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# Daily Worker

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

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# WASHINGTON SHIELDS STIRLING

## French Socialist Party Congress Backs Soviet Peace Pact

## MOVE FOR RESISTANCE RISES IN CHINA

### MASS ANGER AT INVASION FORCES STAND

Unnamed Officials Say Show of Action Is Commanded

Reports of a serious split in the ranks of the Central Political Council of the Nanjing Government of China over the question of at least a pretense of resistance against the Japanese invasion of North China, is the basis of a cable yesterday by the Associated Press from Nanking, capital of China.

Fearing the anger and resentment of the masses at the abject capitulation to the shameless demands of Japanese imperialism, some of the members of the Council favor at least a show at armed resistance.

#### Resistance Ordered

Officials who would not permit the use of their names, informed the Associated Press that the Council dispatched a telegram to General Ho Ying-ching in Peiping, who is preparing on the order of Chiang Kai-shek to withdraw the Chinese army from that city, that he should "prepare for eventualities should the Japanese carry out threats to advance upon Peiping and Tientsin."

In view of the grave crisis which this new development has brought about in the Nanjing government, Wang Ching Wei, premier, is flying to Chengtu, Szechuan Province, to confer with Chiang Kai-shek.

Officials at Kuomintang headquarters admitted the Japanese situation had taken a turn for the worse "because of the unending demands of the Japanese military authorities, regardless of China's desire to fulfill them, China cannot meet these demands," they said.

#### Red Army Advances

PEIPING, China, June 12.—Chinese Red Army units advanced on the city of Tungpeh, Honan, near the Hupuh borders, reports here declared. All missionaries fled from the city as the Red Army advanced, Hankow rdvices say.

#### Japanese Troops Concentrate

TIENTSIN, China, June 12.—More Japanese military reinforcements arrived today with full fighting equipment, as the Japanese army heads worked rapidly to consolidate their control over the north of China, evacuated by the Kuomintang troops.

With field pieces and horses leading the march, the Japanese reinforcements marched into Tientsin today. A line of soldiers trudged over the International Bridge through the French concession and over to the Japanese military garrison.

An atmosphere of war preparations prevails. Japanese war planes flew menacingly overhead.

### Calles Urges Suppression Of Workers

MEXICO CITY, July 12.—Clearly showing its Wall Street traces, a sensational statement was issued today by Plutarco Elias Calles calling on the Cardenas government to act more ruthlessly and brutally in suppressing strikes against imperialist corporations, not stopping at armed action.

Calles, though not a member of the government, is the most powerful figure of the ruling National Revolutionary Party, and his intervention at this time is considered a signal for the introduction of more fascist measures against the workers. The Cardenas government has been parading as friendly to labor.

#### Demands Drastic Action

Calles directly condemned the government's failure to take more drastic action in the series of strikes which have been gripping the country. He referred particularly to the strike against such corporations as the American Telephone Co., the Standard Oil of New Jersey, and many other American corporations, as well as against the British Power Co.

The Calles statement was considered the most significant since

### LaGuardia Attack Brings Intensified Meat Strike

Demonstration Set for Today at Armour Plant—Mass Meetings and Picketing Increase—Action Planned in Boston and Chicago

Striking New York housewives, who have been battling against the high prices of meat for more than three weeks and have been successful in forcing down prices 4 cents per pound in hundreds of stores in Coney Island, Brighton Beach, Borough Park and Harlem, moved out yesterday to conquer new sections of the city.

Rumbunctious of discontent were heard yesterday from consumers in Sunnyside, Queens. A Housewives' Committee Against the High Cost of Living was set up there at a meeting in Public School 125. Six local butchers joined the committee and plans were made to close all meat stores in that section of the city next Monday.

Meanwhile, the City Action Committee Against the High Cost of Living worked at high speed on preparations for a great mass demonstration of consumers to be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock before the Swift and Armour packing plants, Ninth Street and Tenth Avenue.

Threats of Mayor LaGuardia to use police against the picketers and the use of thugs against strikers in the Bronx failed to move the indignant consumers one inch. In fact, there were more street meetings held throughout the city yesterday than at any time since the strike began on May 22.

Up and down Columbus Avenue, from 104th to 86th Street, mem-

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### Drive Is Begun Cuba Advances On Realengo 18 United Front

Cuban Peasants Prepare To Resist Attack on 'Island Soviet'

HAVANA, June 12.—The Royal Bank of Canada and the Cuban government are planning to send a new "surveying commission" to the territory of Realengo 18 in preparation for evicting the peasants from the land, it was learned today. The peasants in this region a year ago ousted all tax collectors and are now administering their lands in common through an autonomous peasants' government.

It was also reported that the most intense activity is evident in the territory around Realengo, where the peasants are making ready for the expedition against them by organizing armed defense corps. Lino Alvarez, leader of the Realengo 18 peasants, is said to be in the mountains with a group of peasants, ready, in the event of an attack, to carry through armed defense of the land.

The offensive of the Royal Bank of Canada and the lackey Menditea government, which is chiefly the instrument of Wall Street, reveals the hypocrisy of yesterday's decree "abolishing" martial law and restoring the 1901 Constitution.

The International Labor Defense of Cuba has issued an open letter to the Cuban people calling for full support of the Realengo peasants.

The Cuban government has attempted on three previous occasions to evict the peasants by armed force on the demand of the Royal Bank of Canada. Each time the peasants have repulsed the attack of the army and, with the enthusiastic support of the workers and peasants throughout the island, defeated the attempts at eviction.

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### Marine Firemen Back Ouster Of Scharrenberg from Union

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 12.—By a unanimous vote the San Francisco local of the Marine Firemen, Waterfronters and Oilers' Union endorsed the action of the Sailors' Local in expelling from the union Paul Scharrenberg, editor of the Seaman's Journal, official organ of the International Seamen's Union and member of the International Executive Board of the I. S. U.

#### Seems Intensity Attack

The growing militant movement of the rank and file in the maritime unions is being countered by an attack of the Waterfront Association unequalled in vigor since the general strike of last year. The employers' association is running half page ads in the local press which amount to a virtual ultimatum to the maritime unions to cease their militant activity. The advertisement cites the large number of minor strikes (300 since

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### STAY IS WON IN SENTENCE ON HERNDON

Young Negro to Appeal Recent Decision of Supreme Court

A stay of execution of the sentence against Angelo Herndon, young Negro Communist sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain-gang under an insurrection law of 1866, until the United States Supreme Court passes on the application for a re-hearing of his appeal there, has been granted by U. S. Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts.

The stay was granted on application of Mr. Whitney North Seymour, retained by the International Labor Defense to conduct the appeal in the Herndon case. Mr. Seymour on Tuesday filed application for a re-hearing of the appeal by the United States Supreme Court. The court on May 29 had refused to consider the merits of the case, on jurisdictional grounds, by a six to three decision, Justices Benjamin N. Cardozo, Louis Brandeis and Harlan Stone dissenting.

Convicted in 1933 Herndon was convicted in 1933, following his arrest a year before in Atlanta, Ga., for organizing a demonstration in which both white and Negro took part, to demand relief for the unemployed of the city. The demonstration was successful in forcing the county authorities to appropriate \$5,000 for relief purposes. He was charged with "inciting to insurrection" on the basis of his possession of literature advocating social, economic and political equality for Negroes.

The present stay is effective until ten days after disposition by the court of the application for a re-hearing. The court re-convenes October 1.

Simultaneously with the an-

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### Truce Signed In Chaco War

BUENOS AIRES, June 12.—A protocol, under which three years of bloody struggle between British and American imperialism for the Gran Chaco will cease at noon on Friday, was signed today by the representatives of Paraguay and Bolivia.

Under it, there will be a twelve-day truce, pending negotiations which will be followed, it was stated, by an armistice and final peace.

The conclusion of one of the most brutal and costly wars in the history of imperialism struggle leaves the masses of the two countries who were used as pawns, exhausted and depleted of man-power and resources. All industrial and agricultural activities were transformed into reserves for continuing the conflict. Export and import facilities, currency, and production have broken down completely.

The rich region of the Gran Chaco, containing one of the world's most valuable tin and oil deposit areas, falls into the hands of Dutch Shell Oil Limited, a British corporation which has been feeding Paraguay arms and ammunition through the agency of the British government's efforts.

The Bolivian government, completely controlled by Standard Oil Corporation, and supported and armed throughout the war by the aid of the United States government, was forced to relinquish its hold on the Chaco.

The demobilization of the armies on the Chaco front means the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to ruined industrial centers and the inevitable prospect of unemployment. The wages of the soldiers, 20 cents a month, have signified extreme poverty and starvation for their families at home.

The governments of the two countries are admittedly fearful of revolutionary struggles in the near future. The Paraguayan administration is propagandizing the army with the object of persuading the soldiers to remain in the fever-ridden Chaco jungles for "colonization" purposes.

### Coal Barons In Meeting With Lewis

Discuss Guffey Bill as Miners Raise Demands for Pay Increases

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—A conference of coal operators, together with John L. Lewis and other national officials of the United Mine Workers, agreed yesterday to support the Guffey Coal Bill. The representatives of the Mellon interests, represented chiefly by J. D. Morrow, of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, expressed opposition to the Guffey Bill and walked out of the meeting.

The strike of 400,000 bituminous coal miners has been called to take place at midnight on June 16. John L. Lewis, instead of preparing the strike, has been conferring here, in accord with the biggest coal operators on the passage of the Guffey Bill. The Guffey Bill would not grant any of the miners' demands, but would set up a Bituminous Coal Labor Board to settle the union grievances and control union representation. Since the Board is appointed by Roosevelt, it would be dominated by the coal operators.

The rank and file miners, on the other hand, are demanding the six dollar day, five day week, and the thirty hour week as the strike demands, and are electing Strike Committees to lead the strike activities.

The present agreement expires on Sunday. The miners will be striking for a satisfactory contract while the operators want to beat down their conditions and, if possible, reduce wages. The present contract has been in force for a year and a half. During that time, cost of living for the miners has gone up 25 per cent and wages have remained stationary, meaning a cut in the real wages of the miners. Now there is talk that Roosevelt will "intervene" and ask for still another extension of the present contract, which the miners are trying to improve.

### 12 U.S. Visitors Praise U.S.S.R.

Filled with enthusiasm and an evident desire to tell the American workers that they had been in the Soviet Union, eleven of the twelve American worker and farmer delegates to the Soviet Union arrived here yesterday afternoon aboard the French liner Champlain.

Their first public appearance in this country will be at the huge mass welcoming rally arranged for them by the Friends of the Soviet Union who sponsored the delegation. The rally will take place tomorrow night at the St. Nicholas Palace, 69 W. 66th Street.

#### Expectations Exceeded

Speaking for the delegation, Charles McCarthy, chairman and delegate from District Six of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, declared, "We had seen Soviet Russia Today and other publications that attempt to disseminate the truth about the Soviet Union, but even these do not do justice to what is going on over there."

Generally, the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the expectations of even the most sympathetic were far exceeded by a first-hand examination of the progress and achievements of the Soviet Union.

#### Hearst Denounced

The delegates were particularly bitter at the reports of the Hearst press, and declared that what they had seen proved to them that Hearst lied.

Mrs. Victor Berger, widow of the Socialist leader, did not return with the delegation but remained for a more extensive study of the Soviet Union. However, she issued a statement that she was greatly impressed by the devotion to the Socialist Fatherland shown by the workers in the May Day demonstration in Moscow, and that so long as the capitalist states refused to disarm, the Red Army remained the best and most necessary defender of the Soviet Union.

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### UNITED FRONT EXTENSION IS ADVOCATED

Organic Unity of Two Parties Is Urged by Zyromski

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)  
MULHOUSE, France, June 12.—Holding tremendous significance for the international struggle against fascism and imperialism war, the Congress of the Socialist Party of France, now in session here, today expressed its great satisfaction with the brilliant achievements of the United Front of Socialists and Communists.

Leon Blum, leader of the Socialist Party, admitted the correctness of the position of the French Communist Party in fighting for the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact, and the declaration of Comrade Stalin stating that it indicated no divergence, considering that Hitler Germany was threatening the U. S. S. R. and world peace.

The demand to continue the United Front was voiced by delegates at the Congress almost unanimously. In discussion on the floor concerning the beginning of negotiations for the formation of one unified party of the working class, I. Zyromski, leader of the Socialist Federation of the Seine, hailed the Communist Party's proposal of organic unity as "a great step toward the conquest of power."

Zyromski strongly maintained that the basis for a unified party must be the mass preparation for revolution, the conquest of the army and the arming of the proletariat at the decisive moment. He denounced the pacifist proposals of provocateurs violence advocated by Piervet, under the promptings of the Trotskyites.

Vincent Auried supplemented Zyromski's position, declaring that socialism could not be brought about by gradual reforms but that the working class could only seize power by mobilizing the masses around a program campaigning against fascism and economic crisis.

Opposing Auried, Paul Faure, Secretary of the Socialist Party, said that the essential thing was chiefly propaganda among the masses, leading toward revolutionary action only as a reply to a reactionary offensive.

### Inflation Coming, Bosses Will Gain, Babson Advises

BOSTON, June 12.—"Inflation of some kind surely is coming," declared Roger W. Babson, leading capitalist economist, at a Boston Chamber of Commerce luncheon today.

"Our dollar now is worth only 60 cents or much less in the United States," he said. "Ninety-five per cent of property owners and the great majority of you business men are worrying about inflation when you should be preparing to profit from it."

Babson urged his hearers to put

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### All Textile Centers Are Urged To Order Special 'Daily' Issue

The drive for 50,000 new readers of the Daily Worker has made another advance with the order of 2,000 copies of the Saturday issue by the New Bedford, Mass., section of the Communist Party, and another order of 2,000 papers by the New York Committee for the Support of Southern Textile Organization, for distribution in the south. The issue will contain a special textile page.

New Bedford is one of the important textile areas in New England. "Arrangements for house-to-house and mill sales have already been made," announces the section.

With a strike situation existing in the textile industry, the Daily Worker is expecting to receive special orders for the Saturday edition from the sections in five districts, besides New England. These districts are Philadelphia, New Jersey, Connecticut, North Carolina and Alabama.

Interesting articles concerning the conditions of the textile workers and

### So That's It

What does an "Old Guard" Socialist editor think of Socialists who go on delegations to the Soviet Union?

The answer was given yesterday to Alexander Lev of the Friends of the Soviet Union in a telephone conversation with a member of the editorial staff of the New Leader, "Old Guard" organ.

The following is a report of the telephone conversation with the New Leader staff member, who refused to give his name:

Lev: This afternoon twelve delegates from American trade unions, shops and factories, who have been visiting the Soviet Union, are returning home and the F. S. U. is holding a reception and press conference for them.

Voice: So what?

Lev: Well, we thought you might be interested to hear what these American workers and farmers saw in the Soviet Union, what their impressions were.

Voice: That's what you think.

Lev: Several of these delegates are members of the Socialist Party.

Voice: So what?

Lev: Seeing that all the papers, of all political opinions, are covering this, we thought you might want to send someone down.

Voice: You can take your reception and your delegates and stick them up your

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### Naval Officer Echoes Hitler

Stirling's Call to War On Soviets Followed by British Agreement

By John Davis

Who wrote this—Adolph Hitler or Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard?

"For Germany the only possibility for the carrying out of a sound territorial policy lay in the winning of a new land in Europe itself. . . . If we speak of land in Europe today we can only think in the first instance of Russia and her border States."

"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 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?"

They Collaborated

As a matter of fact, it was written jointly by Hitler and Stirling in collaboration. The first paragraph is from Hitler's "My Struggle" (pp. 153-154). The second paragraph, based on the first, is from the article by Stirling in Sunday's Hearst press, which has already aroused so much demand for his dismissal, that two resolutions have been intro-

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### RESOLUTIONS FOR PROBES SIDETRACKED

Only Protests Can Force Ouster for Call to War on USSR

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Scott resolution for Congressional investigation of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., call for a world capitalist war upon the Soviet Union was consigned today to the House Rules Committee, a doom from which it can be saved only by the widest public pressure directly upon John J. O'Connor, chairman.

Neither O'Connor, Tammany leader of the Roosevelt Committee which governs procedure on all important House legislation, nor chairman Carl Vinson, bourbon chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, could be reached by the Daily Worker. Too busy, both pleaded. What occupied them was a bill by Vinson, now under consideration in the House, to take the lid off shipbuilders' and munitions makers' profits from Roosevelt big Navy contracts.

Seek to Bury Resolution

To Vinson's Naval Affairs Committee the Marcantonio resolution was referred. It calls for information from the Secretary of the Navy as to how much Stirling, the Brooklyn Navy Yard Commandant, received for his Hearst-press blast in support of the Hitler war program. This is a privileged resolution and must be acted upon within seven days.

However, the committee may "act" in one of two ways. It may either secure the information and recommend adoption of the resolution, or report it unfavorably with a motion to table it, which would prevent debate.

"But unless we get the information," declared Representative Marcantonio (Rep., N. Y.), "I will fight for it on the floor."

Representative Scott (Dem., Cal.) also served notice: "We will keep right after the investigation every day until we get action by the Rules Committee or until such articles as Admiral Stirling's are absolutely stopped."

Seek to Shield Stirling

The simple fact is, as pointed out by the Daily Worker, the Roosevelt Administration, now so acutely aware of the Stirling affair, is getting out from under the embarrassing implications of the article by disavowing any sharing of the Admiral's point of view. Chairman O'Connor long ago publicly announced bluntly that he would not report favorably any

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### Yossel Cutler Dies; Was Staff Artist Of Jewish Freiheit

Yussel Cutler, member of the staff of the Morning Freiheit and of Proletien, was killed yesterday in an automobile accident near Iowa City.

Yossel Cutler was born in 1908 in the Ukraine. He came to America in 1911 and roamed about the country for a number of years as a sign painter. Later he came under the influence of the famous Jewish proletarian humorist and poet, Moishe Nadir, and began writing humoresques in prose and poetry with his own illustrations.

When the Freiheit was established in 1922, Cutler became one of its contributors. In 1934, he published his book "Musterpang," which became very popular with the Jewish workers. In addition to his work as a cartoonist, poet and writer, Cutler created the famous "Cutler Marionettes." He became a member of the Communist Party in 1934.

A memorial service will be held in Minneapolis and then the body will be shipped to New York where a funeral has been arranged by the International Workers Order for Sunday noon at the Workers Center, 30 East Thirtieth Street.

# Goering Trip a Plot to Disrupt Peace Pacts, Warns Pravda

## Czech Treaty Called Major Security Step Nazi Aim of Alliances for War Contrasted to Soviet Policy

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, June 12.—Pointedly warning that the Soviet government was well aware of the steps being taken by German fascism to disrupt the mutual aid pacts, Pravda, the organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, yesterday greeted the rapprochement between the U. S. S. R. and Czechoslovakia as another great step toward maintaining peace in Europe.

"From the viewpoint of strengthening general security, Benes' visit (the visit of the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, Eduard Benes) has no small importance," Pravda stated.

"The vast majority of the population of Czechoslovakia truly supports the policy of rapprochement with the Soviet Union. The workers' fatherland is greatly loved by the toiling masses of Czechoslovakia. They have shown how they approve and support the peace policy of the Soviet government. If everything had depended on them only, firm, friendly relations would long since have been established between Czechoslovakia and the U. S. S. R."

**Goering Plots Against Facts**

"There is no need to recall that in Europe these exist capitalist states whose whole foreign policy is founded on efforts to seize foreign territory and enslave small peoples. The tense situation in Europe did not grow out of small events because the capitalist military governments of some countries are trying with all their power not to permit collective security to be brought about.

"The German fascists are greatly disturbed by the pacts of mutual aid between the Soviet Union and France, and with Czechoslovakia. We hear that they are taking steps to disrupt these pacts. During these very days the well-known German fascist, Goering, has been traveling through the Balkans and the central European countries.

**Nazi Seek Military Bloc**

"The frank statements of the German press," declared Pravda, "show that this trip is aimed at the building up of a military bloc in Central Europe, directed against those countries which are striving to strengthen peace.

"Obviously the basis of such a military bloc is the revision of Europe.

"As an effect to the organization of collective security by defensive pacts of mutual aid, the fascist politicians propose a system of offensive military alliances. This again emphasizes the significance now obtained by the creation of the all-embracing collective organization of security on the basis of the indivisibility of peace. Only on the basis of this path is the further strengthening of peace in the interests of the peoples of Europe possible."

**Cuba Advances United Front**

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tista in the storming of Morillo Castle, when Guterres was shot.

**United Front**

"We, Young Guterres and Communists, who are anxious to liberate Cuba from Yankee oppression and the hands who support it; we, who although of different tendencies, fight side by side for the real independence of Cuba, we have formed a United Front in order to fight against our common enemy, and we call to all those who hate the executioners of the Cuban people to struggle in a People's Anti-Imperialist United Front, in joint action for the rescue of the prisoners of the Morillo, for the liberty of the Young Guterres, Luis, of the young Communist, Jose Domestegui, and of Comrade Pefrenile, as well as for all the imprisoned revolutionaries.

"Cuba lives in poverty and ruin, attacked by Mendieta and Batista, weakened by the imperialist octopus. Cuba must be freed from this oppression. We swear to give our lives, our last drop of blood, in order to break the chains which oppress it.

**Call on Entire People**

"Our call must be heard by the youth and the entire people," the Manifesto declares. "We call for the formation of this United Anti-Imperialist Front, against which the military dictatorship will break its power.

"Save the lives of the Morillo prisoners!"

"For the legality of Young Guterres and the Young Communist League, of P. A. N. (National Agrarian Party), of the P. R. C. (Cuban Revolutionary Party), and of the Communist Party!"

"Against the shootings and the death penalty!"

"For the abolition of the War Councils and the Urgency Courts!"

"Join the People's Anti-Imperialist United Front."

"The United Front of the Young Guterres and Communist of Yborea and Arroyo Alegre (Districts of Havana)."

Down with Wall Street terror in Cuba. Demand the withdrawal of Ambassador Caffery who investigates the terror in the interest of U. S. imperialism.

## Naval Officer Echoes Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

duced into Congress calling for an investigation of the Admiral's connections.

Nor can it be considered an accident that Stirling's article appeared just as Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hitler's special ambassador, is arranging a British-German naval pact in London and just as the Prince of Wales, who may design his own clothes but not his speeches, urges the British Legion of veterans to send a fraternal delegation to Germany.

**Stirling Laid Basis**

Stirling, in his article, was preparing the readers of the Hearst papers for the news of a British-German pact against the Soviet Union.

"The resources of the world," Stirling wrote, "can be assured to such an alliance [of European powers led by Germany, against the Soviet Union] only through the smashing of Hitler's war plans, which depend to a great extent on how much power is built up behind the demand: STIRLING MUST GO!"

**Position of U. S.**

What should be the United States' position toward such a murderous alliance? Stirling makes it clear: "With the seas open for trade," he continues, "the American market could not be expected to remain closed."

In other words, Great Britain's navy is to give the Anti-Soviet alliance the "command of the seas," which will allow American markets to supply the alliance with food and munitions—and ultimately, men.

These are Stirling's views. But is there any reason to believe that they are not shared by the rest of the Navy Department and by the Roosevelt administration?

**State Department Approval**

The State Department gave its approval yesterday to the building up of the German navy, when in commenting upon the British-German naval "conversations," it declared that it was sincerely hopeful that the results of these preliminary conversations might lead to a common view-point among the leading European naval powers as to a mutually acceptable proportional standard for their fleets.

**Prevents Cash Sale to U.S.S.R.**

And while the State Department has been encouraging and arranging for loans for armaments for Hitler, it has been preventing, not only loans, but cash sales to the Soviet Union.

The Philadelphia Record, on June 7, reported that "Soviet Russian attaches in the United States had approached the manufacturers of tanks and bombing planes. The order ran into several millions, the American firms were enthusiastic.

"A few days later, however, the Russian agents came back to find their suddenly lukewarm. No concrete reason was given for this coolness. Vague excuses were offered to the effect that Russian credit would have to be looked up, that the factories were already busy.

"You understand," emphasized the Russians, "that this is to be an entirely cash business?"

"Nevertheless, the American firms remained aloof. There was good reason for this. The State Department had stepped in with the stipulation that American tanks and planes could not be sold to Russia."

**"His Own Views"**

Remember, that when Stirling spoke at the Nazi rally in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 6, 1935, he did so, as he revealed in an interview printed in yesterday's Daily Worker, at the orders of Washington.

If a year and a half ago, Stirling at the orders of Washington, spoke at the Nazi rally and told the audience how proud he was when he met the Kaiser, there is no reason to think that when he speaks boldly today for Hitler's war plans, that he is doing so against the wishes of Washington.

What would happen if a high ranking officer spoke against Great Britain?

**Workers' Enemies Exposed**

Leon Pascal, of New York City, has run away with organization funds belonging to the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Local 118, Food Workers Industrial Union.

This money was to be distributed by Pascal to members of the union, who had it coming to them in back wages.

All workers are warned to be on the lookout for the impostor and to send any information about his whereabouts promptly to the union, addressing it to Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Local 118, 915 Eighth Ave., New York N. Y.

**Description.** Pascal is 43 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, 170 pounds in weight, of stocky build; he is fair complexioned, has chestnut colored hair and is slightly bald. Although born in America, he claims to be French and to have come from California. He knows a little Italian and speaks English with a slight accent.

Workers in California should especially be on the lookout for him.

**Inflation Coming, Babson Advises**

(Continued from Page 1)

their money into real estate in order to profit from the rise in prices as a result of new inflation. At the same time he warned them: "Labor troubles will tremendously increase during the period of inflation."

Babson, like all the inflation advocates: Fether Coughlin, Hearst, etc., didn't say why—because wages remain the same while living costs go up.

The statements of Babson and others "in the know" tear the mask off Roosevelt's supposed "opposition to inflation, which was one of the reasons he gave for vetoing the Fatman Bonus Bill. (It is only a few weeks since Donald Richberg declared that as long as Roosevelt remained in office, there was no danger of further inflation.)

The temporary deflation of the prices of certain commodities, following the Supreme Court N.R.A. decision, is generally agreed to be the prelude to a new wave of inflation to enable the capitalists to clean up millions while the workers are given a sweeping indirect wage cut in addition to the direct wage-cut now taking place.

**The Toledo Power Strike—A Demonstration of the Workers' Strength**

By GEORGE MORRIS

Toledo had the most exciting eighteen hours in its history, on Wednesday, June 8.

The candle supplies in the city's stores were going fast. Kerosene lamps were in demand.

Every person on the police force was ordered to stand ready.

Emergency units of each American Legion post were called to be ready for a "public safety emergency."

WSPD, it was announced, may have to go off the air.

The Toledo Chamber of Commerce addressed a plea to President Roosevelt that the Federal government step in with every facility to save an area with 500,000 people from a "terrible crisis."

Hurried meetings of business men issued panicky appeals. "Civil" leaders protested.

A radio announcement stated that the city's newspapers will be issued from Fostoria, Ohio, and Monroe, Michigan.

Post office clerks were busy checking (against their will) packages containing food, to be delivered by Uncle Sam to feed scabs in the Edison Company's power plant.

**Office Workers Also Strike**

The whole city and twenty-two towns in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan were in a tense state as the momentous hour drew near. Soon, all would see that modern industry center in like when those who supply electric energy stop working.

That is actually what happened. Almost all the 500 Edison power workers, members of Local 245, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, walked out at 7 a.m. and read their immediate demands. They were out for a 20

## Sentence Stayed In Herndon Case

(Continued from Page 1)

ouncement of the stay granted to Herndon, the International Labor Defense announced the immediate launching of a nationwide campaign for two million signatures to a petition, addressed to Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, demanding the repeal of the law under which Herndon was convicted, and under which eighteen other persons, Negro and white, are under indictment awaiting trial. The law provides the death penalty for "inciting to insurrection," which under the interpretation of the State Supreme Court in the Herndon case, means organizing white and black workers together in any form of organization, and can even be applied to any trade union.

The State of Georgia has refused to permit the filing of a brief in the Herndon case by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People as an amicus curiae (friend of the court) in connection with the petition for re-hearing, it was revealed today.

Similarly, the Georgia attorney general's office refused, in connection with the hearing, to stipulate to the contents of a brief filed by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., for the defense, in the course of the case's progress to the United States Supreme Court. Both actions are considered by attorneys to be very unusual, and to indicate a greater degree of animosity, descending to petty levels of refusal of common courtesy, by the State, than is shown in any criminal trial.

**Workers' Enemies Exposed**

Leon Pascal, of New York City, has run away with organization funds belonging to the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Local 118, Food Workers Industrial Union.

This money was to be distributed by Pascal to members of the union, who had it coming to them in back wages.

All workers are warned to be on the lookout for the impostor and to send any information about his whereabouts promptly to the union, addressing it to Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Local 118, 915 Eighth Ave., New York N. Y.

**Description.** Pascal is 43 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, 170 pounds in weight, of stocky build; he is fair complexioned, has chestnut colored hair and is slightly bald. Although born in America, he claims to be French and to have come from California. He knows a little Italian and speaks English with a slight accent.

Workers in California should especially be on the lookout for him.

**12 U. S. Visitors Praise U.S.S.R.**

(Continued from Page 1)

er from Canton, Ohio, representing A. A. Joseph Yanarell of the Dryers Local 1793, Paterson, N. J.; Cyril Phillips, Negro delegate elected by K. A. R. M. fraternal organizations; Martha Koopman, Morningstar Heights Local of the Socialist Party, New York; David Kass of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, New York; Ted Purman of the Wisconsin Cooperative Milk Pool; Hector Duprey of the United Textile Workers, New Bedford, Mass.; Charles Adams of the United Mine Workers, Renton, Pa.; Eber Wright, representing Gladwin, Mich. farm organizations; Paul Shallert, North Carolina State Committee of the Socialist Party; William Burrock, United Mine Workers of America, Eynon, Pa.; Mrs. Victor Berger, Wisconsin State Teachers Federation, Milwaukee, Wis.

**Others to Speak**

In addition to the delegates speakers at the welcoming rally tomorrow night will be William M. Jones, managing editor of the Baltimore Afro-American; Robert Dunn, member of the first American Workers' Delegation to the Soviet Union; S. A. DeWitt, columnist for the Socialist Call, and Bonchi Friedman, New York organizer of the Friends of the Soviet Union. Corlies Lamont will preside.

**Steel Union Will Initiate Strike Poll**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 12.—Rank and file lodges of District 1, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, have decided to strike a blow against the company union elections now being carried through in the majority of plants in the district, through taking a poll of all mill workers on the question of whether they are willing to strike for the demands of the 1934 convention.

Amalgamated leaders plan to gauge strike sentiment by thus allowing the workers a chance to vote against company unions and for the demands of the union—41 an hour minimum wage, 33 per cent general wage increase, six-hour day, five-day week, equal rights for Negroes and foreign born, abolition of company unions, recognition of the lodge and mill committees.

Plans for the ballot tentatively drawn up would call for listing of the above demands, and below the questions: "Are you in favor of these demands? Are you willing to strike for them?" Space would be provided for the name and address of the worker. On the ballot also would be carried a membership pledge, acknowledging the Amalgamated Association National Emergency Committee as "collective bargaining" representative in any negotiations with the company, A. A. leaders said.

The general opinion expressed at Sunday's meeting, President Spang said, was that while the union is not in a position to call a general strike with the miners if the latter walk out, sentiment generated in connection with the coal strike is to be utilized to make organizational gains.

**Ask Miners to Aid**

Instead of marches on mills, such as occurred in Clairton in 1933 and ended with wholesale blacklist, Spang said the miners would be asked to aid the Amalgamated rank and file organizing drive through use of leading U. M. W. A. members to recruit steel workers into the A. A.

**Calles Urges Suppression**

(Continued from Page 1)

the administration of President Pascual Ortiz Rubio, who resigned and went to California to live after a similar cabinet crisis induced by Calles. Calles' reference to the Rubio instance was considered as a direct threat and warning to those in the cabinet who persisted in refusing to take the more open, direct fascist measures.

**Cabinet Divided**

Sharp divisions have been developing for some time in the Cardenas cabinet between those who favor continuing as at present, relying on demagoguery and some concessions to the workers and peasants, and the others who are for a direct and frontal attack on the toiling population.

The statement was published by two conservative newspapers, Excelsior and Universal. The Revolutionary Party's paper, El Nacional, did not publish it. Calles did not even send them a copy.

At the present time the telephone strike is in progress, with members of the electrical union threatening to go out in sympathy, which would shut down all power plants in the city. Mexico City is crowded with American tourists and delegates for the Rotary International Convention, which begins Saturday.

**Down with the military dictatorship of Batista-Mendieta-Caffery in Cuba. Support the delegation to Cuba.**

**Meat Strike Is Intensified**

(Continued from Page 1)

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# Organized Jobless Meet to Discuss Unity of Action

## UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL ASKS JOINT CAMPAIGN ON WORK RELIEF JOBS

### Workers Alliance Urged To Join in Calling Unity Convention

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 12.—Results of a plan for united action for unemployment insurance and relief made by leaders of the National Unemployment Council to the National Executive Board of the Workers Alliance of America will be announced within a week, leaders of the Workers Alliance declared here yesterday.

A committee representing the Unemployment Council, consisting of Richard Harrington, national organizer of the council, Karl Lockner, Harold Hartley and K. Williams met for more than an hour last Saturday with David Lasser, chairman of the Alliance, Paul Rasmussen and Tim McCormick in a friendly discussion of the problems confronting their organizations.

Harrington reviewed the specific proposals of the Unemployment Council to the Workers Alliance on the question of unity as follows:

1. A joint campaign to organize the new work projects.
2. Joint action for the needs of the unemployed on a local scale between branches of the National Unemployment Council and the Workers Alliance throughout the United States.
3. Joint committees from the national executive committees of the N. A. A. U. and Unemployment Council and the Workers Alliance to prepare a unity convention to unite the unemployed organizations in the United States.
4. The Workers Alliance to send delegates to the Emergency Conference in Washington on June 22 and 23.

It was the opinion of the Unemployment Council delegation that the friendly discussion and the action of many locals of the Alliance in uniting on specific issues with the Council are long steps toward bringing about a final unity.

## 250 Workers Strike At American Stores; Drivers Pledge Aid

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 12.—More than 250 workers at the American Stores Company have struck, joined the Grocery Clerks Union, Local 16, and set up mass picket lines when the firm tried to lengthen hours under the guise of unpaid overtime.

Truck drivers who supply the stores have pledged their support and are organizing into the Brotherhood of Transportation Workers, union men said.

The strike was called when eleven workers were fired after a committee demanded overtime pay for the 12 and 13-hour day the company was forcing the employees to work.

The demands of the strikers are for reinstatement of the fired workers, pay for overtime, recognition of the union and wage and hour agreements.

Workers have been urged not to patronize the stores until the strike is settled.

Send protest cables against the terror in Cuba to Colonial Palenque, Havana, Cuba.

## WHAT'S ON

### Boston, Mass.

"Truth of Maxim" benefit showing at Fine Arts Theatre, Massachusetts Ave. and Newbury St., Wednesday, June 12, 8 p.m. Continuous showing 7 p.m.-11 p.m.

### Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Annual Picnic of the Daily Worker and International Workers Order will take place on Sunday, June 16 at Glenside Park. Sports, dancing, a group from the New Theatre and a national speaker are part of the program. The day's directions: Take Frankford "L" change to car 36, go to Rhawn St. Exit three blocks west, or take 30 or Broad St. Subway, change for car 34, going east, go to Rhawn St. Walk four blocks east.

See the Truth about the Soviet Union from seven returning delegates from the Soviet Union, at the Mercantile Hall, 120th St. and 121st St., on Saturday, June 15 at 8 p.m. This meeting is of tremendous political importance and all workers should attend. Adm. 50c.

### Pittsburgh, Pa.

Second Annual Picnic of the International Workers Order. State Charter victory celebration and demonstration for the Workers Bill. 12:30 P.M. Sunday, June 16 at Millers Grove, Millvale.

### Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Premier Youth of Maxim. Benefit for Maxim, Boston, Mass. 10:30 P.M. Sunday, June 16 at the Regency Hotel, 120th St. and 121st St. Free showing "Waiting for Lefty" by New Theatre League, singing, dancing, games, sports, refreshments, etc. Adm. 50c. Gates open 10 a.m. Take any street car to 120th St. Exit car west to Reg. H. Free trucks to Reg. H. Amp. C. P. District 4.

White and Negro workers, show your solidarity with Branch 7, South Side I.L.D. Anti-Sovietism, Havana, Cuba. Cabaret Dance, Saturday night, June 15, at Roseland Hall, 6717 South Parkway, Melrose City. Free showing "Waiting for Lefty" by New Theatre League, singing, dancing, games, sports, refreshments, etc. Adm. 50c. Will be guest of honor. Adm. 50c.

## Demands Put, Strike Talked In 3 Shipyards

### Action of Workers in 3 States Gives Aid to Camden Walkout

CAMDEN, N. J., June 12.—New impetus was given to the strike of the 4,600 workers at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation here yesterday, when word reached here that the New London, Conn., Quincy, Mass., and Bath, Maine, locals of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America would present demands to their firms this week and strike if the demands were not met.

More than 2,000 mass daily on the picket lines here, at starting and quitting times, with regular picketing going on twenty-four hours a day.

The two conferences of labor organizations held to support the strike are preparing a mass parade through Camden in support of the strike, for Saturday, June 22, and tag days this Friday and Saturday to raise funds to support the strike.

## Business Men Seek Los Angeles 'NRA' To Guard Profits

LOS ANGELES, June 12.—Representatives of the newly-formed United Trades Association are now busy here and in Sacramento attempting to push through a "Little N.R.A." designed to maintain code standards for State business, without even paper guarantees for labor.

At a recent meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Building, sharp debate resulted over proposed labor provisions. M. A. Kaufman, Chamber of Commerce recovery expert, cited the fear of the Chamber to provisions proposed similar to Section 7A of N.R.A.

A few business representatives insisted some provision must be made, which would lead labor to believe it was protected. This, they pointed out, was necessary to avert strikes.

A leading role in the conference was played by the representatives of the Buffalo Central Labor Council, the District Council of Carpenters and the delegates of over 4,000 workers in seventeen A. F. of L. locals. Trade unionists were well represented on the leading committees, credentials, resolutions, parade and action, finance, etc.

A committee, composed in the main of trade unionists, was elected to appear before the Buffalo City Council to press the demand for the use of the Broadway Auditorium for a Mooney rally on June 28.

The conference elected a Provisional Tom Mooney Defense Committee, basically trade unionists, to broaden and strengthen the scope of the movement here for the freedom of Mooney and Billings.

Tom's brother, John Mooney, will speak here tonight at a Mooney rally in Polish Union Hall, under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the local Mooney Moulders Defense Committee.

The conference elected a Provisional Tom Mooney Defense Committee, basically trade unionists, to broaden and strengthen the scope of the movement here for the freedom of Mooney and Billings.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 12.—More than 140 workers have struck the Green Cafeteria chain here and are carrying out militant picketing for their demands for a 48-hour week, \$15 to \$25 a week, and recognition of the Cafeteria and Delicatessen Clerks Union, Local 232.

Unskilled workers have received as low as \$10.40 a week and the firm has refused to consider demands presented by the workers, union men stated.

## SLAVE LABOR UNDER NAZI RULE



Deep in the heart of the Bavarian Alps these members of one of Hitler's forced labor camps are building a new mountain highway. From the camps they'll be drafted into the army for the next slaughter.

## Ujich Fight for Asylum Right Has Only Begun, Defense Says

The fight to prevent the deportation of John Ujich, Yugoslav worker who has been in the United States 30 years, has just begun, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born announced today.

Contrary to reports published in the Daily Worker last Monday, the right of asylum has not been won for John Ujich, the committee said.

The order of deportation for John Ujich to fascist Italy, where he faces long imprisonment and possible death has been upheld by the Board of Review of the United States Department of Labor.

"Self-Deportation" Schemes  
Maneuvering to cover up his decision which is equivalent to a sentence to death or imprisonment without trial for Ujich, the Board of Review granted a stay of thirty days on execution of the warrant to "give opportunity for Ujich to arrange departure to a country of his choice."

This stay was granted also to set a precedent for self-deportation of foreign born workers, at their expense, and to avoid the issue of right of asylum in the United States.

Ujich himself in a telegram sent to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins from Ellis Island, repudiated the offer made by the National Review Board, demanding the right to stay in the United States, where he has lived and toiled in mine, lumber-camp, and smelter for thirty years.

Frances Perkins has the right, the entire labor movement of the United States pointed out, to cancel the warrant of deportation against Ujich by a stroke of the pen.

Protests to Perkins Urged  
It was her decision, and not the decision of any court, which preceded issuing of the warrant. No court in the United States has the power to order any foreign-born worker deported. Discretion in this matter lies entirely with the Department of Labor.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and the International Labor Defense, called yesterday for a flood of telegrams from every part of the country, to Frances Perkins, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., demanding cancellation of the warrant against Ujich, and recognition of his right to stay in the United States, which he has helped by his toil to build.

Finally, the question of organization arises. How are we to organize the workers on the relief projects? How about affiliation to the A. F. of L.? How about the relationship to other unemployed organizations whose members are working on the same relief project as Unemployment Council members? What form of organization should be adopted?

Our objective must be the organization of all workers, regardless of previous (or present) membership in any unemployed group into one, united union, of relief workers. It must be clearly understood that we desire union organization, and not simply committees, leagues, or what not. Relief work will continue at least until the Presidential elections in November, 1936—thus giving a certain stability to relief work. Into this union, all workers, regardless of race, creed, color, nationality, craft or political opinions, must be taken. An effort to narrow the base, or to split the ranks of the relief workers must be sharply combated and exposed in advance.

Initiation fees shall be the minimum—varying in different localities (in the South, where the wage rates are \$19 monthly, obviously, the initiation will have to be exceedingly small—no more than 25 cents to 50 cents), while at most in other parts it should not exceed \$1. Dues, as well, are to be exceedingly nominal and based per capita on the sliding scale of wages earned by the individual worker.

A system of transfers of workers from A. F. of L. unions into the relief workers' unions should and can be worked out in conjunction with the locals of the A. F. of L. In many states and communities, the locals can immediately apply for a State Charter from the A. F.

of L. For instance, in the convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, held recently, a resolution was adopted endorsing the organization of relief workers into the A. F. of L. Where this is not possible, the locals should apply for affiliation to the Central Labor Unions. When a number of locals have been chartered, request should be made for a Federal Union charter from Mr. William Green of the A. F. of L. The main thing must be remembered—and that is to proceed with organization and building up of a powerful, united relief workers' union, and not make this dependent on the getting of the charter. To the degree that we build up the organizations, to that degree we strengthen the chances of obtaining charters.

Relief of Unemployed Organizations  
It must be clearly borne in mind that the locals of relief workers' unions that are built up must not be affiliated to any other unemployed organization. Such attempts to affiliate these locals to any given unemployed group will of necessity cause friction and even split. These locals should remain independent, until such time as they are affiliated to the A. F. of L. It would be correct at this time to raise the slogan of: "EVERY JOBLESS WORKER A UNION MAN. EVERY RELIEF WORKER JOIN THE UNION."

Our attitude to members of other unemployed groups must be of the friendliest. No friction of any kind must be permitted to develop. We must approach these other organizations, from their National Boards down to the local and County Boards, with the proposal of one united drive to unionize the men on relief projects. We must propose a Joint Organization Committee as outlined above. Even if the united front is not established formally, our work must be directed in the line of accomplishing the same thing in actual practice. No stupid bickering! No unjustified attacks! No jurisdictional disputes with other organizations!

Forms of Organization  
The forms of organization must be flexible. We cannot be that rigid (or foolish) as to say that only one form of organization can be adopted and automatically rule out every other form of organization. In the smaller industrial and farm communities—the best, most

## Detroit Parley To Push Fight On Dunckel Bill

### Conference Today to Launch Referendum Petition Drive

DETROIT, Mich., June 12.—A drive to repeal the Dunckel-Baldwin anti-labor gag bill, just signed by Governor Fitzgerald, will be launched tomorrow evening as delegates from Detroit unions, fraternal and civil rights organizations attend the Conference for Protection of Civil Rights at 235 East Forrest Avenue.

The conference has grown to include 269 organizations with a total membership close to half a million in the State.

The chief tasks to be taken up will be distribution of petitions for collecting enough signatures to place the question of repeal for a city-wide educational drive to answer the Hearst and other reactionary forces which seek to fool the masses into thinking that the bill in its original form was passed.

For this purpose, 100,000 copies of a statement by the conference, including a comparison of the bill passed and that originally proposed, will be ready for distribution to all organizations.

Organizations still not affiliated with the conference can make all necessary arrangements by communicating with Reverend John H. Bollen, chairman, 12885 August Avenue, Detroit, or they should send delegates directly to the conference.

## Bartenders Angry At Strikebreaking Act of Union Chief

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—Henry Greis, secretary of the Essex Trades Council, disclosed yesterday that he has been flooded with phone calls from indignant members of the bartenders and food workers locals, protesting the strike-breaking action of John Keiser, business agent of Local 131, Bartenders' Union, in connection with the Novelty Cafeteria strike.

On June 8, Keiser publicly apologized in the newspapers for the participation of the bartenders in the strike of employees of the Novelty Cafeteria. Cafeteria workers who went in a delegation to protest to Keiser, found that he had "suddenly" left town for a two weeks' vacation.

David Herman, business agent of the Cafeteria Workers Local 410, A. F. of L., stated that the strike would be continued until it was won. The Cafeteria workers are mobilizing the entire labor movement of the city to support them in the struggle at the Novelty Cafeteria, the largest in Newark.

## COMMUNISTS APPEAL FOR UNITY IN FIGHT FOR LIVING WAGES

### Supreme Dye Plant Struck In Paterson

### Walkout Follows Boss' Effort to Break Union Agreement

PATERSON, N. J., June 11.—Workers at the Supreme Dye Works here went on strike yesterday after the firm attempted to break their contract with the Dyers Local 1733 of the United Textile Workers Union.

When Charles Vigorito, president of the Local attempted to speak to Armond Nazario, dye boss of the firm, about the contract Nazario attempted to throttle him. Vigorito was rescued by four other strikers who were picketing the shop at the time.

Vigorito and the other four pickets were later arrested on charges of "assault and battery" and their case was postponed until Saturday morning at 9 o'clock in the Recorders Court.

Vigorito is scheduled to speak in Lammara's Hall, Cross and Ellison Streets, Wednesday night, with Francis Gorman, head of the I. T. W. and others on the position of the union to the recent Supreme Court decision on the N. R. A.

Cannel Mill Struck  
PATERSON, N. J., June 11.—The Cannel Silk Mill was struck by the American Federation of Silk Workers, Local 1716, when the firm refused to divide the work, yesterday.

### Labor Parade to Aid McLachlan Strikers To Be Held Saturday

DANBURY, Conn., June 12.—Labor parade against wage cuts, the high cost of living and in support of the McLachlan strikers will be held here Saturday afternoon, it was announced today.

The parade was called by the Danbury Local of the Men's Hat Department of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union and has the full support of the Central Labor Union and the United Front Committee which led the May Day demonstration.

One of the main purposes of the parade is to expose the lying statements issued by the McLachlan firm in the local newspapers about the fabulous earnings of the strikers.

## U.S. Agents at Dam Camp Fail to Stop Daily Worker Sales

FORT PECK, Mont., June 12.—Workers on the big government dam project here have organized a special apparatus for distribution and sale of the Daily Worker, following the beating up and kidnapping Harry Parotte, a Daily Worker agent, by federal agents and Fort Peck City police.

Parotte who had been selling as many as 200 copies of the Daily Worker each day among the 5,000 men employed on the project, was picked up by Fort Peck city police on May 12, driven into the open prairie, beaten up and dumped 15 miles from the camp. Last week he was again picked up, this time by Gannes, a department of justice agent and chief of an army of federal dicks and stool pigeons at the camp, and Darr Brainard, U. S. deputy marshal. The two officers lectured him on the enormity of the offense of selling Communist literature and beat him up viciously. A few days later, Parotte was notified he was fired. Protest against the persecution of Parotte and the ban on working-class literature is being made by many of the workers on the project, who at the same time have made arrangements for the continued sale and distribution of the Daily Worker.

## Fascist Klan Formed; Hits Jews, Catholics

DENVER, Col., June 12.—A new fascist outfit, calling itself the Provoch American Klan, Inc., National Lodge No. 1, has been organized here. Its membership requirements are \$5 "contribution" and 50 cents a month.

Its main line of propaganda at present is a vicious attack on all Catholics and Jews, who, it is claimed, hold all city jobs. It is avoided committed themselves on the question of the right of workers to organize and strike for better conditions.

## MILWAUKEE Milwaukee Can at Last See Soviet Russia's Greatest Film Epic 'CHAPAYEV'

The RED COMMANDER 3 Days Only  
Fri.-Sat.-Sun. June 14-15-16  
8:30 & 10:30 P.M. 1 & 2 P.M. - 40c  
Evenings 7 & 9 P.M. - 40c

Milwaukee Auditorium  
5th Street Entrance  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## COMING - FRIDAY, JUNE 14th - for a limited engagement only Soviet Russia's Masterpiece 'The Youth of Maxim'

Nothing set in our literature has approached this achievement - DAILY WORKER  
SONOTONE THEATRE  
66 E. Van Buren Street  
Continuous show to midnight  
25c to 3 p.m.

# The Roosevelt Work Program and the Task of Relief Unionization

By PHIL FRANKFELD

The Roosevelt public works program is an established fact. Direct relief will now be replaced by work relief for 3,500,000 unemployed. Heads of families will be given preference to work for the munificent wage ranging from \$19 monthly to \$24 for engineers in the north. The most decisive and relatively most important jobless element will be shifted to the relief projects.

While the program is scheduled to begin July 1, there is no doubt that months will pass before any considerable section of the unemployed will be put to work. The tremendous bureaucratic apparatus created by the "New Deal" moves slowly and stumbingly. The huge staffs of New Deal hangers-on must be fitted in somehow in the wild scramble of helping spend four billion dollars.

The organized unemployed movement must seriously consider the new situation that the new relief projects will mean for the unemployed and must seriously undertake the broadest, most united, most determined campaign of organization on the projects. The breaking spear offered by the unravelling of bureaucratic red tape must be fully and consciously utilized to best advantage in order to avoid the mistakes and weaknesses of the past on C. W. A. F. E. R. A., etc. With the exception of white collar and professional groups, the basic mass of workers remained unorganized.

Center of Work  
The organized unemployed movement must prepare to shift the center of its work from the relief offices to the relief projects. The very fact that the most decisive elements amongst the unemployed will be given employment makes such a change necessary. This was not done in the past. This does not mean, of course, that the fight at the relief offices will be given up, but it does mean that the main emphasis in our work must be the projects to which the other will be subordinated.

It is therefore necessary to undertake an immediate discussion in all locals of the Unemployment Councils as well as all other unemployed groups to prepare for this change. We must explain that the various relief committees, service committees, evictions committees, etc., are not going to be abolished.

But the meaning, the significance, the importance of organizing relief workers' unions, as well as an explanation concerning the wage rates established by the Roosevelt government and its profound effect of lowering the general wage level of the American working class must be clearly placed before the masses of unemployed and especially to the organized building trades workers and related groups in the A. F. of L.

Unity—the Immediate Issue  
During this period, the Councils must combat any tendency to "boycott" the relief work. This naturally will be the reaction of some sections of the offices of these agencies must be organized, resolutions adopted by A. F. of L. unions and unemployed organizations, and the question of recognition taken to the next higher official in the bureaucratic scale of ascent and importance until it finally comes before the Commission of Hopkins, Ickes and Tugwell for decision. Not a man must be fired for union activity!

4. The united committee of the unemployed and A. F. of L. must demand that no placements be made on the basis of political favoritism, and that no foremen's jobs be handed out solely to Legionnaire officials and reactionary, fascist and political henchmen as was done under C.W.A., R.W.D., F.E.R.A., etc. The jobless should demand that foremen's jobs be given out to the most qualified men from their own ranks.

Rights of Negro Workers  
5. The united committees must demand that no discrimination against Negroes take place in any way, shape, or manner. The unity of all workers must be demonstrated practically in life. The fight for Negro workers to be hired on equal basis with whites, given the same kind of jobs, given foremen's positions, etc., must be started now. This will facilitate the organization of all Negro and white workers once the projects start under way later on. The same demand must be raised for the young workers as well, and special youth committees and delegations of unemployed youth sent out in addition to the general committees presenting the demands of the jobless young people. The fight for jobs for the youth must occupy a central place in our entire struggle and the jobless youth mobilized around this demand.

In certain aspects of the work right now, the Joint Committee of the Organized Unemployed and A. F. of L. unions, should include the

Organizational Guarantees  
3. To demand the adoption by all government relief agencies of the principle of collective "bargaining," meaning the guarantee that the organization of the unemployed on the projects will not be opposed, and more than that—will be recognized as soon as the project or community union is set up. If and when, the united committees can not get any such guarantee, then mass mobilizations of the unemployed must take place demonstrations in front of the offices of these agencies must be organized, resolutions adopted by A. F. of L. unions and unemployed organizations, and the question of recognition taken to the next higher official in the bureaucratic scale of ascent and importance until it finally comes before the Commission of Hopkins, Ickes and Tugwell for decision. Not a man must be fired for union activity!

Forms of Organization  
Finally, the question of organization arises. How are we to organize the workers on the relief projects? How about affiliation to the A. F. of L.? How about the relationship to other unemployed organizations whose members are working on the same relief project as Unemployment Council members? What form of organization should be adopted?

Our objective must be the organization of all workers, regardless of previous (or present) membership in any unemployed group into one, united union, of relief workers. It must be clearly understood that we desire union organization, and not simply committees, leagues, or what not. Relief work will continue at least until the Presidential elections in November, 1936—thus giving a certain stability to relief work. Into this union, all workers, regardless of race, creed, color, nationality, craft or political opinions, must be taken. An effort to narrow the base, or to split the ranks of the relief workers must be sharply combated and exposed in advance.

Initiation fees shall be the minimum—varying in different localities (in the South, where the wage rates are \$19 monthly, obviously, the initiation will have to be exceedingly small—no more than 25 cents to 50 cents), while at most in other parts it should not exceed \$1. Dues, as well, are to be exceedingly nominal and based per capita on the sliding scale of wages earned by the individual worker.

A system of transfers of workers from A. F. of L. unions into the relief workers' unions should and can be worked out in conjunction with the locals of the A. F. of L. In many states and communities, the locals can immediately apply for a State Charter from the A. F.

of L. For instance, in the convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, held recently, a resolution was adopted endorsing the organization of relief workers into the A. F. of L. Where this is not possible, the locals should apply for affiliation to the Central Labor Unions. When a number of locals have been chartered, request should be made for a Federal Union charter from Mr. William Green of the A. F. of L. The main thing must be remembered—and that is to proceed with organization and building up of a powerful, united relief workers' union, and not make this dependent on the getting of the charter. To the degree that we build up the organizations, to that degree we strengthen the chances of obtaining charters.

Relief of Unemployed Organizations  
It must be clearly borne in mind that the locals of relief workers' unions that are built up must not be affiliated to any other unemployed organization. Such attempts to affiliate these locals to any given unemployed group will of necessity cause friction and even split. These locals should remain independent, until such time as they are affiliated to the A. F. of L. It would be correct at this time to raise the slogan of: "EVERY JOBLESS WORKER A UNION MAN. EVERY RELIEF WORKER JOIN THE UNION."

Our attitude to members of other unemployed groups must be of the friendliest. No friction of any kind must be permitted to develop. We must approach these other organizations, from their National Boards down to the local and County Boards, with the proposal of one united drive to unionize the men on relief projects. We must propose a Joint Organization Committee as outlined above. Even if the united front is not established formally, our work must be directed in the line of accomplishing the same thing in actual practice. No stupid bickering! No unjustified attacks! No jurisdictional disputes with other organizations!

Forms of Organization  
The forms of organization must be flexible. We cannot be that rigid (or foolish) as to say that only one form of organization can be adopted and automatically rule out every other form of organization. In the smaller industrial and farm communities—the best, most

advisable and most suited form of organization will be the general community local. This general community local will include all project workers in the town. At the same time, it will proceed to set up job committees to tackle the immediate problems and grievances on the job. It will do the negotiating. It will fight the grievances of the workers. It will be the recognized arm of the union right on the project.

In the larger communities, the situation is different. Project unions, or unions based on the neighborhoods, will have to be tested by life and experience itself. In some places, and from an ideal point of view, the project unions are the most desirable. But not everywhere will they be the most expedient. Let us not make this issue a point of argumentation with any group of workers or any organization.

Let us get busy now, and in consultation with the workers, discuss the most advisable form of organization in the larger cities.

Unemployables  
As to the problem of the so-called unemployables, and those who do not get jobs on the projects, the Unemployment Councils must continue fighting for an increased standard of relief before and during the period of relief work. The Councils must adopt simpler and more practical organizational methods in dealing with routine individual cases. The inner life and work of the locals must be considerably tightened up and made more interesting to the workers. Dues payments must be stabilized. Of course, if we succeed in establishing united unions of the relief workers we will then be well on the road toward complete unification of the unemployed organizations throughout the country. We must look forward and strive and work for such complete unity. The greatest need of the moment in the life of the individual unemployed worker, as well as the life of the unemployed movement, is the unification of forces in order to defeat Roosevelt's starvation wage levels of \$19 to \$24 monthly, and the defeat of the whole program of mass starvation foisted on the jobless. Only the united strength of 15,000,000 unemployed and their families, supported by the organized labor and farm movement, can defeat the program of Wall Street.

# HOME LIFE

— By —  
Ann Barton

THE meat packers, the newspapers are howling to the skies against the militant women who are fighting against the high price of meat in New York City. Joining with them is the secretary of the Hebrew Butcher Workers Union, Joseph Belsky, and Louis Waldman, old line Socialist leader who is counsel for the union.

What hatred the packers have for the meat strikers, is easily understandable. The role of the newspapers as a tool of the bosses and bankers has been demonstrated in thousands of workers' struggles. What about Belsky? What about Waldman?

I know many workers, without knowledge of the many places where the sides of the ruling class may be found, who might ask: "Aren't they of the working class? Aren't their interests the same as those of the woman who fights for lower prices?"

BY THEIR own words, Waldman and Belsky admit their interests are not the interests of the working class woman. They have made misstatements about the meat strikers and the strike. They have attempted to set the workers in the butcher shops, the retail butchers, the consumers under their control, against the meat strikers. They have made many charges—all false. They have charged that the action of the meat strikers is against the butchers' union. They, as well as the wholesalers, are trying to defeat the meat strike.

Anyone who has read the workers' press before the strike realizes that from the very beginning, the action of the women has been directed against the wholesalers. Their aim has been to ally the retail butchers and the workers with them to fight the wholesalers. In Harlem, 300 butchers will close their shops between June 12 and June 15 inclusive, to go on joint delegations with the consumers to the wholesalers demanding lowered prices. In Yorkville, butchers have closed their shops to prevail upon the packing houses.

OTHER charges these gentlemen made were made just as falsely, and with the same intention of breaking the backbone of the strike. The women must answer these lies by developing the meat strike. Additional hundreds of New York women must join in the picket lines before the wholesalers, must join in spreading the strike to other neighborhoods, must brand these lies for what they are. The women, in this period when existing conditions have made the hunger of children no unusual thing—will not forget the actions of Belsky and Waldman against the meat strike.

THE women are doing their best to unite all those whom the meat wholesalers oppress—the housewife, the workers, the retail butchers—against the prices of the wholesaler. Other spaces in the Daily Worker takes up one by one the falsifications of these two gentlemen.

In any strike, in any struggle, besides the boss class-enemy of the workers, there are others who attempt to break the strength of the fight. These attempts come from many places. The women are not slow to learn who are with them and who against them in this vital struggle for, as the head of one of the local actions committees says, "the right to eat."

### Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2331 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 and 44. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric, and 1/2 yard 5 inch lace. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each 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

## Who Elected A.A.A. Boosters Is Mystery to Dirt Farmers

By a Farmer Correspondent  
SPENCER, Neb.—Farmers in this section of Nebraska knew nothing about the march to Washington, D. C., in favor of the A.A.A. program. Nearly all of the farmers around here express great surprise when asked if they heard anything about such a march. No meetings were held to elect delegates, and there were no delegates from this vicinity. It is hard to find out who went as the daily press mentions no names but puts out some great stories about what took place etc.

The only farmers who are for the A. A. A. here are those who are on the payroll, in one way or another, most of those are the rich or well-to-do farmers. No poor farmers are on any of the committees.

At the county seat where the county agent (who was not elected



BY FARMERS but was voted out a few years ago) has his office, the young men who are his help are either sons of men who are on the county board or they belong to the richer farming class. These helpers are only supposed to work part time but are on the job at all times drawing salaries out of the allotments that the farmers are supposed to receive. Farmers receive what is left after all the other expenses have been taken out.

Many farmers are now forced to sign up for rehabilitation being unable to secure any more feed loans, so as to feed their work horses. This new program is as some have said, sign everything over to the government, and let some of these wage grabbers come around and tell you what may be sold, etc. Farmers say we do the producing, they do our business. How it will pan out only time will tell.

Here is a story told by a young farmer—I have had a hard time keeping what stock I have through the winter with feed loans, etc. Now when spring came I applied for the rehabilitation, waited six weeks, but no one came to check up on I applied for a seed loan. Still no one showed up. It was time to sow grain, so I asked a neighbor who had a tractor to help me, another neighbor furnished the seed. On the strength of me getting my seed loan check soon, the work was done, I owed my neighbors for work and seed.

Along comes Mr. Rehabilitator, checks up on my personal property (even chickens). I asked questions

## Dissatisfied? Give 'em Music Says Shoe Boss

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK—Our employers at the I. Miller Shoe Factory after months of deliberation have succeeded to solve our problems successfully.

You see, we have been speeded up beyond endurance, our earnings are less than starvation wages, so to remedy our cruel lot the bosses organized an orchestra among the workers, so that every noon instead of lunch we can eat music.

## Landlord Terror Grows in Arkansas

By a Farmer Correspondent  
RUSSELLVILLE, Ark.—Murders of croppers by landlords, both through organized mass assault and through individual acts of terrorism, are becoming quite common in this landlording state. There follows in brief an item that appeared in the local press:

A Negro cropper was shot fatally by his landlord in Herdin, Ark., for "loafing." The landlord walked up to where the Negro was standing on the street of the small town and asked him why he was not working. The man replied that his son was taking his place at the plow that day. The "boss man" simply pulled out his gun and shot him.

Such acts are common and not much attempt is made by the local press to cover them up. Indeed, they seem rather proud of their prowess.

We farm laborers in the South must band together for our mutual protection against the brutal owners of the land, and prepare to wrest it from them in the future and set up our own workers' and farmers' government.

about rehabilitation, he either could not or would not answer them, I asked about my seed loan, this was answered short and sharp, you can't have both and with these words he left, went to the county agent who had my seed loan check and had it sent back to Washington, D. C. This was done without my consent and here I am owing my neighbors for work and seed and nothing sure about being rehabilitated.

There was nothing said in Washington about this farmer and thousands like him. The group was not representing the poor and busted farmers, but those who receive the greater benefits from the A. A. A. such as those who had corn to sell or the ones receiving large checks on the corn and hog reduction program.

## The Ruling Class



Of course, we're all really vegetarians, but we heard that there is a meat strike.

## Two Jailed at Protest Meeting Against 25 Per Cent Relief Cut

By a Worker Correspondent  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—On June 6 the relief workers were given a wage cut of 25 per cent. No reason was given for the cut.

The Relief Workers Protective Union called a mass meeting to protest against the cut. The meeting, which was held in front of the relief station at 519 Toulouse St., was attended by more than 800 Negro and white relief workers. Four workers were arrested at the meeting. Two were released and the other two, Frank Burdette and Jack Turan, were held on a charge of disturbing the peace and a state charge of "vagrancy."

Immediately following the arrest, the workers came to the Unemployment Council center and elected a committee of fourteen to protest the treatment given the unemployed and the arrests that took place. They went to see Frank Peterman, state director of the F.E.R.A., demanding the release of the workers. The office people told the delegation that Peterman was not in and would not be in for a few days. The delegation promised to return the next week with more workers represented.

The delegation then went to see Police Chief Rayer, protesting the arrest of the unemployed. He immediately said that he would see to it that state charges were dropped. The charge of "vagrancy" was withdrawn and the workers were placed under \$100 bail.

The Relief Workers Protective

## Miners Strike Cotton Patches

By a Worker Correspondent  
RUSSELLVILLE, Ark.—No cotton has been chopped for about a week in the fields around Paris, Ark., about forty miles from here.

Between 350 and 400 miners decided that seventy-five cents is not enough to pay for a day's work. They mobilized and marched around the cotton patches pulling the hands out and telling them to stay out until the planters complied with the demanded seventy-five cent increase, on penalty of being pulled out again.

The planters have offered a dollar but the strikers are still out for the rest. Scabs who were beaten and their teams turned loose appealed to local officers for help. Officers declined to interfere.

Union is calling another meeting this Saturday at 519 Toulouse Street. Every relief worker in New Orleans, every unemployed worker should be there.

## San Diego Paper Distorts Agricultural Strike Story

By an Agricultural Worker Correspondent  
EL CAJON, Cal.—A scab, one Ceferino Holquin, a Mexican, was disarmed of a gun by pickets on the picket line of the orange pickers' strike here a week ago. There was a little excitement while he struggled and flourished the gun. He was turned over to the deputy sheriffs who arrested him for carrying a concealed weapon.

## Guardsmen Get More Gas Mask Drills

By a Worker-Soldier Correspondent  
NEW YORK—I'm a National Guardsman and drill in the Armory at Lexington Avenue and 33rd Street.

Before January, 1935, we had gas mask drills once in six months. Since that time we have an extensive and complete gas mask drill every two weeks.

A few months ago a high police official came to the Armory, told us the importance of gas masks, and gave us instructions in their use.

## Croppers Robbed Of Contract

By a Worker Correspondent  
CAMP HILL, Ala.—Our conditions here are very bad. We have a farm and have only a young steer to work it with, and my children have to work for other people in order to get mules to work the farm.

We had an old mule and he died. Our mule foreman said we ought to be put in the pen for pushing the mule to death.

All we got was \$12 a month to keep the family and the mule on.

We got a letter telling us to come to Camp Hill to get our Cotton Gin certificates. The letters said, don't fail to come as there will be only one meeting. They all went and met Mr. Tucker, the foreman, as they came to the school house and he told them that the best thing for them to do was to go home and get to work.

He told my husband that he hadn't signed any contract at all and that there had never been one made out for this farm. He said there were thirteen others in the same shape.

What will be the results of such a case? We signed for soda nitrate and got only one sack and ten sacks of guano. We have seven acres of cotton, eight of corn and lots of other produce.

He brings us many papers to sign but little food and no clothes at all.

## County Discriminates Against Veteran

By a Worker Correspondent  
BRISTOL, S. D.—Recently a war veteran was taken to a hospital here with a ruptured appendix. Before being admitted the county forced him to promise that he would repay the county when he received his back pay, purposely misrepresented as a "bonus." Otherwise the county refused to go good for the bill.

For other patients who are not veterans and who received their pay in 1917 and have spent it, the bills are guaranteed by the county without any such promise.

This is one of the many cases where veterans are being discriminated against instead of as F. D. R. said "received many privileges." Veterans know that these so-called privileges are enjoyed only by a few reserve officers and stool-pigeons who will do the dirty work for the bosses.



resting officers, flourished a pistol yesterday and became threatening. They said he was one of the pickets.

The pickets themselves disarmed Holquin and then turned him over to the deputies. But these distortions only go to show what workers on strike can expect from newspapers that are supported by big advertisements from the bosses, and from a brand of "law and order" which favors only the bosses.

# The 'Militants' of the Socialist Party and the Franco-Soviet Pact

By T. D.  
While the reactionary Old Guard in the Socialist Party has never made any bones about its enmity for the Soviet Union, the militant faction has generally pursued a different tact. In the beginning, they even tried to assume the role of distant relatives who wanted to see the boys make good. One sentence in their program issued in May, 1924, reads: "The (Socialist) Party should renew its pledge to do all in its power to guard against capitalist attacks on the U. S. S. R., which, as the only workers' republic, is a powerful bulwark against the rising tide of war."

But that was more than a year ago. Since then, time after time, especially with respect to the united front, although their language has been more equivocal, they have often followed the path of the "Old Guard."

"Call" Slanders Soviet  
The latest proof to this effect is the barrage of slander and misrepresentation directed against the Soviet Union and the Franco-Soviet Pact by the Socialist Call, official organ of the militants. This anti-Soviet crusade reached a peak in the issue of June 8. A feature article, entitled "Laval-Stalin Pact Hits Common Front" is "the top."

The immediate object of the Call's attention are some recent articles in L'Humanite, organ of the French Communist Party. The point of the attack is that the Franco-Soviet Pact was a terrible setback to the Common Front's campaign against the two-year conscription law, against war credits, against the whole policy of "security" through military preparedness. In every case, as will be seen, the attacking technique employed is first to wrench a sentence or a paragraph completely out of context and then to chafe over it with some snappy comment which accuses Stalin, the Soviet Union and the French Communist Party of putting themselves "at the service of French imperialism." Let us see how the trick is worked.

Two Words Out of Context  
The Socialist Call's article begins with a quotation from an article by Paul Vaillant-Couturier in L'Humanite on May 18. Now, the paragraph immediately preceding the one quoted in the Call reads:

When Lenin proposed the N. E. P., the reestablishment of

free trade to the men who had fought for four years without bread or shoes to suppress every survival of capitalism, he also acted as a Bolshevik. It was hard? Yes, it was hard. I was then in the U. S. S. R. and I knew the sad astonishment of the revolutionary masses at the retreat of the N. E. P. What was its result today? The victory of socialism. The strength of Leninists lies in their magnificent ability to maneuver.

This paragraph was not quoted. Instead, the paragraph which immediately followed it was chosen for isolated quotation:

"I know that it is also hard today. The words of Stalin echo like a thunder-clap. Our class enemy uses them with unspeakably bad faith. It pretends to oppose them to our writings, to our speeches, to our activities. Each one of us, and the Bolsheviks first, certainly would like to shake from our shoulders the crushing weight of armaments. We shout to the world, even now, that the propositions of Litvinov still remain valid. . . . But who listens to us?"

Whereupon the Socialist Call immediately adds a few words of explanation in case the meaning were not already plain: "This can only mean that in a war between France and Germany the Communists would support the war! Defense of French imperialism and defense of the Soviet Union already coincide."

Once more, the criticism reveals more of the critic than the criticized. Because the Communists will in no event permit themselves to be sidetracked into "a pacifist pseudo-battle," will not stay with hands folded in the event of a war involving German fascism, the hardened revisionists of the Socialist Call immediately jump to the conclusion: The French Communists are going to defend French imperialism against German imperialism! Be that what the Bolsheviks are up to!

Struggle for a Soviet France  
Now, in the very same issue of L'Humanite, in the article by Vaillant-Couturier, previously discussed, one could read:

"We said it yesterday and we repeat it. We remain the defenders of the soldiers, we wish to win over the army, drive out the fascist officers, build a Red army and with it win our native land. In this respect, nothing is changed. Our bourgeois enemies within our own country remain our bourgeois enemies. We will never form a Union Sacree (Sacred Union) with them."

Unlike the "Militants," Commu-

nists distinguish between uniforms. They distinguish between officers and the common soldier. Making pacts with imperialism is a very different matter from surrendering the army to imperialism. All this is plain from Vaillant-Couturier's article. But the joker in the whole business is that precisely the same viewpoint is presented in the very article they accuse of "defending French imperialism." Immediately after the few sentences quoted in the Call, the article in L'Humanite adds:

"Every diplomatic act of the U.S.S.R. is directed towards the maintenance of peace and, consequently, in the interests of the great majority of people. These acts are never in conflict with the unremitting struggle of the Communists for peace."

"Weapons are necessary for defense. Our struggle—which Stalin is far from condemning!—is therefore not against arms as such but FOR THE CONQUEST OF ARMS for we repeat that we have no confidence in the bourgeoisie, in its fascist and pro-Hitler officers."

Soldiers in Fight for Communism  
Is this "defense of French imperialism"? On the contrary! This is a clear revolutionary analysis of the problem of force. The "defense of the people" has nothing in common with "the defense of the people" coincides with the defense of the Soviet Union and against both "Hitler barbarism" and "French imperialism." Instead of turning their backs upon the army, however, the Communists—in the words of Vaillant-Couturier—"remain the defenders of the soldiers, we wish to win over the army, drive out the fascist officers, build a Red army and with it win our native land." Every word which we have quoted thus far is in the same issue of L'Humanite!

The last distortion is the most important because on the basis of the following quotation, the Socialist Call fires its heavy artillery. It is from an article by Gabriel Peri in L'Humanite of May 21. The portion used by the Socialist Call reads:

"We accept neither conditional national defense nor unconditional national defense. WE ARE FOR REVOLUTIONARY DEFENSE. We are resolved to carry out in case of war our duty of revolu-

tionary defense, even if it is opposed to so-called national defense. We are resolved in case of war to carry out our duty of revolutionary defense, even if it coincides with so-called national defense. We shall always repudiate national defense. We remain faithful always to revolutionary defense. Revolutionary defeatism demands that we should struggle for the defeat of Hitlerian counter-revolution. Est-ce clair?"

Comes the comment, in the usual fashion. Compare the spirit which animates the following lines with the soothing syrup already quoted from their May, 1934 program.

"So 'revolutionary defense' is to be put at the service of French imperialism! And 'revolutionary defeatism' which always meant THE DEFEAT OF YOUR GOVERNMENT is perverted to mean the defeat of the enemy of your government!"

"This is the most vulgar national chauvinism, no matter in what fine sounding terms it is clad."

In order to match the concern for "revolutionary defense" and "revolutionary defeatism," somebody ought to put in a word for revolutionary integrity in the Call office. As we have seen, the best answer to the slanders heaped against the previous two quotations lay in the sentences immediately following which were not quoted in the article. The trick of separating a sentence from its context, which alone gives an isolated passage meaning with specific reference to a concrete problem, is an ancient one.

Concrete Struggle Against War  
What Peri was actually saying is identical with the sentiments already quoted from Vaillant-Couturier. He repudiates national defense, without specifying the class nature of the nation and the kind of army leads to the typical myopia already referred to as "a pacifist pseudo-battle." Communists repudiate the whole nation in its abstract form. But Peri is not content to let the matter rest there. He goes on to state in the most concrete way what Communists substitute for the abstraction. Right after the quotation used by the Socialist Call, he says:

"We will not join any sacred union and we have decided to fight the two year (conscription) law and military credits with all our might. Why? Because the Two Year Law is a law of political and social reaction, a fascist law, because it paves the way for a professional army, the French Reichswehr, because the militarism which it mobilizes at the demand of the French Hitlerists, far from permitting revolutionary defense against German Hitlerism delivers the working class of this country into the hands of Hitler barbarism."

"The defense against Hitlerism will not be secured by a militarized and fascized nation but by the masses of people united in the anti-fascist front of liberty, resolved to safeguard and even enlarge their democratic liberties, and sufficiently powerful to bring to a head the essential demands of the world for labor. We struggle against Hitlerism in the struggle for power, and the struggle for power is the struggle for the demands of the popular front of workers, peasants, soldiers and small shop-keepers against the owning and ruling oligarchy, against their allies, the French fascists."

"Neither Sacred Union nor national defense!"

"Working class unity! Popular front! Revolutionary defense!"

What has this in common with "vulgar national chauvinism"?

One more point. Although the Socialist Call is very solicitous about the position of the French Communists on the problem of "revolutionary defense," etc. it says nothing about its own position. One might think that the Militant leaders actually believe that the primary task of the proletariat during an imperialist war is the defeat of its own government. If so, that would be a completely new departure in social-democratic theory.

If they are so ready to adopt a revolutionary position on imperialist war, why then did they push through the evasions and pacifist illusions in the Detroit Declaration, which passed only because they supported it? If they no longer support the Detroit Declaration, when will they say so openly? And if all this abominable indignation is simply an instrument with which to attack the Soviet Union through the Franco-Soviet Pact, why distort sentences from L'Humanite? Why not come out openly?

The working class wants to know.

# 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.

### Eye Examinations

Who should examine eyes, the oculist, the optometrist or the optician? That question can be answered differently in many states. New York, for example, allows optometrists to examine eyes and prescribe glasses. California specifies that only optometrists can examine eyes for glasses. These, obviously, are strange regulations for proper eye care. State boundary lines apparently have some peculiar effects on eyes.

Before going any further into a discussion of this sort, let us define what we mean by oculist, optometrist and optician. An oculist is a physician, a graduate of a medical college, who has specialized in diseases of the eyes. An optometrist is not a physician. He is a graduate of a school of optometry that has taught him how glasses are prescribed and made. He is in no way versed in medicine. An optician is qualified only to grind glasses and fill prescriptions, but doesn't examine eyes.

The eye is as much a part of the body as the heart and lungs are. In New York State no one but a recognized physician can treat diseases of the heart and lungs. Why, then, should the eye be singled out as an organ which doesn't need a recognized physician to care for it? The answer is that New York State has enough of an optometrist lobby to keep the practice of optometry legal. Furthermore, such institutions as Columbia University have a very lucrative source of income from a School of Optometry which gives a four year course to students.

### County Discriminates Against Veteran

BRISTOL, S. D.—Recently a war veteran was taken to a hospital here with a ruptured appendix. Before being admitted the county forced him to promise that he would repay the county when he received his back pay, purposely misrepresented as a "bonus." Otherwise the county refused to go good for the bill.

For other patients who are not veterans and who received their pay in 1917 and have spent it, the bills are guaranteed by the county without any such promise.

This is one of the many cases where veterans are being discriminated against instead of as F. D. R. said "received many privileges." Veterans know that these so-called privileges are enjoyed only by a few reserve officers and stool-pigeons who will do the dirty work for the bosses.

### Addresses Wanted

Will the following comrades please send in their addresses so that we can mail out the replies to their letters: J. W. Bronx; Daily Worker Reader, New York; R. C. N. Y. C.; A. Arrant, Albany, N. Y.; A. Comde, New York; Constant Reader, New York; Thomas Turnbull, Seattle, Wash.; A. B. of Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Kamber of Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. P. New York; D. Jacobs of N. Y.; Edna K. of New York.

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I enclose \$ . . . as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca.

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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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# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

**JULIUS ALEXANDER**, a young Jewish machinist from the Bronx, stands six feet, four inches, in his socks. He has shoulders like a buffalo, and fists like sledges.

He looks rough, but Mr. Alexander has never been in a police court in his life. He is a family man of peace, a good machinist, and a steady worker, a pillar of Bronx respectability. What is more, Mr. Alexander is a model American citizen.

Last week this amiable human skyscraper was driving his little Ford homeward to the Bronx. Passing through Yorkville, which is the section in New York where the German immigrants live, Mr. Alexander's car broke down. He pulled over to the curb in front of 236 East 95th Street and began tinkering with the car.

We can be sure his heart was still at peace. A broken-down car does not irritate a born machinist; indeed, one of his reasons for keeping a car is to fill his life with these blissful interludes when he can tinker with it. Then two fat burghers sauntered by and snickered at him.

### The Buzz of Mosquitoes

ONE of them said distinctly, "It looks like a dirty Jew." This amazed Mr. Alexander. There are over two million Jews in New York. Most have stopped feeling any different from other human beings. Mr. Alexander, for instance, always thought of himself as an American. He was not ashamed of being a Jew, but he never could see why the fact was important one way or the other. And here was a stranger sneering at him, "Look at the dirty Jew."

So Mr. Alexander stood up to his full height, and said, "Scram!" That was all, but the two fat men scrambled. Then Mr. Alexander saw a sign hanging from the building where he had parked.

This sign shrieked in large letters; "Gentiles, organize! Unite and fight Jewish Talmudic gangsterism!"

What right had anyone to hang a sign like that in the street? Did it mean that they were trying to start a massacre of the Jews?

Mr. Alexander's parents had once told him of how the Czar's drunken gangsters used to kill and persecute the Jews in Russia. But this was America; this was New York; nothing like that could happen here. Wasn't there a Declaration of Independence and a Constitution? Hadn't thousands of young Jews fought and died in the war that made America safe for democracy? Wasn't Congressman Sirovich a Jew?

The bewildered giant stood there for many minutes, reflecting painfully. Finally, as an American citizen, he decided that a sign like that had no place here, and that it was his duty to destroy it.

So he got two mops he happened to have in his car, and calmly and methodically set about pulling the sign down.

### Doing His Duty

IT HAPPENED that some 300 German Nazis were having one of their regular meetings in that building. The speaker was an obscure racketeer named Healey, who is on the Hitler payroll.

A shriek of horror rang from the rear. "Mamma, papa! The Communists!" squeaked a little Brown Shirt who had happened to look out of the window. "They are tearing down the sign!"

Healey's face paled to the shade of milk of magnesia. He was stricken dumb. Yes, for a terrible moment it seemed as if the ball-bearings on his glib tongue had worn out, and his career on the Nazi payroll ended forever.

All around him the other Nazis gibbered, squeaked, and rattled. It was a dreadful moment. Communist! The Communists were coming, their most powerful enemy! It was then that Healey rose to the full stature of his manhood. There was a water pitcher on the speaker's table. He seized it with great presence of mind. Bold as a stuffed lion, he made for the window, where he poured water down on the hard-working Mr. Julius Alexander.

"You dirty Jewish coward!" he yelled, "away with you! Go back to your President Rosenfeld! Hell Hitler!"

It was to no avail. Mr. Alexander is not afraid of a little ice-water. A Yorkville crowd had gathered, hundreds of onlookers among whom were many young Nazi hustlers from the beer-halls, lads with brass knuckles, blackjacks and other weapons of the Hitler culture. They were threatening Mr. Alexander, it seems. By this time everyone had realized that Mr. Alexander was alone. The panic had been stemmed. Now the 300 Nazis in the hall charged down the steps like a new Light Brigade, and also attacked Mr. Julius Alexander. Blows and kicks rained upon him, and shouts and curses. But he proceeded calmly with what he thought his American duty and finished tearing the sign down.

Then he turned around slowly, put his fists up in the regulation manner, and took on the 400 Nazis. It was his simple American duty. He was doing quite a bit of damage when the police arrived. Perhaps this is fortunate for the innocent giant; Nazis don't fight with their fists, but use sneaky knives and kidnapers' blackjacks.

### How To Fight the Nazis

AND that's the whole story, except that the lion-hearted Healey actually brought charges of assault and battery against Mr. Alexander. He charged the machinist with a brutal assault on the 400 Nazis. The charge, strangely enough, was dismissed.

And what is the great lesson in all this? First, that the Nazis (or National Socialistic Workers Party of America Aryans, as they call themselves, no less) have been having these meetings for over a year, and hanging out the same signs. Men like Mr. Alexander should read the Daily Worker and study these things that are happening in New York and America, so that they will not again be taken by surprise.

Second lesson: Mr. Alexander is not a Communist, or he would know that the best way to fight these Nazis is to organize the working people of America, be they Jew and Gentile, Yankee, Negro and German, into a great army that will defend the workers' rights against the deluded slaves of Hitler. No individual, even one as powerful as Julius Alexander, can do this alone.

## LITTLE LEFTY

HERE WE ARE AT THE PLAY-GROUND CON-FERENCE CALLED BY MAXIE POTTS!  
ALL THE SPEAKERS HAVE PRaised MAXIE TO THE SKIES AND BY LAST

AND NON-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN I WANT TO PRESENT THE NON-MAXIMILIAN F. POTTS

THERE IS A SUSTAINED WHISTLING, SYMPHONY, AND CLAPPING WHILE THE DIS-SHOT IMPATIENTLY WAITS TO START!

I GUESS THE LADS WHO MAXIE HIRED TO APPLAUD HIM HAD A COUPLR BEERS TOO MUCH!

# Fascism Grows on the Campus

By CHARLES HATCHARD

II.  
I CAN forgive a boy who cuts classes in order to meet a girl he is fond of, but cutting classes on April 12 I consider a much more serious breach of discipline. And to prove that he is a man of his word, Dr. Gabriel Mason, principal of Lincoln High School, proceeded to black-ball Grace Samburg, whom he had called to his office. He immediately made it impossible for her to receive a scholarship. He went further and advised colleges to which she was applying for admission not to accept her.

It is unlikely, according to the good doctor, that any college will over-ride his recommendation and admit this fighter against imperialist war. "Dr. Mason further stated," according to her sworn affidavit, reproduced on this page, "that he considered no punishment for strikers too great, and that he personally would spare no effort to punish these students."

Can there be any doubt that fascism is gaining on the campus? Yesterday's article in this series gave a running account of fascist-like attacks upon high school pupils and college undergraduates in every part of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Vigilante attacks, kidnappings, capture and torture, repression and expulsion—these are the methods by which educational authorities are Hitlerizing the schools of the nation. And at Abraham Lincoln High School in New York the suppression of student rights has taken on particularly vicious forms.

**Black-Balled**  
The industrial fighter against wage-cuts and killing hours of labor is threatened with the company blacklist. His name is entered in the records and they are sent to every plant. He is taboo. And today, as the accompanying affidavits prove, these methods of paralyzing action are invading the schools. The young opponent of war and fascism finds his name set down so that his further education may be blocked, his scholastic privileges denied and his independent activity shackled.

That Dr. Mason has dictatorial powers over the records and the future fate of Lincoln students is conclusively proved by affidavits in the possession of the Daily Worker. Edward Berkowitz, who was thrown out of the Garrett service squad for belonging to the N. S. L., testifies that Dr. Mason told him the odds were 100 to 1 against his getting into college and that his hope of getting a state scholarship for high

April 9, 1935.  
I, Grace Samburg, of 1234 Avenue C, New York City, do hereby certify that I am a student of the Lincoln High School, New York City, and that I was black-balled by Dr. Gabriel Mason, Principal of Lincoln High School, on April 12, 1935, for my participation in the strike of the Lincoln High School students on April 12, 1935. I was black-balled because I was a member of the N. S. L. and because I was a member of the Lincoln High School Students' Union. I was black-balled because I was a member of the Lincoln High School Students' Union and because I was a member of the N. S. L. I was black-balled because I was a member of the Lincoln High School Students' Union and because I was a member of the N. S. L. I was black-balled because I was a member of the Lincoln High School Students' Union and because I was a member of the N. S. L.

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Edward Berkowitz: As a result of the unpunished circular issued by the N. S. L. this morning, I no longer wish you or any other member of the N. S. L. on my squad.  
(Signed) S. GARRETT.

Garrett is chairman of the History Department at Lincoln. The "circular" referred to is a leaflet criticizing Dr. Mason's repressive tactics.

This boy is under supervision. Watch on April 12. Received warning. Belongs to N. S. L. (Signed) HAAS.

Haas is Assistant Dean of Abraham Lincoln High School.

This boy is under supervision. Watch on April 12. Received warning. Belongs to N. S. L. (Signed) HAAS.

Haas is Assistant Dean of Abraham Lincoln High School.

The affidavit of E. Jaffee, another senior, indicates that physical discrimination was used against students wearing anti-war tags. Jaffee was operated on last summer and received special privileges from Dean Krane during the fall because of his physical condition. Brought before the dean, he was told, "No more consideration for you." In other words, if he ever became ill again, the dean threatened to bar him from the required privileges.

That is the irony behind the deadly growth of fascism in the American schools. Time and again Lincoln publicly defended the traditional right of free mass action inherited from the American Revolution. Seventy odd years later such mass actions as the student strike against war and fascism are vigorously suppressed at Abraham Lincoln High School, and a further irony is that the chief insti-

gator of this suppression, Dr. Gabriel Mason himself, was a conscientious objector during the World War!

### Administrative Reprisal

A broad student organization with nation-wide strength and a program directed against war, fascism, educational retrenchment and racial discrimination, the National Student League is perfectly legal. All students should be allowed to join it freely without fear of administrative reprisals. Nevertheless authorities continually abuse their powers by stamping out this liberty. Free expression and action in the cause of peace is becoming a "serious breach of discipline" in American schools. The fighters for liberty and against fascism at Lincoln are punished by expulsion from service squads, by debarment from scholarships and from admission to college.

At the same time the struggle for student rights is being carried into the colleges. Articles to follow in this series will examine the fascist-like tactics used in other institutions to beat down all resistance to war and fascism.

### EDITOR'S NOTE:

A mass meeting in defense of academic freedom for the student anti-war movement will be held tomorrow night at the Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue. U. S. Congressman Marcanonio and Dr. Harry W. Laidler are among the scheduled speakers.

## World of the Dance

All-Day Dance League Festival

By ELIZABETH SKRIP

THE Strange American Festival, performed by the Dance Unit for the first time at the evening program of the Dance Festival last Sunday, was, without doubt, the outstanding work presented by the League this year. The theme was "The Strange American Festival," a series of episodes illustrating a narrative spoken off-stage. While the performance of this lay group was characterized, as always by sincerity of approach, the actual dance substance was limited. The voice bore the brunt of the dramatic material. This is by no means a reflection on the work of the Mature Friends but rather on the difficulties of this form.

Bill Matons Experimental Group faced better. That the group, composed partly of professional members of the Weidman-Humphrey concert group, possessed vivacity and talent, is not to be doubted. But there was much misdirected energy and extravagant use of material, and very often an inaccurate ideological approach. Lynch was a pictorial but unclear social comment, Ivory Tower, intended as a satirical thrust at the vain babblings of artists removed from life, defeated its purpose by reiteration and overstatement. Dance of Death, an anti-war cycle, had many stirring moments which were drowned by a steady stream of confusing passages of war and scenes behind the lines. This material should be seriously thought out, and carefully re-edited before being presented again. The greatest danger to a group like Bill Matons' is carelessness in production because of facility in creation.

THE second troupe of the New Dance Group worked simply and intelligently. It is regrettable, however, that their two dances were unspecific. Election Round was an interesting experiment—to the ordinary worker, however, the dance would bear no meaning. Preparation is not a unit by itself; its agitational qualities would be more valuable as part of a suite.

Portrait of Three Gentlemen by the Dance Studio Trio of the Unit of Dance, Drama and Music, missed its satiric point, although the idea was a fine one to develop, and the performance above average. The Variations on a Theme, the first a

proaches to the dance but an encouraging interest in experimentation. There were the folk dances by the Junior Red Dancers, gaily unselfconscious; the Hebrew folk dances by the Rektud Amf Group, ably performed, and the Practice for the Picket Line, an original use of the Ozemians, by the Nature Friends Dance Group.

The Nature Friends, in addition, performed Scenes in Austria—1934, a series of episodes illustrating a narrative spoken off-stage. While the performance of this lay group was characterized, as always by sincerity of approach, the actual dance substance was limited. The voice bore the brunt of the dramatic material. This is by no means a reflection on the work of the Mature Friends but rather on the difficulties of this form.

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## TUNING IN

2:15 P.M.—Station WNYC—Arlow Theatre  
10:15 P.M.—Station WED—Newspaper Guild on the Air

- 7:00 P.M.—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 7:15—Metropolitan Travelling WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 7:30—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 7:45—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 8:00—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 8:15—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 8:30—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 8:45—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 9:00—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 9:15—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 9:30—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 9:45—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 10:00—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 10:15—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 10:30—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 10:45—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 11:00—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 11:15—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 11:30—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 11:45—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.
- 12:00—WJAP—Dorsey Bro. Orch.

funeral dance, the second lamentation, by a larger representation of the State Relief Project, was of unequal merit. The former study, although amusing, was too segmented. Lamentation was moving and warm, but lacked that additional warmth which relation to proletarian subject matter could give it. It ran second to the prize winner only because the New Dance League audience in awarding prize to the dances it sees has preferred material growing from intimate sympathies with the working class movement.

This sympathy the dance, Unite Against War and Fascism, despite its pretentious title, and its impression of formlessness, has. And it was for this recognition of the social scene as thematic material, as well as the earnestness of its performers that gave the Blanche Evan Amateur Group an appearance on the evening's program and an additional treat—a week-end at the opening of Camp Kibderland.

## World of the Movies

Red Airmen

"MEN ON WINGS" an Amkino presentation, directed by J. Ralman. Scenario by A. Macheret. Produced by Moscow Kino-Combinat. Now playing at Cameo Theatre.

Reviewed by DAVID PLATT  
MERITS and faults are about evenly matched in "Men On Wings," the Soviet Union's first film about the Red airmen, their aspirations, setbacks and advances in one-sixth of the world's globe. Outstandingly the film is modelled a good deal on the order of the American serial films: an abundance of comic relief, telephone booth gags, boy and girl romance, sensational stunt driving, much of which is accomplished in a manner that leaves no doubt as to the fresh meaning with which these familiar forms have been charged in the Soviet film.

"Men On Wings," on the other hand, lacks the sustained drive and speed of some of the better-made American serials, which often pack a wallop sufficient to take the mind off the real poisons lodged in the film. In "Men and Wings" there is a tendency on the part of the director to slow down the action of the film to the point where nothing appears to be happening. And there are several moments in the picture when the slowness of tempo becomes alarmingly painful to spectators accustomed to punch and pace in their films. This much the Soviet film can learn every day from the Hollywood experts.

But because "Men and Wings" is the first film to be made which reveals a new outlook on the air, motivated by peace and conquest of the stratosphere rather than war and imperialist conquest, we are tempted to forgive its minor faults and enjoy the film for its rich humor, splendid acting, brilliant flashes of photography, and above all for the crystal clear insight it affords of the nature of the vast peace program of the Soviet Union.

ALTHOUGH "Men On Wings" is produced by the Moscow Kine-Combinat long before the "Maxim Gorky" crashed to earth through the inexcusable negligence of a stunt flier, the film remains as a severe indictment of sensationalism and exhibitionism in the air. "The Stratosphere is being conquered by skilled engineers, not foolhardy fliers," says one of the

characters in the film; and when Bellayev, commander of the air squadron, and an exhibitionist of the worst sort is grounded, he is greeted on his return from the hospital not with cheers and welcome signs, but with huge posters tacked up everywhere in the field reading: "Fight Bellayevism."

The action of "Men On Wings" takes place at one of the Soviet training schools for students of the air. The head of the school, Rogachev, admirably portrayed by V. V. Schukin, is ironbound in his determination to suppress adventurism in his pilots. After Bellayev's fall and Rogachev's illness as the result of an earlier accident, Rogachev succeeds in winning the attention of the beautiful Bistrava, a girl pilot, away from him; but this incidental business is handled delicately, with nothing of the all-absorbing life and death sexual battle of the American serial epic where a solution is achieved usually at the expense of logic and truth. In "Men On Wings" the romance is treated with rare sensitivity. Rogachev learns that he is to be sent 12,000 kilometers away from Bistrava. In a wonderfully tense moment he asks: "Is the Sun there?" "The Rising Sun itself," is the reply. "The Party is it there, and the Soviets?" "All there." "Then I shall not keep you in suspense any longer, I accept the assignment," he is smilingly answers.

When Bistrava hears the decision she, full of light and hope, promises to learn to fly exactly 12,000 kilometers so as to meet him some day soon. The most interesting section of the picture is that of the hospital ward, towards the end, an aerial parade manages to hasten the recovery of dozens of patients. An interesting photographic shot is the one where the huge bat-like shadows of the tri-motor planes are cast by the sun directly over the heads of the patients gathered on the roof to watch the maneuvers. As a whole, though, the photography is not up to the standard of other Soviet films.

Go see "Men On Wings." It's far from a "Chapayev," but it's an enormous relief from the "Devil Dogs," "West Point of the Air" and other hot-air serials we've been seeing too much of late.

Party sections and units in the mining districts: Organize your apparatus for a mass distribution of the Daily Worker for the strike beginning June 15th.

# Questions and Answers

## On the Workers' Bill

Question: Why doesn't the Workers' Bill set up an administration body to carry out its provisions? Why does it call for the payment of cash benefits equal to local average wages without clearly saying what the average wage is? Why doesn't it include a definite rate of taxation of income over \$5,000?—A. B.

Answer: (1) The Workers' Bill provides that the Secretary of Labor be authorized to set up a system of unemployment insurance and that "such unemployment insurance shall be administered and controlled by workers and farmers." The Workers' Bill does not set up an administrative which will be in the hands of one group or another of capitalist politicians. The control is to be completely in the hands of the workers and farmers. In the hands of capitalist politicians, relief is used as an instrument to oppress the workers. Control by the workers and farmers would be accomplished through the election of representatives of the workers involved, making use of the present trade unions and mass organizations of workers and farmers. The workers would thus be assured that genuine unemployment insurance would be carried out.

(2) The term "average local wages" means the average wage in a given locality. It cannot be said to be unclear on this score, for the Workers' Bill aims at maintaining the standard of living. To insure this standard, it sets a minimum below which no benefit will be permitted to fall.

On the third question, the Communist Party holds to the position that the cost of unemployment and social insurance can only be paid out of the present and accumulated surpluses of the capitalists and the government, and not by further reducing the standards of the workers still employed.

On this score the bill specifically states that the cost of the insurance must come out of all unexpended money now in the United States Treasury. Additional sums are to be raised through the taxation of incomes of corporations and individuals that are above \$5,000 a year.

Quite obviously, different tax burdens would be necessary each year with the fluctuation in the number of unemployed. For this reason, a different tax rate would need to be made from year to year, and no specified rate is mentioned in the bill.

The Workers' Bill, while the best measure yet offered, is not perfect. Since the Communists drafted the original Workers' Bill, five years ago, constant changes have been made, and more will be made to improve the bill. Workers' conventions and congresses, such as the historic National Congress for Unemployment Insurance which was held in Washington last January, work out improvements which are incorporated in the bill from year to year.

## News of Workers' Schools in the U.S.

### NEW YORK WORKERS SCHOOL

Self-Criticism  
A joint meeting of students and instructors was held last week. The attendance was large. On the basis of discussions held in the classes the previous week, the delegates gave their reports—criticisms, suggestions, etc., in a very concrete and fruitful manner.

A meeting of all instructors will be held next week to discuss these problems and concretize them. National Training School Drive  
Nine hundred and fifty dollars has been collected up to date! Money is still coming in. The students are confident that by the end of the week \$1,000 will be collected, doubling the quota.

### Summer Term

Registration for the Summer Term at the New York Workers School, 35 East 12th Street, will begin June 16th. Catalogues are now available at the school office. The following courses will be offered: Principles of Communism, Political Economy I, Marxism-Leninism, Trade Union Problems, Marxist-Leninist Approach to Literature and Public Speaking. The course in public speaking will be of special aid to speakers during the coming election campaign.

### Lecture By Hathaway

Under the auspices of the Friends of the Harlem Workers School, Clarence Hathaway will lecture on "Negro and Colonial Questions Facing the Seventh World Congress," Friday night, June 14, at the Harlem Workers Center, 415 Lenox Avenue, at 8 p.m. Admission is 25 cents.

### CHICAGO WORKERS SCHOOL

Over 100 working class delegates attended the Chicago Workers School conference on Sunday, June 2nd. The report of the Director, Beatrice Shields, pointed out that during the three terms of this last school year, there was a total registration of 1,350 students. The school was able to mobilize the widest mass support of the working class and middle class organizations to defend it against the attacks of the Hearst Press, the leaders of the American Legion, etc.

The Director's report criticized the various mass organizations, who have done everything possible to safeguard the school against attack, but have failed to utilize the facilities of the Chicago Workers School for training and developing forces for their work. The great majority of the students are unaffiliated.

The report showed that the branch schools suffered most from the Hearst attacks and must be re-established. It was proposed that during the summer months classes should be held in the neighborhoods to lay the basis for branch schools in the Fall.

To carry out the program, the conference split up into group neighborhood conferences. The group conferences planned to organize five-week courses, to start the week of July 23, in the following sections of Chicago: South Side, Hyde Park, Northwest Side, Near North Side, Far North Side and Central Section. The subjects offered will be of a popular nature: "Who Is Behind Coughlin and Long?" "Current Events," "Who Rules the United States?" etc. For further information, write Chicago Workers School, 505 S. State Street.

### BALTIMORE WORKERS SCHOOL

A conference will be held on Saturday, June 15, at 309 South Bond Street, for the purpose of pushing preparations for the opening of a Baltimore Workers School in the Fall. All workers' organizations are urged to send at least two delegates to the conference. Individuals are also invited to attend.

# Yes, Mr. Hearst: Let It Be a New Lexington in the Nation's History

### COMMUNISTS INSIST IT IS NECESSARY TO DRIVE OUT THE FOES OF REAL AMERICANISM—THE HEARSTS AND STIRLINGS, THE CATSPAWS OF HITLER

A BRAND-NEW holiday has been presented to the American people as part of the holy crusade against Communism. It is called "Americanism Day," and has been immaculately conceived by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce via the Holy Ghost of William Randolph Hearst.

This Big Business-inspired holiday, June 12, which is supposed to be a sort of dress rehearsal for tomorrow's celebration of Flag Day, is made the occasion for a new editorial attack in the Hearst press on the basic rights of the American people.

In this editorial Hearst once more calls for fascist vigilante attacks on militant workers:

"Americanism Day should be dedicated to the onslaught of American youth on these Red subverters, these cunning chiselers and inside-job men who are at work in our Army and Navy, in our relief organizations, in our schools and colleges."

Having discovered at last that not all American workers who stand up for their rights are foreign-born, Hearst shows his "Americanism" by referring to the native-born workers as "deluded dunces who were born here but who are not of us."

Certainly these workers are not of the Hearsts, the Morgans and that crowd. They are WORKERS! They earn their living HONESTLY!

Hearst invokes the names of Washington, Jefferson and other early American leaders.

Let us remind him that these were the revolutionary leaders of their time, that it was Jefferson who said in 1804:

"The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of tyrants. It is its natural manner."

The Communist Party glories in the revolutionary traditions of the American people; it believes, as the Hearst editorial says, that there is today "a conspiracy both inside and outside the country to dethrone our traditions."

THE LEADER OF THAT CONSPIRACY IS WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST!

And Hearst is working hand in hand with the bloodthirsty HITLER!

The Communist Party believes it is necessary to drive out the foreign enemies of real Americanism—THE HEARSTS AND THE STIRLINGS, WHO DO HITLER'S DIRTY WORK.

"Let Americanism Day this year and hereafter be a new Lexington," says the Hearst-editorial.

Agreed! A new Lexington: where "once the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the world."

A new Lexington to carry forward the traditions of the first Lexington: The tradition of revolutionary struggle against the tyrants and Tories of today.

THEY ARE THE TRAITORS TO TRUE AMERICANISM!

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THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1935

## No Roosevelt 'Intervention'

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is planning to "intervene" in an effort to postpone the miners' strike, it is reported from Washington. Roosevelt always "intervenes" in the interests of the employers, trying to get the workers to stay at work and give up their demands.

The miners' contract expires on June 16. The 400,000 bituminous miners are due to strike at midnight on that day. Roosevelt, news dispatches say, will ask the miners to accept another "truce," to postpone their strike under the present contract.

But the miners are not satisfied with the present contract. Wages have remained the same for a year and a half under this contract, while in the same period the cost of living went up 25 per cent in the mining field. The present contract has open shop provisions. It exempts most of the captive mines.

The miners want the six-hour day five-day week, and the six dollar day wage scale. Let the coal operators sign a satisfactory contract and the strike will be averted. Otherwise the miners should stay out on strike until they win a new contract embodying their demands.

Roosevelt intervened to prevent the rubber strike and the rubber workers lost all their demands. He intervened to prevent the auto strike and the auto workers got company unions and lost their demands.

Coal Miners: Strike June 16 until you win all your demands!

## Roosevelt and Stirling

SPEAKING at the graduation exercises at West Point Military Academy yesterday, President Roosevelt drooled sweet pacifist phrases and insisted on "our own devotion to the cause of peace."

He spoke shortly after the greatest peacetime armada in American history had steamed into San Diego harbor after six weeks of maneuvers in the Pacific.

He spoke shortly after Congress had voted to increase the size of the army and to boost naval appropriations.

He spoke as the President who has launched the biggest peacetime war budget in the history of the country and has already spent more than three billion dollars on war preparations.

"The greatest need of the world today is the assurance of permanent peace," said Roosevelt.

But only three days before, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., called in the fascist Hearst press for war against the Soviet Union—and Roosevelt shields him!

Here the left hand knoweth what the right hand doeth. The left hand bears the pipe of peace in order that its smoke-clouds may hide the machine-gun in the right.

This is the technique of the New Deal.

## On Proper Slogans

"FOR GOLD and Individualism!"—this is to be inscribed on the election banners of the "grass rooters," the Midwest Republicans, according to yesterday's New York Times headline.

Undoubtedly a worthy cause! It should really inspire the Morgans and the Rockefeller!

And then, without even a smile, the "grass rooters" wrote into their platform:

"The Republican Party, since Lincoln, progressively gave the workingman the full dinner pail, a living wage and a saving wage."

We are sure they will accept this

slight correction: It was a chicken in every pot! And—an automobile in every garage! They omitted, inadvertently we are sure, what the venerable Mr. Hoover did for the people.

"Yes, 'For Gold and Individualism!'—that explains everything!—including the omissions!

But—for the American workers, a better slogan would be:

**FOR LABOR AND UNITED ACTION!**  
This slogan can be realized through a mass, fighting, anti-capitalist LABOR PARTY. That should be the workers' answer to the "grass rooters."

## Nanking Government in Crisis

RECOGNIZING now that the Japanese ultimatum is an endless one whose demands merely enlarge with each fulfillment the Nanking government is in the severest crisis.

Undoubtedly fear of mass resistance has forced some of the Nanking clique to put up a pretense of offering some wordy opposition to the shameless advance of the Japanese military in North China. Reuters and Associated Press report that some Nanking officials declare they are for an armed halt to the ceaseless Japanese invasion. Wang Ching Wei, premier, has flown to Chengtu, to confer with Chiang Kai Shek on the new crisis in the government.

The Chinese Soviets and the Red Army, as well as the united anti-Japanese front, long ago have shown the way—a people's war, involving all the Chinese masses, for the liberation of China from the Japanese grasp. That can be achieved only if the war against the Chinese workers and peasants is stopped; if the workers and peasants are armed and given freedom to mobilize and organize to drive out the imperialist bandits.

Chiang Kai Shek and his gang do not want this solution. They have played the game of the imperialists in China to keep the Chinese masses enslaved.

Most of the Nanking lackeys fear a successful war to drive out Japanese imperialism would carry with it a successful revolution for the national liberation of all of China from the yoke of imperialist domination.

## Hail the Youth!

THE Second American Youth Congress is to take place in Detroit July 4 to 7 at the large Cass Technical High School Auditorium.

Under the slogan: "Peace, Freedom and Progress," this militant youth movement is conducting the fight against war and fascism, and for improved living standards for young people.

It is by far the broadest united front movement ever set up in this country. It embraces well over two million young people from all walks of life—young Socialists and Communists, the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., religious groups, student organizations, Negro societies and many others.

It has well earned the support of the adult working class movement, and of all bodies opposed to war and fascism.

## The Ventriloquist

WHEN the Prince of Wales speaks on foreign policy he is actually the dummy of the British Foreign Office ventriloquist, Sir Samuel Hoare.

What he says, therefore, is an expression of the policy of the new British cabinet. The Prince of Wales urged British ex-servicemen to send a delegation of men "to stretch forth the hand of friendship" to the Nazi storm-troopers and former Steel Helmet organizations.

All this takes place when the same British cabinet encourages Hitler's agent, von Ribbentrop, to tell his master in Berlin to speed the building of the Nazi navy.

The Prince of Wales makes this noble gesture when the Soviet Union succeeds in strengthening its peace pact with France and Czechoslovakia, and when Goering fails in his anti-Soviet war ventures in the Balkans.

No wonder, then, that the Nazi press went hysterical over the Prince's proposal. They see behind it the anti-Soviet encouragement of the Baldwin-Hoare Cabinet.

## Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Recruiting Negro Workers Important Task of Party How Not To Sell the 'Daily'

IN OUR Section we have had a peculiar situation with regard to recruiting Negro workers into the Party. For four years or so we had only two Negro comrades in the Section. The Section Committee discussed the problem of recruiting Negro workers many times. In the discussion everybody seemed to agree that it was a shame that out of 3,500 Negroes living in Hamtramck, we had only two in the Party.

The Section worked out a three months' plan and assigned Unit 6 to concentrate in the Negro territory, to establish personal contact, look for welfare cases, call open air neighborhood meetings, etc. The Unit was given the task of recruiting at least six Negro workers into the Party. The Unit agreed with the plan and promised to carry it out.

During the three months, one open air meeting was held, and that very poorly prepared. The Unit discussed the question many times but no practical work was done. Result: not a single Negro member was recruited, no contact was established. This was the work of Unit 6, Section 8.

Unit 5, Section 8 showed the way in which Negro workers can be recruited into the Party. During the membership drive, the unit decided to double its membership. Every meeting we checked up on those who recruited new members and we always kept the question of recruiting before us. During that time one of our members recruited one Negro worker from his neighborhood, with whom he had had personal contact for some time. When the Negro comrade attended the meeting and heard that every Party member must bring new members, he promised to bring one of his friends. Next week he brought him to the meeting. That made two. The next couple of weeks another Negro worker joined, then a Negro comrade's wife, and so on. Now we have five Negro members in our Unit attending the meetings regularly and paying dues.

SECTION ORGANIZER, Hamtramck, Michigan.  
(From Michigan Party Organizer)

THERE was a strike at the Packard Plant. A comrade was sent to sell Daily Workers in front of the plant.

The Daily Worker delivery agent here came on the scene when the "bulldozer" stood across the street from the plant, hugging tightly several Daily Workers, with the masthead turned inside so that no one could suspect the name of the paper.

A worker, coming out of the plant, recognized the paper and shouted from across the street, "Hey! Daily Worker!" Our bulldozer, feeling himself cornered, turned around and ran as fast as his feet could take him. The worker ran after him for an entire block. Our Daily Worker comrade, hopped into his machine and pursued both of them. Finally, the worker caught the bulldozer and giving him a nickel said, "I only wanted to buy a Daily Worker." The delivery comrade, telling the story, said, "I thought he was going to beat up our Daily Worker seller."

(From Michigan Party Organizer)

EDITORIAL NOTE: The Michigan Organizer reprints this story without comment. Perhaps comment is unnecessary. But let our readers think this merely a "funny story," we wish to add a few words.

This is perhaps an exaggerated incident, but the attitude which it reflects is neither exaggerated nor isolated. We are certain that many Unit Daily Worker agents will testify to the unwillingness and fear that our comrades have in approaching workers with the Daily Worker.

In one Unit, which the editor of this column attended, the Unit Bureau decided that the Unit, which was concentrating before a factory, should sell the Daily Worker two blocks away from the factory, because the workers would not be willing to buy the paper near the factory gates. As a result, no contacts were made by the Unit, after several months of "concentration" work. One of the principle reasons why the circulation of our Daily is not multiplied many times, is because we have no confidence that the workers will really want the paper. More faith is needed—first in the workers, and second in our paper. A fearful approach will never win the 50,000 new readers which we want for the Daily.

## THE STRIKE-BREAKERS

by Burck



## Letters From Our Readers

### Appeals for Aid in Struggles of Heroic Cuban Masses

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:  
I am writing this letter in appeal for the support of the Cuban people by their American brothers in the struggle against American imperialism and the ruthless military dictatorship of Batista-Mendieta.

In spite of the terror in Cuba, the workers' organizations carry on heroically. There is the example of the railroad workers who threatened to strike two days after the general strike was over, because the dictatorship did not carry out its agreement with them, although most of their leaders were in prison and some of them had been tortured. About sixteen days after the strike, all the 1,100 workers at a shirt factory where the owner, taking advantage of the dissolution of the Needle Union, tried to reduce their wages by 60 per cent, again went out on strike. Of course all of them were taken to prison because they dared resist slavery.

The Machadists in prison are well taken care of (kept there for safe-keeping) but working class militants are sentenced to death. Two young girls, Zionara, O'Halloran and Conchita Valdivieso, would have been shot if it had not been for the mass protest of the American toilers, joined with the Cuban toilers.

There are rumors in Cuba that a delegation of Americans are going to Cuba. The Cuban workers look forward to their protests, can further stop the bloody hand of Batista and return to the Cubans long-lost civil liberties.

A CUBAN REFUGEE

Sees Nazis Fear Visit of Germans to Soviet Union

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:  
Reading a newspaper item, that "Nazi Bar Germans From Visiting Soviet," I thought that here was another proof how enslaved the German people are, and secondly, that the Nazis, to judge from this article, are very much afraid

of allowing their citizens to view the tremendous success of socialism in the Soviet Union.

If Herr Hitler's friend, Mr. Hearst, was really writing the truth—that the Soviet Union's socialist building is a fiasco and that starvation and misery can be witnessed there—then I am sure that the Nazis would never hesitate one moment to issue passports to any Germans who wished to go there.

R. I.

Demand Communist Speaker on Radio Forum

Rochester, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:  
Thursday night we heard a broadcast over the radio through Station W. J. Z. at 9 p.m. It was the first of a series of broadcasts to be on the radio every Thursday, titled, "Which Way America?"

A group of speakers represented Socialism, Fascism, Democracy and Communism. Muste was supposed to represent Communism. He should be exposed for misleading the workers, making them think he is a Communist. We should demand that a real Communist be heard.

N. A. E.

Wants Movies for Workers at Prices They Can Pay

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:  
Off and on we read in Mike Gold's column and in other features of the advancement of the workers' theatres in this country and its relation to the working-class pocket book—but what about the movies?

It is true that the Film and Photo League has not yet become a second Hollywood on the production side, but we have proletarian movies which surpass any made elsewhere, from the Soviet Union.

M. K.

Yet how can the class who is most interested in those movies manage to see them when the box office price is almost as much as the Hollywood first-nighters?

It should not be necessary to pay such high prices. We have a workers' theatre management—let's have an organization handling the showing of workers' movies.

A. G.

Red-Baiting Film Slanders Working Class Movement

Mass, Mich.

Comrade Editor:  
How much vicious red-baiting propaganda the movies put out for the working class public was brought home to me very closely recently when I saw the film, "Strangers All."

It so grossly distorted and slandered the revolutionary movement, that as a class-conscious worker, I cannot refrain from taking up the subject, to expose capitalist art in its true light.

For example, the man playing the role of the Communist in the story was pictured as a half-lunatic and the worst kind of trouble-maker. His actions, the words put into his mouth such as "Save the world for humanity," etc. were so completely falsified and distorted that it is not at all true to our movement.

When Louis, the Communist, appeared with that splendid volume by Burck, "Hunger and Revolt," I had a thought that surely here the story was not going to serve the purpose it had been created for. But as the next scenes unfolded, with its mass meetings which turned into a complete riot, etc., it showed that "Strangers All" was only another piece of the bourgeois art of slander against the revolutionary working class movement.

Furthermore it is a very typical product of art of the decaying capitalist system of society. It shows that the sick artists of the bourgeoisie are not capable of producing art of a constructive and cultural nature as in the Soviet Union. There the workers themselves are creating an art and culture, not of destruction and chaos, but of order and happiness.

M. K.

## World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

Hoare and Prince of Wales Von Ribbentrop and Stirling Goering's Honeymoon Falls

SIR SAMUEL HOARE had hardly moved his Czarist mementoes into the British Foreign Office in Downing Street to take his post as Foreign Minister when things began to happen with regard to the Nazi anti-Soviet war program.

Now the Prince of Wales is not any too apt politically. He would much prefer falling off a horse to making an independent political declaration. So when he proposes at a British Legion gathering Tuesday that English ex-servicemen go to Germany as a gesture of friendship between the armies of the two countries, somebody put him up to it.

At the very same time Joachim von Ribbentrop, special German Ambassador, and his naval expert, get a very favorable response in London from the Baldwin-Hoare cabinet on Hitler's naval construction program.

HERE is an obvious chain of events of which the Stirling incident in the United States is not an insignificant link.

In order to speed Hitler's naval arms construction program, Downing Street has been consulting Washington. There have been conversations between British naval attaches and Mr. Swanson's crowd, as well as between the British embassy and Secretary of State Hull.

Now American workers should insist on having such questions answered:

Is Admiral Stirling's anti-Soviet article in the Hearst press just a coincidence? Or is it part of the Hitler-British plan, arranged through the Hearst press (official Nazi news agency in the United States) to coincide with the favorable action on von Ribbentrop's proposals in London? And is Admiral Stirling's opinion favoring a big Nazi navy for a war against the Soviet Union in which Wall Street is also to win markets and territory just the opinion of Admiral Stirling or a trial balloon response of the United States Navy officials?

IT IS an undeniable fact that ever since the signing of the Soviet-French mutual assistance pact which was such a heavy blow to Hitler, the Nazis have been turning heaven and earth to spur the anti-Soviet front, especially by scraping the floor in London cabinet offices. Just before Czechoslovakia strengthened these powerful peace moves, Goering was sent on a trip to the Balkan states.

The Balkan honeymoon of the Nazi Air Minister Goering in the valley of the Blue Danube, is the most unhappy one. The conubial bliss which he claims to share with his nightingale spouse did not inspire the diplomatic anti-Soviet marriages that the fat Nazi uniform dummy thought he would achieve. He came back with his bull-neck bloated with rage. His offer of economic, financial and military aid to Bulgaria and Hungary to weaken the position of Rumania, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia failed miserably.

WITH few exceptions, the British press admitted that Goering's honeymoon to the Balkans was a diplomatic move to line up the Balkan states for war against the Soviet Union that was not consummated.

What Goering failed to do with smaller nations, the new British cabinet is striving to achieve with the mightiest colonial slaveholding power in the world.

EVERY forward move to peace of the Soviet Union, every gain, every victory, drives the Nazis more frantic and more desperate. The result is, instead of taking the road to war against the Soviet Union as independently as Hitler would like to, the fascists must look more and more to the British imperialists for support on British conditions.

The new cabinet, which is really a shifting of forces in the old cabinet, putting the more anti-Soviet elements in the front line of attack, seems to be giving Hitler greater encouragement than he ever had before.

The war tension is growing everywhere. In China, the Japanese armies are on the move. Any day now may see an explosion in Ethiopia. The Nazis are becoming daily more impatient. Only the peace moves of the Soviet Union, supported more and more by the world's toiling masses are at this moment, averting war, acting against the tremendous pressure of capitalism to plunge the whole world into a new, criminal imperialist slaughter.

## 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."