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Daily Worker

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

NATIONAL EDITION

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TROOPS CALLED OUT IN OMAHA STRIKE

Fight for Stirling Ouster to Be Pressed in House Today

MARCANTONIO URGES MORE MASS ACTION

Bill for Information on What U. S. Has Done Due Today

With demands being heard in Washington from all parts of the country for the dismissal of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., the fight on the floor of Congress will move up a notch today when Representative Vito Marcantonio introduces a second resolution, the congressman from New York declared in an interview late Saturday night.

Meanwhile keep up the protests to President Roosevelt," he declared. Marcantonio is leader of the liberal bloc conducting within Congress the fight initiated by the Daily Worker against the admiral who called in the Hearst press for a Hitler-led war upon the Soviet Union.

Marcantonio had just spoken at the rally at New Star Casino for his honor bill, H.R. 8365, where more than a thousand veterans and their friends had thundered a demand for Stirling's dismissal.

The newspaper reports that the fight in Congress against Stirling was over, were entirely untrue. Marcantonio declared. He explained how when his resolution for information on the Stirling article was tabled Friday, it was no defeat. On the contrary, Marcantonio himself had agreed to tabling it since the information it called for had been supplied in a special report by the Secretary of the Navy Claude E. Swanson.

On the basis of this information, Marcantonio will now introduce a resolution calling for information on what steps the Navy Department has taken to discipline Stirling in view of the fact that, according to the previous information, it is clear that he violated Navy regulations.

Swanson revealed that Article 113 of the Navy Regulations calls for any political article written by an officer to have a statement that it represents only the personal views of the author and not those of the Navy Department. No such statement accompanied Stirling's article.

Bill Requires Quick Action
Swanson also reported that Stirling had declared that he expected to receive \$150 for the article, "the

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Anti-Fascist Action Grows in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, June 16.—Trade unionists and students of Mexico carried their fight against fascism into the streets today, demonstrating against the anti-union call of Plutarco Elias Calles, head of the National Revolutionary Party and Wall Street representative.

The demonstrators attacked the empty demagoguery of the government's "socialist" program and warned President Cardenas that a national general strike would be the answer of any attack upon their trade union rights.

Troops are being hurried into Mexico City by the administration, which is now split by a superficial "crisis" hinging only around the methods to be used in fulfilling the orders of Calles.

Cabinet Resigns

The Cabinet resigned yesterday in order to leave the way clear for a new type of offensive against the Mexican masses. While announcement of the new ministry was deferred to tomorrow morning, the expressed sentiment of the Mexican Senate and Chamber was, nevertheless, friendly to General Calles and no secret is made of the fact that the new cabinet will launch its attack by means of a drive against "labor agitators," the militant workers' leadership in all industries and the Communist Party of Mexico. Calles particularly called for the crushing of unions in the fields, heavy American investments, via government utilities, oil and transport.

Five hundred curious and jeering Rotarians—members of the influential American businessmen's association, now holding its convention here—listened unmoved from the balconies of the Palace of Fine Arts while Erasmo Lozano, former University of Texas student, appealed to them "to let the world know we live miserably, governed by one man, Calles."

Defenders of the Soviet Union

RED ARMY CADETS GRADUATED—BULWARK AGAINST WAR WHICH STIRLING URGES



Ohio Hits a New High in Daily Worker Drive

With another Communist Party section in the district going over its subscription quota, this week, Ohio continues on its merry way to establishing the highest mark among the districts in new Daily Worker circulation.

Section 3, of Cleveland proper, is the latest section to ascend the heights. Like Youngstown, of the same district, which has rolled up the heretofore unparalleled record of 252 per cent in new daily subscriptions and 121 per cent in new Saturday subscriptions, Section 3 is of the opinion that it can do still more to prove that when the Party sections go after new readers they can always get them.

Just the First Lap
"This is just our first lap in the drive for 50,000 new readers of the Daily Worker, called for by Comrade Browder," it declares to the Ohio District Bureau of the Party. "We are determined to fulfill our central task for the section, building our circulation to 200 daily readers by Nov. 1." One can be sure that Section 3

Rome Declares 'USSR A Land War Inevitable'

ROME, June 16.—High official circles here quite openly declare that a war of Italian Fascism against Ethiopia is now inevitable.

These comments given to the Associated Press correspondent, close to Mussolini spokesmen, were occasioned by the announcement of the calling in of all silver coins within Italy for use in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland (Italian colonies bordering Ethiopia), and the simultaneous order by Mussolini for the military training of all workers on Saturday afternoons, throughout Italy.

Seeks to Hire Arab Chiefs
Since silver coins are the only medium of exchange in the colonies surrounding Ethiopia, the Italian government is storing up silver to pay for its war expenditures against Ethiopia. The purpose of a silver fund is to pay whatever native troops can be hired in Eritrea, Somaliland, and in North Africa.

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Chinese Red Army Occupies Strategic Centers in Hunan

SHANGHAI, June 16.—Chinese Red Army operations against Kuomintang troops in the province of Hunan have resulted in important victories around the territory of Changsha, capital of Hunan, sources here report.

The offensive of the workers' and peasants' forces continued on June 13 in the direction of Changsha, not far to the north of Changsha. The Red Army occupied Lulin on June 1 and Kanding on June 2. The Hankow correspondent of the Shinhwa News Agency reports that a detachment of a thousand Chinese Red Army men is occupying Tiening, a strategic point north of Changsha.

New Ultimatum Sent
(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
SHANGHAI, June 16.—The Chinese authorities have received an ultimatum from the Japanese army

WILKES-BARRE COUNCIL HITS RELIEF WAGE

City Legislators Score F.D.R. Job Scale After Hearing Jobless

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 16.—The City Council here went on record last Friday against the Roosevelt \$18 to \$24 relief wage, after a formal protest was launched against the cooie scale by leaders of the unemployed at a council meeting. A protest to Harry L. Hopkins, the President's relief director, asking that the weekly wage on the projects shall be sufficient to guarantee a decent living standard, in other words, that the union wage should be paid, is to be sent by the council.

Among representatives of the workers who appeared before the council to protest against the Roosevelt wage program were representatives of the Central Labor Union, Workers' Bill Presented.

The State Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill was presented to the council by a committee of the Luzerne County Workers' Alliance, a united front of Unemployment Councils, Unemployed Leagues, Pennsylvania Security Leagues and Independent Unemployed Leagues. No action was taken by the council on the measure.

The committee also informed the council members that leaders of the unemployed movement were being intimidated and arrested by state police and federal agents and that these officers were seeking Steve Nelson, Unemployment Council leader. Councilmen sidetracked the appeal of the committee to protest police terror against the unemployed. The workers, however, are making preparations to fight the terror, unemployed leaders declared.

Ohio Unionists Meet
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 16.—Delegates from Ohio unions who met in a two-day conference called by the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief unanimously endorsed the Emergency Conference on Unemployment to be held in Washington on June 22 and 23.

All unions in the State were urged to send delegates to the Washington parley which will take up the question of organizing workers on the relief projects into project locals to fight against the Roosevelt \$18 to \$24 wage scale and for union rates and conditions.

The meeting was called to discuss the problems before the rank and file of the A. F. of L. at the coming Fifty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Atlantic City in October.

Bank Labor Party
Discussion centered around plans to rally the A. F. of L. membership to defeat wage cutting and to compel payment of prevailing union wages on relief projects. The delegates went on record in favor of building an independent Labor Party based on the trade unions and working class organizations.

Reports were made by delegates from steel, coal, auto, street railway, building and packing industries.

L. A. Morris, representing the National Emergency Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, made a stirring appeal to the rank and file delegates to support their struggle to regain union membership and transform the A. A. into

(Continued on Page 2)

Greek Communists Double Their Vote; 100,000 in Athens

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
ATHENS, Greece, June 16.—(Via Paris).—Despite the outright falsification of the election results by the Tsalldaris-Kondylis government it became clear today that the Communist Party of Greece had more than doubled its vote throughout the country, even officially gaining 15 per cent of the electorate. In Athens the Communist vote was 100,000, as Piraeus, 22,000.

Wherever it was necessary to do so a strong anti-fascist front opposed and in most cases overthrew the reactionary and fascist candidates. The flexible action of the anti-fascist front is the natural continuation of the formal pact of unity effected eight months ago between the Communists, the Socialists (in individual provinces) and the left Peasants' Party.

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SEEK TO PUT VIGILANTES IN UNIFORM

Passed by House, Measure Now Before the Senate

By Marguerite Young

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Authoritatively to put the uniform of the National Guard officers on vigilantes and business men and order them from State to State for military strikebreaking would be granted to the President of the United States under a bill just passed, with quiet speed, by the House of Representatives. The measure, H. R. 5720, is now before the Senate.

A number of such bills have appeared in the wind since the Supreme Court's decision scrapping NRA codes. All point in the same direction, toward new fascist steps against civil and political rights of the masses to back up the economic drive against wages and other living standards. The latter, signaled by the court's decision, is now well advanced.

Expect New Strikes
The Roosevelt Administration anticipated Toledo and many more great strike struggles against this new phase of the economic advance of fascist reaction in America. It was in the hope of heading off as many as possible that President Roosevelt, talking frankly of "martial law" as the alternative, finally placed the Wagner and Guffey bills to set up new strike-stalling labor boards, on the "must" calendar in Congress.

However, every bureaucrat in Washington, from the stuffy headquarters of the A. F. of L. leadership to the bustling conciliation division of the Roosevelt Labor Department, is aware that these measures alone will not do.

Hence, spurred on by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Administration moves toward more and more open use

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Defiance Urged Against Green's Anti-Unity Order

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16.—"The fur workers of both unions are determined not to permit anybody to break the unification that is now being established," a representative of the Independent International Fur Workers Industrial Union declared in reference to a telegram of William Green to George Fitzpatrick, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, ordering suspension of all fur locals becoming part of the merger.

In this telegram Green endorsed the suspension policy sponsored by him and adopted by the State Federation of Labor. He urged that locals participating in the merger and which permit members of the Industrial Union into their midst be denied representation on central bodies of the A. F. of L.

The telegram declared that "the A. F. of L. did not agree to the unification of the bona-fide A. F. of L. unions with Communist groups," that is, the Industrial Union which controls 85 per cent of the fur workers throughout the country.

"We will deal similarly in New

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15,000 Miners Call For Strike Action; UMWA Chief Boomed

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 16.—"Strike Monday! No more truce!" Fifteen thousand miners from Green, Fayette and Washington Counties shouted today when they boomed down Secretary Bonner, of District 4 United Mine Workers of America, who told them to go back to work Monday.

The miners had gathered here to celebrate the second anniversary of the union in Green County with a parade and meeting. They will hold another meeting later to discuss the demand of the rank and file for \$6 for a six-hour day, five-day week, and abolition of the no-strike agreement, as against Latta's strikebreaking demand for the Guffey and Wagner bills.

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1 Killed, 100 Wounded by Police Who Fire Into Massed Crowds; Power Strike in Toledo Grows

Strikers Force Cars Off Streets—U. S. Army Body Held Ready

By George Morris

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, O., June 16.—While the strike of the Edison power workers, who walked out Friday, gained strength, negotiations with the company ended in a deadlock this morning when the company refused to grant an immediate 5 per cent wage increase and to arbitrate the remaining 15 per cent demanded by the men.

Negotiations are scheduled to be resumed later today. Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady is still trying to bring Acting International President E. J. Bieretz here to persuade the men to return on the basis of leaving everything to arbitration.

Scabs Barricaded
Bieretz has already announced from Baltimore that he may come here, but will not ask the strikers to return. The ranks of the electrical, office and hester workers are solid. The crew of scabs, who were organized during the top-day truce, are now barricaded in the Adams generating plant. All entrances are reported sealed tight to prevent anyone from leaving or entering. The authorities are nervous as their inability to provide for repairs is threatening a general shutdown of power.

Many city blocks were in complete darkness last night as more switches were pulled. The strikers are taking a militant stand and are expressing their readiness to arouse mass resistance to any attempts to repair the broken wires. Steps were taken to prevent the delivery of coal as attempts were made to reopen an abandoned power plant at Stryker.

The town of Archbold has been thrown into darkness, the city officials claiming that the strikers threw a handline across the high-tension wires leading from Stryker.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 16.—The strike of Edison power workers, who have been out for two days, was beginning to be felt here, especially last night when at least half of the city's street lights were out of commission, and a shutoff of electricity was felt in many homes.

The present gradually diminishing power is supplied by a few strikebreakers, but as all the maintenance men are out, there is no one to make repairs or adjustments. If the strike is not settled by Monday morning, it is expected a paralysis will also grip many factories.

The 150 Edison office workers voted unanimously to join the strike late Friday night, and immediately arranged for 24-hour picketing. Women workers comprise a large number among the office pickets.

Heating Workers Out
Workers of the heating department likewise walked out yesterday and joined Local 248 of the International Electrical Workers Union, bringing the total on strike to 700.

The strikers have shown determination that this time they will not return on a mere promise, as they did ten days ago.

The committee of 23, which was elected as an emergency body dur-

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Troops Mount Machine Guns In Illinois

Militant Strike Wave Rises in Many Parts of the Country

By George Morris

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FREEPORT, Ill., June 16.—Four companies of National Guards, their machine guns mounted in front of the Stover Manufacturing Company plant, stood ready to pour death into the town's population following a demonstration of sympathy with the company's 400 striking workers.

The troops were called by Sheriff Arnaud after deputies had attacked pickets, wounding seven. Shouting "Here come the tin soldiers," a crowd of 2,000 showed its sympathy with the strikers by booing the Guardsmen.

The workers have been on strike for six weeks, demanding restoration of a 20 per cent wage cut and recognition of their collective bargaining committee.

South Bend General Strike Looms
SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 16.—A city-wide general strike was threatened here by the Central Trades and Labor Council last night as a result of the refusal of the Oliver Farm Equipment Co. to grant the demands of its workers.

A general strike would involve most of the city's major industries, including the Studebaker Corp. and the Bendix Aviation Corp. and subsidiaries.

General Marine Strike

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, June 16.—A general strike of all longshoremen and marine transport workers of British Columbia was scheduled to start today as the Longshore and Water Transport Workers Union of Canada called on all affiliated locals in the Province to stop loading ships.

The strike call followed the refusal of the employers to deal with a negotiating committee representing seven locals.

On Friday, 16 members of the Vancouver Export Log Workers Association, employed by Nelson Spencer, Ltd., struck when the company tried to make them work alongside a ship that was manned by scabs. The scabs were hired in an effort to break the walkout of 900 members of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers Association, who have been on strike since June 6.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 16.—The second federal mediation board resigned yesterday after unsuccessful efforts to break the strike of 1,200 seamen on West Coast tankers who have been on strike since March.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 16.—The situation in the lumber strike is growing tense with a general strike seen possible in Portland if the militia is called out.

Oregon State Police attacked fifty union pickets at Forest Grove, yes-

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Company Rejects Terms—Office and Heating Workers Go Out

OMAHA, June 16.—With martial law declared and troops patrolling the streets, this city has been converted into an armed camp in a move to break the splendid strike of the Omaha street-car men.

Eighteen hundred Nebraska National Guardsmen moved into the city last night following the brutal gunfire attack by police Friday night on crowds of strikers and sympathizers. One man was killed and many wounded in the shooting. The total of wounded in clashes with police on three successive nights is now nearly 100.

Trolley Cars Stopped
The working population of the city is firmly behind the strikers and giving a magnificent demonstration of solidarity in the face of the armed government terror. The effectiveness of their activity was demonstrated when Lieut. Gov. Walter H. Jurgensen, who is acting governor, ordered all trolley cars taken off the streets at 6 o'clock last night.

The National Guardsmen were sent into the city by Jurgensen, following a request by Mayor Roy N. Towl of Omaha. They are supporting 200 policemen who have been armed with riot guns, ready to repeat their murderous attack of Friday night.

Army Held Ready
Besides these strikebreaking forces, the 17th Infantry of the U. S. Army is being held in readiness at Fort Crook, only eight miles from South Omaha, stockyards workers' section, where the sharpest struggles have taken place.

Though Acting Gov. Jurgensen and Adjutant Gen. H. J. Paul, in command of the National Guards, gave assurances that they were not sending troops in order to break the strike, Paul announced that he would set up military courts to try arrested strikers and sympathizers. Paul made it clear that he was prepared to go the limit in defending the interests of the street-car company. He declared that regular war gases, such as vomiting gas and "knockout" gas, would be used by the guardsmen in place of tear gas, which was regarded as ineffective.

Women, Children Shot
The shooting Friday night came after crowds of workers had sought

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Meat Strike Tide Rises; West Is Hit

Thousands of consumers rallied at meetings held in New York's five boroughs during the week-end in support of the city-wide meat buying stoppage which has spread to Chicago and St. Louis.

In the Brownsville section of Brooklyn fifteen open air meetings were held on Saturday night. The City Action Committee Against the High Cost of Living which is leading the stoppage announced that there was little buying in Brooklyn and the Bronx and that the boycott in other sections of the city was extremely effective.

A delegation of consumers from New York that was to meet Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace today in Washington with demands for a congressional investigation of the high prices of meat has postponed the trip to the capital until Thursday. The date of the meeting with Wallace was advanced due to the fact that a delegation of Chicago consumers will not be able to reach Washington until Thursday. The Action Committee said. The Chicago and New York delegations will confer jointly with Mr. Wallace.

To Broaden Fight
The Action Committee announced yesterday that calls will be sent today to all trade unions, consumers' organizations, workers' clubs, parents and teachers groups and organizations of the unemployed asking them to elect delegates to its second city-wide conference against the high cost of living that will be held in Webster Manor, 125 East 11th Street, next Friday evening.

On Saturday a truck parade swung through the Middle Bronx and scores of open air meetings were held in support of the stop-

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HR 8365 Is Ideal Bonus Bill, Says Butler at Vets' Rally

"The Marcanion bill is the ideal bonus bill," shouted Major General Smedley D. Butler, in a hoarse-voiced, swearing speech before more than 1,000 veterans, their wives and friends, Saturday night at the New Star Casino.

"Pressure was brought on me to keep away from this meeting," Butler said. "They told me there would be Communists here. But what the hell of it? In '17 and '18, when the boys were taken, they didn't ask them their political opinions."

Declaring that he had never been a supporter of any one particular bonus bill, Butler said he had always fought for cash so that the veterans could buy shoes, clothing and food. "Now this bill," he said in referring to H. R. 8365, "is ideal. It makes the dollar-a-year men who cleaned up billions in the war, foot

upon the Soviet Union. Other resolutions endorsed called for passage of the Marcanion bonus bill, H. R. 8365, the Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 2527, and the repeal of the National Economy Act.

Admiral's Presence
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Troops Mount Guns in Illinois

(Continued from Page 1)

terday, driving them back toward Portland. The Attorney-General of Oregon has defined "non-peaceful" picketing as any congregating of pickets in large numbers. As the strikers are determined to continue mass picketing, it is evident that the authorities will attempt further wholesale arrests.

The Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau reports that lumber production in the Northwest dropped 97,000,000 feet in May as compared with April.

Although Abe Muir, member of the Executive Board of the International Carpenters Union, was reported by the Associated Press to "still have hope of breaking the strike with his compromise plan of fifty cents an hour for a forty hour week," the striking locals of the union are rapidly ratifying the Joint Strike Committee's plan of spreading the strike.

\$300 Out at Longview
A resolution has been adopted by the strike committee against the criminal syndicalism law.

Thirty-five hundred strikers are continuing the strike at the Long Bell mill at Longview despite efforts of Muir and other Northwest Council officials to take a vote to force the men back to work. When the men refused to go back to work Muir took a vote on whether the men wished to remain in the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union. After the vote, which was nine to one for remaining, Muir announced that this meant the men would have to return to work. "The men refused and are keeping their ranks solid in the strike."

At Bellingham the union local received a wire from Muir calling for the expulsion of "Communists," who were distributing the Voice of Action, militant working-class paper here. The men laughed at the order and refused to take any action.

Virginia Miners Out

RODA, Va., June 16.—White and Negro miners struck solidly at the Stonea Coke and Coal Mine demanding the removal of a straw boss, Millard Brown, who had assaulted a Negro brakeman.

Following the assault, the pit committee of the United Mine Workers of America visited Mine Superintendent Ingle and demanded Brown's removal. When Ingle refused, they issued a strike call which received a one hundred per cent response from both white and Negro miners.

Textile Strikes Loom

BOZOTON, June 16.—A wave of strikes throughout New England mill towns was expected as a result of the attempts of many mills to cut wages, lengthen hours and speed up the workers following the Supreme Court's NRA decision.

The demand made by President Thomas P. McMahon of the United Textile Workers for a 20 per cent wage increase has the support of the workers. Mill owners, however, knowing McMahon's activities in the past, are skeptical about the seriousness of his threat to call strikes if the increase is not granted.

Pressure of the rank and file and immediate strike preparations are necessary if this demand is to be won.

Salmon Fishers Strike

EUREKA, Cal., June 16.—More than 1,500 salmon fishermen have been on strike up and down the coast for a month.

The strike is led by a united front of the Pacific Coast Fishermen's Union, the Fishermen and Cannery Workers Industrial Union and the Trolling Vessel Owners Association.

The strike broke out when packers reduced the price from 12 cents for large salmon and 8 cents for small, to 8 cents for large and 5 cents for small, all cleaned fish, no round fish received.

Monsters, Fort Bragg, Crescent City and all ports on the Oregon Coast are out on strike.

HR 8365 Called Ideal Bonus Bill

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the bill. Butler urged the veterans to build a "super-veterans" organization in order to put into office men who were for the bonus.

Representative Vito Marcantonio pointed out that his bill not only was a good one since it provided for real cash to be raised by taxing incomes of \$5,000 and over, but he declared that the Patman bill, through legislation, would hurt the masses of people.

For a Labor Party

Browder backed up what Marcantonio had said, and brought down the house when he carried the Republican Congressman's ideas one step further, by calling a mass Labor Party, built on a federated basis, upon all working class organizations, especially the trade unions.

He would not have to wait for a majority of Labor Party congressmen before we would get the bonus," Browder declared. "The present Congress would pass it right now if they saw a million or two workers having the old parties and building a Labor Party."

James Ford Speaks

James W. Ford, Negro member of the American League of Ex-Servicemen and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, said that while the veterans were fighting for the bonus they must unite in the struggle against the outbreak of another war. He called especially for unity of Italian and Negro workers, together with the Negro workers, against Mussolini's attack upon the Negro nation of Ethiopia.

Workers of Toledo Edison Picket

CITY-WIDE GENERAL STRIKE LOOMS TO BACK POWER MEN; UNIONS MEET AS U. S. PREPARES TO 'ARBITRATE' WALKOUT



Meat Strike Tide Rises; West Is Hit

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page. The Action Committee in this section is negotiating with the Bronx Association of Kosher Butchers for a reduction in prices.

A conference of consumers held in Harlem on Saturday planned to build more local action committees to enforce agreements made with local butchers to keep the price of meat down 25 per cent. Practically all shops in Harlem have cut prices since the strike began.

61-Year-Old Leader

Leading the fight against the high meat prices on 101st Street is Mrs. Frances Lewis, 61-year-old Negro woman. She has organized an active committee in that neighborhood.

"The people want to do right when they fight against the high cost of meat," she told the Daily Worker. "The consumers and small butchers must all be involved in this fight and our committee is involving them."

In Harlem pickets are concentrating on the Westchester store, 125th Street and Eighth Avenue in the Spanish and Italian sections.

A mass meeting of more than 300 consumers at Charlotte and Jennings Streets, Bronx, yesterday was addressed by members of the United Union who declared their support for the strike. Gangsters who attempted to disrupt the meeting failed in their efforts.

Several hundred consumers meeting at Prospect Avenue and Fox Street sent a telegram to the editor of the Forward, "Old Guard" Socialist newspaper, denouncing the paper's attack on the strike.

Thugs Assault Striker

Thugs in the employ of the meat packers attacked Morris Zimmerman, 64 Rutgers Street, member of the East Sides Action Committee Saturday evening at First Avenue and Twelfth Street when he came there with the East Side Action Committee Flying Squadron, knocking him unconscious, breaking his nose and lacerating his scalp. Zimmerman's physician told the Daily Worker that the meat strike leader is suffering from severe shock and possibly concussion of the brain.

Eight hundred pickets massed in front of the Forward building Saturday evening in protest against attacks launched by the paper on the strike.

Picket Chicago Butchers

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, ILL., June 16.—Picket lines of Negro women in front of meat shops on State Street between Thirty-sixth and Forty-first Streets stopped all meat trucks from making deliveries as the fight against the high cost of living spread through the working class districts.

On being informed of the reason for the picket lines the truck drivers gave their hearty approval.

The Committee Against the High Cost of Living has set the next three Thursdays as meatless days.

A meeting will be held Monday night of all Jewish butchers to decide on action to support the boycott.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—Mass resentment against the high price of meat which came to the surface during the national one day strike last week forced the butcher shops, about forty-five in number, to close their doors for three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The butchers, a number of whom are of the rich middle class and connected with packers, tried to cover up their closing by saying that they intend to starve the Jewish section of the city until they are ready to buy meat at any price.

A committee of butchers conferred with a committee of consumers. The outcome of this conference resulted in no action to lower prices.

At a mass meeting held in Temple Hall, the West Side Consumers' League, which is leading the struggle for "lower prices, placed before residents the question of mobilizing forces for a real consolidated strike against high meat prices. The aim first will be to set up consumers' leagues in six additional neighborhoods in order to recruit forces for picketing and other activities when the strike begins.

The American Workers Union named a committee of women which is to establish in each A. W. U. branch women's leagues to fight against the high cost of living.

See Special Article On Chinese Red Army In 'Daily' Tomorrow

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A vital and extensive account of the most recent maneuvers of the Chinese Red Army by J. R. Barrett, the Daily Worker's Special Correspondent in China, will be published in tomorrow's Daily Worker. A specially prepared map, illustrating these maneuvers, will also be printed. Daily Worker readers are urged to order extra copies of this issue in advance.

Rome Declares War Inevitable

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where Italian Fascism is striving hard to win over some of the rich Arabian politician and military leaders on the side of the war against Ethiopia.

By fall Italy will have more than 250,000 soldiers and auxiliary labor forces in its African colonies, and the Fascists are now recruiting some 200,000 native troops. For this reason a huge supply of silver is necessary, say Mussolini spokesmen.

The confiscation of silver is also an attempt by Mussolini to build up a reserve of precious metal to pay for war supplies in Europe and the United States, due to the rapid depletion of the gold supplies in the Rome treasury.

The order to all workers to quit work at 1 P. M. Saturday, and to observe a holiday, was explained as signifying Mussolini's desire to be prepared for a war in Europe and Africa at the same time. Fascist leaders admit now that a war against Ethiopia would last four years or longer, and that it might go on simultaneously with a European war. Therefore, more cannon fodder is necessary and Mussolini has ordered their training now.

Workers who usually work Saturday afternoon, it was declared, would have to "make up for lost time, by working overtime (without any extra pay) during the week."

Holiday Makers Injured

GREENOCK, Scotland, June 16. (U.P.)—A holiday excursion train crashed into the buffer end of a platform at the Gourock station today, injuring 23 passengers, of which three were removed to a hospital.

Unity of Furriers Is Defeat for the Bosses

Declaring unification of the two unions in the fur industry a great victory over the bosses and their agents who strive for the division in the ranks of labor, a "Declaration of the Fur Workers," was released yesterday by the General Executive Board of the Independent International Fur Workers Industrial Union, calling on all furriers to become members of the International Fur Workers Union, A. F. of L., "as quickly as possible."

The issuance of the declaration followed the unanimous adoption of the basis for the merger of the two unions by more than 3,000 fur workers at the Cooper Union meeting last Wednesday.

Text of Fur Declaration

The declaration issued over the signatures of Ben Gold, chairman, and Joseph Winogradsky, New York manager of the I.I.F.W.U., follows:

"Fur Workers: We greet you on your great victory over the bosses. "Your decision to accept the recommendation of your leadership makes possible the building of one united union democratically controlled by the workers and serving the interests of the workers. This is indeed your greatest victory over the bosses. No wonder: the gigantic task which has been accomplished is surrounded with tremendous joy. Unity in the ranks of the fur workers is a great achievement, a colossal victory and a mighty weapon in the hands of the workers."

Fraternity the Keynote

"At last an end has come to the bloody civil war between the two unions that sapped the power of the fur workers against the bosses. At last an end has come to the hatred and bitterness that poisoned the feelings of one worker against another."

"Our ardent wish and dream has finally become a reality. Complete unity, friendship and fraternity must be established among all furriers."

"Left wing and right wing workers, Socialists and Communists, your supreme duty and greatest task is to utilize all your abilities and to exert all your power to unite your ranks and to build and strengthen our A. F. of L. International Union, which is from now on the only furriers' union in the United States and Canada. From now on the Joint Council of the I.F.W.U. is your only union in New York. The Fur Workers Industrial Union no longer functions."

City Council Hits Relief Wage

(Continued from Page 1)

a fighting union.

Pointing out that the rank and file would work to defeat the maneuvers of John L. Lewis in the United Mine Workers of America, Paul Bohus, president of Local 926, U.M.W.A. of Ohio, said that a general strike in coal might be halted by tricks of the official Lewis machine.

The meeting adopted a fifteen-point program which will be pushed at state and international union conventions. The main points of the program include the continued fight for H.R. 2827, the Workers' Bill for Unemployment and Social Insurance, the organization of the unorganized, and the achievement of 100 per cent unionization in every city; for the 30-hour week without reduction in pay, the struggle against company unions, against the Wagner Labor Disputes bill, the Roosevelt "security" program and the Guffey bill; for industrial unionism on a class struggle basis, for trade union democracy, for the granting of international charters to the federal unions in the basic industries guaranteeing the unions the right to elect their own officials and to conduct their affairs free from interference by the Executive Council; for the freedom of Tom Mooney, McNamara and all other class war prisoners.

Social Workers Hear Benjamin

MONTREAL, Canada, June 16.—More than 1,000 delegates to the National Conference on Social Work last Friday heard Herbert Benjamin, national secretary of the Unemployment Councils of the U. S. speak on the role of the unemployed movement and its relations to social work.

"The social worker will have to discard the traditional role as 'buffer' between the unemployed and the source of funds," said Benjamin. "They must identify themselves with the working class."

Frank McCullagh, chairman of the Chicago Workers' Committee on Unemployment and member of the National Advisory Board of the Workers Alliance of America, also addressed the delegates.

Earlier sessions of the conference were addressed by Miss Mary Tom Kleeck, chairman of the Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance. Miss Van Kleeck pointed out that the source of power for an adequate social welfare program lay in the working class to whom social workers must become allied.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 16.—A resolution stating that "Stirling must go! We confidently await the news of his immediate dismissal," has been sent to President Roosevelt, to the State Department and to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, by the City Central Committee of the International Workers Order.

usual compensation" for his articles for Hearst.

No action has been taken by the Navy Department against Stirling for his violation of the rules.

Marcantonio explained further that the reason he is introducing resolutions for information, is because such resolutions must be acted upon within seven days. A resolution by Representative Byron N. Scott of California, calling not only for an investigation but also for Stirling's dismissal if it is found that he has violated any regulations, is still before the Rules Committee, of which John J. O'Connor is chairman, and where an attempt is being made to bury it.

Robbing and impoverishing the thousands of fur workers. Only the enemies of the workers are against unity. Honest and class conscious workers appreciate the vital need of unity and solidarity, especially in this period of sharp crisis, mass unemployment, merciless exploitation and growing danger of fascism and war.

Register at Once

Today, Monday June 17, registration begins. Today at 1 o'clock the unemployed fur workers will assemble at 235 West 28th Street and from there march to the Joint Council to take out union books.

The employed fur workers will go to the Joint Council after working hours to take out union books. Each shop will have a brief shop meeting and all the furriers will become members of the Joint Council. The shop meetings will be conducted by persons authorized by the Unity Committee. Each shop chairman will receive a special letter which will designate the particular evening for the registration of his shop.

The shop chairmen are called upon to obey the call of the Unity Committee and the Joint Council and see to it that the workers come to the shop meetings and to all other union meetings. Demonstrate your loyalty to your Joint Council and to your A. F. of L. International Fur Workers Union from the very first day unity is created.

Elections Planned

Democratic elections will be held not later than 40 days after registration begins. You will have the possibility to choose as officers those you want. In the meantime until the elections take place, all of us must cooperate with and extend our help to the Unity Committee and all the officers of the International and the Joint Coun-

Toledo Power Strike Spreads

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the Auto-Lite strike a year ago, to make plans for a general strike, met yesterday and decided for a general walkout in solidarity with the Edison workers. "If such action becomes necessary," no immediate action was decided upon, but it was announced that locals will be notified.

The United Automobile Workers Union, at its meeting Friday night, voted to give full support to the Edison workers. The Building Trades Council, representing 16 local unions, at its meeting Friday, took similar action.

McGrady "Mediating"

Meanwhile negotiations have been going on all day, with Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, as mediator, directing his efforts to induce the workers to accept arbitration. Last night negotiations ended with no agreement, but McGrady was busy telephoning to the International office of the Electrical Workers Union in an effort to bring E. D. Bieretz, Acting International President, to Toledo to negotiate a tricky settlement on the basis of arbitration. It was also reported that McGrady had a telephone conversation with William Green in an attempt to increase pressure for arbitration.

Oliver Myers, business agent of the electrical workers, announced that the power workers will not return to work unless there is a settlement for the other workers as well. "We will not walk through a Central Labor Union picket line," he declared.

Walkouts were also reported at the power plants in Stryker and Defiance, Duplain and Gosman were immediately placed at the Stryker plant.

Apparently laying plans for a long siege, the Edison Company brought in an automobile load of blankets and a large quantity of food at its Acme plant yesterday. The deliveries were made through the United States postal service to enable them to pass safely through the picket lines.

It has become clear that the company's desire for a truce before any terms are discussed is only with the aim of weakening the union and preparing to break the strike.

In an appeal addressed to all workers of Toledo and the strikers, the Communist Party yesterday called for full solidarity behind the strikers and for workers to join them on the picket line. The appeal urges the rejection of arbitration offers, and calls on workers to refuse to work in factories with power supplied by scabs.

Greeting the calling together of the Committee of 23 as an important step forward, the Party urged all locals to express a readiness to give full backing to a general strike call.

Fight on Stirling To Go on in House

(Continued from Page 1)

York," the telegram concluded, "we will maintain this policy without any changes."

Declaring this telegram to be a continuation of Green's policy to expel left wing and Communist workers from the A. F. of L., which has been repudiated throughout the country, the representative of the Industrial Union declared that neither Green nor his associates who hold the same views could do anything about it.

"The unity committee of the International and its General Executive Board are fulfilling the mandates of the Toronto convention in establishing unity and reinstating the expelled members into the International," he said, "and Green has no right to overrule the convention decisions."

"It is our expectation and that of the fur workers that the Unity Committee and the G. E. B. of the International will go through with the convention decisions and the agreements reached in the negotiations that followed, regardless of Green's threats."

"The Industrial Union will go ahead with the plans agreed upon in line with its 'Declaration to the Fur Workers.'"

leader, Victor Berger, did not return with the delegation. She had become so interested in the achievements of the Soviet Union, that she had arranged for a longer stay, it was explained by Corliss Lamont, national chairman of the Friends of the Soviet Union and chairman of the meeting.

Tells of Maternity Care

The first delegate to report was Dr. Paul Schaller, elected to the delegation by the Socialist Party local of Winston Salem, N. C., and by the State Executive Committee of the Party. He described the wonderful care given to mothers during and after childbirth in the Soviet Union.

Hector Duprey, elected by the United Textile Workers Union of New Bedford, Mass., and also a member of the Socialist Party, told how in the Soviet mills there was fine ventilation and no street-crowded. The largest number of homes a Soviet textile worker had to attend to was fourteen, he said, as compared with 70 and 90 in the United States. Duprey brought down the house when he told the audience that "the chairman forgot to tell you that I was 100 per cent in line with the 'Declaration to the Fur Workers.'"

Charles McCarthy, elected by District 6 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers and chairman of the delegation, testified to the "overwhelming support of the masses of people in the Soviet Union for their leaders and for the existing form of government."

No Base Bars in U.S.S.R.

Cyril Phillips, Negro delegate, elected by a Harlem fraternal organization, told how in the Soviet Union "no color or minority group is suppressed in any way or has any less privileges than any other group."

Joseph Yannarelli, elected by Dyers Local 1773, Paterson, N. J., spoke with great feeling of how in the Soviet parks "you don't see workers sleeping at night with a newspaper for mattress, and the sky for a cover. You don't see the workers in the Soviet Union looking in a barrel for their breakfast."

Adam Chada, young miner from the United Mine Workers of Renton, Pa., described how in the Soviet mines, safety came first.

TERRORE IN NAZI GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

League Gets Facts

The League of Nations is now in possession of a memorandum on the new wave of terror in Germany which demands that the League openly condemn the barbarous persecution of the German masses by the fascist dictatorship. The memorandum is carefully documented with irrefragable facts and descriptions of what has recently been taking place in the Nazi dungeons and concentration camps.

Presented by Henri Barbusse, the memorandum was drawn up by the prisoners of the Committee for the Liberation of Theaters, and all Anti-Fascist Prisoners, and the World Committee Against War and Fascism.

The Daily Worker will print the most salient points of this hitherto unpublished document. It urges that this important and accurate information on terror in Nazi Germany be fully utilized in exposing the character of fascist reaction everywhere.

The Prison Mill

Judicial statistics in Germany covering the period from 1930 to the end of the year 1934 divide the sentences handed down in the People's Courts as follows:

Forced labor: 9,226 years; prison: 6,049; total: 15,275 years.

Figures for the single month of January, 1935, already showed the acceleration of the new terror wave: Forced labor: 358 years; prison: 223 years; total 581 years.

Torture, Torture, Torture

On May 7 the Manchester Guardian in England published a report turned in by its special correspondent in Germany:

"In a city of North Germany the political prisoners are treated as follows: In general the newly arrested prisoners are struck in the face to such an extent that blood spurts from the mouth and nose. The cells and corridors of the prison are often bespattered with blood. "A young girl (most of the prisoners are really very young) was brutally hurled against the wall and this was repeated so often that her body was covered with bruises and scratches. One of them died on the spot. She fell into a deep coma soon after this torture. Another girl of 18 was so savagely trampled upon that she lost consciousness."

"Several Beaten to Death"

"Several of the prisoners are only

16 or 17 years of age. One young man, 20 years old, remained in chains for two weeks. His nose was broken by blows with the iron and his hands were cut to pieces by knife-like slashes. Women were put in irons during the night.

"Similar incidents took place in Berlin. In one prison a worker was asked if he were a Communist. At his response, which was negative, he was beaten so cruelly that the inspectors who interrogated him later at the Police Prefecture at Alexanderplatz, Berlin, were themselves shocked. Several prisoners were beaten to death."

"In the industrial and mining region of Zwickau, in Saxony, several hundred persons have been arrested in the course of the last few weeks and the prisons filled to overflowing. The concentration camp at Oberstein has been filled with new prisoners. The old and the sick are thrown together with the others."

"Caught Reading—Tortured

"In one industrial region of West Germany two workers were surprised reading an illegal pamphlet. Although not connected with any political party, they were arrested and tortured until they had given the name of the person who had handed them the pamphlet. The police then set to make new arrests and to inflict new tortures."

"One prisoner who dared to return the blows dealt him by his torturers was beaten to death. Two young Communists were mutilated so horribly that one of them died on the torture-wrack, the other being taken to the hospital. (The numbers of the police functionaries who were ordered to inflict this torture and those who carried it out are known to your correspondent.)

"The frightful tortures to which prisoners were subjected at Essen, at Dortmund and at Krimlachau must be spoken of, in certain localities, the police wrapped the heads of the prisoners in linen covers in order to smother their cries of pain. One Socialist who was arrested at Dresden was horribly beaten by a police agent whose name is known by your correspondent. Placed a second time face to face with his torturer, he raised his hands, boxing fashion and struck the police agent a blow that floored him unconscious. Two other policemen came to the aid of their confrere but were likewise hurled to the earth by the prisoner. Finally the prisoner was overcome by a whole squad of police who beat him to death."

Meets Red Scare

Representative Marcantonio (R., N. Y.), declared that the only possible "emergency" under consideration to be met would be labor disputes—and, at once, the bill's supporters dodged under the red scare, Representative Paddis (R., Pa.) turned upon Marcantonio, charging "The gentleman is always up denouncing Communism."

"The cry of Communism is the old war cry of strikebreakers," Marcantonio responded. "They charge strikers with being Communists and under the guise of a false patriotism they smash union headquarters, send strikers to jail and force labor back to work under intolerable conditions. The use of the military has been all too frequent in the past."

Troops Called Out In Omaha Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

to prevent street-cars from being run by scabs. Several cars were derailed and burned and many windows were broken. When tear-gas and clubs failed to break the ranks of the workers, the police opened fire. Police cars raced through the district, shooting indiscriminately at crowds of men, women and children.

The man who was killed was John Duster, a milk wagon driver. Two of the wounded, William Vernon Tietzert, 22, and Dewey McCoy, 35, are in a critical condition.

The strike began nearly two months ago when the company refused the demands of the men for higher wages and union recognition. Efforts at government mediation broke down when the company insisted on retaining scabs, and refused to take back 83 of the market militant strikers or to restore the seniority rights of the rest.

Chinese Red Army Takes Key Points

(Continued from Page 1)

soldiers, Division, consisting of 2,400 men, has arrived at Peiping. A Chinese National detachment, comprising 1,400 soldiers, reached Chingwangtiao today, en route for Tientsin.

Twelve Japanese military trains and one armored train passed through Shanhaiwan into the Peiping and Tientsin districts today, according to the local press. A Japanese brigade, consisting of 3,000 soldiers, is stationed near Shanhaiwan. Eighty empty trains are standing at the Shanhaiwan station for the transport of military units which are continually arriving.

Army Put on War Basis

The newspapers mention that Japanese bombing planes are continually making demonstrative flights over Peiping and Tientsin. Information from Manchuria states that the Kwangtung Army (the Japanese-Manchurian Army) was put on a war footing. Army orders emphasize that if necessary, military operations will have the support of aviation.

The statement is being circulated in the Chinese circles at Shanghai that a group of Chinese generals, headed by Ma Chan-Shan, intends to resist the Japanese advance into North China.

Robinson has done every other friend of the Daily Worker can do! Do your part in getting 50,000 new readers!

Want Uniforms For Vigilantes

(Continued from Page 1)

of the concentration-camp technique.

New Red-Baiting Drive

Attacks upon the revolutionary workers and their Communist leadership, threats of outlawing the Communist Party and its press, have been renewed. Red-baiting has come to be a regularly resorted-to weapon in Congress; it was flung out against liberal Congressmen opposed to the strike-breaking National Guard measure.

This week-end the Chamber of Commerce of the United States announced that it will "continue its efforts in combating subversive activities, urging new federal legislation to that end." On June 6, within a week after the NRA decision, Chamber of Commerce President Sibley pressed the House Judiciary Committee to push through the Kramer Bill (H.R. 6427) to ban all publications advocating the "overthrow of the government," one of the numerous "gag bills" which admittedly will be used to suppress independent unionism under anti-sedition slogans. The appearance of Sibley, just disclosed, weakens the force of assurances

Colorado Socialists Protest as Gallup Kidnaping Is Hushed

State Seeks To Gag Probe By Grand Jury

Attorney General Bars Open Investigation Demanded by Minor

Sharp condemnation of the Governor and other State officials of New Mexico for their failure to investigate and prosecute the kidnapers of Robert Minor and David Levinson was given by the Colorado State Convention of the Socialist Party which met last Sunday.

Two Illinois locals of the United Mine Workers of America, Locals 4232 and 5509 have passed resolutions protesting the Gallup frame-up and calling upon the International Executive Board to take up the fight for the release of the miners.

A resolution protesting the murder of the president of the German Miners Union, Fritz Huseman, and demanding the release of all anti-fascist prisoners was also adopted by Local 5509. Copies of the resolution were sent to Adolph Hitler, John L. Lewis and to the press.

Minor Wires New Mexico
In a telegraphed answer to the demand sent by Robert Minor to Frank H. Patton, Attorney General of New Mexico, that he and David Levinson be permitted to present evidence surrounding their being kidnaped by vigilante hirelings of the Gallup New Mexico Coal Company, before the Grand Jury, Patton retorted behind a smoke screen of legal technicalities which, in effect, refused the request.

In his wire to Patton, Minor pointed out that the kidnaping of himself and Levinson was indisputably tied up with the defense of Gallup miners awaiting trial for their life on framed up murder charges. He declared that in view of the fact that Patton had used every excuse possible to avoid the investigation it would have little meaning unless the victims were allowed full right to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses.

Text of Telegram
Minor's wire to Patton said in full:

"Mr. David Levinson informed me that you telegraphed him that an investigation of kidnaping will be made by Grand Jury and that you request his and my presence. If this means Mr. Levinson's and my trial for investigation of the fascist crime of May 2 is no longer to be opposed by you and your associates and that you are willing to permit the matter to be thrown wide open with a view to catching the kidnapers, let me express my deepest appreciation and willingness to cooperate. In that event I will postpone all engagements and come to New Mexico for the hearing and I am sure that Mr. Levinson would do the same.

"In order that I may understand the new situation created by this proposal, that the investigation take the form of a Grand Jury proceedings, will you kindly explain in the light of the following facts:

Cites Reason for Kidnaping
"One. The kidnapers were interested in Mr. Levinson and myself only because we came as representatives of the ten McKinley coal miners who were active in the coal strike of twenty months ago and who are now on trial for their lives following the shooting affair of April 4. The kidnapers took no money or valuables but only papers. They showed by their actions and words that they wanted, by looting the defense counsel's pockets, only to ascertain how much information defense counsel had already learned about the real facts of the shooting of April 4 and further to drive defense counsel and myself out of the country to prevent further discoveries and preparation of the defense case. The kidnapers clearly acted only through a desire, by legal violence, to promote the conviction of the ten Gallup miners.

"Two. Painful and dangerous as was the experience of Mr. Levinson and myself, the greater importance of the kidnaping arises out of its bearing upon the lives and liberties of the men whom we are defending. Our insistent demand for the running down of the kidnapers was due more to this concern and when we found indifference on the part of the local and State authorities the same concern drove us to demand a federal investigation.

Patton Hides Facts
"Three. You went out to your way to telegraph to Congressmen Dempsy that he quoted you. There were traces of kidnapers and no clues that the men were abducted," which was your contribution to the prevention of a federal investigation. After the victims of the kidnaping with one lone Indian and two State troopers and newspapermen lugged down and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt the essential fact of the kidnaping, you did not retract.

"Four. After certain influences which are partisan to the prosecution of the Gallup Coal Miners with your aid had succeeded in preventing an investigation some strong men and women thought possible and proposed that at any rate an investigation could be had in the form of a grand jury proceedings. This was granted and on the same day the press quoted you in a long article indicating that such a Grand Jury hearing, if it occurred, would be transformed into wholesale roundup of defense witnesses in the murder case with you, the attorney gen-

Are They Planning Strike Action? Wrong Again!

FLOODED WITH WIRES TELLING OF ATTACKS ON HOURS AND WAGES, GENTLEMEN OF A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TALK ABOUT MORE LAWS TO FOOL WORKERS



Members of the A. F. of L. Executive Council in session, discussing the proposed legislation to control labor unions.

Porters' Brotherhood Leader Urges All to Fight for Herndon

Support of the united front led by the International Labor Defense to save Angelo Herndon, heroic young Negro working class leader, from torture and death on a Georgia chain gang, is urged by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in a letter published in the June 15 issue of the New York Age. The full text of Randolph's letter follows:

"The inference based upon authority is that 'reimbursements' might be brought against the defendant coal miners or additional ones in this proceeding, which is supposed to be an effort to punish the kidnapers, of their counsel. Emphasis is made that the victims of the kidnaping would not be permitted in the jury room, and would not be permitted to know what happened or to receive a record of the investigation, and would be punished by law if they told outside what had occurred in their questioning.

Reasons for Investigation
"Five. An investigation of the kidnaping is important mainly as a means of protecting the interests of defendants whose lives are jeopardized by terroristic efforts to interfere with their counsel's freedom of action in defending them. You would appear before the grand jury as a prosecutor wishing to further the effort to imprison or electrocute the defendants. At the same time you wish to exclude their counsel and to take over into your hands the protection of the interests of the defendants affecting their lives in a proceeding in which you are seeking to bring them to their death.

"If you are willing to have an investigation of the brutal fascist crime of May 2, would you object to the investigation taking a form that would permit the accusers to present their accusations and not to entrust it to the hands of a man who has not only already committed himself, but who openly states he will use the same proceeding to accomplish objects not in the least out of harmony with those of the kidnapers?

Asks for Clarity on Matter
"Would you be willing for an investigation to be otherwise than secret from the victims? The kidnapers tied sacks over our heads in order to keep the matter secret from us.

"May I urgently request that you give as much honest clarity as possible on the matter and inform me when and where I am wanted for an investigation of the kidnaping. I shall eagerly cooperate with any such investigation.

"Please do not under any circumstances let these obvious facts concerning form of investigation serve as an excuse for again refusing our demand for an open and fair investigation of the case.

"ROBERT MINOR,"
Patton Evasive
The evasive answer of Patton to Minor's wire disclaims any power to meet the demands of the defense, passing the buck to the grand jury. The telegram said in part:

"Re Tel. on proposed grand jury. Do not know when grand jury will be called but if and when called same will be conducted in accordance with law. Request for grand jury arose in first instance by reason of demands made by American Civil Liberties Union. Conduct of grand jury is governed by New Mexico Statutes and I have no power to suspend operation of those laws. Scope and extent of grand jury's activities rests entirely within discretion of that inquisitorial body. I have made no attempt

whatever to prevent Federal investigation and while I do not know if any Federal law has been violated so far as I am concerned, Federal investigation will be welcomed. If grand jury is called all available witnesses, including yourself and Levinson, will be subpoenaed and you will be expected to testify before that body.

"FRANK H. PATTON,"
"Attorney-General."

The LaFollette Work Relief Plan—a Program of Big Business

MADISON, Wis., June 16.—LaFollette's work relief program, part and parcel of the Roosevelt plans, are opposed by the Communist Party, which, at the hearing on the measure, put forward a program of its own—a program for all of American labor.

The statement of the Communists, which was submitted by Gene Dennis, for the Communist Party, to the State Joint Finance Committee Thursday, at Madison, Wis., pointed out that the LaFollette program is against the interests of the workers in the state and nationally. In place of the LaFollette program of "security wages" on the relief jobs, the Communists demand socially useful projects with trade union wages and conditions for the workers. Such a program can only and must be paid by taxation on the rich and by the government.

For a Labor Party
In the furtherance of this program, the Communists call upon the workers to build a real mass party of labor based upon the trade unions—a mass, united, anti-capitalist united front—a Labor Party.

The Communist Party statement follows in part:
In behalf of the workers and unemployed of Wisconsin, the Communist Party declares its unconditional opposition to the LaFollette Works Relief Bill. Our opposition is based upon the needs and interests of labor, upon the fact that the LaFollette Program will not improve the position of the unemployed and workers in industry, but on the contrary will further worsen and jeopardize the wage and living standards of the jobless and the employed.

As working class, revolutionary politicians, we Communists propose to seriously examine this newest of Fayers Association. The "opposition" of these gentlemen is more apparent than real. For their "opposition" to the LaFollette Works Relief Program is not based upon favoring the LaFollette Progressivism. In so doing, we are convinced we shall unmask its anti-labor content and purpose.

Position of Communist Party
The public hearing today which is centered around the anti-labor LaFollette \$209,000,000 Works Relief Bill, has already served to bring out into the light of day the position of various political parties, organizations, and leaders on the vital question of social security. On the one side stand the outspoken champions of the reactionary Roosevelt-LaFollette Works Relief Program of starvation wages, non-union working conditions, relief cuts, increased tax burdens for the toilers—a semi-fascist centralization of the organs of government, and of additional war preparations in the form of an extended system of militarized OOC camps. In this category belong the representatives of the Progressive Party, the top leadership of the State Federation of Labor headed by Mr. Ohl, as well as certain leaders of the Socialist Party. In this connection, it would not be out of place to emphasize that Mr. Ohl in supporting the LaFollette Program speaks for himself and his immediate associates, and not for the rank and file of organized labor which has clearly and unequivocally declared its opposition to the LaFollette Works Relief Program a few months ago in its unconditional support to the McCarran Amendment for prevailing union wage rates on all public work projects.

Reasons for Bosses' Opposition
Closely aligned with these forces, are the so-called "opponents" of the Progressive Works Bill—the official spokesmen of the Democratic and Republican parties, of the Chamber of Commerce and the Tax the fundamental anti-labor character of this bill. On the contrary, these representatives of Big Business are opposed merely to the fact that under the Works Relief Bill, the employers will have to shoulder approximately 5 per cent of the costs of this program through the proposed limited levy upon a restricted portion of higher incomes.

Firstly: The Roosevelt-LaFollette Works Project provides for a starvation wage, varying in this State from \$40 to \$64 a month. This cooie wage standard, in accordance with the non-American wage standard laid down by the Roosevelt regime of Wall Street, will be used as a lever to lower the wage and trade union standards throughout industry, just as the minimum wage codes under the N. R. A. became maximum standards in the textile, steel and auto industries, just as the so-called collective bargaining "privileges" of Section 7A were used by the employers to foster the gigantic development of company unions, and as the right to strike under the N. R. A. became the signal for the ushering in of strike breaking, compulsory arbitration Labor Boards and other anti-Labor measures.

Secondly: Under the proposed LaFollette Program, a maximum of only 100,000 workers will be employed for a period of approximately one year, whereas the bulk of the present 600,000 working and student youth and future jobless are to be eliminated from the state and county and city relief rolls, are to be classed as "unemployables" and thrown upon the mercies of private charity.

Thirdly: In accordance with the LaFollette Works Relief Bill the main funds for the proposed \$209,000,000 program are to be raised by taxation raised primarily from the working population, through direct property taxes, indirect gas, line and other sales tax, etc., and are to be raised in such a manner that the smaller towns and municipalities cannot undertake a single local works project.

Spring Planting Shows Rise in Soviet Economy

227,500,000 Acres Covered as Plan of Sowing Is Filled by 100.4 Per Cent on June 10—Harvesting and Stocking Taken Up

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, June 16.—The organization of the spring sowing this year and the splendid records achieved have made this season's planting "a big factor in the rise of socialist economy," it was declared at the conclusion of a two-day plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party.

It was first noted that the entire plan of the spring sowing was fulfilled by 100.4 per cent. by June 10. More than 227,500,000 acres were sown. The collective farms have fulfilled their plan more than 108 per cent and the state farms fulfilled theirs by 97.5 per cent, the latter still having some late crops to sow.

The results of the spring agricultural work clearly confirms the successes of the collective farm system, says the plenum resolution. The shortened sowing period and the higher quality of the sowing on the collective and state farms have created every possibility for a good harvest. All the factors for its realization exist. The collective and state farms will receive from socialist industry for the forthcoming harvest, in addition to what it possessed last year, 21,000 combines, 90,000 tractors (including 17,000 powerful caterpillar tractors), 30,000 automobiles and other agricultural machinery valued at 335,000,000 rubles. The urgent task is proper care for standing crops and timely

preparations for the harvesting. The Central Committee emphasizes in its resolution that the consolidation of the successes of the spring sowing requires an unweakening struggle in the Party and Soviet organizations on the collective and state farms to gather in the high harvest after a proper weeding of the fields, to destroy agricultural pests and to organize the harvesting without losses and in the shortest period.

Harvesting Already Planned
A big harvest requires intensive work, it was pointed out. The resolution of the Central Committee contains detailed and concrete operating instructions, arising from the accumulated experience of the foremost collective and state farms, concerning the best care for the crops, the organization and distribution of people for the harvest campaign and the best utilization of the vast number of machines.

The resolution of the Central Committee pays special attention to the quality of the harvest work and to not permitting any losses during the harvest campaign, also to the correct organization of the hauling and storing of the grain. The resolution states:

"The Soviet Union will collect its richest harvest if the proper organization is made in advance, if we do not allow ourselves to become conceited and self-satisfied as a result of the successes of the sowing campaign."

'Bloody Thursday' Liberties Union To Be Observed By One-Day Strike

SEATTLE, Wash., June 16.—Steps are being taken along the entire Pacific Coast by maritime unions for the most widespread observance of July 5, anniversary of Bloody Thursday in the general maritime strike last year. The day has been set aside to commemorate the death of six marine workers, killed during the strike.

"No labor is to be done on port on this day by the membership of any maritime craft union. At sea all ships' flags should fly at half mast," is the order issued by Harry Lundberg, president of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast, in a letter to all of the federation's affiliates.

"July 5 is more than a holiday," continues the letter. "The employing class has not changed since last year. Their actions in the tanker strike prove that... July 5 will demonstrate to the world that we stand ready and determined to defend our unions and our conditions, that we will continue stronger than ever the fight for better conditions of labor, the fight for which brothers Heiland, Daffron, Sperry, Bordoise, Parker and Lindberg died."

The letter calls for the establishment of committees in various ports to insure a complete stoppage of work on July 5, and to plan parades and mass meetings on that day.

To free Thaelmann is to free Ossietzky, Frau Mierendorf, Ludwig Renn and thousands of the best sons and daughters of Germany.

Liberties Union Asks State Action In Hicks' Probe
TROY, N. Y., June 16.—Graduation day at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute yesterday was also a day of protest against the "release" of Granville Hicks, professor of English at that school.

An investigation of repression of academic freedom at Rensselaer was urged on the Board of Regents of New York State by the Academic Freedom Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, Saturday.

The report of the A. C. L. U., prepared by Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, sociologist and journalist, and Warren Winkelstein, Syracuse attorney, appointed by the Union to investigate the case backed Prof. Hicks in his charge that he had been dismissed because of his political convictions and declared, "It was perfectly obvious to the investigators that, at least in the minds of those members of the faculty who would be most likely to want to exercise freedom of speech, academic freedom does not exist at Rensselaer."

The investigators refused to accept the official explanation of "retrenchment" for the dismissal and saw in the refusal of Edwin S. Jarrett, executive vice-president of the Institute, to meet with representatives of the A. C. L. U., in the Institute's manner of dropping an outstanding scholar, and in the opinion of faculty and students, support for Professor Hicks' position.

Many students and teachers feared frank discussion of the case might get them in trouble with the administration, the investigators said.

Changes in Officers
Resolution No. 94 introduced by Locals 17, 18 and 112 condemning the action of the Hatch machine ruling the convention with the insignificant technical majority of 43 votes unseating the representatives of 15 locals with a total standing dues paying membership of over 3,000 earnest trade unionists, termed this bureaucratic action of the Hatch machine as motivated by "political or other ulterior motives" of the Hatch clique.

Philadelphia Strikers Defeat Effort to Cut Wages and Add Hours
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16.—The 110 workers at the Mrs. Schorer Mayonaise Company here, returned to work Monday after a one-week strike, winning their demands against a 25 per cent increase in hours and a \$3 a week wage cut.

The cut in wages and increase in hours was announced by the firm immediately after the Supreme Court decision on the N.R.A. The workers responded by walking out 100 per cent and joining the Food Workers Federal Union. The cut was from \$12 to \$10 a week and the hours were to be raised from 40 to 50 a week.

WHAT'S ON
Chicago, Ill.
Anti-War Rally and Huge Parade Thursday, July 4th at Union Grove, Archer and 78th St. Free show "Waiting for Lefty" by New Theatre League, singing, dancing, games, quiz, refreshments, etc. Adm. 10c. Gates open 10 a.m. Take any street car to 82nd St., Red car west to Argo, Ill. Free trucks to grove. Assp. C. P. District 8.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Now Playing for a limited engagement only Soviet Russia's Masterpiece "The Youth of Maxim" Nothing yet in our literature has approached this achievement.—DAILY WORKER.
SONOTONE THEATRE
66 E. Van Buren Street
Continues now to midnight
The 10 p.m.

HOME LIFE

— By —
Ann Barton

A LETTER has been received from the Negro Liberator, the paper of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights that has as its purpose the defense of the rights of the Negro people.

THROUGH the Home Column, the Negro Liberator invites every reader to take a little excursion into the Bronx, in New York City, and there to observe a scene which is as humiliating and terrible as the auction block of slavery days. The exact place is Walton Avenue, from about 167th to 170th Street. But on many other street corners of the Bronx, similar scenes are enacted.

"Here you can see many Negro and one or two white domestic workers, standing around huddled together or sitting on soap boxes. They are not there for purposes of sociability, nor are they taking sunbaths. They are waiting for a prospective employer to come along, bargain over them, hire them and take them away.

THE Negro Liberator, organ of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and America's only militant Negro newspaper, has begun an expose of these conditions. Staff members have interviewed many of these domestic workers, taken photographs of them. What did they find? First, that these workers may have to stand around for nearly a whole day, for hours at a time at least, before they are hired. Second, their wages range from twenty cents to thirty cents an hour while some are even offered the disgraceful wage of ten cents an hour. They generally average about three dollars a week.

"These workers have families, in many instances small, helpless children whom they are forced to leave at home alone, to shift for themselves. In all cases, these workers are compelled to do a full day's work in the early hours of the morning, in their own homes, before even coming out 'on the block.' Many do not have cars with which to ride to the Bronx from their homes in Harlem, and often, falling to find any work at all, are compelled to walk back.

Many of these young girls are even lured to prostitution in so-called 'bachelor apartments.' These and many other details of this modern slave block are described in the June 15 Negro Liberator. Women readers, help to stop this shameful degradation of your fellow workers!

THE Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, has admitted that there are practically no standards of wages for the domestic workers—that their wages are in most cases, arbitrarily set by their individual employers. Certainly these women need organization. The Domestic Workers Union made advances in the organization of domestic workers. Now, within the A. F. of L., they must organize even more widely.

If the South has its lynchings, its Jim-crow—the North has also its specialized forms of oppression of the Negroes. This humiliating 'auction block' is certainly one of them.

Pattern 2334 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 40. Size 16 takes 4 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric and 1/2 yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



ANNE ADAMS SUMMER PATTERN BOOK IS READY. PRICE OF BOOK FIFTEEN CENTS. BOOK AND PATTERN TOGETHER, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. (ONE CENT ADDITIONAL FOR RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK CITY.) Address orders to Daily Worker, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th St., New York, N. Y.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Retail Grocery Clerks Local Votes for One Union in Trade

By a Food Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—History was made for the grocery, dairy and fruit clerks when members of Local 338, A. F. of L., voted unanimously for one union in the trade.

For several years the unorganized clerks have been the victims of miserable conditions partly due to having two unions in the field who were fighting one another.

Out of about 75,000 clerks in New York City, only about 2,000 were organized. The bosses were the only ones who took advantage of the existence of two unions, but from now on they will not rest so easily.

The clerks did not know which union to belong to. Those who had intentions of being organized, when they saw the fight between the two unions, stayed out of them.

The vote at the meeting at Beethoven Hall showed that the clerks are determined to fight for better conditions. This was also shown by the clerks of Local 104 who voted two weeks ago for one union in the trade and to make Local 338 the largest union local in New York.

Other unions should follow the example of Local 104 and Local 338. Now is the time to unite our forces to combat the daily attacks of the bosses.

Hotel Edison Workers Driven To Work Overtime Without Pay

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Conditions in the housekeeping department of the Hotel Edison, 47th Street and Broadway, are really deplorable.

The boys who work full time are supposed to go home at 4:30 p.m. But the housekeeper calls the time-keeper to stop them from leaving until 5:30 p.m.

Most of the time they get only 15 or 20 minutes for lunch and no time off at all for lunch.

The housekeeper gives help for no reason at all. She calls them monkeys and fools and insults them in every way possible, frequently flying into fits of rage.

The maids are supposed to leave at 4 p.m. but it is generally 5 when they are through with it. They cannot say anything about it as they are liable to be discharged if they complain.

The housekeeper forces the help to work without pay but if you are two or three minutes late she pulls your card out and you are fired.

The housekeeper expects the maids to do work that is entirely out of proportion with the time she gives them to accomplish these tasks. If orders are not carried out, she fires the maids and hires new ones at reduced salaries.

She told us that now that the N. R. A. has been declared unconstitutional she has a perfect right to work us overtime without paying us for it. By this means, we have discovered, she has saved the hotel management \$255.88 in wages for one week alone.

The trouble is that many of the workers get disgusted and simply quit. The thing to do is stick to the job, organize and force the management to fire this housekeeper and to grant decent conditions.

Unity Forged in Strikes In Rhode Island

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The recent General Strike sellout has spread demoralization amongst textile workers everywhere. Nowhere is that demoralization so evident as in the New England States, particularly the State of Rhode Island, which is practically the birthplace of the U. T. W.

The workers here regarded the strike as won and were stunned when the order to return to work was given by the U. T. W. leaders. The result is that today the workers in Rhode Island, particularly in the Blackstone Valley, regard the U. T. W. with suspicion. They are unable to differentiate between the misleaders of the U. T. W. and the honest rank and file workers that are the backbone of the organization. They cannot seem to realize that it is possible to get rid of these misleaders, and consequently they hold aloof. This attitude explains why there is little organization amongst the textile workers of the Blackstone Valley, this in spite of the militant struggles carried through here, particularly in Saylesville.

The U. T. W. has a local union in Pawtucket, but it is very weak. There is also an independent union here—the American Independent Textile Workers Union. This organization is somewhat stronger, due to the fact that the more militant workers, disgusted with the reactionary policies of the U. T. W. leaders flocked into it, where they have rank and file control. Many of these workers, however, have seen their mistake and there is a strong feeling for merging with the U. T. W. local. No doubt this will be accomplished in the near future. The more progressive and informed workers in both unions realize that unless there is unity, it will be impossible to organize the 30,000 textile workers in the Valley.

The Independent Union, recently forced one mill to rescind a wage cut, and at present they have two mills on strike. The Herts and Morgan mill has been on strike for 13 weeks and the Simon Silk Company for ten weeks. These shops are so strongly organized that there isn't even any necessity for pickets. The U. T. W. just recently called a strike in the Waypooyest mill against a 15 per cent wage cut. However, they are giving it poor leadership and the strike is being conducted in a very desultory and slipshod manner. There has been no attempt at mass picketing, and scabs are beginning to go in.

John Powers, member of the U. T. W. Executive Council, has resisted every attempt on the part of the strikers to enlist the cooperation of the Independent Union. However, after listening to speeches from Frank Bente and Frawley, organizers from the Federation of Dyers and Finishers of the U. T. W., the workers insisted that a committee be sent to the Independent Union asking cooperation. Yesterday, such a committee came, and today already more than 25 members of the Independent Union could be seen on the picket-line.

The fact that organization is weak in this territory should not discourage anyone. There are many hopeful signs. Most significant is the fact that the workers respond immediately to any activity on the part of organized labor, such as protest meetings, etc. Also the fact that the U. T. W. was able to strike the Waypooyest mill, although they had no organization outside of the loom-fixers, shows that the workers are keyed up. The growing feeling and desire for unity on the part of the workers is also significant. All these facts show clearly that the workers are ready and anxious for organization and struggle, providing they have the correct leadership. It is the duty of all comrades in textiles to see that we provide such leadership.

Meat Cutters Gird For Strike

By a Worker Correspondent

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The most open move to reduce wages to pre-N. R. A. standards has been taken here by the Rochester Packing Company, which deals in "Arpeako" products. All workers in the plant from drivers and salesmen, to meat cutters and office clerks, were called together last week by the boss and informed that the profits have gone down and that therefore, it is necessary that wages go down likewise. He told the workers that wages paid before the N. R. A. will begin in the near future.

The answer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union, A. F. of L., of which a large number are members, is being taken up at the membership meeting. Members declare their willingness to strike, not only against the threatened cut—but for an increase to compensate for the increased cost of living. Conditions of work are very bad, especially for those compelled to work in the "cooler," and to go back and forth from warm to frigid temperature. Twenty-four dollars is considered the highest wage—and many highly skilled workers get as low as forty cents an hour.

Four crafts of the plant are unionized in A. F. of L. locals, following a strike one year ago. Mass picketing brought a quick victory. Then—due to an arbitration deal put across by some of the labor bureaucrats whereby the workers gave up their demand for a 15 per cent increase and gained only 5 per cent. Also, the agreement included a clause pledging that the workers would not engage in a sympathy strike if other plants struck. Terms of the new agreement to be given the bosses on June 13, when the 1934 agreement expires, have not been made public. But workers express the need for at least a 15 per cent wage increase. The agreements of all four crafts expire at the same time—engineers, meat cutters, drivers and firemen.

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

Paris. — The People's Front Against War and Fascism and the Communist Party push forward constantly to new gains.

Of the twenty-three seats remaining to be filled in the Seine Departmental Council run-off elections, the reactionaries got only four. The other nineteen went to the candidates of the anti-fascist Front Populaire: thirteen Communists, five Socialists and one Pupilist.

And these dry figures do not tell the whole story of the anti-fascist victory. In a large number of instances the Front Populaire's candidate in Sunday's run-off received a number of votes greater than the combined total received by the individual candidates of the respective anti-fascist parties the week before in the preliminary election. For example, the increase was seven per cent at Aubervilliers (stronghold of Laval); 83 per cent at Charanton; 12 per cent at Courbevoie; etc.

Our Party's thirteen seats won Sunday, May 31, plus the twelve elected in the preceding preliminary ballot make a total of twenty-five Communist councilors; exactly one-half of the number originally to be elected for the department council from the Paris suburbs. We will recall that in the recent municipal elections [May 5 to 12: See article

The Ruling Classes

by Redfield



"By the way, honey, you'll have to resign from that pacifist organization—I bought a munition factory today."

I. W. O. Intensifies Fight For Rights of Negro Masses

The branches of the I. W. O. are now preparing to discuss how the members of the Order can support the struggle for Negro rights. The convention passed a resolution asking the branches to make special efforts during the months of June and July to get the members to contribute to the support of the Negro Liberator.

Lately the pressure upon the Negro masses has increased. With the general tendency of liquidating relief activities, the discrimination against the Negroes on relief has been increased. At the same time police brutality is up; instead of bread to keep the Negro masses quiet.

This is an outgrowth of the general worsening of the conditions of all of the workers. Any attack that is being made against any group of workers is an attack upon all of them. The effort to defeat some workers in their endeavors to establish for themselves a chance to exist may at certain moments only be directed against one sector of the working class, against one group of workers. Just like in a war the attack may not be made on the whole front, but only in one sector, yet the whole army is attacked and the whole army is interested in the outcome of this sectional attack. So it is in the class struggle.

The interests of the masses of workers in the Order are therefore at stake in the attack against the living standards and living chances of the Negro masses. They must defend themselves by defending the Negro masses.

In all branches discussions will be held in the next two months on this subject. An outline will reach the branches for this purpose. Contributions will be solicited for the support of the Negro Liberator. The members of the Order should participate in these discussions and should contribute to the support of the Negro Liberator.

Americanization of the Order

The major decision made by the 3rd Convention of the Order concerned itself with the Americanization of the Order. The national cultural committee has made plans to organize a discussion campaign to popularize this decision and to acquaint every member of the Order with the meaning of it. In the meantime the influence of the Convention decisions on the activities of the branches is noticeable in the recruiting figures. The recruiting

of members into English branches is proportionately increasing as compared with the general weekly recruiting figures. In the five weeks before the Convention the recruitment into English branches was 15 per cent of the total; in the five weeks following the Convention the recruitment into English branches increased to 20 per cent of the total. However, these figures are not yet sufficient. They are only the beginning, showing the tendency. The real increase has yet to be accomplished.

In order to assure a concentration of the attention of the districts to the recruitment of native Americans into English branches, the sub-committee of the National Executive Committee responsible for this work decided to demand of the City Central Committees and District Committees of the following territories, that until the beginning of our 5th Anniversary membership drive in October a minimum weekly recruitment into English-speaking branches be achieved as follows: New York, 60; Chicago, 30; Cleveland, 20; Pittsburgh, 15; Philadelphia, 15; Los Angeles, 10; Boston, 10; Detroit, 5; San Francisco, 5.

These figures are not arbitrarily set. The possibilities in these cities, the apparatus at the disposal of the City Central Committees as well as the general conditions, will assure the achievement of these figures with only a minimum of efforts. If a maximum of effort is employed, these figures can be practically doubled.

The chance for the greater recruitment into the English branches in the organized cities is shown by the fact that the recruitment as registered in the national office is almost as large outside of the concentration territories as it is in the concentration territories. To show a healthy condition, the recruitment in the concentration territories should be at least three times as great as that outside.

Branch 651 Does Good Work!

The Hackensack English speaking branch of our Order, Branch 651, a comparatively new branch, is demonstrating its clear understanding of the principles of working class solidarity upon which our Order is based. When construction workers, members of the A. F. of L., Hoderikers Union in Hackensack went out on strike for union recognition and decent wages, the members of branch 651 of the I. W. O. immediately appointed a committee to find ways and means of assisting the strikers. They col-

Macy Retains NRA 'Peak Week' Overtime Without Added Pay

By a Macy Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Macy's ads have been filled lately with pictures of wheels, tapes and spiral columns to prove to customers that underselling their competitors would help them raise our wages. Now that price fixing is off and business has spurted, Macy's has declared N. R. A. "peak weeks" in several departments to take care of the rush.

A "peak week" automatically raises the number of hours from 40 to 48 without additional pay. This, in spite of the assurances of Macy's to us and to the public that no change in hours would be made just now. The "peak week" retained as a "good feature" from the N. R. A. inserted by employers to get free labor at their busiest seasons. It

was a gift that they presented themselves, our labor free.

In some departments the "peak week" was clamped down without warning in the middle of the week to test the reaction. This illustrates what is meant by employers when they say, "Let's retain the best features of the N. R. A." The "best features" are the tried and true slave driving methods. The bad features are those which restrain them from driving their competitors into the ditch.

Our pressing need before the N. R. A. during the N. R. A. and now that its ghost is invoked is 100 per cent unionization in readiness for the most intense phase of the employers' attacks upon our living standards.

The Office Workers Union is ready and able to give us the leadership we need.

State Increases Property Taxes For Friend of Workers' Movement

By a Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—We wish to inform the readers of the Daily Worker of an extreme case of persecution and discrimination of a sympathizer of the revolutionary workers.

J. B. Nelson, 3720 Lake Drive, East St. Louis, Ill., is a possessor of a considerable amount of property, and has signed bond for any victim of capitalist oppression regardless of his political faith. He has signed bonds for Robert Minor, the Hillsboro boys, A. J. Muste, Ray Wyoff and a hundred others, too numerous to mention.

Over a period of years he has been threatened, by the American Legion, Ku Klux Klan and other Fascist organizations, but as long as he had security he has never once let a prisoner lie in jail. In the case of Ray Wyoff, charged with inciting to riot last June 25 and whose bail was set at \$35,000, he offered to post \$7,000 cash to secure prisoner's release but was refused. Shortly after this he signed two of the Hillsboro boys' bonds listing seven pieces of property as security.

On these pieces of property the

taxes have been raised almost 300 per cent. When he went to the tax assessor's office to file a complaint they told him frankly that if he would refuse to sign any more Communist's bonds his taxes would not be raised. He told them that as long as he had any property left he would sign the bonds of any class war prisoner. The following is a list of the property he listed as security in the Hillsboro case showing the amount of taxes on this property before and after signing these bonds. All of this property is in East St. Louis, Ill., and no improvements have been made.

Taxes on the property in the neighborhood identically like this put up by the same contractor have not been raised one cent.

Residence	Amount of Taxes
555 North 21st St.	Before 1933 \$ 7.32
	After 1934 21.50
423 North 21st St.	Before 1933 25.45
	After 1934 113.50
1718 Henrietta Ave.	Before 1933 70.94
	After 1934 113.50
1110 Market Ave.	Before 1933 23.25
	After 1934 33.50
Security Park Lots	
3-4-5	Before 1933 58.31
	After 1934 150.27
2625 Market Ave.	Before 1933 37.00
	After 1934 102.50
410 North 57th St.	Before 1933 35.00
	After 1934 83.80

Musicians' Convention Jimcrows Negroes

By a Food Worker Correspondent

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—The American Federation of Musicians held a convention here at a hotel where I was working. I am sorry to say that at the banquet there were no speeches, as I missed actually hearing some of these big shots in action. A comrade said William Green was to be there, too.

But I am much sorer to add that some of the delegates were Negro musicians whom the arrangements committee of this union chose to seat at a special table all to themselves.

lected food supplies and also gave some financial support. The members of the branch participated in mass picketing together with the strikers. When a Citizens Committee for the Defense of Civil Rights was organized in Hackensack following the arrest of striking workers, and threats of deportation made against them, the members of the I.W.O. branch sent a delegation prepared to participate actively in the struggle.

By this method the members of this I. W. O. branch show that they are not merely interested in the benefits the I. W. O. provides. They recognize the I. W. O. as a workers' organization. They recognize the duty of the members of the I. W. O. to be active in working class battles. They recognize that the growth of the I. W. O. depends on the readiness of the members of the I. W. O. to be active with the workers on the battlefield of the class struggle. That is the method to reach the Order. That is the method to reach the American workers. That will attract the masses of American workers into our Order.

Fascist Band Invades Columbus Circle

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Disguised as 'The Veterans' League of the State of New York, 100 per cent American in principle,' a group of individuals, in typical fascist manner, invaded Columbus Circle by holding open air meetings every night of the week.

A class conscious worker or an honest intellectual does not have to inquire as to the sponsorship of these meetings. Listening for a few seconds to the speakers, their vile slanders against the Soviet Union, their terrorist tactics, one cannot possibly be mistaken in identifying them with Hitler and his companion in arms in this country, Willie Hearst.

Very characteristic of this band is the fact that no one in the crowd is permitted to ask questions. I am certain that every worker who does not want to be questioned in public. There is a real danger if you ask a question and are all alone in that crowd. Fascism is not something new, but it certainly must have come as a surprise to the workers in Columbus Circle to be beaten and terrorized by these "100 per centers."

At one time I heard a worker receive the following reply from a speaker upon asking a question. "Regardless of how well prepared I am to answer your question or how much better I would feel to do so, our policy is not to answer. But you can get an answer in the rear of the platform." When this young worker insisted on knowing the reason for the refusal to answer the question in public, he was struck upon the head by five thugs.

When police arrived and the young worker asked for the arrest of the assaulters, he was told, "get the hell out of here if you don't want to get some more."

This occurred on Monday, June 10. On another occasion a young girl, a red builder, was also attacked by one of this gang, but due to the assistance of some workers who rushed to her defense, she managed to leave unharmed.

Realizing the danger the workers are confronted with on Columbus Circle, I consider it my duty to expose these bands and to caution the workers to come there in a real organized manner.

Jobless Council Formed As Victory Is Gained

By a Food Worker Correspondent

PEORIA, Ill.—A new branch of the National Unemployment Council has just been organized in Chillicothe by the Peoria County central branch of the Council.

The council was organized when we took a family man up to the relief station and had him put back on relief and forced the granting of two quarts of milk daily for his children.

This family of five was put on the county and received only \$1.50 a week with no milk. The man is in a terribly undernourished condition and it will be a long time before he will be able to work. One of the girls, four years of age, was practically a skeleton. I have never seen a sight like this before.

RECENT ANTI-FASCIST VICTORY IN PARIS SUBURBS

By H. W.

PARIS. — The People's Front Against War and Fascism and the Communist Party push forward constantly to new gains.

Of the twenty-three seats remaining to be filled in the Seine Departmental Council run-off elections, the reactionaries got only four. The other nineteen went to the candidates of the anti-fascist Front Populaire: thirteen Communists, five Socialists and one Pupilist.

And these dry figures do not tell the whole story of the anti-fascist victory. In a large number of instances the Front Populaire's candidate in Sunday's run-off received a number of votes greater than the combined total received by the individual candidates of the respective anti-fascist parties the week before in the preliminary election. For example, the increase was seven per cent at Aubervilliers (stronghold of Laval); 83 per cent at Charanton; 12 per cent at Courbevoie; etc.

Our Party's thirteen seats won Sunday, May 31, plus the twelve elected in the preceding preliminary ballot make a total of twenty-five Communist councilors; exactly one-half of the number originally to be elected for the department council from the Paris suburbs. We will recall that in the recent municipal elections [May 5 to 12: See article

in Daily Worker May 28] our Party carried one-third of the municipalities of this region (27 out of 80). Thus, our Party has progressed in less than a month from a "thirty-five per cent position" up to a "fifty per cent position."

The full Departmental Council will be composed of the fifty councilors just mentioned plus the ninety municipal councilors already elected in Paris itself. All told, our Party will have 33 seats (in place of the five in the old council); the Socialists, 12 (in place of ten); the other anti-fascists of various sorts, 14; a total of 73. The reactionaries, fascists and conservatives will be able to count only 67 seats, three less than half, whereas in the old council these parties have had a very comfortable majority.

All this does not mean that the revolution is around the corner, as certain scared bourgeois newspaper correspondents are supposed to have written. But it does mean that the anti-fascist masses of France—the workers, poor peasants, petty merchants, etc.—are uniting into an even broader and more solid united front, with the leading participation of our Party, for the defense of broad and of democratic liberties against the armed fascist leagues and all the other reactionary forces of capitalism.

The Bouisson cabinet can attribute its fall (before it had got even to bat) to the successes of the Front Populaire — articulating in one united voice the opposition of the French masses to all those servants of big capital who aim to run the government without parliament and to impose the burden of the ten billion franc budgetary deficit on the backs of the state employees, the disabled soldiers, the workers, the unemployed, the peasants and the small merchants, etc.

"Competent observers" had been almost certain of the "success" of this cabinet which, composed of elements varying from the militarist Petain and the adventurer Caillaux to the renegades Laval, Frossard, Bouisson and Lafont, had boasted of being the "most representative cabinet since the war."

The deciding factor in the downfall of this cabinet was the no-confidence vote of 65 Radical Socialist deputies (petty bourgeois) who broke away from their leaders at the last minute. They knew that the people of France will be soon going to the polls to elect a new Chamber, and they wanted to save their skins. The ballots in the recent municipal and departmental elections had given them their directive.

There are other signs of the times. On June 4, from 9 a. m.

on, there was a strike (closing down of shops) by the little shopkeepers of the Paris region, with the entire support of our Party, which has complete influence in the working class municipalities of the suburbs, or nearly total in the working class arrondissements XIII, XIV, XV, XVIII, XIX and XX of Paris itself, and partial in varying degrees elsewhere, despite the last-minute maneuvers of the government, the presence of swarms of policemen and Gendarme Mobile (with rifle and helmet), and the cold-foot or greed of some of the merchants who have not yet come to see their own interests.

"The purpose of the strike?" asked Humanité: "To wring from the government the measures urgently required by the desperate situation of the little shopkeepers especially: An equitable revision of the wholesale price of stock-in-trade; a reduction in shop rents; a reduction in the enormous taxes which weigh down on the small shopkeepers; abolition of the 'forced forfeit' imposed on merchants doing an annual business of less than 300,000 francs; cessation of prosecutions for non-payments."

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.

Negro Intelligence

D. J. New York City.—The most recent book on "Negro Intelligence" is Otto Klineberg's "Negro Intelligence and Selective Migration" (Columbia Univ. Press). Another book by Klineberg, called "Race Differences" will be published by Harper late in July. Both of these books give convincing evidence that the present status of the Negro people is a result of economic exploitation with resulting lack of opportunity, and is not due to inferior intelligence.

The former book shatters the old assumption that the Negro race is inferior to the white race. The author, Dr. Klineberg, says: "I believe that the present so-called inferiority of Negroes would disappear completely and entirely if the environments of Negroes and whites could be completely equalized. In this book, I believe that I have proven that the intelligence of the Negro improves in direct proportion to his environment."

It is pretty well known that the mental tests which were made at the time of the War showed that Northern Negroes were superior to Southern Negroes. (At that time it was noticed that the mentality of the Northern Negroes closely approximated that of Northern whites.) Many people claimed and believed that this superiority of Northern Negroes was directly attributable to the fact that inferior Negroes had stayed behind, and that superior ones had migrated. Dr. Klineberg's book was instituted for the very purpose of settling this point; it shows that there is no evidence at all that the migrants were superior to the stay-at-homes. It also shows that Southern Negro children who have come to the North improve rapidly, and within five years are the equal of Northern-born-and-bred Negro children.

As a matter of fact, it shows that within five years Southern-born but Northern-bred Negro children develop to the point where they are within less than ten per cent of the intelligence of Northern-born-and-bred white children.

For an earlier work whose interpretations tend to evade the significance of its findings, see Joseph Peterson and Lyle H. Lanier "Studies in the Comparative Abilities of Whites and Negroes" (Baltimore, 1929). See also Kroeber "Anthropology," Chap. IV.

The Beth-Moses Strike

THE Medical Advisory Board, which edits the health column in the "Daily" and conducts the magazine "Health and Hygiene" endorses heartily the editorial in the June 11 issue of the Daily Worker entitled "Support the Beth Moses Workers!"

The fifty-two physicians and dentists on the Medical Advisory Board feel that the fight being put up by the more than 100 workers locked out at Beth Moses Hospital in Brooklyn, is the fight of their profession. The M. A. B. takes its place proudly alongside the maintenance workers, the orderlies, nurses, social workers, technicians, etc., who have been locked out and extends to them professional and fraternal greetings.

Subscription lists to aid the locked out Beth Moses workers are being circulated by several members of the M. A. B. All who have not been approached with subscription lists are asked to send money directly to the Beth Moses Hospital Council, addressing the Relief Committee of the Council, 23 Ar

Fatherland

By Karl Billinger

Chapter I Alien Land

THE number of victims sacrificed during the early stages of our work was out of all proportion to the results accomplished. We all knew that. Our activity during the first weeks was confined almost entirely to printing and distributing illegal literature, and a pamphlet in the pocket might mean death. But we knew too that only through this work could the Party be held together and reorganized on an illegal basis.

Every day comrades were being dragged off, manhandled, murdered. Police trucks sped through the streets, carrying workers under arrest to the torture chambers of Hedemann- and Friedrichstrasse. We grew accustomed to the idea that sooner or later the same fate would overtake us. Eva's arrest in mid-April cut us off for a time from contact with the district leadership. We decided to get out a newspaper of our own, that we might keep the comrades and sympathizers of our subdistrict informed as to the more important developments at home and abroad. Most of our material we borrowed from the Basel "Rundschau," which Werner stole from his father's files. The English and French press also supplied us with valuable news items that had been rigidly suppressed by the "coordinated" German papers.

THE workers hungered for news of the Party, of the general economic situation. But the distribution of literature became increasingly difficult. One was never safe from the house searches and block raids by the SA and SS troops. Under the brutal reign of terror instituted by the government, people shrank from any display of sympathy with us.

The lists we had drawn up of sympathizers in our district had lost their value. Many of those who, during former election campaigns, had hung up red flags and pasted our placards in their windows, had moved to sections of the city where they were unknown. Some deserted to the Nazis and informed against our comrades. Most of them pleaded with us to bring no more forbidden literature into their homes.

Early in May the leaders of the adjacent sub-district were arrested—through the agency, it was said, of a spy among the UB (sub-district) functionaries. This was probably true. But more formidable than the work of spies within our ranks



"As the Nazi orchestra . . . broke into the strains of the Horst Wessel song . . . I got up and left."

was the spy-psychosis, which we found it necessary to combat with every weapon at our disposal, for it threatened to cripple the activity of the comrades and to demoralize the Party.

It was quite apparent that the Nazis were working in this direction. They had begun with newspaper reports that the Comintern had removed Ernst Thaelmann from office and replaced him as leader of the CPG (Communist Party of Germany) by Heinz Neumann, and that Thaelmann himself had fled to Denmark. This was followed by the rumor that S., one of the most devoted functionaries in the Central Committee, was actually a police spy—a second Azev. Suspicion fell on comrades in our very midst. Surrounded as we were by uncertainty, a single remark was enough to stir doubts which we had great difficulty in quieting.

THE habits of a lifetime were altered by our illegal status, which developed in us perceptions hitherto dormant. Peril lurked in factory and underground, street and cafe—dogging our every footstep. Never had I scanned the faces of the people about me so attentively. If I caught a glance I didn't like, I left the place at once. I never went near my rooms until late at night, and varied my home-ward route and the routine of my return as much as possible. I pricked up my ears for the sound of footsteps behind me and of windows opening overhead, and ran my eye over every doorway before venturing to pass it. My flat still bore the nametag of its former occupant, and I hadn't yet presented my card of identity, signed by the landlord, at police headquarters. Despite all these precautionary measures, however, I still felt unsafe at home. My rooms seemed to be a house-trap.

Each of us evolved his own methods of guarding against the danger of being trailed. The subway and the huge department stores were admirably suited to the business of shaking off spies. If you waited till your train was actually under way before you stepped off, no one could possibly follow you from the compartment unseen. The department stores, with their swarms of people, were as huge conduits through which you let yourself be carried.

To get momentary relief from the constant pressure on all my senses, I liked to spend my free evenings at a small movie to which the Nazi films had not yet got around. The gloom of the interior, and the presence of people whose attention was concentrated on the screen, had a soothing effect. Once, and once only, I let Werner talk me into going with him to the Ufa Palace near the Zoo, to see "Brandt, the SA-man." As the Nazi orchestra, which preceded the film on the program, broke into the strains of the Horst Wessel song, the audience rose to its feet. That was enough for me. The moment the theatre was dark I got up and left. (To Be Continued.)

Reprinted by special arrangement with International Publishers, who are the publishers of the popular edition of "Fatherland," at \$1.25.

LITTLE LEFTY

Is Maxie's face red!

by del



FLASHES and CLOSEUPS

By DAVID PLATT

NEARLY 200,000,000 people attend motion pictures every week all over the world, says the Motion Picture Division of the Department of Commerce; 70,000,000 in the U. S., 130,000,000 abroad. The box-office intake from this terrific attendance is close to \$700,000,000 a year in the U. S. alone. The Federal Government's sizable share of this sum is about \$100,000,000 a year; which explains the gentle, paternal attitude of the Administration to the golden-locked child. Since the workers in the movie industry receive but \$75,000,000 or one-tenth of the yearly income, one does not have to go far to see whose pockets covet the balance of the gold.

Waste and extravagance are everyday norms on the movie lot. That is why \$250,000 is the average cost of an ordinary feature film of seven or eight reels; to get seven reels they shoot from 70 to 700. Sometimes as high as \$1,500,000 is spent on a film like "Midsummer Night's Dream" on the presumption that the difference will be made up by the royalties at the box-office. The average time spent on a full-length film is 22 days; last year no less than 490 of the \$250,000 twenty-two day films were produced in the U. S. Compare this with the cost of the Film and Photo League's first feature production "Taxi" which took four months to make and which was limited by necessity to the figure of \$250,000 for the entire six reels. And yet fellows in the League are sometimes mercilessly criticized for bad production and direction by people who look at the League's work without taking into consideration the thousand and one obstacles that stand in the way of first-rate work by an independent film organization. Professional work undoubtedly is essential if we are to win those audiences for our films, that are accustomed to a high standard of facility in their movie fare, but the question is how far can a revolutionary film movement go on a mere \$250,000 per feature? On the other hand who will deny that "Taxi," weak and imperfect as it is, has more vitality and truth than any dozen Hollywood super-specials. Two thousand five hundred dollars would have made "Taxi" a potent weapon for the Taxicab Drivers Union and the workingclass.

BUT the Hollywood film it not asleep on the job by a long shot. Witness the enormous social and political differences that separate "Public Enemy" (1931) and "G Men" and "Public Hero" (1935). Hollywood follows Washington like a horse its rider. Take the vast newsreel network of the movie industry, one of the most important adjuncts of the business. Thousands of cameramen operating from here to Rome in the pay of Universal, Fox, Pathé, Hearst and others, know the kind of news they have to send to keep their jobs. An earthquake breaks in India. They know the bosses in the East want pictures of the 30 British Army officers who were killed, not of the 30,000 natives who perished, that's not news. In recent weeks the newsreels have been preparing for an outbreak of war on a scale exceeding that of the World War. New equipment and additional cameramen have been sent to a dozen smaller nations, while preparations have been materially strengthened in the major countries, says the United Press.

A. K. Richard, editor of a major newsreel organization and formerly a Federal Film administrator during the World War, when interviewed, explained that "in addition to camera forces from the U. S. agreements had been established for picture taking in nearly every European capital."

"In anticipation of hostilities," he stated, "we have lined up native cameramen in Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia, because we felt these states would be among the first to become involved."

CAMERA troops have already been organized in France, Germany, Italy and Austria, ready to swing into action at a moment's notice, says the U. P. report. Hundreds of cameras have been shipped within the last few weeks to strategic points. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent to insure the widest possible photographic coverage when the war breaks.

What better index to the fast culminating war danger, than the anti-like activity of the newsreel network of men and machines stretched across the war zones. The movie companies refuse to talk about the details of their plans but admit they are "ready for war—even if it breaks out tomorrow."

What better index also to the need for mobilizing the entire labor movement behind its most powerful weapon of propaganda against war and fascism, THE FILM, which today is miles behind the advances of the revolutionary dance, literature and theatre front, when it should be miles ahead. Forward to the SOUND LABOR FILM!

Why Was Granville Hicks Ousted From Rensselaer?

Tiny Cranny in Ivy-Covered Walls Too Narrow for Hicks

By HENRY HART

GRANVILLE HICKS, the most creative member of its faculty, has been dismissed from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Why? Because he is a Communist. Because he is one of the foremost literary critics of our day. Because he is an editor of the New Masses. Because he is a member of the executive committee of the League of American Writers and presided over the opening session of the Writers' Congress. Because he is a man, not a lackey; because he is vital, not asleep or venal; because he comprehends life, and is not confused or defeated by it; because he is the very kind of person who makes the best teacher.

Under capitalism such a teacher is not wanted. He is fired, and a pathetic scheme is concocted to hide the reason. How completely such a scheme fails will be demonstrated tonight, at 8 p. m. when Irving Plaza will be packed with hundreds of teachers, authors, students, and other members of the working class, in a united demonstration of loyalty to the ideas for which Granville Hicks is being persecuted. Under



GRANVILLE HICKS

the leadership of the League of American Writers, the New Masses, and the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners—the futility of trying to repress ideas and persecute the proponents of ideas will be once more made manifest. TEACHERS of all shades of liberal and radical opinion will be present, for these know they are next on the list if Granville Hicks' dismissal is not fought. Teachers, educators, authors—know very well what fury, what insane destruction of man's cultural heritage will be released if once it gains momentum, if once mass protest is silent, or un-militant. They know that Granville Hicks was fired from the position he had filled with exception-

Huge Protest Meeting To Be Held Tonight at Irving Plaza

ally high credit for six years, not because he did not write, but because he wrote too well. He wrote not about angels and needles, but about the realities of this world and the world that is in process of being born. And the realities of the literatures that reflect these two worlds.

Granville Hicks was too big for the cranny in the ivy-covered walls of Rensselaer in which the trustees would have been content indeed to let him atrophy. Granville Hicks grew, and is growing, creating his own "great tradition" in the process. No school-board member ever said of him, as one did in Tennessee recently, "publishers and authors who had submitted books (for consideration for use in the schools) containing the evolutionary theory were in every case willing to rewrite the portions to conform. . . ."

Granville Hicks is too intelligent, too creative, too loyal, too brave. And too scrupulous in performing his true duty as a teacher of the young. And he is not alone. The meeting at Irving Plaza Monday will prove it. The telegrams, resolutions, letters now descending upon the withdrawn heads of Rensselaer's trustees will attest to that.

Scenes in the Subway

By MARTHA MILLET

PEOPLE are riding home from work. At Grand Central a mob, tired and angry rushes in. These near the empty seats sink heavily. There is no room to breathe. The train is a long cattle car packed with hot panting bodies, breaths intermingling. The stale sweat of the day is sharp against the nostrils. Under the newly-applied lipstick and rouge, tiny dragging lines are visible. I am tired. The impact of bodies, the bad breaths, the strain of hanging on a strap until my arm grows cold as the Joad flows sickeningly down. . . .

Through the mass a tinkling sound from the other end of the car. Somehow the bearer of the bell manages to push through the jam. I see a stocky woman in a black coat with miserable imitation fur. Her face is pleasant, but her eyes are blind. The lids are drawn so tightly over them that there seems to be only two round hollows beneath them. In one hand she carries a little bell and a tin cup; in the other a cane and a box of chewing gum, which must be stale, for no one ever takes any. It would be too much like robbing the woman. Besides, they know she is there to beg, not to sell. The chewing gum is merely an excuse.

She feels the ground before her cautiously with the stick and never once makes a false step. When an occasional penny clinks into the cup her lips part to say in a mechanical voice, "Thank you, I appreciate it."

ONCE she is gone a young boy with eye glasses parks in the middle of the car booming out in a practiced, reassuring all-promising salesman voice: "All right folks, introducing today the genuine pure

Hershey's milk chocolate kisses, selling at all stores for 10 and 12 for a nickel; now I'm not selling them 10 or 12 for a nickel but I'm passing them today double the amount, a full quarter of a pound of Hershey kisses for a nickel. . . ."

Those who buy, offer their nickels hastily and then quickly slip the packages into their pockets.

After this the procession is ceaseless. A short middle aged man with a strong Jewish accent. "Here you are folks, the original Smith blue blades at five for five cents, genuine blue blades guaranteed to fit any Gillette or Procter razor, open them up, inspect them, a clean shave in every blade. . . ."

A MAN and woman who do not speak a word, wearing red-lettered signs: "Our home and baby born. Please help us." He stands oblivious of the eyes turned upon him, his gaze glassy and indifferent, while the woman stumbles between the two rows of seats dropping a nail file on every lap. Her face is remarkably white under the thin drab hair. He cheek, nose and forehead bones jut out uncannily, like those of a person dying of starvation. So thin and white is the figure that one cannot believe it to be a living being; it is more like a skeleton.

The people are embarrassed. As if they were in some way to blame for the suffering and begging of the couple. They recede shamefully into their seats, trying to look as small and inconspicuous as possible.

No one, of course, takes the nail files. It is an unwritten, unspoken code. A few outstretched hands

offer her coins. That is all. She does not speak. It would be ghastly to hear sounds issue from that awful death-like face.

MY eyes shift to the pretty-girl posters, the painted smiles advertising laxatives, toothpastes, liniments, hair restorers. Everything Guaranteed to cure each and every ailment. To set the buyer on his feet again, make him feel ten years younger. To grow hair on bald heads. I wonder will they ever be able to cure the ills of these times, will they grow hair on the bald heads, I wonder, will they ever be able to cure the ills of these times, will they grow hair on the bald head of decadent society, can they set it upright again. . . .

I glance at the Subway "Sun." Slowly and sleepily I trace out the words: ". . . please do not encourage begging. . . if you see a beggar tell a policeman or refer him to the nearest Home Relief Bureau. . . ."

A ROAD laborer next to me, his coarse clothes reeking of sweat, with great heavy boots and a misshapen cap, pulls a "Journal" from his pocket. He is no longer young. His mouth is too slack, his cheeks too lean and the stubble on his face too grey. His nostrils expand abruptly as he turns the pages of the crumpled paper. Headlines and pictures of society dinners, bankers' conferring, the President smiling. He cannot comprehend it. His fingers turning the pages seem suddenly desperate and disgusted. The pages snarl down the middle and refuse to straighten out. Angrily he rams the paper behind his back and sits looking straight ahead, knotty hands and arms folded, his nostrils dilated.

Pamphlet Discloses How American Youth Congress Succeeded in Ousting Fascist-Inspired Viola Ilma

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS, by Arthur Clifford. Published by the Committee of 76, American Youth Congress, Hotel Statler, Detroit. Price Five cents.

Reviewed by LEO THOMPSON

THIS popularly written pamphlet by the leader of the Michigan Youth Congress, the largest State youth affiliated to the American Youth Congress, very concisely explains the aims and program of the united front youth movement known as the American Youth Congress.

The pamphlet briefly traces the history of the movement from the time of its origin in August, 1934 in New York City under the leadership of fascist-inspired Viola Ilma and her "Central Bureau." Clifford shows how the left-wing forces succeeded in ousting Ilma who tried to run the American Youth Congress in the dictatorial manner of a "Little Hitler."

Since August, 1934 the American Youth Congress has grown into a democratically-administered movement of over two million young people from over 90 different national youth organizations. The American Youth Congress now has local continuations committees working in dozens of cities

throughout the country. These local continuations committees represent various youth organizations—youth from the churches, schools, mines, shops, farms, trade unions, sport clubs, neighborhood settlement houses, practically all nationalities and racial groups—In short, youth from all walks of life.

CLIFFORD briefly explains the three major aims of this new youth movement:

1. To determine, by direct appeal to youth itself, what are the major problems facing the young people of America today, and to construct, by free exchange of ideas and opinions, a program looking to a solution or amelioration of these problems. The American Youth Congress is one of the few mass youth organizations in America, whose program, while recognizing kinship with similar adult movements and rejecting all fascist theories about the conflict between the generations, is created entirely by youth. This is an important consideration in view of the fake nostrums that are being peddled by potential Fascists under the name of "Social Justice," "Share Our Wealth," and the like. The programs of these organizations parade as solutions to many of the problems facing youth, but they are actually dangerous to youth, as

well as to all members of the working and middle classes. Although they make special appeals to the youth, youth has no part in their making.

2. To carry this program into action, and simultaneously bring it to the attention of the whole youthful population of the United States. This is done through the regional and local continuations committees (or councils) of the Congress, and through the various affiliated organizations.
 3. To forge closer bonds of unity between all youth, between Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, Negro and white, native and foreign born, as well as between the youth of America and of other lands, and between the youth and adults of the working and middle classes—whose problems frequently overlap and in a great many cases coincide with one another. The American Youth Congress is the ardent champion of all minorities, and although definitely American in traditions and ideals, is firmly opposed to narrow nationalism, and an ardent supporter of firm internationalism of all peoples.
- This pamphlet deserves and needs a wide circulation. It should be of great help in making the coming Second America Youth Congress in Detroit, July 4, 5, 6, and 7 a notable achievement.

WORLD of BOOKS

Is Mexico Red?

RENASCENT MEXICO, edited by Hubert Herring and Herbert Weinstock, published by Coville Press.

Reviewed by SAMUEL WEINMAN

THERE are revolutions and "revolutions." The native bourgeoisie and landlords of Mexico have been able to check the revolutionary temper of the workers and peasants to an extent by spicing their political program with "left" phrases about the proletariat, the capitalist "revolution," a Six Year Plan, "Socialist" education.

Mexican "left" demagoguery is so extreme that it surpasses by far the promises of the Nazis before Hitler came to power. Here are a few samples. The one and only dominant political party in Mexico, a bourgeois-landlord party calls itself the National Revolutionary Party. The Mexican government engraves the hammer and sickle on public buildings. Reformist trade union publications in Mexico print Stalin's speeches and New Masses cartoons in their organs. Mexican fascists wear red shirts!

Mexican politicians energetically strive to make it appear to the masses that the republic south of the Rio Grande is revolutionary. To that end they outlined a Six Year Plan, supposedly modeled after the Soviet Union's Five Year Plan. But there are plans and "plans."

THE most important article in the volume is "Some Economic Aspects of the Six Year Plan" by Ramon Beteta, a leading bourgeois economist and Director General of the Statistical Bureau of the Mexican Department of National Economy, whose opinions have an official character because of the key position he occupies in the shaping and operation of the Six Year Plan.

What does Beteta have to say about the Six Year Plan? More than enough to admit that the Six Year Plan, at best, aims at moderate social reforms within the framework of the capitalist system.

The Six Year Plan "guarantees" a job and a living wage to every Mexican worker. On this score Beteta says "the right and obligation to work thus expressed are, nonetheless, little more than a beautiful ambition." Beteta continues: "The plan nowhere expresses the concrete means to be used by the government in doing away with unemployment."

There is much more in this vein in Beteta's article, but one more quotation will suffice. Beteta consoles Wall Street thus: "For those who see in Mexico a 'red menace,' there must be satisfaction in finding that the directing principle of the labor policy, as expressed by the Six Year Plan, is far from being radical, or even intending a fundamental change in our organization."

THE real face of the Cardenas Administration and National Revolutionary Party is exposed by the treatment of the Communist Party of Mexico. If the National Revolutionary Party were half as revolutionary as it pretends, it would give every assistance to the Communist Party. Instead the Mexican government deports Communist leaders to the dreaded Iles Marias. Until a few months ago the Mexican Communist Party was illegal and the publication of its organ, El Machete, was forbidden. Only the organized strength of the workers led by the Party forced the restoration to legality.

The best chapter in the book, no doubt, is the one on "Revolutions: Mexican and Russian" by Stanley Rypins, a professor at Brooklyn College. Rypins contrasts the Mexican Revolution with the Russian Revolution and shows that whereas the Russian Revolution wrought a basic change in society of vast benefit to all the toilers in the Soviet Union, the Mexican "Revolution" brought no more than reforms on paper, leaving the concessions to the imperialists, the estates to the landlords, and the factories to the bosses.

"RENASCENT MEXICO" is the collective work of nineteen members of the annual Seminar conducted in Mexico by the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, including American college professors and Mexican intellectuals, each of whom contributed a chapter dealing with his own specialty. Besides the section devoted to social, political and economic problems, the latter half of the book discusses Mexican art, music, poetry, novels, folk dances and archaeology.

Although it is true that "Renascent Mexico" for the most part will be read this summer by school teachers and other tourists who go hunting at the last minute for a book to read on the boat so that they will be "well informed" when they go ashore, the book is well worth reading. There is quite an arsenal of anti-imperialist ammunition in it that is doubly effective since the source is strictly bourgeois.

Questions and Answers

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

The N.R.A. Decision

Question: Does the decision of the Supreme Court voiding the N.R.A. show that the capitalist class was against the N.R.A. from its very inception?

Answer: No! The N.R.A. was conceived and written by the dominant sections of the capitalist class. It was designed to increase the power of the monopolies, legalize company unions, freeze wages at the low levels of the minimums allowed by the codes, and increase the profits of the capitalists at the expense of the living standards of the workers. In these objectives of the capitalist class, the N.R.A. succeeded admirably. The monopolies were strengthened while the small business man was driven to the wall. Some three to four million workers were herded into company unions. The real wages of the workers fell six per cent during the two years of the new deal. The profits of the big capitalists in 1934 increased by over 500 per cent in comparison to 1932.

But the usefulness of the N.R.A. was becoming impaired as disillusionment over its promises spread rapidly among workers, small shopkeepers and the other sections of the population whose living standards were impaired by its operation. In addition, from the very beginning there was an influential group of capitalists who were opposed to the N.R.A. because of its demagogic atmosphere. They wanted the most open measures to be used against the workers. With the growth of militant struggles among the workers, a new instrument had to be devised.

The Wagner Disputes Bill and other measures now pending in Congress were among the measures which were being considered. It should also be noted that the new N.R.A., which was being discussed just before the Supreme Court decision, had scrapped most of the pretense of the original N.R.A. and was an out-and-out monopolistic device. The court decision has turned the trend away from the demagogic features of the New Deal into a definite direction. Having obtained all they desired from the N.R.A. in the way of strengthening monopolistic controls, the capitalists were anxious to launch the wage-cutting drive that they have been preparing for some time, and the signal for which was given by Roosevelt in the coolie wages set on the public works jobs.

The court decision marked the beginning of a new assault on the living standards of the workers. The exact form that will be used is not clear to the capitalists themselves, since conflicting interests impel them to different methods. But some new method will be adopted which will be used to assault wages and conditions and increase profits.

Important Notice!

Michael Gold's column, "Change the World," will not appear in the Daily Worker for the next month due to the fact that Comrade Gold has left the country to attend the Writers' Congress in Paris.

During his absence we are serializing the famous book "Fatherland" by Karl Billinger, a great human document written by an active German Communist on his release from a concentration camp, and smuggled into this country chapter by chapter. As a portrayal of life under the bloody heel of Hitler fascism, and a description of the work of the heroic German Communist Party, this book is unsurpassable.

The first installment appears on this page today. Do not fail to read it!

To Yosel Cutler

By S. BRODY

(Yosel Cutler, Jewish revolutionary puppeteer and probably the leading artist in this field in America, was killed in an automobile accident on June 11. His mastery revolutionary matters have become widely popular among audiences in and out of the revolutionary cultural movement.)

Little world of little men
Born of your fingers
Have lost your plastic tongue:
Their voice—Their lives: your massive fist.
For with your death a tiny world has died
Whose bitterness was yours
Against the objects of our hate
Whose every jerk and twist and raucous cry
Gave vent for us our scorn and strength.
Our laughter through the battle!
These dolls draped now around a thousand fist,
Their deft carved heads held high
Find strength and life enough to cry:
Red Front, our comrade!

TUNING IN

- 1:00-WEAF-Gould and Shetter, Piano
- 1:05-WEAF-Sports Talk-Bian Lemay
- 1:10-WEAF-Amos n' Andy-Sketch
- 1:15-WEAF-String Orchestra
- 1:20-WEAF-Stories of the Black Chamber
- 1:25-WEAF-Lum and Abner-Sketch
- 1:30-WEAF-Tony and Gull-Sketch
- 1:35-WEAF-Just Plain Bill-Sketch
- 1:40-WEAF-Kurt Brownell, Tenor
- 1:45-WEAF-Marshall Bartholomew Singers
- 1:50-WEAF-Kathleen Wells, Songs
- 1:55-WEAF-The O'Neills-Sketch
- 2:00-WEAF-Uncle Sam-Sketch
- 2:05-WEAF-Gabriel Heatter, Commentator
- 2:10-WEAF-Dangerous Paradise-Sketch
- 2:15-WEAF-Bob Carter, Commentator
- 2:20-WEAF-Margaret Hill, Soprano; String Orch.; Mixed Chorus
- 2:25-WEAF-Roddy Brown, Violin; 11-45-WEAF-The Hoopla
- 2:30-WEAF-Belle G. Brunson; String Orch.; Mixed Chorus
- 2:35-WEAF-Ladzie Saminsky, Composer
- 2:40-WEAF-Brahms' Chamber Music Festival, University of California Campus
- 2:45-WEAF-Bonnie Orch.; PH and Pat. Commentator
- 2:50-WEAF-Artists Dickson, Baritone
- 2:55-WEAF-Cyprian Orch.
- 3:00-WEAF-Joe Farrow, Tenor; Pat. Dwyer, Baritone
- 3:05-WEAF-Gus Edwards' Revue
- 3:10-WEAF-Ministry Show
- 3:15-WEAF-Ed-Guy Justice-Sketch
- 3:20-WEAF-Music at the Waldorf
- 3:25-WEAF-Marilyn Duke, Contralto
- 3:30-WEAF-Dramatic Sketch
- 3:35-WEAF-Clash Orchestra; Brook and Sully, Comedy; Gertrude Nissen, Songs
- 3:40-WEAF-Hovering Sounds
- 3:45-WEAF-Eastman Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Male Quartet
- 3:50-WEAF-Corn Ob Pipe Club
- 3:55-WEAF-Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour
- 4:00-WEAF-Ted Fio-Rito Orch.
- 4:05-WEAF-Lucky Smith-Sketch; Will Max Beer
- 4:10-WEAF-Variety Musical
- 4:15-WEAF-The Night Singer
- 4:20-WEAF-Tail-John E. Kennedy
- 4:25-WEAF-Jewel Dance Music
- 4:30-WEAF-Stern Orchestra
- 4:35-WEAF-Hamilton Orchestra
- 4:40-WEAF-La Fete Orch.
- 4:45-WEAF-Kiefer Orch.
- 4:50-WEAF-Dance Music (To J. A. M.)
- 4:55-WEAF-Smith Orchestra
- 5:00-WEAF-The Hoopla
- 5:05-WEAF-Dance Music (To J. A. M.)
- 5:10-WEAF-Dance Music
- 5:15-WEAF-Dance Music
- 5:20-WEAF-Dance Music
- 5:25-WEAF-Dance Music
- 5:30-WEAF-Dance Music
- 5:35-WEAF-Dance Music
- 5:40-WEAF-Dance Music
- 5:45-WEAF-Dance Music
- 5:50-WEAF-Dance Music
- 5:55-WEAF-Dance Music
- 6:00-WEAF-Dance Music

Omaha and Toledo: Inspiration and Warning for Labor

WORKERS IN MASSES HEROICALLY STRUGGLE FOR THEIR DEMANDS—GOVERNMENT SHOWS QUICKLY WITH BULLETS AND GAS JUST WHERE IT STANDS

OMAHA and Toledo are now the concern of the entire American working class.

What is happening in those cities is both a warning and an inspiration to labor.

Omaha is under martial law! Troops parade the streets threatening not only strikers, who have fought heroically for higher wages and improved conditions for nearly two months, but every man, woman and child who supports them and acts with them.

One worker is dead, and 90 are wounded. Why? Because the capitalist city and state authorities, to protect the profits of the street car company, deliberately

and indiscriminately shot into a crowd of strikers and sympathizers to "teach them a lesson."

Yes, this lesson must sink deeply into the consciousness of the entire American working class.

This lesson and the lesson of what is happening in Toledo, where the power house workers have struck when they discovered the run-around they were getting, must be indelibly recorded.

These two strikes show that the resistance of the workers to the N.R.A.-induced and post-N.R.A. wage cutting campaign is rising. The Omaha workers, against bitter odds, have held out nearly two months. Their fight inspired all of Omaha's working class and many other citizens. The Toledo men quickly told

Roosevelt's strikebreaking officials, Madam Perkins and Edward P. McGrady where to get off at.

Omaha and Toledo show that labor is becoming more militant, is in a fighting mood. They show that the baloney of Roosevelt is wearing thin.

Hence, the government forces take the more direct open step to strikebreaking—terror, bullets, threats of wholesale slaughter, the militia.

That's what the Roosevelt government has been preparing for right along. Governor Cochran, and Lieut. Governor Jurgensen, who ordered the entire state militia with their machine guns, bayonets, poison gas against the strikers and the workers who support

them, are DEMOCRATS,—members of Roosevelt's Party, and supporters of the Roosevelt policy!

The conditions against which the Omaha and Toledo workers are fighting are the conditions being imposed on nearly every worker in the country. This is the fight of the whole working class.

Against the threat of terror, the killing and wounding of workers fighting for a little more bread the whole labor movement must raise a resounding protest. If we cannot beat back the terror here it will rise up mightier in other places.

Support to Omaha and Toledo strikers! Help them in their fight to maintain and improve their living standards.

Daily Worker

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"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"

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MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1935

Who Said 'Non-Military'?

AS PART of the program of expanding the C.C.C. from 300,000 to 600,000, 4,585 young workers between the ages of 18 to 28, are to report tomorrow, according to the New York Herald Tribune, "at the Army recruiting stations in New York and New Jersey for physical examinations."

"Those who pass," continues the Herald Tribune, "will be sent to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., before being assigned to forestry units."

Army physical tests, army camp preliminary training, army supervision, army pay—was it President Roosevelt or just a voice with a smile that assured us two years ago that the C.C.C. was part of unemployment relief and "non-military"?

Stirling Must Go!

FREE speech for those who urge war against the Soviet Union, but denial of free speech to those who oppose such a war—this is the sermon according to the gospel of St. William Randolph Hearst, preached editorially yesterday in the New York Sunday Enquirer, a sensational scandal sheet that is closely allied to the Hearst press.

"It is time to call a halt to freedom of speech in America when it takes the anti-patriotic form of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom," says the editorial, referring to a statement of this organization calling for the dismissal of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., for an article he wrote in the Hearst press of June 9 urging a Nazi-led war against the Soviet Union.

"Admiral Stirling has the support of the public as an officer of high standing," the editorial declares. "His right to freedom of speech in the interest of what must ultimately prove to be the cause of world peace cannot be denied by women whose fanaticism in the cause of peace blinds them to the necessity for national security."

Thus the Enquirer, in the name of free speech and world peace, backs Stirling's bloodthirsty call for war against the Workers' Republic!

This Hearst-inspired editorial proves that Stirling, contrary to the statement of the Roosevelt administration, was doing more than merely expressing his "personal views."

STIRLING MUST GO!

Slum Clearance

ELEVEN MILLION American homes, or 36 per cent of the total housing, are in the slum class, according to a P.W.A. report. Add that to your collection on "the American standard of living."

The report, made by Dr. Edith Elmer Wood, declares that one-third of the country's population is living in houses and neighborhoods "of a character to injure the health, endanger the safety and morals and interfere with the normal life of their inhabitants."

Which reminds us: what has happened to the New Deal's "slum clearance" and "low-cost housing" program? Ask the man who threw Roosevelt's "in a land of vast resources no one should be permitted to starve" into the garbage; perhaps he knows.

Simultaneous with the P.W.A. report on housing comes an Associated Press dispatch from Washington with the news that the \$225,000,000 requested by the P.W.A. for slum clearance under the new public works program—a sum that would be only a drop in the bucket—will probably be slashed by Roosevelt.

In his Jan. 4 message to Congress out-

lining his "social security" program, Roosevelt said:

"The third factor—better homes for our people—has also been the subject of experimentation and study. Here, too, the first practical steps can be made, through the proposals which I shall suggest in relation to giving work to the unemployed."

Add one more New Deal promise gone up in smoke.

Trotskyist Degeneration

THE American Trotskyites are having another of their periodic palace crises. Louis Budenz, a leading light of the Muste group, which amalgamated with the Cannon Trotskyites last December to form the so-called "Workers Party of the U.S.A.," has "resigned."

Only a few days ago the Daily Worker printed a letter from Hawthorne Winner, former business manager of the Trotskyite organ, the New Militant, announcing his resignation.

Joseph Zack and Jack Taylor, the two choice morsels which the Trotskyites fished out of the garbage discarded by the Communist Party, have been expelled and are now publishing a paper of their own.

The Fifth International is reported to be just around the corner, with the Sixth and Seventh not far behind.

The falling out of the Trotskyite generals is another step in the degeneration of international Trotskyism, which has hired itself out to do the dirtiest work of the capitalists. These epaulette-chasers without an army have nothing in common except their hatred of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union—a platform which they share with Hearst.

An honest worker may be forgiven if he holds his nose.

Meat, T.B. and Rickets

"Twenty-five million persons on relief in Canada and the United States are in danger of becoming unemployable by eating a relief diet too high in carbohydrates and too low in proteins for reasons of economy. This warning was sounded here today at the closing sessions of the first joint annual meeting of the American and Canadian Medical Associations by Dr. Walter R. Campbell of the Department of Medicine, University of Toronto and the Toronto General Hospital."—New York Times, June 15, 1935.

MEAT is a protein-containing food. The fight to lower the price of meat is part of the fight against the physical degradation of millions. It is part of the fight to save the lives of expectant mothers, of unborn children. It is part of the fight to prevent poor teeth, rickets and tuberculosis in millions of children.

This is the struggle of the heroic housewives. And this is what the enemies of the meat strike are fighting. Let every poor New York housewife know exactly what Messrs. LaGuardia, William Fellows Morgan, Louis Waldman and Joseph Belsky stand for—for the meat trust, rickets and tuberculosis.

Italy's War on Ethiopia

MUSSOLINI leaves no stone unturned to prepare for war against Ethiopia. Not content with raising an army of 250,000, most of whom will be near the borders of Ethiopia by fall, he is now resorting to wholesale military training in Italy. All workers are forced to be subject to military training on Saturday afternoons.

All silver coins have been confiscated. On top of this, the Italian Fascists announce that though Ethiopia is a Christian nation, its type of Christianity does not meet their approval, and therefore, the Fascists seek an alliance with the "infidel Mohammedans" to help them destroy Ethiopian independence.

The Arab people will remember the fate of the promises of Britain and Lawrence of Arabia in the war against Turkey.

Each day brings the Fascist war against the independent Negro country of Ethiopia nearer.

What is the real situation in Africa and Italy? What are the facts? The Daily Worker beginning next Monday will publish a series of exhaustive articles on the momentous events around Ethiopia. To learn the truth of the Fascist war plots against Ethiopia read these articles.

Order your copies now!

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Popular French C. P. Organ Powerful Workers' Weapon Paper Strikes Deep Roots

IN THE drive to secure 50,000 new readers for the Daily Worker, we should take an example from L'Humanite, the organ of the Communist Party of France, which has extended its influence and leadership of the working class of France. We are quoting today a section of an article which appeared in the Impecorrr No. 22:

"The Humanite' is supported not only by a great army of readers—its daily sales amount to 200,000 copies—but by a large number of 'activists.' Besides the members of the Communist Party of France, each of whom is in duty bound to circulate the paper, the Humanite' possesses an army of several thousand non-party 'activists,' worked correspondents and members of the Committees for the Defense of the Humanite'.

"A few months ago, the editorial staff announced that the number of regular worker, soldier and peasant correspondents to the paper amounted to 4,500 without counting the thousands of occasional correspondents. Thanks to these collaborators, the Humanite' is the best informed newspaper. No event, however slight, affecting the working class, happens without its being informed at once.

"The bourgeoisie is fully aware of the importance of this powerful weapon and endeavors to intimidate the worker correspondents by threatening them with prosecution for 'industrial espionage' and for other kinds of espionage. But the number of letters sent to the Humanite' have not diminished in the least in consequence of such threats. Indeed their writers cannot be ascertained, for they are workers among hundreds of others in the works and factories, the barracks, the rural districts.

"THE number of Committees for the Defense of the Humanite' is about 300; the membership is about 8,000 and consists mainly of sympathizers. Their chief task is to defend the Humanite' and push its sales; but at the same time they form sources of information. They undertake to sell the paper, generally on Saturday and Sunday. In a number of places daily sales have been organized. In 1930 these Committees sold 4,000 copies every Sunday; by 1932 this number had increased to 8,000; by 1933 to 12,000 and by 1934 to over 30,000. At the present time the figure is about 45,000. These are sales over and above the regular circulation of the paper. On anniversaries, or on recruiting days for the Humanite', the Committees organize mass sales apart from the ordinary sales. On January 21, 1934, for instance (anniversary of Lenin's death), they sold 80,000 copies; on April 22, 1934, (30th anniversary of the founding of the Humanite') 107,000 copies; on November 25, 1934 (a recruiting day for the Humanite') 200,000 copies of a special number and 124,000 copies of the current number; on the anniversary of the February events 300,000 copies of a special number and 80,000 of the issue of February 10, 1935.

"Thanks to these efforts the Humanite' was able to increase its daily circulation by more than 40,000 copies in the course of 1934. At the present time an important task is to form more Committees in the provinces. Up to the present they have been confined chiefly to the Paris district. These committees must be developed and the weak-end readers of the Humanite' who buy it on Sundays from the Committee members, must be induced to become daily readers.

"When a newspaper has struck such deep root in the toiling masses as the Humanite' has done, then it can meet with confidence all the attacks of the bourgeoisie. It is for this reason that the methods employed by the Humanite' constitute a valuable example to the Communist press of other countries. It should be one of the main tasks of the leaders and editors of Communist papers, where the Communist press is legal, to study and apply these methods."

L.J.F.

No G-Men on Trail of Gallup Kidnappers

Roswell, N. M.

When workers are being framed for their lives in Gallup, New Mexico, and their defense attorneys are kidnapped, no attention is paid to such matters by the brain (less) trust, but let one of their millionaires like Weyerhaeuser get kidnapped and the whole tribe of dogcatchers are immediately turned loose and millions of the peoples' money spent to save him. It shows who owns this system and its ruling class "justice."

T.

Hopes To See Spread of Meat Strike on National Scale

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: The meat strike is an important strike. The housewife is the biggest and most important customer on earth. A meat strike all over the country can ruin every packing house. Meat can be made to sell for five cents a pound and less.

There is no power on earth that can force the housewife to buy meat. The U. S. army and navy is nothing compared to the almighty consumer—the housewife.

The left wing movement can win

Join the Communist Party

35 East 13th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

CAPITALISM'S HALL OF FAME



Letters From Our Readers

Sees Preparation for Terror In G-Men Ballyhoo

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: The ballyhoo given the G-men by the capitalist press leads me to believe that the bourgeoisie is preparing for a fascist secret police. They are trying to instill in the minds of the masses the necessity of having a strong Federal police.

We know that now the heroes of the hunt for kidnapers of millionaire children, these forces will be used in the future against the leaders of the working class and against all militant workers in the anti-fascist movement.

The Daily Worker should expose the role of the G-men and organize a counter-movement of Workers' Defense Corps.

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The left wing movement can win

Urges Organizations to Hire Union Musicians Only

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: The attention of all organizations interested in engaging dance music for their affairs and functions is drawn to a factor of prime importance—namely, the necessity to employ bands or musicians who are members of Musicians' Union, Local 802, A. F. of L.

The union, at present under rank and file control, is conducting a campaign to create additional work for its vast, mostly unemployed membership, and the unionization of its entire jurisdiction.

The union, therefore, requests and should receive the support of all workers to whom unionization is a cardinal principle.

Ask to see a union card in contacting any individual who offers to provide your organization with a dance band. Insist that every member of the band be union.

The local will appreciate such an attitude as an expression of solidarity with its struggle.

HARRY FISHER, Musician.
(Signature Authorized).

Head of Jewish Home Keeps 'Freiheit' from Inmates

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: A friend of mine has just returned from the Jewish Home for Convalescents at Grand View on the Hudson, N. Y. Every day the institution receives the various Jewish newspapers; that is, the Forward, the Day and the Freiheit. These papers are for distribution among the patients. The superintendent would distribute the Forward and the Freiheit. A number of the patients would become angry but since it is a so-called charity institution, they refrained from voicing their objections for fear of being sent home.

I think an outrage of this kind should be exposed.

Y. C. Ler.

Lincoln and Webster on Labor

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"The freest government cannot long endure when the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of a few, and to render the masses poor and dependent."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

Latin American Crises

Mexico, Brazil and Chaco Cardenas and Calles

NEITHER the danger of war in Africa nor the Japanese advance in China can totally eclipse the critical and important developments in Latin America.

Mexico, Paraguay-Bolivia and Brazil figure prominently in the news now because the inner class conflicts are growing sharper in all these countries, in Mexico reaching the danger of the early outbreak of civil war on a huge scale.

The Paraguay-Bolivia war is "ended" mainly because Paraguayan military "advantages" threatened Standard Oil's valuable properties inside the line of the Bolivian Chaco. Standard Oil is willing to risk the lives of some 30,000 Bolivians (the number killed on both sides totaled over 150,000) but not a single one of its oil wells can it allow to face the bombardment of the Paraguayans.

Returning home, on both sides, to starvation, disillusionment and economic catastrophe, the demobilized soldiers will be heard from again very soon on the class battle-front.

In Brazil, the united front of the workers forced the calling off of the fascist Integralists' demonstration. Despite the boast of the Integralist leader, Plinio Salgado, the would-be Brazilian Hitler, that 10,000 of his followers were ready to march, that they had the backing of 500,000 Integralists throughout Brazil, the determination of the proletariat of Rio de Janeiro not to let the fascist gangs march, forced a calling off of the scheduled parade.

THE most important developments are now taking place in Mexico. Calles, leader of the National Revolutionary Party, of which President Cardenas is a member, precipitated the crisis very much in the fashion that the Supreme Court brought on the crisis of the New Deal. Cardenas, taking his cue from Roosevelt, had pursued a demagogic program known as the Six-Year Plan. Because of the revolutionary traditions of the Mexican toilers, Cardenas was forced to use Socialist and even Communist phrases in his demagogic.

Calles, the elder, "retired" statesman, fearing that the workers and peasants would take Cardenas at his word and proceed themselves to carry out his promises, decided it was time to call a halt. Now there are two facts not mentioned in the capitalist press in this regard, though one of them is referred to without its significance being stated. They are: (1) Calles timed his statement against strikes, and against the revolutionary pretensions of the Cardenas clique, to appear when the delegates to the International Rotary Convention were arriving in Mexico City. This was done to tell American business men that the Mexican toilers are not getting out of hand, and can be exploited super-profitably, despite Cardenas' brave words; (2) Calles himself is one of Mexico's richest capitalists and landowners. He is owner of the rice and sugar monopoly, and the owner of the huge hacienda "El Monte" where he exploits thousands of peasants.

Calles declared that strikes against Standard Oil properties in Mexico, as well as against the British Light and Power, and two or three of Morgan & Co. subsidiaries, could not be tolerated. Expressing his support and admiration for Cardenas, he insisted that the strike movement be stopped, even if force was to be used. Calles knows that the Cardenas compulsory arbitration, strikebreaking law has not availed against the workers.

CALLE'S declaration was actually a threat of civil war, a call to arms for the more open fascist forces of labor and the peasantry. Cardenas answered in an extremely demagogic fashion, precipitated a cabinet crisis (lighten his own grip and vie for the supreme leadership of the National Revolutionary Party, utilizing mass discontent to end Calles' dying hold on the party). The proletariat answered in its own name and in its own way. The 12 leading unions in united front conference declared for the general strike against any attack on their rights or attempt to institute fascism.

Calles must now either put up or shut-up. Since he has the backing of the most influential imperialists in Mexico (American and British, though each expects to gain most at the expense of the other out of this crisis) we can expect him and his clique to put up a powerful battle.

Latin America is on the door-step of a new round of revolutions.