KENNINGTON, Pa., June 7.—Preparations to transform Lewis' strike for the Guffey Bill into one for the demands of the miners for the \$6, six-hour day and five-day week will be advanced in the Allegheny Valley at a rank and file conference of local unions for tomorrow in New Kennington Polish Hall, 724 Third Avenue.

Most of the United Mine Workers' locals meet this week-end, at which time rank and file leaders expect action on the resolution for a strike June 15 for the above demands. The rank and file resolutions are being distributed throughout the section, along with 5,000 of the leaflets issued by the Rank and File Committee, which call for a genuine walkout for the demands.

Strike sentiment is reported mounting as a result of the call sent out by the U. M. W. A. officialdom. In Renton local (Union Coalities Co.) leaders confidently forecast a strike for the economic demands of the rank and file.

There is a meeting being arranged for next Wednesday, June 12, at which Bob Minor is scheduled to speak on the terror in Gallup, New Mexico. The rally will be held in the Renton local hall, and a large turnout from other nearby mining towns is expected.

Reports tell of a new drive for the "brotherhoods" (company union) in Harnarville mine of the Consumers Coal Co., Wheeling Steel Corp. captive mine, in what is thought to be a last minute attempt on the part of the operators to stave off a walkout for demands.

Only this week Renton miners contested a case before the Regional Labor Board over fines imposed recently when the men curried production unofficially against the firing of one of the union miners.

With every large consumer well stocked with coal as a result of the "truce" put over April 1 by the Lewis crowd, District President Pat Fagan's public declarations deny any attempt to lower existing standards, evading completely the question of the demands of the U. M. W. rank and file for a wage increase and shorter hours.

Rank and file committees are contesting every local union position in the organization of a rank and file strike for the demands as the final meetings before June 16 approach. Meanwhile a leaflet exposing the Guffey and Wagner bills is being prepared as the first step in combatting Lewis' "walkout for a little N. R. A." in the coal industry, under which the operators could carry out new wage cuts for the miners.

## Silk Workers Defeat Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)  
Immediately the workers stopped work and came to a meeting and there called out the Carroll Shop on Ryle Avenue which is a subsidiary of the Brown firm. A joint meeting was held where the grievances of both shops were aired out.

At another meeting of both shops, involving more than 200 workers, a joint committee was elected to take up with the firm the grievances of the workers. The union organizer of that Section, L. Hadjar, led the committee to the office of the Brown firm and after a long conference with the employers, the following points were granted to the committee.

1. That the work for the winders is to be equally divided. 2. That two discharged loomfixers were to be reinstated on Monday. 3. Weyvers' price in the Carroll shop is to be brought up to the level of the Brown firm. 4. That no worker in any of these two shops is to work longer than eight hours. 5. Recognition of the union and shop committee.

The strikers approved the points granted by the firm and on this basis agreed to return to work on Thursday morning.

The victory of this strike has strengthened the morale of other striking silk workers who are putting up a splendid battle against wage cuts and discrimination.

The Dyers Local 1783 donated \$100 to the silk strikers.

A mass meeting will be held here by the United Textile Workers Union, Wednesday, June 12, in Turn Hall, at 7:30 p. m. to give the position of the union on the scrapping of the N. R. A. The speakers at the meeting will include Francis Gorman, leader of the U. T. W., and Charles Vigorito, president of Local 1783 of the Dyers Union.

## All Labor Must Prepare Strike Action

(Continued from Page 1)

of the workers' demands and the weakening of the A. F. of L. unions.

Throughout the period of the N. R. A. it was the Communist Party that constantly called on the workers to "rely upon their own economic strength." Today the fruits of the opposite policy—the savage attacks on wage and hour standards all along the line—show how correct the Communist position was.

Too often in the past have militant statements of A. F. of L. leaders proved to be only so much talk—talk that fooled the workers, but not the employers. If in this critical hour labor is to fight effectively and win, then deeds, not words, must speak.

This means, first: immediate organization of all the forces of labor on the broadest united front basis to prepare strike action to repel the employer offensive.

Second: labor must rely not only on its economic strength, but its political strength as well. There must be a break not only with the policy of relying on labor boards, but with reliance on capitalist parties and politicians.

In 1928 the A. F. of L. leaders relied on Hoover and entered into a pact with the employers not to call strikes. Three years later, after the American workers had suffered wage-cut after wage-cut, after millions of them were unemployed and starving, and after the trade unions had been greatly weakened, the A. F. of L. chiefs discovered their mistake and turned to Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's N. R. A. restored capitalist profits and again the workers paid through the nose. Roosevelt himself gave the signal for the new Wall Street attack on labor by setting the \$19 a-month coal base rate on public works.

And now, after six years of the most bitter experience, we find the Executive Council, though talking about the necessity of workers' relying on their own economic strength, again collaborating with the government, again trying to hold the workers back by staking all on the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, the Guffey Coal Bill and similar measures.

Certainly labor needs a program of social legislation. But ITS OWN program. Not a program that will bind labor in the straightjacket of compulsory arbitration and strengthen the strike-

breaking machinery of the capitalists, as will the Wagner and Guffey Bills. Not a program that will sidetrack genuine unemployment and social insurance and provide a few crumbs for only part of the workers, for which they themselves will have to pay, as is the aim of the Roosevelt Social Security Bill.

Labor needs a program such as has already been endorsed by thousands of A. F. of L. locals: a mass fight to force the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2517), the Workers' Health Insurance Bill (H. R. 5548) and legislation for minimum wages and the 7-hour week without reduction in pay.

The best support for such a legislative program will be the immediate preparation of united action against the employer offensive and for the demands of the millions who are being ground under the heel of capitalist rule. This means:

Active preparations for the strike of more than 400,000 coal miners June 15 and the rejection of the Guffey Bill which aims to prevent this strike.

The launching of an immediate organization drive in the major industries, especially in steel, with preparation of strike action against every attempt to lower standards.

Rejection of the Wagner Bill. No reliance on labor boards, arbitration commissions or other traps for labor.

Development of political strikes, as well as economic struggles, against the whole New Deal program.

A break with all capitalist parties and politicians and the building, as the best weapon in defeating the employer offensive and in forcing through genuine labor legislation, a united mass anti-capitalist Labor Party, based on the trade unions and controlled by the rank and file.

Here is the program for labor, a program of immediate action of all workers regardless of nationality, creed, color or political belief. It is a program that can win.

The Communist Party, as already indicated in its appeal to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, is prepared to take the necessary steps to remove all obstacles that stand in the way of the united action of labor for such a program.

## AFL Chiefs Call For Amendment

(Continued from Page 1)

Instituted a 50-hour week and abolished all minimum wages for Graupner's Breweries, Harrisburg, Pa., set a 54-hour week.

Cott Patent Firearms, Hartford, Conn., stretched its electrical division's work week from 38 to 40 hours.

West Virginia Pulp and Paper, Cumberland, Md., raised hours to 54 and set wages.

Universal Restaurant, Cleveland, increased from 48 to 52 hours per week.

Lynn's Coffee Company, Scranton, makers of C.G.G. teas for the government, instituted a seven-day week of from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Having heard all this, the Council turned for advice to Senator Robert F. Wagner, the Tammany-Liberal, who headed the Labor Board which gave Weirton workers the run-around, and who devised the new Labor Disputes Bill which, in his words, is aimed at preventing strikes. This measure has just been prepared for amendments.

These amendments were approved by President Green of the A. F. of L., Wagner, Chairman, Secretary of the House Labor Committee, and N.R.A. Director Donald R. Richberg. They would, said Wagner, "define more specifically" the interstate commerce application of the Constitution on the basis of which the bill once more flings out the promise of protecting the right of collective bargaining.

It is an open secret in Washington that even the proponents of this bill expect it to be declared unconstitutional—so far as its lip service to collective bargaining is concerned—in short order. Indeed, they argue that, "perhaps," if it is used successfully to stop important strikes during the summer, it may be approved!

The same thing is true of other legislation now advocated by the Executive Council—the Guffey Bill to set up a National Coal Labor Relations Board and create a pricing mechanism for the operators.

These bills are now conceded to have good chances of enactment, to serve their purpose for a time as the N.R.A. served. The Executive Council's inclusion of the 30-hour week was viewed as the sheerest gesture: nobody in Washington believes it has a ghost of a show.

New legislation to replace the N.R.A. last item on the Executive Council's program, is the subject of a dust-cloud of conjecture in the Capital. Proposals range from the Executive Council's suggestion that industries refusing to abide by set labor standards be licensed, to an A. F. of L. union lawyer's hope that Congress will write a law specifically giving federal equity courts authority to adjudicate wage and hour disputes, to a report from unidentified sources that President Roosevelt is considering using the federal taxing power to compel adherence to wage and hour requirements.

All of this is simply a reflection of the fact that officials of Washington, labor and government bureaucrats, realize that the Supreme Court decision states, with clarity extremely dangerous to them, that the Constitution, foundation of that "democracy" which the average American has been taught to reverence, stands four square for the protection of profit and property against even pitifully inadequate and treacherous social reform.

That such legislation is overruled by the Court's latest decision President Green himself acknowledged when he told reporters yesterday: "Let it go up to the court again. Let them knock it out if they wish. The N.R.A. decision should influence Congress on other labor legislation."

This is plain notice that the A. F. of L. officials are striving desperately for some—for any legislative blinder for their following. Anything to tide them over the impending strike-struggles, anything to furnish aid to them in holding the rank and file in line.

The result is bound to be independent rank and file strike action.

## Naval Officer Asks War on USSR

(Continued from Page 1)

men's thoughts, cannot one see the outlines of a daring plan, not only forever laying the ghost of Bolshevism but for opening up the fertile lands of Russia to a crowded and industrially hungry Europe?"

Norman Thomas, when shown Stirling's article by a Daily Worker reporter, declared: "I had nothing but condemnation for the article. 'We should demand that the White House force Stirling to retract his statement,' he said. 'I hope that the Daily Worker will immediately undertake such a campaign.'"

That the Negro people should unite against attacks upon the Soviet Union, was pointed out by Dr. Reuben S. Young, prominent Negro physician.

"The Soviet Union is the only country," he declared, "which gives complete freedom and equality to minority nations. Any war against the Soviet Union would destroy all hope of minorities in other countries for complete freedom and autonomy and would let loose the fascist murderers whose chief weapon is terror and destruction. The Negro people of America should, therefore, unite to resist any attempt of the jingoists of war against the Soviet Union."

What action the Civil Liberties Union would take against "an offi-

cial of the Navy for urging war against a country with whom cordial diplomatic relations are in force," would be determined as soon as the organization had an opportunity to read and discuss the entire article, Roger Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union chairman, said.

## Baldwin Takes McDonald Post

LONDON, June 7.—To facilitate the formation of a new cabinet, J. Ramsay MacDonald, renegade Socialist, today relinquished his post as Prime Minister and was appointed to the position of Lord President of the Council, a minor position in the Cabinet.

Stanley Baldwin, Conservative, in actuality head of the government for some time, took over the position of Premier.

As partial pay for his father's treachery, MacDonald's son, Malcolm MacDonald, was given the Cabinet post of Minister of the Colonies. Others on the new Cabinet are: Home Affairs, Sir John Simon; Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare; Air Secretary, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister; War Secretary Viscount Halifax; Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsam; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Neville Chamberlain; Minister without portfolio for League of Nations Affairs (a new post), Capt. Anthony Eden.

## Hearst Tool Proven Liar

(Continued from Page 1)

periences in the Soviet Union where he knew Smith.

And Blaha, now working in a large plant in this city, in answer to my questions, told a story that brands Smith's anti-Soviet series as a piece of unvarnished lies and distortions.

Blaha showed me his diary, written in 1932 while he was working in the big ball bearing plant in Moscow, the time he knew Smith there. He showed me one entry after another telling of the excellent working conditions, of the good food, of the high spirits of the Russian workers, their enthusiasm for their work in building Socialism.

"Smith says that the Soviet workers live in an atmosphere of misery and fear, that they get low wages that doom them to starvation. He mentions you in his articles as a confirming witness. What was your experience?" I asked Blaha.

"That is all false," he replied earnestly. "We all got excellent wages, comparing very favorably with what they paid in the Stewart-Warner plants in this country. The factories were roomy, with full daylight, the conditions, and with forced draft heating for the comfort of the workers. The machinery was all motorized and the most modern I had ever worked upon. And you didn't kill yourself with speed with bosses over you. I got 300 roubles a month, a high wage measured in any way."

Smith described the "hopelessness" and "anguish" of the "enslaved Russian worker." I questioned Blaha on this point. His description of the wonderful morale of the Soviet workers is a crushing rejoinder to the stupid lies hatched by Smith and Hearst's writer helping him.

"After the day's work, which is seven hours," Blaha told me, "the Soviet workers would group together and sing revolutionary songs in English. I never saw anything like what Smith describes about the workers' feelings."

Showing me his diary, written at the time he was seeing Smith in Moscow, Blaha pointed to many entries of which the following are typical:

"March 25—Things are damned nice."

"March 26—Third day of work. Other workers are showing fine attitude towards me."

"March 29—Day of rest. Official opening of the factory. Chicken dinner and opera tickets for all workers free."

Continuing his description of workers' living conditions, Blaha said, "The cafeteria menu consisted of soups, assorted sandwiches, tea and coffee. The price of the food was considerably lower than in the hotel restaurants."

The young American worker then showed me the place where Smith had been twice after every incident to suit Hearst's purpose of creating an effect of "disaster and terrorism." For example, Smith

wrote that the two young Americans were callously "ordered" by "bureaucrats" to go into the "dangerous sulphur mines where the Czar used to send his prisoners."

To this Blaha replied, "That is absolutely false. No one sent us. We went voluntarily, since we had come unexpectedly and had difficulties in finding quarters. That is why we left Moscow for Kokand in Central Asia and the sulphur mines. It was here that I fell sick and was placed in a hospital."

I questioned Blaha about Smith's lurid and blood-curdling report of this incident, in which he tries to give the impression of the heartlessness of the Soviet Government.

"I received the best of care that was capable of being offered," the young mechanic replied to me. "For more than four weeks I was attended day and night by nurses, with daily examinations by doctors. Not only that, when I recovered I received my full month's pay of 300 roubles as if I had been working all the time, with two weeks paid time for rest and recuperation, and more, if necessary. All my expenses were taken care of by the government, doctors, nurses, medicines and blood tests."

"Furthermore," continued the young worker whom Smith tries to offer through the Hearst press as an anti-Soviet witness, "when I returned to work there was a special diet for me in the cafeteria."

Can one imagine such treatment for a worker who took sick in an American factory?

While we were discussing Smith's reports of the desperate plight of the Russian workers and their "animal-like" hunt for scraps of food the actually tells in one of his articles in a Czecho-Slovak paper that he saw cannibalism in Moscow), Blaha said to me, "I want to tell you of this incident. While in the hospital the sugar had been rationed for the three cups of tea daily. My fellow patients, the Russian workers, generously offered me their sugar, saying to me, 'you have been accustomed to more sugar, we have been accustomed to getting far less than this under the Czar.' A similar incident happened with meat provisions, Blaha told me. This was in 1932, when commodity distribution had not yet reached the advanced stage of today.

One particularly disgusting distortion by Smith was pointed out to me by Blaha. Smith tells how he bitterly denounced the "bureaucrats" at the funeral of the young American worker in the Red Square, and how the Red Army soldiers congratulated him.

"This account gives a totally false and misleading impression," Blaha said, "since Smith denounced not the 'bureaucrats' but he said that Klotek's death was partly caused by the work of saboteurs who were fighting the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. It was for this attack on the enemies of the Communist Party that the soldiers congratulated him. His account gives exactly the opposite meaning of what happened."

The accounts of the beggar and ragged peasants, Blaha completely refuted. "The clothes of the peasants along the line we traveled were not fancy, but heavy and warm. The beggars we saw and whom Smith describes were of the old regime and not willing to work for a living."

Thus one of Hearst's chief witnesses with whom he intended to make a crushing effect rises to damn Andrew Smith as a perjurer. The actual experiences of the American mechanic, Carl Blaha, dragged in by Smith as a star witness, the actual entries in the young worker's diary rise to brand Andrew Smith as a hired perjurer selling himself for a price in the service of American fascism.

## Coal Diggers Act To Strike in Illinois

(Continued from Page 1)

error Ruby Laffoon in February, reports:

"It is almost unbelievable that anywhere in a free and democratic nation such an emergency condition can be found as had as they are in Harlan County. There exists a virtual reign of terror, instigated in general by a group of coal mine operators in collusion with certain public officials: the victims of this reign of terror are the coal miners and their families."

Free speech and assemblage are "scarcely tolerated" the report said. The terrorization includes, the report states, firing into the homes of union miners and organizers, dynamiting their homes, arresting union men and holding them without bond.

The commission was headed by Adjutant General Henry H. Denhardt.

Glen Alden Men Beck WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 7.—The strike of employees of the Glen Alden Coal Company, bitterly fought for eighteen weeks, was ended yesterday by action of the General Grievance Committee of the United Anthracite Miners Union.

The agreement calls for 1,500 strikers to be re-employed at once, and the rest to be taken back within ninety days. The miners are to get their former jobs with no discrimination. There is a clause, however, which does not protect those involved in "dynamiting and violence." There is no recognition of the grievance committee, but an individual may present his grievance with the help of an adviser.

The button committees of the United Mine Workers officialdom will not be allowed to force men to sign U.M.W.A. cards. This last provision is an attempt on the part of the coal operators to introduce a complete open shop in the mines, in an effort to break both unions.



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# Grand Jury Indicts Eight Toledo Jobless

## I.L.D. Asks Aid to Save 6 Women and 2 Men in 'Riot' Case

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 7.—Eight workers, two men and six women, members of the Northwestern Ohio Unemployment Council of Springfield Township, Holland, Ohio, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Lucas County on the charge of "riot." They are: Mrs. Mary Navarre, Ruth Byers (editor of the Hunger Fighter, Unemployment Council paper of Holland), Chet Mason, Sam Lettler, Alex Chlunas, Travis, Bert Snyder, and Harry Burns, all of Holland.

The case arose out of the eviction of A. H. Elton, when 200 workers and farmers assembled, at the call of the Ohio Farmers' League and the Northwestern Ohio Unemployment Council, to protest the eviction of Elton from his residence on the Chicago Pike, together with his wife, daughter, son-in-law and their seven months old baby, Wednesday, May 8.

When the case came before the Grand Jury, the only people called to testify were the deputies, the constable of Holland, and the owner of the house.

The International Labor Defense, 1014 Washington Street, Toledo, has been conducting the defense of these workers and will continue to fight for their freedom. Organizations and individuals have been urged to send contributions at once for the defense fund to the International Labor Defense, care of William Woodcock, organizer, at the above address.

# Spring Sowing Passes Record In the U. S. S. R.

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, June 7.—With almost 15,000,000 acres of spring crops sown this year than last at the same date, the total of the spring sowing so far stands at 216,800,000 acres. The spring sowing plan of the entire Soviet Union is 95.9 per cent fulfilled. The collective farms have already sown 20,000,000 acres more than last year.

The spring promises good harvests. Collective labor and the high technique of the collective farms clearly demonstrate their enormous advantages over all individual farming. Huge, well-cultivated and productive fields are being sown and harvested by collective farms, with the eye everywhere, the best barometer of good harvest expectations is the continuous reduction of grain prices on the markets.

Demand the admission of foreign physicians to help the tortured victims in the fascist prisons.

# WHAT'S ON

**Philadelphia, Pa.**  
Second Annual Picnic of the Daily Worker and International Workers Order will take place on Sunday, June 9, at the Park House, 23rd and Chestnut Sts. Entertainment will include dancing, singing, and a group from the New Theatre and a national speaker are expected to participate. Tickets 50c. Advance tickets 25c. Directions: Take Frankford "L" change to 30th St. to Rhawn St., walk three blocks east or take car 26, going east, to Rhawn St., walk four blocks east.

Come and spend the day with us at the I. L. D. picnic, Sunday, June 9, opening 10 a.m., Strawberry Mansion Park, 23rd and Chestnut Sts. Entertainment will include dancing, singing, and a group from the New Theatre and a national speaker are expected to participate. Tickets 50c. Advance tickets 25c. Directions: Take Frankford "L" change to 30th St. to Rhawn St., walk three blocks east or take car 26, going east, to Rhawn St., walk four blocks east.

**Pittsburgh, Pa.**  
Second Annual Picnic of the International Workers Order, State Chapter victory celebration and demonstration for the Workers' Bill, H. R. 227, Sunday, June 10 at Millers Creek, Millvale.

**Detroit, Mich.**  
"Chaparral" will be shown at two midnight shows, Friday, June 7th, and Saturday, June 8th at Fordson Theatre, 1200 E. Warren, at 12:30 a.m. and 2:30 a.m. This will probably be the last chance to see "Chaparral" this season.

**Chicago, Ill.**  
Talking picture, "Road to Life," to be shown Sunday evening, June 9th, at the Grand Opera House, 1200 N. Dearborn, at 8:30 p.m. Advance tickets 50c. at the door. Children under 12, 25c.

**Newark, N. J.**  
Celebrate organization of Section 10, at 318 Clinton Ave., Saturday, June 8, at 8:30 p.m. Section 10, Newark, N. J., will be the main attraction.

# A. F. of L. Charge on Pay Cuts

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Employers in 43 major industries employing at least a million workers have slashed wages and increased hours since the Supreme Court ruling on the N. R. A. the statement of the American Federation of Labor released last night says.

The A. F. of L. statement follows: Special telegraphic survey conducted by the American Federation of Labor, supplemented by reports from other organizations, reveals that at least a million wage-earners throughout the nation have been affected by the lengthening of hours of work and wage-cutting in a short span of six business days following the Supreme Court decision.

Tens of thousands of workers have been discharged as a result of longer hours, once again deprived of normal employment, once again thrown on the rolls of public relief. Others have suffered from reduced wages or were forced to give ten, twelve, eighteen additional hours every week for the same weekly pay.

In many instances, children are reported to have replaced adults. Stretch-out, doubling up and all other forms of speed-up so laboriously depicted during the two years of code administration, reappeared and became firmly entrenched in many plants in less than a week.

That the decision came as a shock even to the most violent opponents of the N. R. A. is evident from the fact that only a few concerns responded immediately to the new situation. Several firms are reported, however, to have revised their hours and wage schedules as early as Tuesday morning, May 28, the day following the decision.

**Retail and Textile Trades**  
Most immediate was the response of employers in retail trade, where lengthening of hours and wages closely paralleled the rapid spread in price competition. Department stores, drug, meat and grocery outlets not only led in restoring longer hours, reducing wages and laying off workers, but were also responsible for the largest share of destruction of labor standards throughout the country.

Hotels, restaurants and other service trades proved to be almost equally responsive in returning to pre-N. R. A. standards. In this group the development almost universally meant restoration of the seven-day week, in many instances also a twelve-hour day.

Of manufacturing industries, clothing trades proved to be most severely affected. In cotton garment, men's clothing and dress manufacturing industries drastic changes in wage and hourly schedules threatened the return of sweatshops in many sections of the country, especially in the least organized sections of the West and South.

In a number of plants the workers resorted to strikes to protect themselves against long hours, slashed wages and reduced piece rates. Removal of the minimum guarantee on piece work scales appeared to be a characteristic development in this group.

Some sixty per cent of workers in the fur manufacturing industry were affected by increases in hours from thirty-five to forty, forty-two and forty-five per week. Wage schedules were revised downward in many instances and overtime pay was eliminated in a large number of shops.

**25 Per Cent Pay Cuts**  
In the textile industry, lengthening of hours occurred in many sections of the country, predominantly in the South. Wage cutting, on the other hand, appeared more widespread in the textile mills of New England, New York and Pennsylvania. Twenty-five per cent reduction

# Mine Strikers Get Aid Pledge From Jobless

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 7.—The Unemployment Council of Shamokin, in the heart of the "bootleg coal mining" area, is busy fighting for relief for the growing number of jobless miners.

With the closing down of the Enterprise mine 700 families are now eligible for relief. One month ago the Corbin mine was abandoned, throwing several hundred miners out of job. This leaves only one or two large mines in this area still operating. Thousands of the jobless miners have resorted to "bootleg mining."

When the Enterprise miners went on strike against a threatened wage cut and for back payment of wages, a committee of the Unemployment Council spoke at the U. M. W. A. local meeting of the Enterprise, pledging support and an offer to help the strikers get on relief.

A good example of the alertness of the Council was seen in an incident that happened in the relief office. A small committee of the Council was in the waiting room after taking up a case of an evicted family. The committee had won the concession of the Relief Board providing shelter for the family, and was waiting for someone to be assigned to go with the committee to carry through the promise. A young girl came to the window and applied for relief. It was getting late in the day. The committee was too late. The committee of the Council immediately exposed this to the jobless in the waiting room, and to the relief worker.

The committee then saw the head of the relief agency, protesting against such practices and demanding immediate attention for relief cases. The administrator of relief promised that no one would be turned down and made to come back the next day.

in pay were reported quite generally; stretch-out, involving a change from four to six looms, was reported from several plants. Scatter reports of wage cuts in the Southern mills indicated that lowest-paid groups were those most severely affected. Strikes were precipitated in a number of plants.

Changes in hours and wages were numerous in the heavy industry. Destruction of existing labor standards was reported from Michigan, Tennessee, North Carolina and Pennsylvania. Lengthening of hour schedules, elimination of extra shifts, reduction of piecework rates and lowering of the minimum rate were characteristic of the changes. In several instances, changes were forestalled by strike threats. A strike occurred in the Philadelphia Graiser Hosiery Company.

It is significant that in several instances textile manufacturers in the South have reduced their wages so drastically that skilled workers were forced to operate on a weekly wage as low as \$7, on a fifty-hour weekly schedule.

In the lumber industry elimination of N. R. A. standards began as early as December, 1934, and was initiated by abandonment of price regulation in this highly competitive industry. The withdrawal of the Belcher case from the Supreme Court resulted on a wave of drastic wage cutting.

The announcement made by the National Industrial Recovery Board on April 8 that no enforcement of the Lumber Code provisions was to be attempted, except on a voluntary basis, gave further impetus to wage cutting and lengthening of hours in the industry.

**Six Cents an Hour Wage**  
Minimum wage rates in the Southern mills were gradually lowered from the 24-cent minimum to 8 cents, and in some instances 6 cents, per hour. Competing lumber mills through the South were forced to follow suit and meet competition by similar reductions in wages.

As a result of this development lumber mills throughout the Northwest found that their business was threatened by unfair competition of Southern mills. High wage standards of the Northwestern area were jeopardized and wage reductions in that region appeared imminent.

This situation was largely responsible for the precipitation of the lumber strike in the Northwest early in May, which involved more than 40,000 workers.

Despite the terrific pressure of competition, a large number of mills in the South struggled to maintain their hour and wage schedules. The Supreme Court decision effectively destroyed whatever remained of the N. R. A. standards in lumber manufacturing.

Increases in hours to sixty per week were reported in a large number of instances since the date of the decision. Wage cuts amounted to 10 to 20 per cent of the average pay and to 80 per cent of the minimum rate.

Strikes were threatened in many Southern mills, including that of the Belcher Lumber Company in Bessemer, Ala., where hours were increased from 8 to 10 per day and wages reduced from 24 cents to 15 cents per hour. Several mills in Alabama and Georgia reported strikes to be in effect.

Major concerns in large-scale manufacturing have adopted the policy of watchful waiting and thus far refrained from changing the existing conditions.

**Iron and Steel Industry**  
Several independent plants have lengthened their hourly schedules in the Chicago district and in the Calumet (Mich.) district. Of the major concerns, only Wheeling Steel Corporation has been reported to have gradually changed its hourly schedule from eight to

# Landlord Removes All Windows in House to Evict Jobless Worker

HAZELWOOD, Pa., June 7.—Because Thomas McFarland, unemployed father of seven children, couldn't pay his rent landlord Frank Merman removed all of the windows from the poverty stricken family's house at 5288 Lytle Street.

The plight of McFarland was called to the attention of the police and a scout car was summoned to the house with a physician. Dr. B. M. Fields announced that Betty, 4, was ill and ordered her removed to the Children's Hospital for observation, after treating Mrs. McFarland's rheumatism and the cold of 14-month-old Alma.

McFarland has been unemployed for about a year.

# 1,200 Woodworkers In Los Angeles Strike As 700 Join Walkout

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—Seven hundred carpenters and millmen of fifteen large fixture, showcase and cabinet factories are on strike here. The strike was called Tuesday by the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, following collapse of mediation efforts before the Regional Labor Board last week.

A. M. Hart, secretary-treasurer of the carpenters' union, declared that the plants will be picketed.

This makes a total of 1,200 woodworkers out on strike in Los Angeles now, as 500 members of the Furniture Workers Union have been on strike several weeks in the larger furniture factories.

Largest factory on strike is the Weber Showcase and Fixture Company at 7500 Avalon Boulevard, which admitted 450 workers left its plant yesterday.

"Our men quit because the manufacturers had agreed to arbitrate our demands and then refused to go on with it," declared Hart.

"We demand now recognition of the union first, minimum of at least \$1 an hour, and a minimum wage of forty hours," he said.

# Longshoremen Offered Form Of Resolution

## Formulates Demand for Uniform Agreement for Parley Decision

All locals of the International Longshoremen's Association have been called upon by the rank and file longshoremen in New York to pass resolutions for a uniform national agreement, and to instruct their delegates to the National Convention in Cleveland on July 8 to vote accordingly.

The following form resolution has been proposed in the "Shape-Up," rank and file paper of New York members of the I. L. A.: WHEREAS, separate working agreements now exist on the East and West coasts, and WHEREAS, under these different agreements, conditions and wages on the East Coast are worse than on the Pacific Coast, and WHEREAS, the Pacific Coast I. L. A. locals have gone on record in favor of one national working agreement next October 1st, with all hiring through I. L. A. halls, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that our Local No. 1 hereby goes on record as endorsing the proposition of one national working agreement, and be it further

RESOLVED, that our delegates, duly elected to the I. L. A. National Convention in July stand instructed to vote for and otherwise support the proposition of one uniform national agreement next October 1st.

(Send a copy of this resolution to the Secretary-Treasurer of the I. L. A., John J. Joyce, 17 Court Street, Room 504, Buffalo, N. Y.)

# 4,000 at Rally Pledge to Aid Camden Strike

CAMDEN, N. J., June 7.—Four thousand workers of Camden and Philadelphia jammed Convention Hall last night in the first of a series of mass activities in support of the 4,000 New York Shipbuilding Company strikers.

A Philadelphia delegation, led by Harry M. Wicks, representing the Philadelphia Joint Action Committee for Support of the Camden Shipyard strikers, marched into the hall with the band playing and the Camden workers cheering this expression of solidarity.

Amid enthusiastic applause, Wicks declared that "we in Philadelphia pledge our fullest cooperation—morally and financially. And if you call on us, we are ready to mobilize men, women and children to jam the streets of Camden, and to help you on the picket line."

**Radio Union Gives Aid**  
Dave Davis, organizer of the Radio and Metal Workers Industrial Union, told the audience that it "is because we radio workers recognize that if the shipbuilding workers union is smashed, we will be next, that the various departments in the R. C. A. plant have assisted them the 23 cents a week for the duration of the strike."

He presented a check of \$100 to the strike committee, the second such contribution.

N. Maas, organizer of the Butcherers Union, Local 101, of Philadelphia, called on the strikers not to rely on any government agency. He turned over a preliminary contribution of \$15.

**Conference Sunday**  
John Green, national president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, reported that a committee of strikers had forced the Nye Investigating Committee to promise a thorough investigation into the wage and working conditions of shipyard workers on Government contracts.

Other speakers were Herman Leisner of the Socialist Party of Camden; Charles Irwin, labor journalist; Frank Hartmann, of the Camden Civic Association; and William Leader, president of Branch I, Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

On Sunday a conference of all working class organizations to map the next steps for support of the strike, will be held at the Union Hall, 572 Walnut Street, Camden.

# Texas Cleric Admits He Led a Lynch Mob Which Killed a Negro

DE RIDDER, La., June 7.—Admission that he once led a mob that lynched a Negro worker in Tennessee was made here Wednesday by Rev. C. E. Eskridge, Baptist minister of Orange, Tex., who is held in connection with the murder of Police Chief Ed. J. O'Reilly of Orange.

Admitting the shooting of O'Reilly, who was a member of his church, Rev. Eskridge told local police that he once before had been "the instrument of death." He then related his part in inciting and leading a lynch mob against the murdered Tennessee Negro worker.

Texas authorities are seeking to extradite him to put him on trial for the murder of the Orange police chief. It was not expected that Tennessee authorities will take any action in connection with his confessed leadership in a lynching in that state.

Unconditional release of all imprisoned for political opinion or pacifist conviction.

# Guffey Bill Not Drafted In Interests of Miners

## Measure to Protect Operators' Profits Would Put More Men Out of Work, Keep Company Unions and Add to Costs to Consumers

By Anna Rochester  
With the ending of the N. R. A. code, coal operators and United Mine Workers of America officials are turning more definitely toward the Guffey-Snyder coal bill, now on the Senate calendar. Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania announced May 27 that he was redrafting the bill immediately to comply with the Supreme Court's ruling on the N. R. A. so that the coal bill could not be declared unconstitutional.

U. M. W. A. officials are of course working with Senator Guffey on the redraft, since the bill was originally "sponsored by the U. M. W. A.," a modification of Lewis' previous bills for the same purpose. That changes in the bill will be along the lines of more price-fixing for the benefit of larger operators is shown in a dispatch to the New York Times from Washington, May 27:

"This morning the operators who favored the Guffey Bill conferred and suggested amendments to strengthen the price control and enforcement provisions of the bill."

**Would Throw More Out of Work**  
Since locals of the unions are still being asked to adopt resolutions urging its passage, it is important for rank-and-file miners to know that this bill is not drafted for the benefit of the miners but in the interests of the coal operators. Here are a few of the reasons why:

1. Provisions of the bill, by restricting output and closing down mines to "stabilize" the industry, would throw more miners out of work. It would keep permanently out of work the 300,000 miners already frozen out of the industry.

2. It would provide for the operators a chance to sell unprofitable coal properties to the government to hold the special use in time of war (Title II).

3. The industry would be subject to price control as well as to regulation of output. Larger operators favor price-fixing as it holds up prices at which their coal is sold.

4. Coal operators who were code members, under this act, would not be subject to the anti-trust laws (Section 4). The bill would exempt from the anti-trust laws not only single producers who were code members but also any such marketing agency as, for example, the Appalachian Coals, Inc.

**A Mine Owners' Bill**  
5. While on paper the bill recognizes the workers' "right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing," nevertheless it does not prohibit company unions. In Section 4, part III, there is the provision that "no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union." But such a phrase is practically meaningless as was proved under the N. R. A. In a pamphlet, just issued on Company Unions Today, (International Pamphlets, 5 cents), Robert Dunn points out that employes do not have to join anything in order to be "included" or "covered" by a company union "plan."

6. The bill aims to protect operators' profits. Section 2 recognizes "the right of owners and producers to fair returns upon their investments." Again in Section 4, part II (b), the bill provides fixing prices "as will provide a fair return upon the investment."

This concern for the mine owners' profits was expressed by President Lewis at public hearings in Washington in January, 1935, when he described the Guffey Bill as follows:

"It is a program designed to help the operators just as much as the mine workers."

**Food Prices Fall**  
Moscow stores sold 238 tons of sausages last October and three months later sold 276 tons, at prices averaging 6 per cent lower. This drop in the price of meat is only typical of other reductions in the cost of food. Milk, bread, flour and other foods show similar reductions.

Wonder Soviet consumers are eating more meat, more butter, more fruit and vegetables. Consumption of food products by workers of the Soviet Union steadily increased during the first two years of the second Five Year Plan. Per capita consumption, according to the Central Administration of Economic Accounting, was 12 per cent more in the first nine months of 1934 than in the corresponding period of 1933.

**Meat Production Increases**  
In a socialist country where the workers and farmers really plan, production is carefully planned to balance consumption. More food is produced because more is immediately needed and used. Thus the output of meat rose by 26 per cent in 1934 as compared with 1933. Output of canned meats in 1934 rose by 53.5 per cent, to 43 million cans.

This increase in food production benefits the whole population in the Soviet Union. There is no capitalist government to destroy the pigs and the cattle in order to keep the price up. There is no monopoly meat trust to raise prices in order to increase its profits.

**Philadelphia Workers Will Hold Tom Mooney Defense Rally Tonight**  
PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Organized labor here has rallied to the support of the campaign for the freedom of Tom Mooney and a huge attendance is expected at the mass meeting arranged by the Joint Mooney Defense Committee for Saturday night, June 8, at Mercantile Hall, Broad and Master Streets.

John Mooney, Tom's brother; Anolph Herzhberg, president of the Central Labor Union, and Lew Hines, general organizer of the P. of L. in this district, will speak.

**Fight against the criminal war plans of Hitlerized Germany. Fight for peace and freedom for the German people which Thaelmann stands for.**

# Fingerprints Of Children Taken by U.S.

## Communist Party Urges Workers to Refuse Regimentation

CULVER CITY, Cal., June 7.—Financed by S. E. R. A. funds, fingerprinting of children has been started in this city by the police department, in co-operation with the Federal government.

This "experiment" is in line with the drive now under way by the Washington authorities to get fingerprint records of all citizens and foreign-born residents in the United States. It is viewed by many labor leaders and the Communist Party as a step toward fascism with its attendant regimentation of workers.

The Bureau of Identification at Washington and the local police insist that such fingerprinting is "non-criminal" and that it is entirely different from criminal fingerprinting, though they do not make it clear just how the one classification differs from the other.

In Culver City some five hundred school children have been fingerprinted in the past month. The "come-on" by which the police get parents' consent is to paint a harrowing picture of kidnappings, and of lost children. Runaway children can be apprehended easily, explain the police.

One set of fingerprints remaining with the local police department and the other goes to the Bureau of Identification in Washington, where it is available for use by police and other agencies of local, state and national governments throughout the country.

Not only can the fingerprints be used in apprehending ordinary law offenders, but, as has already been indicated, this morgue of fingerprints will be used against the future struggles of labor.

Extension of the voluntary "non-criminal" fingerprinting of children should be resisted by organized labor and by all organizations sympathetic to labor. Protests should be registered immediately and be lodged with Mr. Hoover, head of the Bureau of Identification at Washington; President Roosevelt and Congressmen.

# Magill Article Monday

For technical reasons the fourth article by A. B. Magill on the meaning of the N. R. A. and the reasons for the Supreme Court decision had to be omitted in today's issue of the Daily Worker. It will appear Monday.

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# Browder Says United Front Is Key Question of Day

## C.C. Takes Up Vital Issues Facing Labor

### Soviet Pact Potent Factor in World Peace, Browder Says—Analyzes Nazi Moves in Drive for War Against U.S.S.R.

Extracts from report by Earl Browder to meeting of Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A., May 25-27, 1935. (Before Supreme Court decision.) The report will be published in full in the July issue of The Communist.

Comrades: This report is not a general survey of our political tasks. We placed the report of Comrade Stachel as the first and main order of business at this meeting. The reason is that, although we can register some considerable political successes and a broad expansion of the political influence of our Party, we cannot say that approaching the same degree are we consolidating this influence among the masses, are we organizing them, are we securing guarantees for the continuance of this influence. This is the main question facing us. What I have to say, therefore, must be considered in the nature of a continuation of the discussion already had yesterday, hooking it up with the main new political features and some current problems of the united front.

First of all, we must very briefly give a characterization of the developments since the January Plenum.

In the international arena we have in this period since January the extreme sharpening of the international antagonisms expressed first of all in the March 16th announcement of Hitler fascism of its complete rearmament and reintroduction of conscription. This Hitler proclamation places imperialist war on the immediate order of the day. This determines the whole international situation. This is the key fact determining the development of the world today. Together with that and of the same general significance is the Italian aggression against Ethiopia which is important not only because it involves imperialist attack upon one of the few remaining semi-independent small countries, not only because it is an imperialist aggression against a Negro state, but it attains in addition to this, a special significance of the moment, as a sign of removal of all constraints from imperialist appetites, the development of the whole atmosphere in the imperialist world that the time has come to grab what can be grabbed.

Of the same general significance is the renewed penetration of Japanese imperialism in Northern China with the results of taking over of the Nanking regime by Japan which formerly was the stronghold of American influence. Directly in connection with the loss of position in the Far East by America also must be recorded the American Naval maneuvers in the Pacific. Generally this phase of the world development is characterized by the armament race in which the whole imperialist world is speeding up rapidly.

### The Soviet Pact

As against these menacing factors in the international situation we must register new and significant victories for the Soviet peace policy. The most important are the mutual assistance pacts between the Soviet Union and France, Czechoslovakia, Rumania. These pacts bring the Soviet peace policy into very active influence upon the whole development of the world attack.

The isolation of the center of imperialist aggression in Europe—Hitler, constitutes an important victory for the world proletariat. This breaks the solidarity of the imperialist camp, and establishes rallying points in every country for the mass urge for peace. Precisely this is hailed by the Trotskyites, the Socialist Party Old Guard, even Norman Thomas, as a defeat of the working class, as the surrender of the Soviet Union to the imperialists, as a betrayal by the Communist International of the revolutionary class struggle. And we must take advantage of precisely such questions and further complete the isolation among the masses of such counter-revolutionary agents of capitalism, meet them on these issues squarely among the masses. We need have no doubt that the masses will respond when we give them our clear explanation of these issues.

The third feature of the development of these past months is the victory of the united front, the progress of the united front and its results in the various countries. Before all this means, of course, in France, where the formal national pact between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, their joint mobilization of the masses against the rising wave of French fascism, has reached significant victories. The municipal elections recently concluded in France, which increased the hold upon municipalities by both the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, with the Communists making the largest gains, is the result of the success of the united front before the elections in giving serious check to the development of French fascism.

### The Struggle in Cuba

In the colonial world, of great significance at this time were the events in Cuba—the general strike, the armed struggles that have taken place, the reactionary terror organized by the U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, which is attempting to drown the Cuban revolution in blood. These events in Cuba must be understood not as a strengthening of reaction. They are signs of the cracking of the whole base of imperialist rule. The fact that the revolutionary forces in Cuba have suffered a momentary defeat must not lead us to understand that the revolution is now ebbing in Cuba. Quite the contrary. The defeat of the revolutionary forces in the past months is merely one of those stages in the preparation of victorious battle—the road to successful revolution has never been a course travel-

ling from one victory to another, but has even been, superficially considered, a series of "defeats" leading up to the final victory. In Cuba we must understand the events in that sense. Fundamentally it is one of the stages of hammering out the iron forces of revolution which will successfully establish Soviet power in Cuba. At the moment in Cuba, however, we should call attention to the whole party that the Communists have put forward the slogan of a Peoples' Revolutionary government, an anti-imperialist government. The Communists have proposed a united front with the Cuban Revolutionary Party and Young Cuba, the parties of Grau San Martin and of Guterres who was assassinated by reaction a few weeks ago, to be established on the basis of anti-imperialist slogans, slogans of Cuba to Cubans. Does this mean that we are discarding the program of Soviet power in Cuba? Not at all. We have no guarantee that a peoples anti-imperialist government will actually come into existence. It may or it may not. But if it comes into existence it will be an interim government leading towards a Soviet Cuba.

We must take note of the shifts in bourgeois alignments and policies in the United States, and the signs of disintegration in the bourgeoisie, the splitting up and factionalism emphasizing bourgeois political instability.

### Growing Discontent with New Deal

Underlying all these developments, is the growing discontent of the masses with Roosevelt, and the consequent failure of Roosevelt to carry through his move to the right, and to consolidate the former right opposition to the New Deal, as his base. This failure is demonstrated by the growing mass resentment against the New Deal and by the general loss of prestige of the New Deal, and especially of Roosevelt personally.

The personal popularity of Roosevelt is rapidly disappearing. It is against this that must be measured the growing fire from the Right against Roosevelt. The two are directly connected. From the Right we not only have the fire of the coalition of the Republicans and Democrats, which we examined at some length some months ago, but today we have the official spokesmen of the capitalists, the Chamber of Commerce, openly breaking with Roosevelt, followed by the Steel Trust.

Roosevelt will now attempt to again orientate to the Left, to absorb again in the New Deal following these masses which have been following the various Third Party movement tendencies. It is not so easy, however, for Roosevelt at this stage to recreate the illusions about the New Deal, no matter how left he makes his gestures. Today the sharp contrast between words and deeds is more dramatic than ever. Roosevelt may make a temporary truce with the leaders of the A. F. of L.—that is not so difficult. All that is necessary for that is to promise Green another scapegoat, to save his face, and the appointment of one bureaucrat to a new position in the National Labor Relations Board. But that cannot by any means bring the official endorsement of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy for the Roosevelt wage scales which are immediately announced thereafter and which constitute such an outrageous attack against the living standards of all the masses in America as no single bureaucrat, no matter how reactionary he may be, dares to stand up and endorse that proposition. Roosevelt may make considerable advances in forcing into line the LaFollette, Olsens, Sinclairs, but he cannot absorb into his base the millions of veterans to whom he has just again denied the bonus, in spite of an overwhelming vote in both Houses of Congress for it. Even those features of the New Deal in which there still cling certain shreds of illusions, such as the Wagner Bill, rejuvenation of the N.R.A., etc., even on these issues we notice in New York that when they called a demonstration strike for the Wagner Bill and for the N.R.A., even in the capitalist daily press, in preparing for this strike, they could not feel sure that they would carry it through except by camouflaging the strike as a move against the Roosevelt policy on wages.

These things show the extreme contradictions and difficulties involved in the attempted reorientation now going on in the bourgeois camp.

### Crisis in the S. P.

Next we must speak of the changes taking place among the masses during this period. All of the things we have to speak about are continuations of what we examined at the January Plenum; they all confirm the decisions of the January Resolution on the Labor Party, trade unions, etc. I do not need to go into a detailed examination of these matters except to catalogue a few items illustrating the nature of this period and the speeding up of the radicalization of the masses.

Within the S. P., there is a profound and growing crisis. We dealt with this in the press, and I only want to add to what we have already published, some quotations from a letter of Norman Thomas, which was sent last February to the leaders of the S. P., and which reached our hands a few days ago. I will read some sentences in which Norman Thomas characterizes the crisis within the S. P.:

"It looks as if we had escaped or delayed a split only to fall a victim of paralysis. With a few shining exceptions practically everywhere the Party is losing, not gaining morale."

"Unfortunately, whether they were so intended or not, the actions of the extreme right wing in New York have brought about wide-spread conviction that the Party is splitting, that it is futile, and that at any rate, it is an adjunct to Roosevelt, notably in what it has said about the security program."

"Already to an amazing extent, we have lost what I may call the cultural field to the Communists in spite of their appalling mistakes. We are rapidly losing in many parts of the country in the political field to Long, to Dr. Townsend, to Upton Sinclair, and God knows who else."

"Among other things, as chairman of the Finance Committee, I find it is a virtual impossibility to raise money from friendly sources because of the

general belief that we are dead or dying."

Of course, comrades, we would be making a big mistake if we would make the same conclusions as Thomas does, that the S. P. is dead and dying, and think we have only to sit back and watch it die. It is not so simple as Norman Thomas thinks.

Within the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. this political crisis of capitalist groups also expressed itself in open threats of split. We should not underestimate the seriousness or deep-going character of this, as some of our comrades would. This threat of a new independent A. F. of L., voiced by John L. Lewis, some comrades have said, has no significance for us, because Lewis is as much of a reactionary as Green. Such reasoning is wrong. Of course, Lewis is as much of a reactionary as Green; but it is time for us to begin to learn that the more reactionary the camp, the more sharp become the contradictions as they begin to develop.

However, neither should we think that the threat of split in the A. F. of L. is merely a struggle of reactionaries for dominant positions. It is much more important and deep-going than that. While it is a struggle of reactionaries among themselves, yet some are attempting to make use of the deep-going currents among the radicalized masses for their own reactionary ends. It is of no little significance that the main issue upon which John L. Lewis lost his anonymous threat to split the A. F. of L. was the issue of industrial unionism. It isn't an accident that very shortly after this, the first new industrial union charter was actually issued. As Comrade Stachel pointed out, for the first time in years, John L. Lewis is making a public appearance in New York. Lewis is moving towards occupying the role of a "left" leader in the American labor movement.

### Evidence of Radicalization

Among the features of mass radicalization, let us mention the successes of our campaign for H. R. 2827: the attainment of a favorable report on this bill by the Committee on Labor; the registration of a vote of 52 on the Congress floor for the Workers' Bill; and the unanimous adoption over the heads of the leaders, by the Congress of unemployed organizations, led by the Socialist Party and other groups, of our resolutions on unity, forcing them even to withdraw their splitting resolution. The Harlem events of March 19th are of the most enormous significance in the struggle for Negro rights. The development of the strike movement, first of all in auto; the automobile strike, limited as it was and betrayed as it was in the end, was of the most tremendous significance. The developments on the Pacific Coast among the marine workers, the strikes there and the whole development in the marine industry throughout the country. The lumber strikes that are taking place today. And when we speak of the strike movement, we must not underestimate the significance of the New York one-hour political strike, ostensibly serving to bolster up the New Deal, but in actually cutting the very ground out from under the New Deal and expressing mass disillusionment with Roosevelt. The student strike of April 12th, unprecedented in history—a strike of 175,000 students. The Writers' Congress that was held at the end of April; even the most reactionary journals in America had to register the fact that it was the Communists who organized the leading lights in American literature who came together to declare their fundamental adherence to the proletarian revolution.

We must mention among these signs of the times, the movement for a National Negro Congress, which was definitely launched in the recent conference in Howard University in Washington, with such immediate favorable response that even the reactionary Negro misleader, Kelley Miller, had to declare this is one issue on which he had to agree with the Communist, James Ford.

We must mention May Day and the developments of the United Front in connection with it, a point which could very well serve for an hour's examination, by itself. Just to characterize a few of the symptoms of the May Day development—that the National Chairman of the Socialist Party speaks on May Day from the same platform as John Williamson, Cleveland organizer of the Communist Party, in a formal united front. And this happened in many places, that leaders of the S. P. speak on May Day together with Communists, and Socialist workers march on May Day together with Communist workers.

During this period a whole series of developments demonstrated the possibilities of growth of the American League Against War and Fascism. While most of the work of developing the American League has been left by us in the hands of middle class and church elements, we must say they are not doing a bad job despite our neglect. The American League has been penetrating church organizations in America to an extent most of us do not dream of. Speaking of churches, we have to note that large part of the success of the Youth Congress movement has been that it has gotten the religious organizations of the youth. We have learned that the youth of America are organized, most of them in religious organizations, and we are getting most of them in the Youth Congress; it moves from success to success, and the bigger it gets the stronger becomes the position of the Y.C.L. in it. It is the broadest united front we have ever seen in America.

Just to mention a few more of the significant items expressing mass radicalization—the vote for Maurice Sugar in Detroit, the victory of the workers' tickets in Southern Illinois, the struggle in Gallup and the response to it by the workers and trade unions of New Mexico and other places. The development within the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota where we have a growing left wing now in which we have even a Communist nominated in one of the wards on the F.L.P. ticket.

### Progress of United Front

What can we say about our united front efforts since January? First, the conclusion that I think we can all agree to, that in every case, without exception, wages we organized

and prepared the proper correct approach to the masses and to the lower ranks of the leaders in the reformist organizations, serious advances in the united front have been made. In every case, without exception. And this includes not only the lower functionaries, but also in some cases the higher functionaries. It includes such developments as the steel union, where we swung into the united front every considerable leader of the union outside of the Executive Council, and even split the Executive Council by one man. It includes the unemployed organizations, where we made serious united front developments, including practically the whole cadre of leadership directly connected with the mass organizations. It includes the S. P., where we have many local organized united front efforts, including even individual members of the N.E.C. like Powers Haggood in Massachusetts. And certainly in the Negro field has there been the penetration by the united front idea of many within the top leadership of these organizations, resulting in joint actions.

This is the first conclusion from our experiences. But we must immediately follow it with another conclusion, that these advances are not general. They do not take place everywhere throughout the country, but on the contrary, they are still the exception.

Which leads us to the third conclusion—that the advances of the united front are so spotty because our work is spotty, and where the united front has not advanced it has been our fault, the fault of our work, badly prepared, badly conceived, clumsy.

We must say now that the limitations on the development of the united front are self-imposed limitations, limitations that we put upon ourselves, by our inability to work correctly, our wrong approach to the workers, and their lower leaders, and our lack of confidence in them—that they will respond. Sometimes there is even a refusal to approach these workers on the grounds that we know beforehand that they will not respond.

What is this obstacle? It is sectarianism, a sectarian distrust of the masses, even fear of the masses. It is a lack of differentiation between the masses and the leaders. It is the tendency to lump all leaders into one reactionary mass, not to distinguish between the local and national, or between the political tendencies of these leaders. It is the failure to differentiate between the various political groupings that are being formed within these organizations. In short, it is sectarianism.

We have placed the Party on the road to mass work. We have broken the paralysis of sectarianism. We have broken through the shell that kept us in one place and now we are moving. But the shell of sectarianism, although broken, is still in fragments sticking to our back. It is a barrier between us and the masses. We have to clear out the remnants of the shell of sectarianism, get it off the back of the Party. That is the task now.

### Old, Bad Methods of Work

We find even some of our best districts carry on a lot of the old bad methods of work which are especially bad in the united front work. We get used to these bad methods, but the moment we bump up against some Socialists in the united front—and they are very keen, some of them, even though you might not believe it from the policies developed by their party—they can often pick out our weak spots much quicker than we can.

What is our attitude when we come in contact with such Socialists? We too often wave aside their criticism. But we should have an entirely different attitude. We should be very responsive. We should say, "Thank you for pointing out our weakness; we will immediately try to overcome it. We will return the compliment and help you overcome your weaknesses." We can develop the most comradely relations on the basis of the most penetrating criticism if we have the correct approach. Too often our comrades still react against criticism from outside the Party. It is only within the closest Party ranks that we admit criticism. If a non-Party person criticizes us he is looked upon as an enemy. Even those who have an enemy idea in their heads are not always enemies. When we get that idea out of their heads, they become our friends. This we don't always understand yet in practice. That is why we don't have enough of a close friendly approach to the people in the united front. That is why often we will have a temporary united front which instead of leading to a further growth, breaks up after one action. We curse those fellows and say that this shows they did not mean business, were not sincere. And that is many times very true of the leaders.

What we have to do is to create the conditions where it is impossible for the leaders to split the united front and take anybody with them. Can it be done? The youth are showing us how. Every attempt to split the Youth Congress has been disastrous for the ones that tried to do it. How is it that the youth are making greater successes than the Party, with one-fourth the strength of the Party? Even though they do not know as much as we do about how to work, they haven't got the old bad habits of work, so they more quickly adjust themselves to the tasks of the united front. But we older comrades think we know how everything should be done. That is one reason why we don't get as much done in the united front as we should.

What are the next steps for the united front? It is clear that the main fields for the struggle for unity remain the trade union and unemployed organizations, of strike struggles and economic struggles generally. The next big fight is around the slogan for the Labor Party, extending the united front into the political struggles of the masses and breaking them away from the capitalist parties. We have little that is new to say at this Plenum on this question.

At this moment we must give the most emphasis to a concentrated drive to win the Socialist Party members to the united front, to bring the Socialist Party officially into a general united front. This is important far beyond the numerical strength of the Socialist Party.

A successful united front with the S. P. in America—what would it mean in our fight for trade union unity? Would it mean merely adding together the total of our members with

the S. P. members? No, a successful united front between these two parties would mean in the struggle for trade union unity a multiplication of our striking power by five or ten times.

### The Example of France

Just look at what is happening in France. Before the achievement of the united front in France, there was defeat and retreat in the ranks of the working class. Fascism was advancing, bold and menacing. With the establishment of the united front and some successful mass actions, it changed the whole situation of the working class, and fascism was checked. In the trade union movement in the U. S. on a smaller scale but still of equal significance the greatest immediate development would be through a successful united front with the S. P.

The same thing would be true in the unemployment field. If we could once get a united front established with the Socialist Party as they have it in France we could force the carrying through of unification of all unemployment organizations, and such unified unemployed organizations would certainly be under a left-wing hegemony.

What would it mean for the Labor Party development? It is clear that if we break through with the S. P., we will hasten the development of a Labor Party manifesto.

What reason have we to think that we can successfully carry through such a campaign to take the S. P. into the united front? Well, the experiences since January have made it clear that among all the enemies of the united front, their weakest point is the Socialist Party. We have completely underestimated our potential allies in the S. P. We have been the victims of the idea of spontaneity in this respect. We think we have no allies there because they don't spontaneously come forward and stand by us. But we have not understood our role in leading these elements in the S. P. If we but attempted to reach these friendly elements we would have immediate results. But we don't even speak with them. We still have in our heads the idea expressed in our song books. When we were singing that song, "On the Picket Line," the most popular song of our whole movement, there was that line: "If you don't like thugs and Socialists and scabs, come picket on the picket line." We have stopped singing that line of the song and cut it out of the book but it still has too much influence in our minds. We still think too often that there is something shameful in associating with Socialists.

It is also wrong if we try to explain away all these things about our past. We should speak very openly and frankly. We don't have to say that we are 100 per cent pure people and that we never have made mistakes. Let us talk about those things and admit that they were damned foolishness. Let us admit that we sang foolish songs about the Socialists, that it was a bad mistake, and that we cut it out. We can talk with these Socialist workers about the most far-reaching questions when once we sweep out of the way these little, petty obstacles.

We must have a broad agitation campaign, not only in our Party, but for the masses, to clarify new angles of some of these problems that are coming forward now.

It is clear what these issues are. Fight against the \$19 per month wage scale, for trade union unity, against the Wagner Bill and the N.R.A. The fight for H. R. 2827 is an outstanding slogan. The fight for Negro rights is becoming an increasingly powerful slogan not only among the Negro masses but also among the white workers. For the class Labor Party is a strong slogan, with that Against War and Fascism. And let us not underestimate the significance in united front work of the slogan for defense of the U.S.S.R. Perhaps we have thought that this slogan is not so popular among the broadest masses, that it is only for the 100 per cent Communists or those who are ready to join the Party. The developments in the Socialist Party on the Lang issue should make it clear to us how popular this slogan actually is. It is one of the broadest mass slogans that we have.

Finally, we must raise most sharply the issue (not new in principle, but one we have neglected), the fight against the sales tax and against the high cost of living. There is probably nothing in America which arouses such universal opposition sentiment, anger and hate, as this damned sales tax. Even more than the high cost of living generally—the rise in prices which is the real problem for the masses, of which the sales tax is a small part—strangely enough the American masses just hate taxes on goods. An extra penny in tax causes more resentment and hate than a ten-cent overcharge that was not expressed as a tax.

Just a word about the question of the importance in united front of quick response to issues. If there is one reason, more than any other single reason, for the effectiveness of the Lang campaign, it was our quick response to the question. We caught these Socialist leaders before they had time to agree upon a common line, on how to defend themselves. We broke up their unity. Confusion reigned among them for a few days and the masses had time to get into action. But if we had been slow, the Lang question would never have become a real mass question. We didn't organize that movement. It was, more or less, spontaneous, but we demoralized the Old Guard, thus giving the masses a chance to express themselves.

Why do I speak about the necessity for quick response, for more sensitivity? We generally accept that. But you know there have been signs that our concentration program is being interpreted, in some places, as meaning that when some new event comes up that is not in our planned work, we just ignore it, thinking that otherwise we would be allowing events of the day to draw us away from our concentration work. So we make a virtue of failing to respond to new issues of the day. And because we do that, our concentration work becomes mechanical and sterile and brings no results. Concentration work means that every new issue that comes up shall be immediately seized and carried into our concentration work. Concentration work without that daily, living contact of every new issue is not concentration work, it is bureaucratism.

And along with this is the question of the bonus. What are we doing on the bonus is-

## Roosevelt Seen Losing Favor With Masses

### Growing Strikes, Fight for H.R. 2827, May 1 Demonstrations Cited as Evidence of Growing Radicalization of Workers

Well, we are trying to do a little bit in the Daily Worker, but we have terrible obstacles to get any kind of action in the Districts on the bonus question. Of course, this is only an issue that affects two million people directly, and which only involved the problem of whether the veterans as a body will be swung into the fascist camp, or be neutralized and brought over to the workers' side. Only that! Yet, we seem in many districts to have in practice, although we would never defend it in theory, the attitude of the Socialist Call on this question.

Concretely, can we propose any new measures of an organizational character, to realize these many questions that we have spoken about?

### The Labor Party

We have one or two new suggestions. We propose, for example, that in the struggle for the Labor Party we shall attempt to initiate committees for the Labor Party. We shall try as soon as possible to help to establish a national trade union committee—a national committee for a Labor Party.

We propose that similar committees be set up everywhere on a local scale. These committees shall be organized as quickly as possible, provided that they are well organized. We do not want quickly established paper committees which have no real existence. We do not want the miscellaneous scrambling together of a few names with no particular significance. We do not want committees composed only of those already close to us. That is no use to us, in fact, it will be an obstacle. We want committees that will represent the broadening of the Labor Party movement so that we will be a minority in it—a considerable minority. We don't want a Party majority on anything in this.

These committees should become the centers of active agitation and propaganda for a Labor Party, to furnish outside stimulus to the task of getting local unions of the A. F. of L. on record for a Labor Party. It could be argued that such committees be brought together only on a representative basis of those elected from trade unions. But, in my opinion, this would delay progress. We need to get these unions on record for a Labor Party and get them to elect representatives. We need to speed up this progress because, in spite of the sentiment for it, nothing is being done to organize it. Organizational work must be begun.

Another concrete question is the plan for the National Negro Congress. This is a beginning, it seems to a real broad united front approach to the Negro liberation struggle. I will not go into details, but I want to call upon the leading cadres to have their eyes open, to read every directive sent out, to read the articles which will be published by Comrade Ford, and to guide yourselves accordingly. The next big step in the struggle for Negro rights will be the National Negro Congress.

Then we propose a new approach to the Socialist Party. We propose that this Plenum shall authorize a new letter to the N.E.C. of the S. P., again raising the questions of united front. We propose that on the basis of this letter, we shall in every locality again send letters to the local S. P.—a new organized drive. The principles on which this letter shall be constructed will be along the lines I have indicated in this discussion. Already we can concretize a few simple directives for the letter which the P.B. will write in a few days. The Party locally should concretize this, taking the line of the national letter and taking up issues of local concern. We want to break through to the rank and file of the S. P., to carry through the lower cadres, as well as the higher cadres.

### United Front Is Key Question

We want to build a strong left-wing in the Socialist Party, influence its development. We don't want to draw out from the S. P. individuals and small groups. It is of no particular use to us that individuals leave the S. P., even if they announce they are going to enter the C. P. This tends to demoralize the struggle inside the Socialist Party. It tends to create the suspicion that we are interested only in breaking up the S. P. Comrades, the most serious help we can get out of the S. P. is not in these individuals, but in the united front for which they could be of service if they remain within the S. P. There is still a tendency among Socialists to think that the united front is only a maneuver for the purpose of creating demoralization in their ranks, and individual or small group resignations help to support this idea. Those drawn out of the S. P. are not the basic workers who we want with us. Those basic elements we will have to take in great big chunks. We can get them through success of the united front. We want to tie up the Socialist locals in united front pacts with the beginning of struggle, to tie them up with the Labor Party, the Negro Congress, the American League Against War and Fascism, into our defense committees like Gallup, and the I.L.D. cases, Scottsboro, Herndon, etc.

The united front against the capitalist attacks, is the key question of the day. For the quickest advance in the trade unions, the unemployed organizations, the building of a Labor Party, we must at this moment organize a concerted, energetic campaign to win to the united front the basic membership, and as many of the leaders as possible, of the Socialist Party.

The full text of the speech will appear in the July number of The Communist.

# Only the Rich Farmers Benefit by A.A.A., Says Hathaway

## Gives Report On Activity In Farm Area

### Broad United Front Policies Enabled C. P. to Play Important Role in Many Struggles in the Countryside

By C. A. HATHAWAY

It is necessary at this time to take up the problems of agrarian work and work in the rural districts, before the Central Committee because of special problems that exist in that field of work.

The high point of the Party's agrarian work was reached at the time of the first Farmers Emergency Relief Conference in Washington. At that time the mass fight of the farmers themselves to protect their farms was developing throughout the farm areas. A wave of evictions and foreclosures was sweeping the country, and in addition, forced sales were wiping out the property assets of the farmers. Combined with this, and linked up with the desire of the farmers to protect their farms, was the struggle for higher prices. It was these factors that set in motion the mass movement that stirred the countryside and provided the basis for our successes during that period.

The broad united front policies which were applied by the Party, and by our comrades in agrarian work, enabled us to play a part in the struggles in that period. The program outlined against forced sales, evictions, etc., and the creation of committees of action of all farmers who were ready to fight on the basis of such a program, enabled us to reach relatively deep into the masses of farmers, and to influence to a degree the course of the struggles that then took place.

But after the first Farmers Emergency Relief Conference and the creation of the Farmers National Committee of Action, new tendencies found expression that immediately began to hamper the further extension of our work. These new factors in the main were the following:

First, there was a sectarian narrowing down of our appeal in the countryside. There was a tendency on the part of our comrades to cram the broad mass movement into the United Farmers League, and side by side with that, a tendency to make the United Farmers League the Communist Party in the

rural districts. This was disastrous in the spreading out of our work.

Secondly, there was a right opportunistic yielding to the pressure of the upper strata of the farmers—a tendency to limit our activities and our demands to the demands and activities of the upper categories of the farmers, the rich and middle farmers, rather than base ourselves on the mass of the poor farmers.

Thirdly, there was a failure to analyze the changes in bourgeois policies—the policies of Roosevelt—with regard to the farmers, and the effect of those policies on the poor and middle farmers as distinct from the rich farmers in the rural districts. . . .

### Effects of Farm Crisis

These are the chief reasons why we have a critical situation in agrarian work at the present time, and which makes it necessary to examine it at this Plenum.

Now, a few remarks on the agrarian situation. All comrades know that the agrarian crisis has dragged on in the United States throughout the entire post-war period, corresponding to a similar agrarian crisis in most of the agrarian nations of the world.

As Comrade Stalin pointed out in his report to the last Russian Party Congress, the existence of this agrarian crisis and the merging of the industrial crisis with it is a major reason for the extreme depth and length of the present crisis. He also pointed out that the industrial crisis has been a factor intensifying the agrarian crisis, leading to the substitution of hand labor for machine labor, the substitution of the horse for the tractor, the degeneration of technique generally, and to the decrease or the complete abandonment of the use of fertilizer. These changes in agriculture caused the industrial crisis to become still more protracted. It follows that the collapse of agriculture and of agricultural credits was a major factor contributing to the financial crisis of 1932-33.

So far as Hoover's policies are concerned, his intervention in the agrarian situation was primarily, and even quite openly, to save the banks, the insurance companies, and the interests of the big industrialists and richest farmers.

Roosevelt's intervention had the same general objective, but was characterized by different methods. The chief differences between Roosevelt and Hoover in the approach to agrarian problems, and to the solution of the critical problems of the banks, insurance companies and of capitalism generally, was to provide a way out for the biggest landlords and richest farmers.

Secondly, Roosevelt made certain apparent concessions to middle farmers in order to

liquidate the mass struggles then sweeping the rural areas.

Thirdly, Roosevelt undertook to place the large mass of farmers, the poorest farmers, either on outright subsistence farms, or at least on a farming basis that would take them, in the main, out of commercial production.

This later task Roosevelt undertook to carry through in a more controlled manner than was being achieved through the devastating effects of the continued crisis, and through the forced sales which were being used by those who controlled farm credits. This fact is borne out by the stated objectives of spokesmen for the A.A.A. when writing on these questions. . . .

Now, as to the A.A.A. itself. The declared objective of the A.A.A. was to raise agricultural prices to the 1910-1914 relationship between agricultural and industrial prices; that is, to establish that parity that existed at that time as the present basis for present agricultural prices. The methods by which this was to be accomplished was first, crop reduction, and secondly, processing taxes out of which farmers were to be paid for curtailing the production of crops. Now the question is, has the A.A.A. in its efforts to establish this parity between the industrial and agricultural prices on the 1910-1914 level, actually succeeded?

Here, we can give some figures to show how it actually worked out. First, I will examine it from the viewpoint of the farmers as a whole, without any effort to deal with different categories of farmers.

### Working of A.A.A.

During the entire year of 1934, as compared with 1933, the prices received by farmers for their products increased 29 per cent. The prices paid by farmers for things they had to buy increased 13 per cent. The apparent change in purchasing power, according to that, would be plus 14 per cent in favor of the farmers.

The change in total cash income received, including all A.A.A. benefits, increased 21 per cent; excluding all benefits, it increased only 13 per cent. The change in actual purchasing power, therefore, based on cash income, including A.A.A. benefits, was 7 per cent higher in 1934, but excluding benefits, it was ZERO.

Now, how was that accomplished? By the simple process of simultaneously reducing crops and pushing prices upward. Prices went upward, but the farmers had smaller crops. The total income did not increase in proportion to the increase in farm prices.

The benefit, therefore, which the farmer received was the plus 7 per cent that he got in the form of a subsidy from the processing

taxes. He got nothing from any actual increase in price levels.

Now, if we take it for the first quarter of this year, as distinct from last year, the figures are different.

The prices received by the farmers are 36 per cent above what they were last year. The prices which the farmers paid are 3 per cent above. The apparent change, therefore, in parity prices is 26 per cent. But the change in cash income, that is, the total amount that the farmer received, including all benefits, was only plus 4 per cent, and excluding benefits, again ZERO. But the change in actual purchasing power, including benefits, was MINUS 4 per cent, excluding benefits it was A.A.A. MINUS 7 per cent.

The first quarter of this year, therefore, he actually lost out as compared with last year.

Then it is significant to note that so far as this year is concerned, income from crops show a 24 per cent loss, while the cash income from the sale of live stock and live stock products show an increase of 24 per cent. In other words, the curtailment of crops has been so great that the total income on agriculture could only maintain its level of last year by the relatively heavy movement of live stock. But with the inevitable curtailment of income from that source, there can result only a further decline in the income of the farmers.

But these figures apply only when one considers the farmers as a whole under the A.A.A. without any effort to differentiate between the effects of the A.A.A. on one category of farmers as against another.

Now, it is not possible to present elaborate figures in this connection, to show how rich, middle and poor farmers were affected. But some significant facts can be established.

The first thing that can be definitely established is that if the poor farmer had received a subsidy from the government, the benefit check, in accordance with the curtailment of his crop, would have been on an average of \$90 per farmer during the course of 1934. Actually we know that the farmer did not receive the benefit check. In the South, it was paid directly to either the landlord or the bankers. In other sections of the country, the creditors were on hand when the check was delivered, ready to lift it from the farmer immediately upon its receipt. From these facts we know that even when the poor farmer was supposed to receive it, in most cases he did not receive it.

Side by side with those known facts, we also have some outstanding examples of the kind of subsidies some "farmers" did receive. It is such "farmers" who favor the A.A.A. program. For example, from governmental records, we have the hog raiser in California who received a government subsidy of \$400,000. We have a cotton grower in Arkansas,

where the share croppers' struggle is now taking place, who received a government allotment of \$80,000. We have the Florida Sugar Corporation which received \$800,000 in the form of benefits from the A.A.A. Now, with such figures available, it becomes clear that in the countryside, the A.A.A. is working out in the same manner as the N.R.A. in the industries, namely, the already rich are being further enriched at the expense of the masses of the poor.

Now, a word as to forced sales, and foreclosures. Did the various measures of the Roosevelt administration, the A.A.A., the credit measures and so forth, result in the stopping of forced sales? No, they did not! What they did do was to stop the very marked upward trend of forced sales which was under way when Roosevelt took office. They stopped the rapid multiplication of forced sales not only because it was having disastrous effects on rural economy, but because the forced sales and the struggles of the masses against the forced sales (penny sales, etc.), were completely undermining the whole system of rural credits, and affecting the whole financial structure of the nation. Mortgages were becoming worthless. Powerful creditors were facing bankruptcy by the developments in the rural districts. It was this that Roosevelt undertook to head off.

### Poor Farmers Robbed

In heading off what was becoming disastrous for the bankers and others involved in the farm credit situation, Roosevelt began a general process of pressuring the poorest farmers off the land. This he undertook to do in a more controlled manner, in a manner that would not jeopardize the capitalists or the rich farmer-capitalists in the rural districts who had become deeply enmeshed in the agrarian crisis developments. As for the poor farmers and middle farmers, they did not benefit from the A.A.A., and evictions and foreclosures continued, though at a slower pace.

If we examine the figures we find, first, for the United States as a whole, (considered throughout as the basis of number per thousand) in 1931, the number of forced sales was 28; in 1932, 41; in 1933, 54. That indicates the rapid upward trend. Then Roosevelt intervened, and the number was brought down from 54 to 39. But the process still continued, and this includes the full year of 1934. . . .

It stopped the rapid climb, but there are certainly enough evictions, foreclosures and forced sales still going on to make this a very serious problem for the poor farmers in the rural districts. . . .

Now, more as to the general position of the poor farmer under the A.A.A. Here,

## Sheriff Sales Not Prevented By 'New Deal'

### Roosevelt Agrarian Program Has Same Class Aims as New Deal Generally, Hathaway Tells Plenum of Central Committee

outstanding Administration spokesmen have openly declared that there are from two to three million farmers in excess of the number needed in the U. S.—two to three million farmers who must be taken out of commercial farming. With that in mind, they have developed a full set of plans for subsistence farming in order to accomplish the taking of masses of farmers out of commercial production.

From all this it is clear that the New Deal agrarian program is working out with the same class objectives as is the New Deal generally.

One might, however, ask—if the class character of the A.A.A. and the auxiliary agricultural masses are so clear, how is it that the administration, the reformist farm leaders, etc., have been able to influence so small number of middle farmers in the past and at present, and for that matter so small number of poor farmers, into the belief that this program was something that would benefit them?

The answer is the belief of the farmers in the theory of higher prices. In a typical petty-bourgeois manner, he sees in the raising of prices the solution of all problems. When the A.A.A. is sold to him as a price-raising measure, as something which will restore the parity between industrial and agricultural prices, this becomes a powerful argument for him.

Secondly, the farmer is told that he is being exploited by the middlemen, and that he must of necessity set up cooperatives as a means of controlling the market for his goods. Such cooperative marketing bodies, coupled with the promises of the A.A.A. program, are the chief means by which the A.A.A. program has been sold to large masses of farmers. This, incidentally, is the chief basis for the programs of the various farm organizations. . . .

The full text of the speech will appear in the July number of *The Communist*.

# U. S. Capitalists Seek to Transform C. C. C. Recruits Into Shock Troops of Fascism In the Struggle Against American Workers, Y. C. L. Secretary Says in Report to Plenum

By GIL GREEN

Shortly after the inauguration of Roosevelt, a bill for the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps was carried in the United States Congress. Within a period of a few months, some 250,000 youth were gathered together in camps throughout this nation.

The youth looked upon the camps as a temporary solution to the problem of unemployment and as a vacation with pay. However, before many months had passed, a wave of struggle developed in the newly created C.C.C. camps, a wave of struggle which touched every single camp.

The struggles were in the main of a spontaneous character. They were of various forms. First, mass desertions—from July to September, 1933, from 80,000 to 100,000 deserted the C.C.C. camps. Secondly, they took the form of mass protests and demonstrations within the camps, even reaching the point of physical clashes with the officers. And, thirdly, the most important form was the strike struggle, boys refusing to go to work unless their demands were granted.

### Issues of Struggles

The issues around which these struggles developed were, first, the poor food conditions. The boys were forced to live in the main on canned food. Secondly, the housing conditions. The early camps did not have established barracks. The boys did not have a permanent place to rest their heads at night. Thirdly, revolts developed around working conditions. The boys who went to the camps did not expect to work from eight to nine hours a day. They considered it more or less of a spree. From the beginning, the army, which had been placed in charge, attempted to institute severe discipline and to organize the labor of the youth. And in the struggle for discipline in the first year, 1933-34, there developed strong antagonism between the majority of the boys and their officers, and numerous struggles took place.

The struggle against discipline not alone reflected itself in the struggle against labor conditions, but also against the plan to militarize the youth. The boys refused to accept militarization, to accept the authority of the army officers as final and binding upon them. Where clauses were introduced pledging readiness to defend the country, the youth in the camps protested against these and succeeded in defeating them.

The fourth issue was the issue of Negro discrimination which was prevalent in the early camps and which still is prevalent except in a different form. The Negro camps were led and are led today by southern white officers. In the early camps there were Negro and white boys side by side, though they were divided according to companies, but the Negro youth got the worst food and conditions. However, there developed a strong bond of unity between the Negro and the white youth, and many struggles developed around the issue of Negro discrimination.

The youth felt their common unity in the camps and their common antagonism to the officers.

One important struggle that developed in a Negro camp which is symptomatic of other struggles, is the one in Tuscaloosa, where 200 boys went on strike against their Southern white officers, where the militia was called out against them, where they fought with bricks and stones, and where a Y.C.L. and a few others were driven into the woods and threatened with lynching. There were other similar events as for instance in a camp in Gettysburg where the boys applied a torch to the camp and burned it down to the ground.

This wave of struggle which swept the camps in the early months, together with the pressure from the outside, resulted in a change of tactics on the part of the government. They found it impossible to carry through the process of the militarization of the camps at the tempo they had first thought possible. They realized it was necessary to carry it through at a slower pace and, secondly, in order to do that, to give definite concessions to the boys.

This change of policy took the following form. Concessions were given in the nature of better food, and the allotment for food rose to 37 cents a day. The government began to weed out the graft within the individual camps and also began to remove certain officers who didn't apply themselves correctly and brought about the greatest resentment. They began to build recreational facilities for the youth and also to do away with the open talk of militarization.

### Government Seeks to Divide Youth

Together with this, the government decided it was necessary to divide the ranks of the youth and the men within the camps. Along this line they developed a labor aristocracy within the camps in a limited sense. Instead of the \$30 a month given to the boys, half of which went home, they selected the best workers, so to speak, the gang leaders, and gave to them an increased wage—5 per cent of the boys received \$45 a month, and 5 per cent of the boys received \$35 a month. The additional amount of money, in the main, the boys were allowed to keep for themselves. This had its effect in utilizing certain groups among the youth against the more militant ones.

Secondly, they developed a gap between the veterans and the youth. There are from 25,000 to 30,000 veterans within the camps. They also decided to completely separate the Negro from the white camps.

Third, they revised the original policy of sending youth to camps close to their home localities and decided instead, in order to make desertion more difficult, to send them as far away from their homes as possible.

Fourth, is the system of fines which was instituted. These fines come from the \$8 monthly allowance that the boys get.

Fifth, the policy of mass expulsions of all so-called radicals and agitators. Here, comrades, it is interesting to note that in the period of the first year the camp expelled more than 14,000 agitators and radicals.

The perspective in the next months is for a tremendous development of struggle within the camps. Why? Because, first of all, the Roosevelt government has achieved its first objective, establishing the camps as a permanent institution. Now the government, in line with its second offensive against the working class as a whole, is beginning to follow a policy of definite retrenchment and is stopping the giving of further concessions to the youth. Firstly, the 37 cents a day for food is constantly meaning less and less for the youth, as prices rise. Secondly, we find that there is talk of a wage cut—a cut of wages from \$30 to \$25 a month, not yet instituted, but which seems to be the definite policy in Washington once the present wages for relief work become established. Then we can see definitely a growing trend in Washington for the open militarization of the camps in a very short period of time.

### Y.C.L. Work in Camps

Now as to our work within the camps. We can state that many of the struggles within the camps were either led by us or influenced by us. There were hundreds of strikes that the Y.C.L. participated in and led. However, it must be clear that with 1,600 camps in existence and 2,400 camps to be in existence by the end of 1935, that it is impossible for the Y.C.L. with its forces to be in every one of the camps, and in most places the struggles were not so much led by Y.C.L.s as influenced by the general policy and tactics of the revolutionary movement. Many of the youth in the camps have had contact with the Unemployment Councils; many of the youth in the camps have had contact with the farm movement led by us; many have had contact with the school movement, and the result was that even large masses of youth who were not in our ranks, at least were ready to follow our line within the camps. In many cases we had the examples of youth, with whom we had no contact who carried through our policy because of previous experiences with our movement.

From the beginning of the organization of the camps, we had a line for developing a mass movement of youth in the form first, of a union—an economic organization of the youth; and secondly, in the form of elected committees of the youth within each camp. We have not succeeded in either one of these objectives to any extent.

At most we were able to build groups in a few camps, some of which exist today. But these groups never assumed the character of mass organizations of the youth in the camps. Thus, despite the issuance of leaflets, of camp papers in four states, and of work in a number of concentrated areas, we can state, in the main, we have been isolated from the majority of the youth in the camps. What are the main reasons for the isolation on our part?

### Right and Wrong Slogans

First, we must state that there was political uncertainty in the ranks of the Y.C.L. on

what our attitude should be toward the camps. In the period up to the League Convention, that is June 1934, we put forward as our main slogan, a slogan of "smash" or "abolish the camps." In the early period this slogan had some basis in reality. The fact that thousands of youth were leaving the camp. But even then this slogan was wrong. But in the period of the consolidation of the camps this became doubly wrong because it isolated us from the majority of the youth, and set up a wall between us and them. This slogan to the youth meant that they would have to go back to the breadline, that they would have no means of existence, and to them at least the camps were something. And secondly, it encouraged all kinds of "leftist" errors among our Y.C.L. comrades and encouraged certain tendencies among the other youth. We had some comrades who thought their best work was to see how fast they could get out of the camp after they got in, to organize some small action and get out.

With the aid of Comrade Browder and the Peaburo we decided to change this slogan and to recognize the fact that the camps were accepted as a lesser evil by the youth, better than the bread-line, and we changed our slogan from "abolish" to "replace the camps with unemployment insurance or jobs with regular wages."

Today, however, in discussing practically the building of a broad movement, it is our opinion that we even have to change the slogan to "replace the camps" so that we put forward only positive slogans. To the youth outside the camps—the slogan must be unemployment insurance, and to the youth in the camp, instead of the slogan to "replace the camps," we must put forward concrete demands that they are ready to fight for, and which, if granted and carried, will change the entire nature and character of the camps. The main demands we put forward are: (1) to increase the base pay to \$45 a month. This is a big demand in the camp, as the youth want to get the wage of the present foremen; also trade union wages for skilled men such as chauffeurs, plumbers, electricians, etc.; (2) a 50 per cent increase in the food allotment; (3) to keep the camps out of army control; no military drill formation, etc.; (4) the right to organize and recognition of all elected men's committees; (5) no discrimination against Negro youth; (6) protection against accident, adequate compensation for injury; pension to the family in case of death.

### Part of Fascization Program

Around these immediate demands, we feel that we can develop the broadest mass movement. However, not alone have we had political uncertainty. We find that the main mistake of our League was not so much that of commission, but of omission—the fact that there was very little work developed among the youth in the C.C.C. camps. When I say "League" I do not mean the Y.C.L. alone; I mean the Party and the League, but the League has the main responsibility for work there.

What were the reasons for the fact that

work was not developed in most places? First, certain organizational difficulties that confronted our Party and League, and still confront us. We further have difficulty in giving leadership to our people within the camps. In most places where there are camps, the Party and League are very weak.

### Significance of C.C.C.

What is the significance of the camp movement in America? (1) It establishes a precedent for low wages. The low wages declared for relief work can be traced back to the precedent first established by Roosevelt in connection with the C.C.C. camps.

(2) The government definitely wishes to establish the camps as a permanent army reserve. By 1936 the camps will include nearly 700,000 youth. The government policy is to then once more propose an enlargement to at least one million.

The government also hopes to develop the youth within the camps as shock troops of fascism to be used against the working class. It is from this important view that we must judge the actions of the government in isolating these youth from the industrial centers. This explains the actions in Boston, where C.C.C. boys were used as scabs. This explains the fact that outside the camps, the government is working to create C.C.C. boys' organizations. In New Jersey, through the Y.M.C.A., there was organized what is called the Green Legion, an organization which has as its main aim to propagate the views and ideals of the C.C.C. among the youth generally.

### Two Main Tasks

What are our tasks? I want to divide our tasks into two main sections: One—the development of the broadest mass movement within the camps; and secondly, the mobilization of the whole working class and of all progressive elements in behalf of the demands of the youth in the camps and against the militarization of these camps.

What is necessary to develop a broad movement around these demands? (1) The sending of hundreds of young comrades and veterans into the camps during the next months. From now until October, the camps will enroll some 300,000 additional men so as to increase their size to 700,000. We must get our young comrades and the veterans that we have influence over, to enter the camps and work from within them. In every district, the Party must work together with the League to select comrades who will go into these camps—organize a class with them, discuss the problems within the camps, the methods of work to be used so that when they go into these camps they will know how to proceed to work in the broadest possible manner.

(2) We must follow a policy of concentration. It is obvious that we cannot work in all of the 2,600 camps. First, we must have certain districts of concentration; and in turn, in these districts, various sections and camps of concentration. However, this

doesn't mean that the other districts are to neglect this work.

In the points of concentration, we must work for the development of the mass movement and for the building of League units. Where there are veterans, we must work to create Party and League units within the camps.

Nationally, we are proposing to help publish a mass paper for the camps. This paper will deal with the daily problems, will be the organ of united front struggle within the camps. This paper must get the support of the districts. It will come out once a month. The districts must organize an apparatus for the distribution of the paper, must see that correspondence comes in for it, so that the paper can become a real weapon in our hands, a real competitor to "Happy Days," the organ of the administration.

In these districts of concentration, it is necessary to select certain cadres who will devote most of their time to work within the camps. I am not speaking now of people who will go into the camps themselves, but of leading cadres who will guide the work in these camps from the outside. It is necessary to assign two or three people from the Party and League who will really become specialists in C.C.C. work, visiting the camps and giving real help to those within them.

### Arouse Working Class

Now as to the second section: the mobilization of the working class as a whole. We must realize, comrades, that a very important factor in making the militarization of the camps impossible is the rousing of the whole working class. Here we have two tasks: (1) to develop a broad movement within the A. F. of L., a movement which will first of all raise opposition to the low wages within the camps, and the fact that the youth are more and more replacing skilled labor on various jobs. We can make it very hot for Fechner, who is head of the C.C.C. corps, and is also vice-president of the International Association of Machinists. Together with this, the Unemployment Councils must develop activities among the parents of the boys in the city, and among the working class generally, to educate them as to the character of the C.C.C. camps and to mobilize them for the demands of the youth in the camps. (2) We must, through the Youth Congress and the American League Against War and Fascism, develop a mass campaign in the working class against the process of militarization, which is going on in the camps. We can, around this one issue, develop mass support through the Youth Congress movement, in all the youth organizations in the country.

We must utilize the American Youth Congress as well as the American League Against War and Fascism to organize broad sections of workers, liberals, progressives, etc., to visit the camps, to investigate the conditions there, to investigate the relation of the army to the boys, the process of militarization, and to mobilize the working class as a whole to defeat this militarization of the C.C.C. boys.

The full text of the speech will appear in the July number of *The Communist*.

# HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

SLAVA DUNN writes today on how to deal with some undesirable habits of children.

FREQUENTLY children have certain undesirable habits. When parents do not know how to deal with them effectively, they become unduly perturbed and even alarmed. This attitude makes it harder for those who correct these habits. Some of those that cause parents considerable concern are: thumb-sucking, nail-biting, and handling of sex organs. In order to help the child to get rid of an undesirable habit, it is important to understand the usual reason for it, also the possible results and dangers.

THUMB-SUCKING in small babies often begins when a baby does not get sufficient nourishment, and is hungry. If this possibility exists, the amount of food should be increased. At the same time one should watch that the thumb-sucking does not become a habit for the sake of pleasure alone. When babies are under a year old, pinning down the sheets to the nightgown is quite effective and does no harm, since the child does not yet understand the reason. With older children, such physical restrictions is impractical, because it only brings their attention to it, and adds emotional resistance. When a child, older than two, sucks his thumb habitually, it usually indicates that his life is lacking in normal satisfaction, and this is his consolation. It is important to see that with his parents and his playmates, the child does not feel unloved or inferior. Such a child needs some encouragement and the feeling of success and achievement. Scolding and punishing usually makes the habit worse, or starts another habit in its place. It is best to offer a child something to hold in his hands that will interest him, and thus divert his attention from the sucking. But talking does more harm than good. To a little child no part

THE situation is similar in nail-biting and masturbation. These habits also indicate that the child seeks his satisfaction in that way because something is missing in his life. An active, happy child usually has his hands and mind busy with toys and other things around him. The thumb-sucking tends to deform the shape of the mouth. The handling of the sex organs by little boys and girls is not dangerous as some still believe. It is quite common and means a normal interest in everything, including their own bodies. To a little child no part of the body is "bad," or different, unless he is told so by adults. However, if the handling becomes habitual, the child should be discouraged by the same methods as mentioned above. If he tends to do it in his bed, some toy could be given instead, to keep his hands busy. It is important not to give the child an idea of guilt and shame about his actions, as this might affect his future happiness and adjustment in adult sex life.

MOTHERS who would like to ask SLAVA DUNN questions about their children, should write her care of this column. Do certain aspects of your child's behavior trouble you? Perhaps you could use a better method of dealing with him. SLAVA DUNN wants to give you the benefit of her own wide experience in dealing with children.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself? Pattern 2280 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 2 1/2 yards, 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) to c/o Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents 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

## Union Leader's Dismissal Hit by Armstrong Workers

By a Worker Correspondent

LANCASTER, Pa.—The Armstrong Cork Company has joined in the open union-smashing, wage-cutting and speed-up program of the National Association of Manufacturers following the scrapping of the N.R.A.

Their first shot was the firing of an outstanding union leader who in the past two years has had a number of outstanding fights whereby all the workers in the factory have benefited.

The firing of this union leader is only a forerunner of what the company has in store for the entire working force.

Up to this time, working conditions were quite well maintained throughout the factory. There was little speed-up and no driving by the job pushers because the company was afraid of the union. They were afraid that they would drive the great mass of the working force into the union which they were at all times trying to avoid. At the same time they were awaiting an opportunity to deal with the union, which were not very large in numbers but very effective, a destructive blow.

The Supreme Court decision on the N. R. A. was a signal for the bosses to increase their drive against the workers and Armstrong was no exception, as it would like the workers to believe. The fact that fair conditions of work were maintained is no reason for believing that Armstrong was any different than other companies.

It must be remembered that the president of the Armstrong Cork Company is a member of the Committee for the Nation. It is already obvious that they intend to put on a schedule of longer hours. The office force has already been notified that they will no longer be permitted to take off on the overtime they put in and will not receive any payment for overtime.

The action of the company demands quick and intelligent retaliation to halt this onslaught against the workers.

Leaflets and shop bulletins are being issued bringing forth the question of discrimination against this union leader very sharply. The issue is also being carried into the Central Labor body. Every available force will be utilized to resist this attack of the Armstrong Company against the workers.

## Hospitalization Fund Is Pay Cut Scheme

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—This "Hospitalization Fund" of the Ohio Works of the Carnegie Steel Mill is just a high sounding name for another wage cut.

They want to charge us 50 cents a month and then let the company relief association handle the money. If you get laid off, you're out of luck. Maternity cases and venereal diseases don't count because the State Compensation is supposed to take care of them but of course never does.

Accidents or sickness incurred while under the influence of liquor, T. B., or sickness which originated before joining the fund can be made an excuse for not paying. Any company doctor will swear to one or all of these reasons why you should get nothing.

It's a great racket. The company can clean up plenty of extra profits on it and if we workers fall for it we're crazy, that's all.

## Railroad President Pushes Layoffs

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—J. H. Peley, president of the American Railway Institute and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, is paid \$60,000 a year to abolish jobs and keep the leaders of our railroad unions meek, docile and submissive.

He is paid to better exploit and disorganize the workers, to speed them up through adding more cars and speed to the trains, to stagger and eliminate inspection by over-work.

Layoffs are continually taking place on a small scale. Some times they reach cyclonic heights and hundreds are swept out at once.

The company unions say they represent the workers. The boss tells the worker to join the union or else he will find himself out of a job. The general manager of the company together with a Philadelphia lawyer drew up the book of rules and the constitution for the union. Like it or not, the boss says, it is your union. The week after the boss disqualifies you, the committee says that the boss is right as it says so in the constitution.

Brothers of the 21 standard railway unions, this is your fight and fight we must, united as one, to withstand the attacks of the bosses, to resist further wage cuts and speed-up, to strike back for higher wages and a higher standard of living.

Negro workers are segregated and barred from joining any of the craft unions with the exception of one, the laborers' union. Dues are so high as to discourage all but the most determined and those who would least feel it. A laborer earning \$9.64 a week is compelled to pay three dollars to join the union and \$1.50 a month for dues. Notwithstanding the attacks, corruption and betrayals of the company unions and some of our own leaders, the workers are closing their ranks, consolidating their forces and preparing for the struggles ahead.

The Ruling Claws

by Redfield



13. THE PEEPL'S FRIENDS

The United States Supreme Court exhibits a feat of judicial balance and shows that our judicial system is still as solid as a pyramid (of a sort). Chief Justice Hughes impersonates the Blue Eagle on top of the ladder in his zeal to show that the Supreme Court has done its part to slash wages, lengthen hours and wreck unions.

## Miners Strike Against Cut in Wages

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

NANTICOKE, Pa.—A strike has been in progress at the Susquehanna No. 7 Collieries of the Susquehanna Coal Company. The company attempted to reduce the wages of the men. For some time No. 3 shaft was completely shutdown throwing about 300 men out of work.

## Engineers, Brakeman Demand Pay Increase

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Engineers and brakemen on the dinky engines in the Republic Mill here, have signed petitions demanding a 10 per cent wage increase. Every engineer and brakeman in the Bessemer Department signed it.

Only one brakeman is assigned to two engines which makes it hard on both the engineers and the brakemen. Engineers are expected to couple up, and even throw own switches when no brakeman is available.

Lodge 178 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in the Bessemer Department should get on the job and make a drive to organize the engineers and brakemen.

## Machinists Local Reports Growth

By a Metal Worker Correspondent

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—I am a member of Local 1519 of the International Association of Machinists. In less than a year this local has grown from a small group in the P. and O. garage to more than 300 members with signed contracts in 85 per cent of the Automobile Dealers Association shops and a large number of independent garage owners.

We have won 25 per cent increases in pay and recognition of the union in a number of shops through our agreements and the good work of the union backed up by the solidarity of the men.

This local is one of the fastest growing unions in Youngstown and has already endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 2827. John Snyder, chairman of the P. and O. Shop Committee is one of the sponsors of the Mahoning Valley Youth Congress and Clarke Harris, president of the local is an aggressive and wide awake unionist.

In other words we are going to town and every auto mechanic in Youngstown should join up and help to make this local one of the strongest in the International.

## Southern Mine Owners Seek To Win Youth for Boss Union

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

BESSEMER, Ala.—The T.C.I. around the Readers Ore Mine is attempting to sugar pill the young workers. It is giving them a little work around the office and other light jobs.

The company is doing this to gain the influence over the young workers so that when June 16 comes it will be able to use the young workers to scab in the mine on the bona fide union men.

## Boss Union Threat To Mine Strike

By a Worker Correspondent

JOPLIN, Mo.—There is a serious strike situation here in Joplin and the tri-state district.

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was organized here by a Mr. Brady, a typical Green henchman, who was exposed and thrown out in disgrace.

Since that time the rank and file has taken a militant stand but not in an organized manner. Jack Long is the district president here and he was the one that split up the strikes of the unemployed relief workers who are an affiliate of the I.U.M.M. S. W.

Mr. Brown, international president of the union, is in the field and we understand that he is under arrest in Miami, Okla.

It seems that there are two reactionary groups that are seeking control over the workers, egging them on to fight among themselves, neither one raising the demands of the workers which are:

- 1—Six-hour day, five-day week.
- 2—One dollar per hour base pay for all mine, mill and smelter workers, with full protection in insurance against industrial diseases.
- 3—For the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

The one shop group is headed by a mine operator by the name of Mike Evans. He claims to have 2,000 signed up in a company union to go back to work under the same rotten conditions as before the strike.

The authorities are arguing with him that this would cause trouble. They can not get together yet as to the time to put the men in the mines and smelters at the point of National Guard bayonets.

The Communist Party and the Daily Worker are completely isolated from the strike and have no connections. If this is not corrected immediately it will result in the loss of the strike.

## Republic Steel Workers Refuse Scab Jobs

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Most of the workers in the Republic Mill here refused offers of higher pay to do the buck (scab) in Canton. Some of the men did go with a few company police. Every worker should spread around the names of those rats who went over and the mill should be made an unhealthy place for them to be around.

Jesse Aquino was instrumental in having 50 militant coal miners blacklisted in the Hemphill Mine during the strike nine months ago, and succeeded in smashing one local union of the U. M. W. A., No. 5916, Hemphill, W. Va.

Jesse Aquino told us that if we miners do not do what Van Bittner and "King" Lewis tell us we will be expelled from the union. But the rank and file miners are not afraid and will fight to elect militant rank and file leaders in the elections this coming June 30.

## Steel Laborers Earn \$25 in Two Weeks

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—In the Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Company men working on the inside labor gang are speeded up so much that they finish their eight-hour shift in about five hours.

They only average about \$25 for two weeks work. A few company sucks make \$75 on the same job. From the \$25 the workers are made to contribute to the Community Chest Fund every year.

Three weeks ago the company asked the workers for 50 cents for a funeral fund and now they have a hospital fund that they are trying to collect for. The workers are saying they would rather buy bread than flowers and that the only thing the hospital fund provides for is the company.

## Crew Hits Chief's Move In Firemen's Union

By a Fireman Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Md., June 7.—The crew of the S. S. Exchange has sent a telegram to the District Office of the Marine Firemen's, Oilers' and Water-tenders' Union, protesting the attempt to railroad through unconstitutional amendments which would concentrate full power in the hands of the officialdom.

The telegram follows: "Whereas Article XXIX requires that proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be introduced at a regular meeting and receive a majority vote, this has not been done:

"Whereas Article XIII, Section 9, and Article XXIX require a balloting committee to be elected, and none has been:

"Whereas Article XV, Section 7, takes away every right from the membership and makes the Executive Board supreme dictator, therefore be it

"Resolved: We, the entire crew of the S. S. Exchange reject your constitutional committee and condemn your proposed new constitution as unconstitutional and opposed to the interest of the union and its members.

# 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.

Irregular, Coated Tongue

J. R., of Newark, N. J., writes:—

"My tongue has a peculiar appearance. It is heavily coated in part, and not coated at all or very slightly in other places. Where there is no coating, tiny red projections give a horny appearance. It has been this way for about six to eight months, and the pattern has remained about the same. What is the cause of this thing, and what is the cure? Or should I forget about it?"

THE tongue has numerous small round elevations or papillae (fungiform papillae) which contain besides a taste bud (the specialized nerve ending for the sensation of taste), many small blood vessels which give them a red color in contrast to the otherwise grayish surface of the tongue.

The grayish appearance of the tongue is due to the fact that the top layer of cells on the surface of the tongue are hardened and continually being cast off and turning gray. When a person is ill this process is accentuated and the tongue often becomes entirely coated by a thick gray layer of dead cells. The rough appearance of the tongue is due to long, hard, rather sharp projecting papillae (filiform papillae).

However, according to your description, your tongue is normal, and you can cease worrying about it.

Public Enemy No. 1

H. R., of New York City, writes:—

"I've picked up these public parasites again. I realize they're not dangerous, but they're so annoying that they have me worried. I've forgotten the name of the prescription and so I'm asking if you can send me the name of anything that will rid me of these pests. Please try to send it soon. . . . the bugs won't declare a moratorium."

"I've picked up these public parasites again. I realize they're not dangerous, but they're so annoying that they have me worried. I've forgotten the name of the prescription and so I'm asking if you can send me the name of anything that will rid me of these pests. Please try to send it soon. . . . the bugs won't declare a moratorium."

FOR "crabs" or public lice, a reliable treatment is as follows: 1—Cut the hair short, but do not shave them since numerous infections and severe itching may occur when the hair begins to grow. 2—Rub "blue ointment" (a 30 per cent mercury ointment) thoroughly into all the parts covered by hair and allow to stay on for two hours only. This will prevent burning the skin. 3—Remove the ointment thoroughly by washing with soap and water in a bath tub. 4—Repeat, if necessary, in the same manner.

Felson Ivy Season Is Hehe

S. G., of Bronx, N. Y., writes:—

Last summer I suffered from a severe attack of poison ivy, and was laid up in bed for six weeks. Now I am a political prisoner at Ellis Island and expect to get out soon. With the approaching summer, freedom does not look very bright if I should have to go through last year's experience. So please advise me what to do?

THE only way to surely avoid poison ivy rash is to avoid coming in contact with this plant. Some physicians give a series of very small doses of poison ivy extract in order to prevent an attack. We do not believe, however, in the efficacy of this treatment. Should you get the eruption again, wash the skin with soap and water, then apply a little rubbing alcohol and finally apply calamine lotion. Follow this procedure twice daily and apply the lotion as often as you can throughout the day.

"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD 39 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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

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## WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Address your letters to Mary Morrow, the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

### TWO LETTERS Discussion in School

I'm a Young Pioneer, ten years old, and I'm in the sixth grade. I find in my school that they are very friendly to the Soviet Union. We have discussions every now and then, and I ask plenty of questions on Socialism.

I discuss with the children the doings and wonders of the youth over in the U. S. S. R. in comparison with ours. It opens up their eyes and believe me, when they're glad to expect us to cry but to be more considerate. Also if we went to the movies a little less and eat less candy, and so save money.

The best joke is that the fund is called the "two twins." The principal's motto is "The more money, the bigger the twins. Watch the twins grow."

MITZI MANNHEIM. Did such things ever happen in your school? I'm sure that in many schools, pupils are told to give funds for the unemployed.

The bosses might think this is a bright idea, but we don't. The big shots, who make their great fortunes out of the workers, are responsible for all the unemployed.

We demand that the bosses take care of them. But, the harder times get and the harder it is for the workers to exist, the more does the ruling class wish to wash its hands of all its obligations. And instead, it wants those workers who still have jobs, underpaid as they are, to divide with the ones who have nothing.

The bosses say: "These are indeed very bad times. We must all share with our unfortunate brothers. Mr. Rockefeller is so good. He gives so much money to the poor. And Mr. Morgan too, he is a citizen just

One and two weeks passed by and the principal had not announced the quota. Aroused by curiosity, I inquired in several classes. An 8B class had 4 cents and my own class (8A) had 28 cents. All the money came from the lower grades. The kindergarten class which has the least pupils had more money than our class. The teacher said we ought to be ashamed of ourselves.

"But," I asked her, "how would it look if we went home and cried for our money?" She said she didn't expect us to cry but to be more considerate. Also if we went to the movies a little less and eat less candy, and so save money.

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This puzzle is sent in by Samuel Cohen of Philadelphia. Directions: Fill in the squares with the definitions. A black square means the end of a word, but the end of a line does not. Then read the sentence across. Do you know what a part of it? If you can solve this puzzle, mail it in and you can become a member of the Daily Worker Puzzle Club.

A. 23, 1, 15, 23, 5 many unemployed  
B. 24, 22, 10 death  
C. 21, 25 shock-pieces  
Many members of the Daily Worker

as you are. He shares, too. He donates thousands."

So that's how it is. Mr. Morgan gives a thousand and you'll give 50 cents. But you can be sure that a thousand doesn't mean nearly so much to Mr. Morgan as 50 cents does to you. He can easily afford to give a little of all the millions of dollars that he has sweated out of the workers.

Mitzi's teacher tells her to give to the fund the money she can save by not going to the movies and not eating candy. But no one tells Morgan or Rockefeller or all the other millionaires to give up any of their yachts, their racing horses or their pleasure trips around the world—or suggests that maybe one of them can get along with only five instead of six of his expensive mansions.

Eva meant her remark to be the big shot to be sarcastic. But I guess he doesn't have to take her advice and take care of his future slaves and cannon fodder. There have been enough "slaves" without the exploiters ever taking care. There are many more workers than the bosses make use of. They can make

their profits easily by employing only part of all the workers.

The bosses with their capitalist system cause all the misery to the working people. We demand that the bosses at their own expense, pay for workers' insurance. So when the big shots ask for our pennies for "funds," we can answer, "We demand unemployment insurance. We support H. R. 2827, the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Working Class Leaders Contest. The names of the winners will be announced in next week's paper.

Boxball Tournament. Here's something for all sports-lovers of Paterson, N. J. Meyer Miller, recording secretary of his troop sends in this news item.

A boxball tournament will be held on Monday, June 10, across the street from the headquarters of the Red Sparks Branch, 30-J. I. W. O. Juniors, 191 Harrison Street. Two prizes will be given. The winner of the senior division will get an indoor baseball, and the winner of the junior division will get a ping-pong set. The price of admission is one cent.

## ADVENTURES OF MARGIE, TIM AND JERRY

THE CAR, WITH THE THREE INSIDE, FALLS OVER A STEEP EMBANKMENT. TIM AND JERRY CRAWL OUT.



BUT MARGIE IS NOWHERE IN SIGHT. AFTER SEARCHING FOR HER—THE TWO BOYS WANDER INTO THE WOODS—LOOKING FOR HELP.



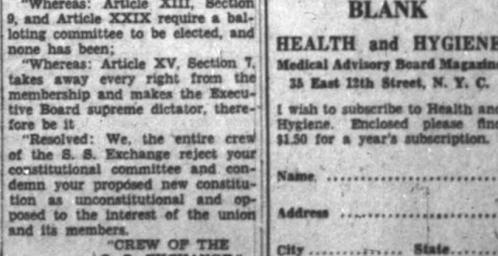
IT'S MARGIE'S UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL MAN!



## WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO MARGIE?



IT'S MARGIE'S UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL MAN!



# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD  
"Oh, it's hard to believe that today she has left us, When the fruit of her labor and love we do see— Now her own Irish workers awaken to struggle, And burst through their chains to find themselves free!"

THIS is a stanza from a poem on the death of Peggy Walsh, written by "Mac," a member of the Irish Republican Army in New York. It's tune is the old Irish lament, "The Bard of Armagh."

When Sean Murray, fearless leader of the Irish Communist Party, was in this country, he expressed the wish that when he came again to New York, he would find the stain removed from the Irish race here.

For every O'Toole and McCarthy on the police force, fighting with cowardly gun and blackjack to protect the swinish capitalists and to crush the people, Sean Murray said he wanted to find another Irish Mac and O' fighting gallantly for freedom in the revolutionary ranks.

And this is beginning to come true, Comrade Murray, less than a year since you visited here. The rebel blood is waking in the veins of the sons of the Fenians and the Forty-Niners. In our trade unions and Communist locals the O'Connors and Doolleys appear. In our last May Day parade an Irish pipers' band marched for the first time, leading a regiment of men and women from the Irish Workers' Clubs.

Who was the scoundrel that told us that Kathleen M. Houlihan had become the prostitute of Tammany Hall? She was only asleep, the sad, beautiful mother of Ireland; and in her sleep they fastened their shameful chains upon her.

Who was the liar who told us that the Irish were satisfied to be the hired gangsters of capitalism in America? Wait till the full story is told; Irishmen have fought for freedom in every rebel army in history, and they will be found in the storm-troops leading the proletarian vanguard of American freedom.

**Peggy Walsh**  
PEGGY WALSH and Joe Clark were two young Irish comrades in our ranks here in New York among the thousands of other Irish. Both are dead in their youth, and the loss is a hard one.

Peggy was a fighting member of the Food Workers' Industrial Union. Her friend "Mac" says that back in 1930-31 she was taken up with the Irish national movement, and gave all her time and energy to the Irish Republican Army organization, which then had its headquarters at 66th Street.

"It was there I first began to know her," says Mac, "but the next time I met her was in the spring of '32, at an affair of the Irish Workers' Club.

"Our Irish movement was still in its infancy, and we were all feeling our way into the working-class psychology. There were some things Peg couldn't understand, like the fact that in our ranks we practised a complete social equality with our Negro fellow-workers. But the man to whom she was engaged, a young Irish comrade, explained it to her, as did I, and she saw at once the need for such solidarity.

"It encouraged me to see a Peg Walsh in our ranks. I know there must be other Irish girls like her to take their loyal place beside their men in this fight, as their mothers and grandmothers had in the struggles in Ireland.

"Peg began to be a Communist in the winter of 1933-34. She was working then for a Jewish boss at the miserable wage of \$7 a week; her mates in the restaurant consisted mostly of Irish, Scotch and Italian workers.

"One of the employees fortunately happened to be a Jewish worker who was class-conscious. He arranged a secret meeting of the workers at which their awful condition was discussed. They all agreed to form a union and to strike unless the boss made life more tolerable for them.

**Trying to Bribe Peg**  
PEG was one of the spokesmen. The boss singled her out, thinking if he could bribe her he would break the spirit of the other workers. He told Peg she was a sensible girl who would not attempt a crazy strike that could never succeed. He told her if she deserted the others he would pay her \$20 a week.

"It was his first big mistake. Nobody could ever buy Peg Walsh. She told the other workers of the offer, and it made them realize anew the necessity for a union. Little Scottish Mary, who thought a picket line was not 'respectable,' became one of the most ardent strikers.

### LITTLE LEFTY

THE COMMISSIONER OF PARKS WANTS NO MORE RUMPUS OVER PLAYGROUNDS BUT THE PEOPLE OF BROWNVILLE ARE INSISTING!  
ALL THIS PUGS WARD-HEELER MARXIE POTTS BETWEEN THE DEEP BLUE SEA—

WHATEVER MARXIE HAS AN IDEA HE THINKS CAN GET HIM OUT OF THE JAM!  
OUTR'D WYNY LADY I'M IN A HURRY!  
YOU BIG TUB OF FAT I WISH YOU DIDN'T HOLD SO MUCH STOCK ON THIS SHEET SO'S I COULD SAY WHAT I THINK OF YOU!

LOOKERE BOTTAFORD, I GOT A SWELL SCHEME THAT'LL MAKE US LOOK LIKE PUBLIC BENEFACTORS  
IN AT THE SHINE-TIME JACKUP IN CIRCULATION OF OUR PAPER  
MARVELOUS SPILLITY SPILLITY!

### Dismissal Protested



Granville Hicks, professor of English at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, was recently "released" by the trustees without warning. Professor Hicks, the only outstanding member of the English Department of the Institute, is a critic of national renown, the author of "The Great Tradition," an editor of "The New Masses," a frequent contributor to left-wing journals, and has openly supported the Communist Party. Over fifty professors and instructors, representing a variety of universities and colleges, have protested Rensselaer's action, under the auspices of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. The request of the American Civil Liberties Union for an interview with Mr. Jarrett, acting executive of the Institute, has met with refusal.

### 'Voices of October' Available for \$1.25 At Workers Bookshop

The Russian Revolution released a flood of energy and genius in literature, in painting, in the plastic arts, in music, the drama, motion pictures and other cultural fields. These achievements of the new order in the Soviet Union are sympathetically and critically appraised in "Voices of October" by Kunitz, Freeman and Loewick. Now available for the first time at \$1.25. This valuable book, originally published for \$4.00, did not reach the workers who wanted to know about the cultural revolution in the Soviet Union. But now with the reduction in the price of the book workers will be able to buy it and read it. Included in this book are twelve full page reproductions of contemporary Russian paintings. All mail orders must include 10 cents extra for postage.

**Random House Publishes Odeis**  
Random House has taken over from Corvici-Friede all publishing rights to Clifford Odeis' volume of current Broadway play successes—"Awake and Sing," "Till the Day I Die" and "Waiting for Lefty." In addition, Random House will publish the future plays of Mr. Odeis.

## A Southern Reformatory for Negro Boys

By ANGELO HERNDON

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** When Angelo Herndon sat for 26 long months in Fulton Tower prison in Atlanta, there were among his companions many men who had served sentences on the infamous Georgia chain-gang. The stories these men told, Herndon wrote down.

We print here, for the first time, a story taken down in Fulton Tower by Herndon. There is no more harrowing description of what awaits this young leader of the unemployed. Remember that the jail described here is a "reformatory" for young Negro boys, and that it is supposed to be far more "humane" than the chain-gang to which Herndon has been sentenced.

Read this story — then act to save Herndon. Send telegrams and resolutions to the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington, D. C., demanding a rehearing of the case, and freedom for Angelo Herndon.

wrong with it. By the time the boy arrived at the dynamite, it exploded, and tore him into rags.

Warden Lee was discharged from service, but was immediately reinstated elsewhere. In 1928, he killed another Negro prisoner, aged 16. This prisoner was called "Foots." "Foots" was working with a squad, Warden Lee thought he wasn't working hard enough. He walked over to him and banged him across the head with a hickory, knocking him unconscious for several hours. Then "Foots" was taken back to the Reform Camp, where the officials refused to permit him to enter a hospital. After two weeks of agony, "Foots" died, and was buried in the Reform Cemetery.

**Brutal Whippings**  
All the boys at this place are forced to work from 6:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. If any of the prisoners get sick on the job, and are unable to work, the warden calls them out and beats them severely. At night, when the prisoners are taken back to the Reform Camp, any who complain of being sick are called out and marched to the dormitory of the building. They are forced to pull off all their clothes, and catch hold of a door-knob. If any prisoner refuses, he is knocked down by one of the wardens. Then another warden puts his feet on the prisoner's neck, while still another lashes him with a ten-pound braided leather strap. The prisoners who are beaten are forced to go back to work next day.

With the others, eat and drink out of the same plates and cups.

**Warm, Rotten Food**  
The building is entirely unheated, except for the part occupied by the officials.

The prisoners are fed three times a day. For breakfast, they get black molasses and biscuits. These biscuits are made without shortening, in a big tin tub. The flour is emptied directly from the sack into the tub, and a large quantity of soda and salt are added. With this mass, the prisoners are given a tiny slice of fatback.

For dinner, the prisoners get boiled peas, beans, and turnips, and corn pone made of clear water and salt. After the turnips have finished cooking, there are three or four inches of sand left in the bottom of the pot. For supper, the prisoners get plain boiled rice and corn pone. The food is always full of bugs, roaches and worms.

If the conduct of a prisoner while eating should displease the warden, he will go over and knock that prisoner from the table, have him carried upstairs and whip him.

But the officials always eat the best food, such as steaks, fried pies, pork chops and so on. When a hog is killed, the officials eat the best of it and give the prisoners the scraps of left-over fat.

**Prisoners Strike**  
In November, 1929, the prisoners called a strike against the inhuman treatment. They had been sitting in the mess hall and some of them were talking. The wardens heard but couldn't find out who was doing the talking. So at bed-time, when the prisoners were on the way to their sleeping quarters, the wardens called out eighteen men, and told them to stay in the hallway, so they could be sent to "hold the knob"—that is, to be beaten. But the eighteen refused to walk in the hallway. They carried sticks and iron pipes to bed with them.

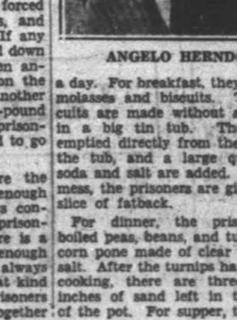
Later on in the night, Jim Wallace, ring-leader of the lynch-gang of wardens, went to the prisoners' sleeping quarters and yelled: "All you niggers, I told to stay in the hallway, come on out before I come and get you!"

The prisoners replied: "All right come on and get us."

Then all the prisoners sprang to their feet, and the wardens rushed out of the building to get their guns. When the wardens returned they threatened to shoot the prisoners, but the prisoners paid no attention.

room and began beating them over the head. The prisoners defended themselves as best they could. The battle lasted for more than an hour. A number of prisoners were brutally beaten.

The day after the strike, Assistant Superintendent Albert Shane and Warden Gilbert Terrell and William McCullough put double shackles around the prisoners' necks and legs. They took the prisoners upstairs, made them pull off their clothes, and "hold the knob." One of the prisoners refused to "hold the knob" and was knocked unconscious. The wardens jumped on his face, and beat him with sticks. When the beating was over, the prisoner had a long scar over his eyes, extending from one side of his face to the other. He was totally blind for over two months.



ANGELO HERNDON

DEARBORN, Mich., June 8. — A special showing of the Soviet film "Chapayev" has been ordered by the police here before they will allow the picture to be shown to the public. The Italian Branch of the International Workers Order has arranged a midnight showing of the picture at the Fordson Theatre on Saturday, June 8.

The owner of the Fordson Theatre was threatened with the loss of his license if the picture was shown. Later after protests from workers here the special showing was ordered.

**DEARBORN POLICE ORDER PREVIEW OF 'CHAPAYEV'**  
DEARBORN, Mich., June 8. — A special showing of the Soviet film "Chapayev" has been ordered by the police here before they will allow the picture to be shown to the public. The Italian Branch of the International Workers Order has arranged a midnight showing of the picture at the Fordson Theatre on Saturday, June 8.

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At any moment, the warden may come with a long hickory stick, and beat the boys unconscious. In 1926, Warden Glenn Lee, head of the rolling squad, dynamited a young Negro, aged 17. The prisoners were blasting stumps, and set the dynamite to explode at a certain time. The dynamite didn't go off fast enough for Warden Lee, so he sent this Negro boy to find out what was

## The New Dance League

By JOE FOSTER

If the Dance today possesses a social significance an artistic vitality, it is due mainly to the work of the New Dance League. Only three short years ago the Dance was literally in the doldrums. Leaders Duncan's battle for liberty of form was resulting in formlessness since form apart from content has no meaning in the dance as well as in any other art. A world of clamorous experience was evident on all sides, but, with few exceptions, dancers took refuge in abstract exercise, in "lyricism" and failed to impart any meaning to their work.

Audiences naturally stayed away from recitals which offered them nothing in terms of daily living. When this fact was pointed out to one of the most prominent concert dancers, she replied that her work was "art," that audiences could not be expected to appreciate it, and that she would go on doing her work until audiences became educated. Events proved, however, that it was the dancer that needed the education.

In 1932, several young students, members of prominent schools, realized that their work could have meaning only if it reflected the social reality of the day. Accordingly these students—Nadia Chilkovsky, Edith Segal, Miriam Blecher and Anna Sokolow, organized groups together in a common program under the name of the New Dance League (at first the Workers Dance League).

It was a courageous beginning. They contributed a new note, a spark of life and vitality in a field that was becoming stale and precocious, and even though the critics regarded them as interesting but obvious, they established themselves as a serious force on the cultural revolutionary front.

During the second year of its existence the league gained a maturity and artistic level that enlisted the serious attention of even the bourgeois observers. At the festival at Town Hall, the "Anti-War Cycle" directed by Anna Sokolow and "Van Der Lubbe's Head," a collective work by the New Dance Group, definitely gave the League a professional rating, a status equal to that of any concert group in the field as a result of this work the attention of the entire dance world was focused on the League. Audiences flocked by the hundreds (worker audiences that had never had any contact with this form of the theatre) to see their work. In fact much more than respect was the fruit of their labor. They became a standard for the appraisal of all dancers.

When John Martin of the New York Times reviewed the work of Kreutzberg recently, he declared that in view of the very significant work of the revolutionary dancers of the New Dance League Kreutzberg's work was dated, unimportant and without value.

This signal success naturally attracted many other dancers to the League. Among the younger ones to come over to the social program against war, fascism and censorship

fact in itself was proof positive that the social dances of this group were healthy and vital, and hence of artistic significance. Pe Alf and Tamiris with her group, were among the well known concert dancers who adopted the program of the League.

TWO important events within the second year of its growth, indicated the widespread influence that the League had gained in the cultural world. The first was the recital held for the benefit of the Daily Worker at Radio City. It was attended by an overflow audience that swamped the thirty seven hundred seats and all the available space, to mark the largest and most successful recital ever given in the concert field. The second was the National Dance Week Award gained by the League "For distinguished contribution to the field of Concert Dancing for 1934-1935." The advisory council included Columbia University, Roerich Museum, Theatre Arts Monthly and other organizations. The prize was won in competition with all dance groups in the country.

In consonance with the amazing growth of the revolutionary Dance League the plans for this, the third year of their existence, are on a larger scale than ever before. The general program includes the development of groups within the trade unions themselves, as well as benefit dances for the worker organizations. The 1,300 members, and 30 groups performing in several cities, are expected to be doubled in number and scope of

work before the year is over. Plans are being made for the first annual dance-congress on a minimum program based on the struggle against war and fascism. With the acceptance by the Weidman Group of this program, the support of Marjorie Graham, the inclusion of Louis Horst on the Review Board of the League, the interest of Miss Holm

of the Wigman School in this activity, the congress promises to become as important a cultural event as the recent writers congress.

AS a measure of the integration of the cultural activity with their social program, the all-day recital of the League at the Park Theatre on June 9th, will be given for the benefit of the American League Against War and Fascism. This recital, ambitious and extensive in its variety, will present a true united front of all dancers. In the afternoon section of the program, the Reklud-Ami Group, a Zionist organization from Newark, will participate for the first time as will the Junior Red Dancers, the second troupe of the New Dance Group, Bill Maton's Experimental Group, and the unit of the State Emergency Dance Project. The Nature Friends Dance Group and Blanche Evan Amateur Group will complete the matinee program.

In the evening, the winning group of the afternoon program will again be seen together with the Weidman-Limon group, Tamiris and her Group, the Dance Unit, the New Dance Group and Ruth Allerhand and her group.

With the completion of this June 9th recital, the New Dance League will have consolidated its position as the strongest revolutionary dance movement in the entire world. The League, moreover, is rapidly on the way toward achieving so important a position, that no dancer of any stature will care to stay out of it.

## Vital Labor Party Pamphlet for Mine and Steel Workers

FOR A LABOR PARTY, by Jack Johnstone, published by Workers' Bookshop, 1638 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price 3 cents.

ANYONE familiar with the history of Western Pennsylvania knows of the terrific battles which the coal miners and steel workers carried on in the past for their right to organize and to resist the attacks of the coal operators and mill owners. The steel trust, a leader of anti-unionism in the United States, used and still uses every means at its disposal to divide the workers, terrorize them, and suppress organizations with a viciousness exceeded nowhere else in the country. Added to the steel trust forces are the mine guards of the coal operators.

Not only have the workers to struggle against the employers, but they have to deal with the treachery of their union officials in the A. A. and U. M. W. of A. Furthermore, Hearst with his Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph screams daily vicious anti-working lies.

Such conditions make necessary a genuine united Labor Party through which these problems can be solved. An understanding of the factors is thoroughly presented by Comrade Johnstone and what is of most importance to every reader and worker is the analysis of just how a Labor Party can be successfully organized.

THE specific issues of the steel workers' and coal miners' demands; the question of free speech and right of assemblage now denied in Pittsburgh; the strong discrimination and jim-crowism against Negroes, are all taken up and fitted into a pattern of a Labor Party. Comrade Johnstone plainly points out the rising rank and file leadership in the steel and coal unions as the element around which the Labor Party can crystallize. He describes in detail the shameful discrimination which Negroes suffer in Pittsburgh, and presents the possible demands around which the Labor Party could get the support of all Negro workers. The 30 per cent cut in cash relief in Pennsylvania; the proposed sales tax; and the growing fight for H. R. 2927, are shown as banners for the coming Labor Party.

No worker, and especially the basic industry worker can afford to go without the analysis and plan of action described by Comrade Johnstone. Every Pennsylvania miner, steel worker, and aluminum worker should read it and use it as a handbook. Basic workers the country over should read it. Particularly is the pamphlet timely when we consider the coming mine strike on June 16, and the steel struggles not so far off.

## Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

**The Guffey Bill**  
Question: Will the Guffey Coal Bill which is now pending in Congress help the miners win higher wages and better conditions?—R. C.

Answer: No! The bill will benefit the coal operators, and not the miners. It is being pushed by the big coal companies and the leading officials of the United Mine Workers Union as a means of stopping the movement of the miners for a national strike for a six dollar day and a five day, thirty hour week.

The bill would guarantee the present high profits of the coal operators by fixing prices and restricting output. The big companies would have their monopolistic position strengthened by the suspension of the anti-trust laws. Increased profits constitute the first aim of the bill. It recognizes "the right of owners and producers to fair returns upon their investments." This means in practice exorbitant profits on the heavily watered stock of the coal companies.

The miners, on the other hand, would be hit by the bill in every respect. The restriction of output would mean that the 300,000 miners who at present have no jobs would remain permanently jobless. In addition, tens of thousands would be thrown out of work as mines were closed to "stabilize" production. And whenever the markets were glutted with surplus, all the mines would cut production and work only part time. The example of the textile code shows that this will be utilized by the operators from time to time to maintain their prices and cut available supplies.

Furthermore, the Guffey Bill will lead the miners into the trap of compulsory arbitration and the same old run-around which they have experienced under the various agencies of the former coal code. The strike, the only effective weapon of the miners, will be nullified just as it was nullified in the coal code. The miners will find themselves at the mercy of so-called arbitration boards and capitalist courts, who will always side with the operators.

The Guffey Bill does not outlaw company unions. Instead it leaves plenty of leeway for judicial and other interpretations which will legalize the company unions, and help smash militant locals of the U.M.W.A.

The Guffey Bill does not give the miners anything in the way of higher pay or better conditions. It provides the operators with strong weapons to be used against the interests of the workers. It gives the operators monopoly privileges and controls. The miners can win their fight for the six dollar day and the five day, thirty hour week only by using their organized strength in a national strike. The rank and file must take over the leadership of the strike and compel the operators to grant their demands. Otherwise they will gain nothing.

## Technique of Playwriting By Lawson in New Theatre

The first section of a new book on the technique of playwriting by John Howard Lawson appears in the current issue of New Theatre Magazine. Lawson's new work promises to be an important step forward in the building of the new theatre movement.

Among other important articles in the June "New Theatre," the famous photographer, Paul Strand, is represented by photos of his new film "Pescados" that the Mexico "Secretariat of Education" has refused as yet to release; an article "Two Scoundrels Die Hard," on the film "The Informer" and "The Scoundrel" by Louis Norden; Robert Gessner on the new work of the Film and Photo League; and "Satirical Sketches" from "Parade" by Paul Peters, George Sklar and others.

Other articles dealing with latest trends in the revolutionary theatre, film and dance make this issue of New Theatre magazine required reading for all workers who are interested in the theatre arts as a weapon in the class struggle.

## TUNING IN

- 8:00-WEAF—Westminster Choir School Festival Chorus of 150 Voices; Princeton Band
- WOR—Doris Don
- WJZ—Thurs. Orchestra
- WABC—Political Situation in Washington Tonight—7 P. W. Wile
- 4:15-WABC—Concert Orch.
- 6:30-WEAF—Press-Radio
- WJZ—Friday
- WOR—Conrad and Tremont, Piano
- WJZ—Radio News
- WABC—Daily Orchestra
- 8:30-WEAF—Gallagher and Sheen, Songs
- WJZ—Radio News
- 8:45-WEAF—Songsters Quartet
- WOR—Boys' Club Program
- WJZ—The Master Builder—Talk
- 6:30-WEAF—Press-Radio News
- 7:00-Beligion in the News
- WOR—Sports Resume—Stan Lomas
- WJZ—Friday
- WABC—Dramatic Sketch
- 7:15-WEAF—Variety Musical
- WOR—Rainbow Hour
- WABC—The American Indian—William Zimmerman Jr., Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs; Louis Scheibach of Grand Canyon National Park Service
- 7:30-WEAF—San Diego Symphony Orch. Nino Martelli, Conductor
- 7:45-WEAF—Thurs.—Thurs.—Thurs.—Jimmy Braddock, Guest
- WJZ—Summary, National Open Golf Tournament, Pittsburgh
- 8:00-WEAF—The Hill Parade—Lemna Haydon Orch.
- WJZ—Phil Ock's Show Shop
- WABC—Summary, National Open Golf Tournament Pittsburgh
- 8:15-WEAF—Dion Kennedy, Organ
- WABC—Minirel Show
- 8:30-WEAF—Family Forum
- WJZ—Radio News
- WABC—National Conference on Social Work, Montreal, Canada
- 8:45-WEAF—Radio News
- WABC—United States Navy Band
- 8:15-WEAF—Variety Musical
- 8:30-WEAF—Variety Musical
- WJZ—Radio News
- WABC—Gene Baker, Baritone
- 10:00-WEAF—Cath. Orchestra
- WABC—California Melodias
- 10:30-WEAF—Annual Inter-Fraternity Sing, University of Chicago
- WOR—Dance Orchestra
- WJZ—Gardner Carstairs
- WABC—Berlioz Orchestra
- 11:00-WEAF—Follack Orch.
- WOR—News
- WJZ—Radio News
- WABC—Blazer Orchestra
- 11:15-WEAF—Dance Music (To 1 A. M.)
- WJZ—Dance Music (To 1 A. M.)
- WABC—Dance Music (To 1 A. M.)

SUNDAY, JUNE 9

Joe Clark

TOMORROW I shall tell the story of Joe Clark, a young Irish worker who was active in the Unemployment Councils, and whom I had come to know fairly well.

Joe killed himself a few days ago. His comrades have been picketing the Home Relief Bureau with signs that mourn for him. It was LaGuardia's cruel red-tapers that drove Joe to this desperate act.

# Mr. Roosevelt, Are You Plotting War on Soviet Union?

WHAT DO YOU SAY TO YOUR NEW YORK NAVAL COMMANDANT, WHO WRITES FOR HEARST MORE PLAINLY THAN HITLER, DEMANDING SEIZURE OF RUSSIA?

IS THE NAVY of the United States preparing for war against the Soviet Union?

Has Hitler got paid agents among the admirals in the U. S. Department of the Navy?

Why is Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, permitted to come out in full support of Hitler's war plans against the Soviet Union in the Hearst press, to be published Sunday, June 9?

The President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, Swanson, must be made to answer these questions.

In one of the most strategic war positions in this country there is a man who more provocatively, more directly, more viciously—if that is possible—than Hitler himself, calls for a united front of all capitalist powers for war against the Soviet Union.

advance copy of one of the most startling and sensational war documents ever to be published in the United States by a high ranking military officer of this country.

On Sunday, June 9, the Hearst press will publish an exclusive article by Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., which exceeds Hitler's "Mein Kampf," and other rabid Nazi declarations for war against the Soviet Union.

From the advance proof sheet of the *Washington Herald* (a Washington, D. C., Hearst newspaper) we quote only a few extracts from Admiral Stirling's war provocations:

"Will a leader appear who will have the eloquence, appeal and driving power to bind together these discordant nationalities and set the armed forces marching under a single banner (against the Soviet Union)."

"GERMANY IN SUCH AN ALLIANCE MUST BECOME THE GREAT ORGANIZER AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCER. IN HER FACTORIES THE INSTRUMENTS OF WAR ON A COLOSSAL SCALE COULD BE TURNED OUT."

"THE RESOURCES OF THE WORLD CAN BE ASSURED TO SUCH AN ALLIANCE ONLY THROUGH THE COMMAND OF THE SEAS. THIS WOULD BE OBTAINED SHOULD GREAT BRITAIN THROW IN HER SWORD ON THAT SIDE. WITH THE SEAS OPEN FOR TRADE, THE AMERICAN MARKETS COULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO REMAIN CLOSED."

"In the guise of such a great crusade, maybe yet inarticulate in men's thoughts, cannot one see the outlines of a daring plan, NOT ONLY FOREVER LAYING THE GHOST OF BOLSHEVISM BUT

FOR OPENING UP THE FERTILE LANDS OF RUSSIA TO A CROWDED AND INDUSTRIALLY HUNGRY EUROPE?"

Mr. Roosevelt, is this the program of your government, for which you are spending billions of dollars for war preparations?

Workers demand an answer!

A high official in the navy is propagandizing to plunge you into war so that the hordes of Hitler can overrun "the fertile lands of Russia!"

Hitler's agents are high up in the U. S. Department of the Navy? Are there others in the Army?

Let's find out!

The danger of war against the Soviet Union exists at the top of the armed forces of Wall Street!

American workers! Defend the Soviet Union from its Fascist enemies wherever they are found!

## Daily Worker

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SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1935

### A Good Example

THE decision of the American Newspaper Guild Convention to "support a strictly Labor Party, uniting all honest militant elements of labor," is of greatest significance.

Newspaper men have brushed away the cobwebs of "professional superiority" and "publisher paternalism" that heretofore draped the city room of every big newspaper in the country.

The Guild, with its 8,000 members, has learned the lesson that all labor must learn: that the fascist legions are forming rapidly and that if labor is to protect its rights to organize and act for improvement of economic conditions it must unite in the political struggle against mounting reaction.

Experiences of the Guild with Republican and Democratic parties alike have proven that working newspaper men have nothing to gain by backing these organizations. The Coughlin and Long third party movements are clearly fascist. Other so-called third party movements (Farmer-Labor) are but new forms for old parties' politics.

The Guild, by endorsing the movement for a united labor party with a class foundation, will give the organization and all labor new strength.

All unions would do well to follow the example set by the Guild.

### The Harlan Investigation

CHARACTERISTIC of capitalist governmental "investigations," a committee appointed by Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky has brought in a report of terror against the miners in the Harlan coal fields—months after the workers were driven back to the pits by the gun-thugs of the operators, with the aid of the state and local officials.

"There exists a virtual reign of terror," says the report of the commission, headed by Adjutant General Henry H. Denhardt, "financed in general by a group of coal mine operators in collusion with certain public officials; the victims of this reign of terror are the coal miners and their families."

Substantiating everything that our press has said about conditions in Harlan county, the report declares that peaceable

assembly and free speech are "scarcely tolerated," and that "men have been beaten and mistreated" for expressing union sympathy.

While Gov. Laffoon plays the role of "liberal" in appointing this commission, he permits ten coal miners to languish in prison in Frankfort, following their frame-up as a result of the Everts shooting in May, 1931.

While these men remain in prison, and while the reign of terror against the miners continues, the report of the governor's commission will be merely a vicious taunt. The report of the commission, however, verifying every charge made against the Harlan coal operators, must be made the basis for a renewed demand for the release of the imprisoned miners.

The miners of Harlan and adjoining counties will join the great strike of the coal diggers on June 16.

In their fight against the terror of the coal operators in Harlan and elsewhere, they must get the complete support of the entire working class.

### A Forward Step

EVERY sincere and honest trade unionist in the A. F. of L. must hail the action of the San Francisco Local of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific in voting for the expulsion from the union of Paul Sharrenberg, Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

Sharrenberg represents that which is worst in the top leadership of the A. F. of L. Sharrenberg sabotaged the fight for Tom Mooney's release. Sharrenberg allied himself with the open shop war mongers in openly calling for war against Japan. Sharrenberg actively aided in the attempt to re-institute the notorious "blue book" company union on the San Francisco docks. Sharrenberg has a long record of union wrecking and mass expulsions.

Certainly the rank and file seamen have taken a long step toward strengthening their union by expelling Sharrenberg. They have set an example for the rank and file in other unions to follow.

### Stop It, Mr. La Guardia!

THE brutal, unwarranted and riotous attack of New York's police on a handful of crippled unemployed men and women who were picketing in front of the Emergency Relief Bureau headquarters Thursday afternoon, demanding jobs, should arouse indignant protest from every honest citizen.

Responsibility for the club swinging, which knocked two paralyzed women unconscious, and for the arrest of eleven helpless crippled people, lies directly at your door, Mayor LaGuardia.

You denied these crippled people the right to assemble, to picket and petition for a redress of their just grievances. You denied them jobs.

Mr. Mayor, the working people of New York City demand that you halt the persecution of these physically handicapped men and women! We demand that you give them jobs!

### Dunckel Bill Is Made Law

(Continued from Page 1)

to continue its work. He likewise called for a fight against other laws attacking civil rights. The delegates gave enthusiastic approval to the continuance of affiliation of the Federation with the conference.

The Hearst-owned Detroit Times greeted the signing of the bill with a front page headline, and still persists in its attempt to give the impression that the bill as originally proposed was passed. The purpose, it is apparent, is to give the workers an impression that "mingling" with Communists is henceforth a "felony," although the bill says nothing of the sort. The lying Times stated:

"This is the most drastic American measure ever adopted by any state, sponsors of the bill say."

"The bill is aimed at every form of subversive activity, including teaching of Communism in the schools, distributing pamphlets and books on Communism, and organizing Communist meetings and demonstrations. Not a single one of the activities

### Writers Re-elect Broun and Eddy

(Continued from Page 1)

L. delegates to the national convention of the American Newspaper Guild meeting here, voted today by 83 to 38 to endorse the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill.

Endorsement of the Wagner measure was moved by Robert Buck, Washington regional vice-president of the Guild, former Chicago labor editor and councilman and felt here to be the spokesman of the A. F. of L. leadership.

Carl Bandau, president of the New York Guild, speaking against the motion quoted Buck's original report about the Administration working hand-in-hand with the publishers, auto magnates and steel barons.

Broun, taking the floor for a compromise measure insisted that confusion in the labor movement would result if the headlines tomorrow announced that the Guild opposes the Wagner Bill. After debating all through last night's session, the convention unanimously adopted a new constitution which converts the Guild from a loose association of independent local Guilds into a strong well-knit labor union.

## Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Reply to Cushing Unit Presents Plan as Example Suggestions for improvement

IN REPLY to the letter that H. G. of Cushing, Okla., sent to this column, I would like to give him a report on how our unit operates:

- 1. Discussion.
- 2. Questions.
- 3. Discussion by the unit.
- 4. Answers to questions.
- 5. Agitprop Report.
- 6. Literature sales.

Intermission

7. Organizer's Report.

8. Financial Report.

This is how it works out in detail: Each week we assign a different comrade to lead the discussion for that meeting. The literature agent sells a pamphlet pertaining to the discussion, which every comrade must read. After the comrade who leads the discussion is through, we go around in clockwise fashion and see if any comrade wants to ask any questions. After the questions are asked, we go around in the same fashion and each comrade has three minutes to participate in the discussion, which he links up with the work that we do (longshore concentration). After each comrade has had a chance to participate in the discussion, the comrade who led the discussion answers the questions.

The Agitprop Director of the unit reports on the work that has been done in the past week; he asks the comrades if they read the assigned pamphlet; he reports on the leaflet issued; and he also assigns comrades to help out on the bulletin. The Literature Agent sells the pamphlets and other Party literature (the Communist International, the Party Organizer, the Interpreter, etc.) to the comrades, and also gives them pamphlets for mass distribution. Following this we have a ten minute intermission.

After intermission the organizer checks up on the assignments of the previous week and then reads communications and takes up other organizational matters. The financial secretary gives out the lists, tag day boxes, and explains to the comrades the importance of paying their dues every week. Once a month he gives a detailed report of the finances taken in and the expense for the month.

We find that our meetings last two and a half hours and they are always interesting because every comrade takes part in the meeting.

The following are suggestions of pamphlets for discussion:

- 1. Communist Manifesto.
- 2. Why Workers Should Read the Daily Worker.
- 3. The Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827).
- 4. The Veteran Question.
- 5. The San Francisco General Strike.
- 6. The Negro Question.
- 7. Recruiting into the Communist Party.

Unit 12, Section 1, New York.

EDITORIAL Note:—We are glad to have this report on the functioning of a unit. However, we would like to comment on one or two points. We note that communications are read by the organizer. This is one of the practices in the units, which we would like to see abolished. It is true that there are at times, certain communications which must be read to the unit. But in general it is much better if the unit Bureau discusses the communication received from the section, and then hands this on to the unit in the form of a report, in which the directives from the section are applied concretely to the work of the unit. In this way the section directives are converted from cut-and-dry instructions, to live, vital, concrete activities, and will be received by the unit with interest and attention.

We would also like to have the unit tell us how the work of the unit is carried on and discussed, and to what extent the unit meeting contributes to the concrete work in which the unit is engaged.

### Join the Communist Party

15 East 15th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

### "ONE LESS IN STRUGGLE, BUT WE SHALL WIN!"

(The last words of Communist Schultz executed by Hitler.)

By Burck



## Letters From Our Readers

### Weyerhaeuser Loves George— Starves Workers' Children

Seattle, Washington.

Comrade Editor:

Fifty thousand lumber workers are on strike. Most of them have averaged \$500 per year for the last four years. Their kids are ragged and undernourished, as workers' children are all over the country. The men's hands, many of them, are just stumps, all that is left after the saws have mangled them. These lumber workers love their children just as much as the Weyerhaeusers love their little walking gold mine, George. Yet he is priceless, because even capitalism's basest jackals know he's "too valuable to hurt."

These lumber workers' children are just as human, just as intelligent, possess just as fine a potentialities as this pampered darling. Yet the Weyerhaeusers' plans call for maiming them in their machines, starving them, breaking their bodies in the mills and camps to keep the profits rolling in faster and faster, and throwing them into discard when they slacken the pace on the lumber barons' treadmill of profits. Little George is heir to a different set of blue prints. He'll sit behind a mahogany desk and sign speed-up and lay-off orders, requisitions for the police, scabs, machine guns and militia to beat down these lumber workers when they strike for the right to live and eat and see their children fed and clothed decently.

These are the plans the Weyerhaeusers have for George and for the children of their employees. These plans must be defeated by the winning of the lumber strike.

H. T.

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 whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.

### Bad Management Spoils Fine Harlem Theatre Program

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

To all appearances, the affair of the Friends of Harlem held at Rockland Palace on June 1st was a financial success. The workers certainly responded well to the building of a mass Negro cultural organization. But as far as entertainment goes, the affair was a fiasco. I have no doubt the dancing and acting were splendid; there is no criticism levelled at that. In fact it is regrettable that such fine material was lost for I doubt whether 25 per cent of the audience were able to see or hear all of the show, and at least 25 per cent heard and saw nothing at all. People became restless (because they couldn't hear) and walked up and down aisles and stairs. There were practically no ushers. The bar was wide open during the whole performance. Scores of people left the play in the middle and were voicing opinions everywhere on the outside in resentful terms.

I think the disgraceful way the affair was conducted has done harm to the organization it was planned to benefit; therefore sharp criticism is due the Arrangements Committee. There can be no excuse for what happened that night.

A. G.

### Roosevelt, Wall St. Puppet, Signals Wage Cuts

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Just a few days before the Supreme Court made its decision that the N. R. A. is unconstitutional, Roosevelt announced the \$19 a month wage scale on the new work relief program. Does not this show plainly that Roosevelt is working hand in hand with the Supreme Court. All his speeches about an amendment to the Constitution is to whitewash himself.

That this \$19 a month was a signal from Roosevelt to cut the wages of the workers can be seen from the wave of wage cutting that is sweeping the country. If the President openly comes out for low wages, why should private employers make a secret of it?

Roosevelt is not any different from Hoover. They both did what they were told. This \$19 a month signal was a first-rate Wall Street idea.

Unless we organize and demand a decent living, there is nothing to stop them.

D. R.

### Article Exposes Wagner Bill Supported by AFL Leaders

Monroe, Mich.

Comrade Editor:

I want to recommend the article on Page 2 of the May 27th issue of the Daily Worker called "Labor Must Wage a United Fight Against the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill." It should be reprinted and distributed in millions of leaflets all over the country, to expose the bill and the A. F. of L. leadership who supported it.

N. K.

## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### War Looms in North China "Elections" in Greece Follow Hitler's Methods

THE belief in diplomatic quarters in Peiping, held ever since the signing of the Tangu truce between Chiang Kai Shek and Japan on May 31, 1933, that this document, never completely revealed, actually embraces the full 21 demands handed to China in 1915, is fully borne out by the latest war moves of the Japanese army in North China.

Under the 21 points of 1915, China was made into a vassal of Japanese imperialism. What the Japanese could not achieve under the rule of Yuan Shi Kai and the Anfu clique, the more corrupt of the Chinese war lords since the end of the Ching Dynasty, it is confident of achieving under the Soong Dynasty—whose ruling figure is the butcher Chiang Kai Shek.

MARK Chiang Kai Shek's attempts to placate and "solve" the Japanese artificially created crisis in North China. He removes Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, chairman of the Hopei provincial government, and puts him in charge of the anti-Communist drive in Kansu, Szechuan, and Shensi! To satisfy the demands of Japanese imperialism, the generalissimo of Nanking transfers a General who is only a pebble in the path of the Japanese to become a mountain against the only real anti-imperialist force in China, the Red Army and the Chinese Soviets.

The history of North China is repeating that of Chapel. Mayor Wu Teh Chen, Chiang Kai Shek's puppet in Shanghai fully accepted all of the Japanese demands to end the anti-Japanese boycott. On the very day when these demands were accepted, the Japanese troops began their war against the Chinese people, killing 30,000 men, women and children. Once the Japanese imperialists prepared their plans and get ready for action, the acceptance or rejection of their demands makes very little difference. They shoot first and talk afterwards.

TOMORROW, June 9, "elections" are set in Greece for the constituent assembly. The Fascist Tsaldaris-Kondylis government, after their victory against the Venizelists, take a leaf from Hitler's notebook and are preparing to show to the world what great "popular" support they have among the Greek masses. Besides, they desire to change the constitution towards the restoration of the monarchy.

The would-be monarch George has expressed his desire for restoration by popular acclamation, and the Tsaldaris government is preparing the ground for him. Very much in the Hitler fashion, the Tsaldaris clique is already assured of a "majority." Every means of guaranteeing a majority in the "elections" have been resorted to.

A CAMPAIGN of terror and oppression has been and is in full swing. The opposition forces among the workers, peasants and petty-bourgeoisie has not been able to reorganize its forces sufficiently. The electoral system has been revised to favor the government candidates. The Communist Party, as well as other working class organizations, have been denied all place on the ballot. Finally, the electoral committees have been reorganized to insure the issuance of majority figures for the government if all else fails.

Nevertheless, in the face of these difficult conditions, the Communist Party has issued an appeal to all anti-fascist forces for a united front in the elections, to take advantage of even the smallest opportunity of expressing their discontent and will to struggle against the Fascist terror.

DAMIAN MACDONALD, one-time chief figure of the Second Socialist International, has been honored by King George as a faithful lackey of British imperialism. His usefulness blunted by the obviousness of his betrayals, he has been shifted to an ornamental position as Lord President of the Council, awaiting the day when his fond desire will be realized and he will be kicked upstairs into a peerage. The real prime minister, Stanley Baldwin, now takes the office de facto.

To reward such service as Macdonald rendered to it, British imperialism repays him even into the second generation, making the chip off the old block, Malcolm Macdonald, son of the retiring Premier, Minister of Colonies with Cabinet rank.

## 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."