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Daily Worker

NATIONAL EDITION

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

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(Six Pages)

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RADIO MEN WIN S.S. MANHATTAN STRIKE

WAGNER BILL WILL PROTECT OPEN SHOPS

Sponsor of Act Admits Charges Made in Past By Communists
WASHINGTON, June 19.—In an effort to rush through the Wagner-Donnelly Labor Disputes Bill as a weapon against the growing nation-wide strike movement, the House today voted approval of a plea limiting debate on the bill to three hours. Administration leaders were driving to pass the measure by nightfall.

The bill has already been passed by the Senate.
By Carl Reeve
The Wagner Bill, if passed, would protect the open shop, Senator Wagner, its sponsor, admitted here today. Wagner said that the bill would not aid the growth of the unions, would not provide for a plea limiting debate on the bill to three hours. Administration leaders were driving to pass the measure by nightfall.

Stirling Reprimanded By Navy Department

SWANSON'S STATEMENT
"Replying to queries of the press relating to an article recently published by Rear-Admiral Stirling and purporting to criticize a friendly Foreign Government, the Secretary of the Navy announced today that he considered it improper for officers of the Navy to publish controversial comment on International Affairs which might be construed as offensive to foreign governments or their nationals. The substance of this official viewpoint has been communicated to Rear Admiral Stirling."
—Statement by Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy

DEMAND: STIRLING MUST GO!

Admiral's Asleep, Sir Swanson Forced to Act HE WON'T TALK ANYWAY, SIR BUT HE DODGES ALL QUERIES

By John Davis
Daily Worker Staff Writer
A phone call yesterday afternoon to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, of which Rear Admiral Stirling is commandant, brought the answer that he was fast asleep.



Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr.

By Marguerite Young
Daily Worker Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The Navy Department today formally announced it has notified Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., that the Secretary of the Navy considers it "improper" for navy officers to publish statements which "might be construed as offensive to foreign governments."

When Stirling's private orderly, who answered the phone, learned that Secretary Swanson had publicly reprimanded the admiral, he said he would wake Stirling up.
From 2:25 to 2:30 o'clock he tried to wake the slumbering admiral.
Then he reported, "I cannot rouse him, sir."

Navy Head Acts ADMIRAL REBUKED

By United Press
WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson today issued a mild reprimand to Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, for recent newspaper articles written by Stirling criticizing Soviet Russia.

Representative Vito Marcantonio (Rep., N. Y.), who introduced a House resolution embodying the measure call for disciplinary action against Stirling, said of the Navy Department statement:
"Pretty good. But I'm not satisfied."

House Body Asks Millions For 'Defense'

WASHINGTON, June 19.—An increase in war preparations and a strengthening of the government's strikebreaking machinery are provided for in the \$224,472,581 second deficiency bill as recommended to Congress today by the House Appropriations Committee.
The bill includes a \$173,500,000 public works construction program, more than half of which will go directly or indirectly for war purposes.

Japan to Take Chahar Next

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
SHANGHAI, June 19.—A Japanese advance into Chahar is expected any moment. The troops which have been concentrating for weeks along the Great Wall from Kalgan to Taku are now ready to move toward Dolor Nor, and enter Chahar itself.

Machine Guns Mounted On Police Cars for Cuba

KEARNEY, New Jersey, June 19.—A rush order of twenty police cars for immediate delivery to Cuba stood complete in the yard of the Ford factory here today. Construction of the cars has proceeded in secrecy.

British Cabinet Encourages Hitler's War Plans Against Soviet Union

AN EDITORIAL
THE new British Cabinet has not let any grass grow under Hitler's anti-Soviet war chariot. At breakneck speed it has ratified an amazing naval arms treaty with the Hitler government. This treaty is the most drastic step of the British government toward the encouragement of the Nazi war plans against the Soviet Union since Hitler came to power.

WORK PARLEY WILL MEET ON SATURDAY

Will Outline Plan for Fight Against Coolie Work Relief Wage
WASHINGTON, June 19. (UP).—President Roosevelt's "social security" program, designed to help Americans "meet some of the major economic hazards of life," was approved by the Senate today. It now goes back to the House where it probably will be sent to conference to settle differences with the Senate.

3 Pennsylvania Mines Shut; Miners Prepare June 30 Strike; Troops Guard Scabs in Omaha

1,500 Men Walk Out as Illinois and Pennsylvania Unions Act
PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 19.—Fifteen hundred miners went on strike today in three large mines in the Greene County section. The strike includes the Mather and Clyde No. 1 and No. 2 mines. It was reported that the Mather local of the United Mine Workers of America has voted to remain on strike until a new satisfactory agreement is signed by the operators.

Delegation to Score Japanese Invasion Into Northern China
A demonstration against the invasion of China by Japanese troops will be held today at 4 p.m. at the Japanese Consulate, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, under the auspices of the American Friends of the Chinese People.

Operators Gain Wage Increase After Five-Hour Strike
Radio operators of the S.S. Manhattan of the United States Lines scored a great victory yesterday after a strike which held up the big liner for five hours. The steamship with more than a thousand passengers was scheduled to sail for Europe at noon.

Strike Voted In Akron Rubber Plant

AKRON, Ohio, June 19.—Workers of the General Tire and Rubber Company voted for strike at their last meeting. More than 77 per cent voted in favor of strike in answer to the firing of nine union men by the company, in violation of the seniority clause written into the agreement of last July.

Strike Movement Gains Momentum Throughout Entire Country

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Senate Group Seeks to Hide Ship Graft

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senate Commerce Committee today gave unmistakable evidence that it intends to kill the charges of Ewing V. Mitchell, ousted Assistant Secretary of Commerce, of graft and corruption in the Commerce Department.

U.S.S.R. Outstrips U.S. In Production of Gold

NEW YORK, June 19 (UP).—Soviet Russia supplanted the United States as second among gold producing nations in 1934, the Engineering and Mining Journal revealed today. South Africa is the premier producer of the precious metal.

Articles on Italy Will Start Monday in 'Daily'

What are Italy's war plans against Ethiopia? Will the Italian people fight for Mussolini? Would a war against Ethiopia mark the beginning of a new world war? What does war against Ethiopia mean to the American Negro people?

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Cuba Communists Urge Greater Unity in Island Struggle

Appeal Cites Victories Won Over Mendieta

Defense of Fighters Against Imperialism Must Spur Workers

HAVANA, June 19.—The Communist Party of Cuba today emphasized the fact that island-wide mass pressure had prevented the Batista dictatorship from executing a single defendant of the anti-imperialists recently tried at Matanzas.

The successful defense of the murdered Antonio Gutierrez must act as an encouraging incentive to spur more especially than ever the unity of the Cuban toiling masses against the Wall Street controlled administration of the island, declared the Central Committee of the C.P.C. in a statement today.

Forced To Hold Back Rifles

"The decision of the masses to enter into the struggle under the emblem of the United Anti-Imperialist Front has terrified the executioners so that they were forced to hold back their rifles.

"But the majority of those involved in the capture of Morribe Fortresses (where Gutierrez was murdered and the other defendants of the Castle arrested) have been condemned to long terms. Conchita Valdivieso will be brought to trial again on the provocative charge of kidnapping Fala Bonet. Thousands of prisoners condemned to barbarous punishments fill the jail.

Unity Is Necessary

"The Caffery-Batista-Mendieta regime does not want to free its catch," the statement warns.

"We have won the first part of the battle; it is necessary to go forward until we win amnesty for all the political prisoners except the Machadistas!

"It is despite the fact that the united front is not yet complete, we have forced Batista to withdraw the death penalty, we can win higher demands when the united front, for which we have called repeatedly and to which the Young Cuba refers to in its last manifesto, is realized between Communists, Autenticos, Guiteristas, Agrarios and all the people of Cuba.

Must Build Existing Unity

"We call on the toiling masses to strengthen the united front of struggle to win new demands! To secure the liberty of the political prisoners, except the Machadistas! To secure the democratic rights of the students and the autonomy of Havana University! To defend the rights of the workers, stolen by the bosses! To defend the peasants, and especially the peasants of Realengo 18 from the attack of the Corralillo Company! To win the legality of the Cuban Revolutionary Party! To win the legality of the trade unions, student organizations, professionals, and peasant organizations! To win the overthrow of the military tyranny and the establishment of the People's Revolutionary Anti-Imperialist Government!

"Autenticos, Guiteristas and Agrarios! Build the People's Anti-Imperialist Front! A United Front Committee in every neighborhood, in every town, in every factory! All against the military dictatorship! All against imperialism!

"CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA
(Section of the Communist International)."

Radio Strike Won on S. S. Manhattan

(Continued from Page 1)

comes to terms with the Association was explained largely by the spirit of solidarity displayed by the machine room workers and the sympathetic attitude of most of the passengers.

"If they had put strikebreakers on the ship, the firemen would have walked out," one union spokesman said.

Troops Guard Seals

OMAHA, Nebraska, June 19.—Governor Cochran stepped into the open last night as a strikebreaker, when he sent troops out to protect seal street cars. The Council Bluffs Street Railway Company, whose employees have been striking for two months, still refused to negotiate with the strikers or an arbitration board on the main demands of the strikers.

Governor Cochran, who yesterday declared he would not allow the cars to run until the company agreed to arbitration, only a few hours later sent the cars out of the barn under National Guard escort.

For four days martial law has prevailed. Eighteen hundred guardsmen, directed by Cochran, prevented all picketing and drove strikers off the streets. Last week 150 workers were shot and wounded and two killed by police who were trying to break the strike by smashing mass picket lines.

The company refuses to discuss the question of the closed shop, seniority rights or taking back of strikers without discrimination.

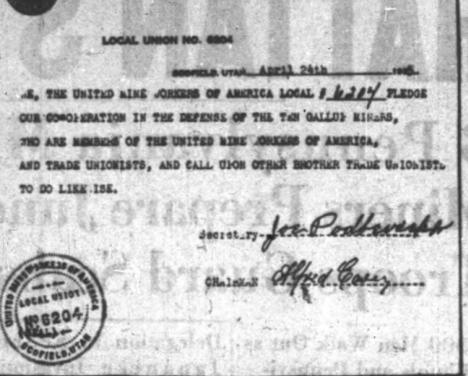
Agreement Reported

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 19.—Union leaders have reached a tentative agreement with officials of the Oliver Farm Equipment Company, according to a United Press dispatch, which prevented a general strike of 30,000 workers scheduled for today.

The general strike was brewing due to the layoff of 250 Oliver employees, including active union members, who took part in a recent strike in the Oliver plant.

Miners Back Miners

United Mine Workers of America



WE, THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA LOCAL # 6204, PLEDGE OUR COOPERATION IN THE DEFENSE OF THE TEN GALLUP MINERS, WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, AND TRADE UNIONISTS, AND CALL UPON OTHER BROTHER TRADE UNIONISTS TO DO LIKE LIKE.

Secretary: Joe Podbevsek
Chairman: Alfred Cover

Strike Movement Gains Momentum

(Continued from Page 1)

that Governor Olin Johnston, who is en route to the scene, will try to make use of the fight between the scabs and those protecting them, to frame up strikers.

Police Attack Dock Strikers

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 19.—Several strikers were beaten and arrested as one thousand pickets attempted to break through police cordons around the Ballantyne pier, chief government dock, where scabs were employed.

Foot and Mounted Police Throw Tear Gas Bombs and Chased Strikers for Several Blocks

Sporadic fighting took place in nearby alleys as the longshoremen heroically held their ground.

The strike, which has been on several weeks, was called to gain wage increases and union control of hiring halls.

Copper Strike Makes Headway

LOWELL, Ariz., June 19 (FP).—Despite repeated company statements that the strike of Bisbee Miners Union 30 has not hit the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, the copper miners have learned that production has been drastically cut. Normal production is about 45 to 50 cars daily. In the first four days of the walkout, carloadings dropped to 34, 26, 20 and then to 13, with the strike gaining momentum constantly.

The order for the walkout came from the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers following the discharge of eight active unionists. The youngest man in point of service had worked for the company six years.

Since Sept. 16, 1933, at least 45 men have been fired for union activity, officials claim. Strike action followed repeated breakdown in the union's efforts to negotiate with the company.

Bakery Drivers Vote Strike

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19 (FP).—Voting 5 to 1, members of Cleveland's Bakery Drivers Union, Local 53, have authorized their negotiating committee to call a strike in chain bakeries operated by Ward, National, Continental and General.

The strike vote followed three weeks of unsuccessful negotiations for \$15 a week plus 7 per cent commission on wholesale and \$10 a week plus 16 per cent commission on retail sales, and a closed shop.

Hosiery Mills Cut Pay

The seamless hosiery mills in Marion, North Carolina, have lowered wages. It was announced today by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. The union gave instances of eight other hosiery companies which have cut wages. Four mills in Marion have cut wages as much as 50 per cent in knitting departments, the union stated. The Glen Alpine, N. C., mills cut their wages last week and instituted three shifts. A strike followed and the company closed down the plant.

Three Shifts in Rayon Mills

Rayon companies have announced their intention of instituting three shifts instead of two. Spencer Love, head of the Burling-

ton mills, announced the intention to these workers working conditions. Tuesday's Fairchild's publication papers declared that "certain rayon weavers intend to work three shifts on seasonal fabrics when and if there is sufficient business to justify their doing so."

Truckers Block Deliveries

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19.—Mass picketing at the William Taylor Son and Co. store blocked deliveries in and out of the store today, where a strike is in its second week. The strike is being conducted by the Truck Drivers Union, Local 497, and the Furniture Movers and Handlers' Union, Local 392. A company union exists in the store.

Mass Picketing Stops Scabs

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—Mass picketing stopped three scab driven Gridley Dairy Company wagons today. Union drivers for three dairies are on strike.

Strike at Luncheon

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The workers of George's Home Lunch, 3707 North Broad Street, came out on strike yesterday when the owner refused to reinstate a counterman fired for union activities. Other demands include a nine-hour day, six-day week, and recognition of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Independent Union.

N. G. Drills for Strike Duty

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19.—Selected officers and men from the 242nd Coast Artillery, 102nd Infantry, are being put through an intensive course of instruction in gas warfare to be used against strikers.

The fact that the instruction is specifically intended for strike-breaking, is revealed in an article in the New Haven Evening Register by Captain W. A. Moyle, in which he writes:

"This was the first time that key squads have been given specific instructions and demonstrations along these lines for special use in civil disturbances."

Wagner Bill to Protect Open Shop

(Continued from Page 1)

workers have been forced into company unions during N. R. A. protected by the Labor Board's set up by Roosevelt.

One of the most vicious provisions of the Wagner Bill provides that "any individual employe or group of employes shall have the right at any time to present grievances to their employer, through representatives of their own choosing." Under this clause, the open shop and the company union are legalized and protected.

The National Labor Relations Board which would be set up under the Wagner Bill is given the right to decide what form of representation the employes shall have. Section 9-A of the Wagner Bill calls for "Representatives designated or selected for the purpose of collective bargaining by the majority of the employes in a unit appropriate for such purposes." This allows the government board set up under the Wagner Bill to determine whether the union shall be a "departmental" or factory unit and allows for the introduction of

"works councils." In other words it enables the Board to promote the company union.

Endless Delays
Wagner has freely admitted that the purpose of the Wagner Bill is to prevent strikes. The Bill enables the employers to drag out the unions' grievances indefinitely. All this time, of course, they can continue with their attacks on the unions.

The Wagner Bill provides that if a union brings a grievance before the Board itself, which may "defeat" (2) by a petition of a violator of the board's decision to any circuit court of the United States or to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, (3) the courts may decide to hear additional evidence, (4) the case is subject to review by the Supreme Court.

The workers want increased wages, they want shorter hours and union recognition. The Wagner Bill will not grant any of these demands. It does not even mention them. The only way the wage cut drive of the employers can be defeated and these demands won, is to build the unions and prepare the broad strike movement.

Stirling Reprimanded By Navy Department

(Continued from Page 1)

By John Davis

League of Ex-Servicemen and Veterans National Rank and File Committee, yesterday demanded the dismissal of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr. for his war call against the Soviet Union.

In a letter addressed to Charles E. Weikhardt of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the veterans sharply condemned him for his letter to Secretary of the Navy Swanson on behalf of the V. of F. W., endorsing both Stirling and William Randolph Hearst, "in their call for a 'hol' war against a friendly power, the Soviet Union."

Text of Letter

"Copies of the letter were sent to the Brooklyn Council of the V. of F. W.; Commander-in-Chief of the V. of F. W.; James E. Van Zandt; Secretary of the Navy Swanson, the Hearst-owned New York American, and to the press generally. The letter follows:

"Veterans of Foreign Wars
Washington, D. C.
"Dear Sir:

"We, the undersigned veterans, have read with amazement your endorsement of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr. and William Randolph Hearst in their call for a 'hol' war against a friendly power, the Soviet Union.

"Every one of us is a veteran with overseas service; we know what war means; we know who profits by it; we know the role that Hearst played both in the World War and in the Spanish American War, and we, therefore, protest against any endorsement of war propaganda.

"We, who work for a living, the employed and unemployed veterans, are opposed to imperialist war and we demand the removal of such a war-monger as Yates Stirling, Jr. from positions of command.

"Thomas J. Sullivan, former Lt. Commander, U.S.N., Member Embury Post, American Legion
"James W. Ford, member of Charles E. Young Post, American Legion
"Paul P. Crooble, member of Blissville Post, American Legion
"Frank M. Gorskie, member of Morris Dickstein Post 462, Veterans of Foreign Wars
"Joseph Singer, member of American League of Ex-Servicemen
"H. Nielson, member of Veterans of Foreign Wars
"Alfred Rung, member of Spanish American War Veterans
"James O. Eaton, Veterans National Rank and File Committee, and
"Oscar Matlock, American League of Ex-Servicemen, Veterans Facility, Biloxi, Miss.

Union Workers Demand Ouster

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—Thousands of Chicago workers, represented through the Railway Brotherhood, Painters, Carpenters and Machinists Union locals in the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief have endorsed a resolution demanding the immediate removal of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr. from all government offices for his alliance with Hearst in a war incitement against the Soviet Union.

Stating that the article of Stirling in the Hearst press calling for support of Hitler's war plans against the Soviet Union constitutes a menace not only to peace but to the whole labor movement, the unions wired their earnest support to Congressman Scott, Maverick and Marcantonio who are calling for an investigation.

Among the unions represented in the committee which endorsed the resolution, are the Railway Brotherhood, the Brotherhood of Painters, locals 194, 273, 275, 637, 68, 263; Carpenters locals 18, 54, 68, 82 and others, and the International Association of Machinists, locals 63, 84, 337 and 915.

Secretary Is Silent

"I answered that directly to Congress," said Swanson, referring to his statement that Stirling didn't need permission in advance.

But in that answer, the Daily Worker pointed out, Secretary Swanson cited the Navy regulation which, while granting such permission, also includes a condition that Stirling violated in failing to stamp his war call as a "personal" view.

The Secretary was silent.

"Just what is the letter you wrote to Admiral Stirling—a mere slip on the wrist, or what?" The Daily Worker asked Swanson.

"You can judge that for yourself," he smiled. "I won't say more."

Another "correspondent" interrupted, quoting the regulation and adding, "of course Admiral Stirling violated it." To which Swanson returned, "I'm not passing on that. Let's see what this letter does."

More Hedging

"Is this disciplinary action or not?" still another asked.

"What do you think?" Swanson hedged.

"The correspondence concerning this goes into Stirling's record?"

"No" said the secretary.

Would there be a change in Navy regulations, then, compelling Navy officers to refrain from such writing in the future?

"This letter," Swanson finally announced, "amounts to a change. It constitutes a change. I don't think admirals ought to take charge."

There would the Secretary require officers to submit articles in advance in the future?

"It will depend on what the officers want to do," said Swanson. "It's not the policy of the department to muzzle the officers except with respect to controversial international affairs."

How about such articles? the reporters pressed.

"We've not right to give them permission to write them," Swanson replied, turning now to the row of subordinates beside him.

Again the Hearst reporter sought to get Stirling out from under the implication of censure. It was too much, Swanson said:

"I consider it my duty as Secretary of the Navy to admonish Admirals not to settle foreign affairs."

"But hasn't Stirling in fact vio-

(Continued from Page 1)

By Marguerite Young

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

lashed. This statement is no punishment. It's just putting Stirling on the back and saying, 'Little boy, don't do it again.' Instead of kicking him in the pants, which is what he deserves. We want disciplinary action and I will press my resolution until we get it. That means protests have to keep coming."

This view was borne out by the refusal, today, of both Senators and a Congressman from the State of Washington, all liberals elected by militant workers and all professing great concern over Stirling's conduct, to take one further step to secure action against him. This attitude was shared by other liberals who, although they spoke and continue to speak against Stirling, decline to carry the fight forward on the strength of this victory.

"The possibility of further victories in the workers' drive against Stirling were sharply reflected, however, by Secretary Swanson. He told the press, when asked what disciplinary action he is taking. 'I'VE WRITTEN TO ADMIRAL STIRLING AND I'LL STOP THERE—UNLESS THERE ARE FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.'"

Thinking on one side by a William Randolph Hearst correspondent who sought vigorously to defend the admiral, and on the other by the Daily Worker representative, Secretary Swanson faced a ring of newsmen with visible discomfort.

Swanson, "Dodger"

He indicated that he also is acutely aware of the public sentiment against war-raising military and naval officials and means to follow his own advice to Stirling.

Quoted in the Franco-German situation, he responded: "That's a European matter. Why should I take charge of foreign affairs when I've just rep—?" He broke off on the word, "reprimanded," with a glance at the Hearst correspondent, and finished, "You all learned me to be the best dodger in the world."

"This couldn't be considered a reprimand to Admiral Stirling," the Hearst correspondent asked Swanson, indicating the formal statement.

"I wouldn't like to say whether it is or is not," dodged the Old Virginian, smiling with seeming embarrassment. "I've told him (Admiral Stirling) what my view is."

"But that doesn't imply you consider Admiral Stirling's statement in the category of 'improper'?" the Hearst scribe bellowed. "He had a right to write the article?"

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TERROR IN NAZI GERMANY

Report to the League of Nations

The prison at Bendal (Lower Rhine) which normally holds 500 inmates, actually contains 2,000 political prisoners. The quarters are intolerable. Cells meant for two persons are occupied by five or six persons.

Among the prisoners were two war invalids, who were dragged into jail on small carts. Several women, one 68 years old, were arrested with their husbands.

The local Gestapo has been reinforced by special groups of police from Hamburg and Berlin. These newcomers are distinguished by a startling brutality. Given the absolute right to do as they see fit, they make their arrests with utter arbitrariness, seizing workers right and left.

Murdered Workers

In the rest of Germany in a three-week period (latter April and early May) the following were killed:

George Handke, former deputy to the Diet, tortured to death.

An unidentified worker, assassinated at the concentration camp at Papenburg.

Moerit, former municipal councillor, member of the Socialist Party,

assassinated at Papenburg.

Scheidt, member of the Independent Social-Democratic Party, murdered at the Dachau concentration camp.

Four workers of the Red Aid, murdered at Duesseidort.

Red Aid worker, murdered at Cologne.

Ferkel, militant member of the Social-Democratic Party, beaten to death at Leipzig.

Karl, a Communist, throat cut by the Gestapo at Leipzig.

Helene Glaser of Halle, tortured to death in the Gestapo quarters.

Ludwig Hinke, tortured to death.

Seibt and Raupach, young workers, assassinated at the prison in Goerlitz.

Fritz Husemann, leader of the German Miners' Federation, member of the Amsterdam International. Murdered in the Papenburg concentration camp for refusing to deliver a speech in favor of the German Labor Front.

Reinhold Jurgesen, former deputy to the Reichstag, found hung in his cell at the Pulbituel camp. He left behind him two years of unimaginable martyrdom.

Eggerstaedt, former chief of police at Altona, killed by blows of a revolver while ill in the hospital of the Marienburg concentration camp.

"Oh, he knows all about it, all right!" exclaimed the secretary.

"And what about the telegram?" The secretary replied frankly, "The Senator just doesn't know what he'll do about that."

Schwelbenbach's colleague, Senator Bone, was eager to express indignation. He volunteered that he and Schwelbenbach just a few weeks ago translated American Federation of Labor protests against an army colonel's anti-labor speech into pressure that brought about removal. One Colonel Knabenstueh, stationed at Fort Wright, Spokane, made a flag day speech denouncing the A. F. of L. and labor as leading the country into civil war. The Senators relayed public protests to the War Department and they promptly reprimanded the colonel and "summarily removed the colonel and sent him to New York to do some recruiting," said Bone.

Another Article Suppressed

Actually the anti-Stirling campaign no doubt will chasten Admiral Stirling and his fellows. One Navy official, only today, remarked to his colleagues that he too had written an article on the Far Eastern situation, but after talking it over with State Department personnel, he decided to "suppress it." The State Department had a representative present at Swanson's conference.

On Capitol Hill most liberals who relayed the protests of pacifists and workers against Stirling received all this with satisfaction. The attitude was exemplified by the comment of Representative Maury Maverick (Dem., Tex.):

"Today's statement is enough—that's plenty. I think the action of the Navy Department is excellent. If it had taken disciplinary action publicly, they'd have made a hero of Stirling. Now he's exposed as a chattering old fool."

"Better Keep Mouth Shut"

"But he isn't a fool—he's a menace and unless Stirling fights against him is pressed, others may do his job for Hearst and Hitler again."

"Then say the rest of the Admirals better keep their mouth shut," said Maverick, "because next time, it'll be the Jugado." (The word is Mexican for jail-house-convict.)

It was the Washington legislators, however, who most clearly reflected the liberals' readiness to drop the Stirling issue.

Representative Zwickel, elected to the EPIC Commonwealth Builders program, not only said he wouldn't press the fight but bluntly admitted why not. He said:

"Listen, I'm not going into too many fights with the Navy Department with the Bremerton Navy Yard in my District, and you can quote that."

He was reminded that the Bremerton Navy Yard workers will pay the whole price of imperialism war, the shipping trust being the only beneficiaries of the war. Only today the Voice of Action, militant Seattle workers' paper, telegraphed Zwickel and others that labor groups there wish to know his attitude.

Got Workers' Profiteers

"Don't you know the Bremerton workers and all the other workers in your district are up in arms about this?" he was asked.

"I know," he said meekly, "yes, I got a wire today. But you know this Voice of Action is always criticizing the Epic and Trade Union leaders."

"So that when these groups protest, despite any criticism of their leaders, it simply shows the strength of general indignation and determination for action against Stirling."

"I guess it's pretty strong, all right," he agreed. Nevertheless he failed to offer to act.

Senator Schwelbenbach, likewise telegraphed today, bluntly served notice he would have no traffic with the anti-Stirling movement. His secretary took the Voice of Action's query in, and reported, "The Senator says he won't have anything to do with this."

"He knows all about the Stirling affair and the protests against him?"

"He Knows, All Right!"

assassinated at Papenburg.

Scheidt, member of the Independent Social-Democratic Party, murdered at the Dachau concentration camp.

Four workers of the Red Aid, murdered at Duesseidort.

Red Aid worker, murdered at Cologne.

Ferkel, militant member of the Social-Democratic Party, beaten to death at Leipzig.

Karl, a Communist, throat cut by the Gestapo at Leipzig.

Helene Glaser of Halle, tortured to death in the Gestapo quarters.

Ludwig Hinke, tortured to death.

Seibt and Raupach, young workers, assassinated at the prison in Goerlitz.

Fritz Husemann, leader of the German Miners' Federation, member of the Amsterdam International. Murdered in the Papenburg concentration camp for refusing to deliver a speech in favor of the German Labor Front.

Reinhold Jurgesen, former deputy to the Reichstag, found hung in his cell at the Pulbituel camp. He left behind him two years of unimaginable martyrdom.

Eggerstaedt, former chief of police at Altona, killed by blows of a revolver while ill in the hospital of the Marienburg concentration camp.

"Oh, he knows all about it, all right!" exclaimed the secretary.

"And what about the telegram?" The secretary replied frankly, "The Senator just doesn't know what he'll do about that."

Schwelbenbach's colleague, Senator Bone, was eager to express indignation. He volunteered that he and Schwelbenbach just a few weeks ago translated American Federation of Labor protests against an army colonel's anti-labor speech into pressure that brought about removal. One Colonel Knabenstueh, stationed at Fort Wright, Spokane, made a flag day speech denouncing the A. F. of L. and labor as leading the country into civil war. The Senators relayed public protests to the War Department and they promptly reprimanded the colonel and "summarily removed the colonel and sent him to New York to do some recruiting," said Bone.

Another Article Suppressed

Actually the anti-Stirling campaign no doubt will chasten Admiral Stirling and his fellows. One Navy official, only today, remarked to his colleagues that he too had written an article on the Far Eastern situation, but after talking it over with State Department personnel, he decided to "suppress it." The State Department had a representative present at Swanson's conference.

On Capitol Hill most liberals who relayed the protests of pacifists and workers against Stirling received all this with satisfaction. The attitude was exemplified by the comment of Representative Maury Maverick (Dem., Tex.):

"Today's statement is enough—that's plenty. I think the action of the Navy Department is excellent. If it had taken disciplinary action publicly, they'd have made a hero of Stirling. Now he's exposed as a chattering old fool."

"Better Keep Mouth Shut"

"But he isn't a fool—he's a menace and unless Stirling fights against him is pressed, others may do his job for Hearst and Hitler again."

"Then say the rest of the Admirals better keep their mouth shut," said Maverick, "because next time, it'll be the Jugado." (The word is Mexican for jail-house-convict.)

It was the Washington legislators, however, who most clearly reflected the liberals' readiness to drop the Stirling issue.

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Illinois Men Oppose Trade

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—Thousands of miners in the coal fields of Southern Illinois are ready to fight against the new "trust" signed by John L. Lewis with Roosevelt and the coal operators.

They are ready to act for a united strike to win their original demands of a six-hour day with a 9¢ scale.

This was made clear by the action of more than 30 representatives from six sub-districts representing 8,000 employed miners from 19 locals of the Progressive Miners Union and the United Mine Workers of America who recently met in conference at Springfield.

Demand July 1 Strike

With great enthusiasm, this emergency conference adopted a platform of unity, and for strike action on July 1.

The conference elected a rank and file committee of both union representatives which issued a statement to all miners denouncing the splitting tactics of the P. M. A. officialdom which has been fighting tooth and nail against any militant action of the miners.

In order to mobilize for strike action against the new slave contract that is being prepared for the miners by Lewis, Roosevelt and the coal operators, the delegates elected committees to work toward a statewide meeting of coal miners for June 30.

United strike action against the infamous "trust," which is preparing the way for a new attack against the miners' strike on July 1, such are the sentiments that are gaining headway in the coal fields of Southern Illinois.

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HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

A FEW weeks ago, I had a conversation with a Negro woman who came from a mining town. She was telling me the story of her life, and incidentally spoke of the house she lived in. It was a board house of five small rooms. In many places, the boards were broken and the house gave dubious shelter.

There was no bathroom. Anyone who has lived in a mining camp, scarcely has to be told that. For water, there was a pump outside, for the use of several families. On cold winter days, the women would exhaust themselves trying to thaw the pump. The toilet facilities consisted of an out-house. The shack had no window panes, and had to be stuffed with newspapers. It was hot in summer and cold in winter. The cellar had two inches of water in it. And from this "home" the woman was afraid she would be evicted daily, since she could not pay the rent.

Under these conditions, she and her family lived. Is it any wonder that two children died at birth, and that a third is sickly all the time?

THERE has been so much talk about "housing." Long speeches have been made about it by members of the Roosevelt administration. But how many families who live in such "homes" as I have described here, or slightly better ones, have been moved into good houses? Very few. To quote the June Economic Notes of the Labor Research Association — "Under the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration, a meager \$2,000,000 has been allotted to seven projects, only one or two of which are finished. But even when all seven projects are completed—for almost two years of housing activity, there will be accommodations for only 1,285 families for the whole country!"

IN NEW YORK CITY, Knickerbocker Village was built after slum tenements were torn down and hundreds of families driven away. Many supposed that the tenants of the slum dwellings would be moved into Knickerbocker Village. But these people were quickly disillusioned. Those who had lived in the congested, unhealthy tenements could not live in Knickerbocker Village, because they could not afford to rent the new houses at the prices demanded.

Now Knickerbocker Village stands among the slums. Acres of ground have been set aside for shrubs, flowers and trees. The buildings are modern and cheerful. But the tenement dwellers are even worse off than before, since many have lost their homes. They had to find other slums to live in—other tenements where the rent was low enough so that they could pay it. A hearing was held in Washington recently on housing appropriations. A mother spoke of living in a house that should have been condemned years ago — no steam, no windows, no sun, bad toilet facilities. Another woman, speaking of such places as Knickerbocker Village said: "The new apartments are not for us. We can only look at them from the outside."

CERTAINLY the Roosevelt Administration which has made so many promises of better housing, at low rentals, should be made to "come across."

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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

SEGREGATION ON FARM

Negroes Brought to Connecticut Tobacco Plantation to Work at Lower Pay

By a Tobacco Worker Correspondent
NORTH BLOOMFIELD, Conn. — The Clark Brothers tobacco plantation in Windsor is one of the worst plantations in these parts.

They only employ Negroes from the South, paying them between twenty-five and fifty cents less per day than the other plantations pay their workers. They are also forced to work at least one hour more a day than the white workers on other plantations. The scheme used by the Clark Brothers is to send a bus or train ticket to Negro students in the South with whom they have contact. After these boys get here they have to work a week and more to pay for their fare. Many times these fellows are left stranded here after the season is over because they have not earned enough through the season for their fare back South.

Another idea of the bosses in employing Negroes from the South is to foster hatred among the Negroes and the whites. This is being done to disrupt organization and forestall strikes.

The need for unity among the Negro and white tobacco workers must become the keynote of organization of all the workers if they are to be successful.

We must organize now into a strong union before the main body of workers get in for the harvesting. If we are to get better conditions and higher wages this summer. For further information write to the Daily Worker.

Urges Strike Against Wage Cut

By a Textile Worker Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—What is the matter with the workers of the Gibbs Underwear Company of "A" Street and Indiana Avenue? Are we going to allow our boss to get away with the reduction of wages since the scrapping of the N.R.A.? Yes, co-workers, the wages have dropped not from \$13 to \$10 as in some shops, but from \$13 to \$8. Now the cost of living is so high we can't exist on \$13 and so high we can't exist on \$8.

Gibbs workers, you are already 50 per cent organized, it will not be such a difficult proposition to organize the other 50 per cent. So let's start our organization campaign at once. Make your fellow workers see the necessity of a strong union.

If we allow Mr. Gibbs to get by with this reduction of wages, he will try other tricks on us. No doubt an increase of hours. No doubt a cut in the amount of work. No doubt a cut in the amount of pay. So make that 50 per cent of union workers 100 per cent. This is the surest way of winning the fight for our rights. In unity there is strength!

Farmers Prepare Fight For Better Prices

By a Farmer Correspondent
MADISON, Ind.—Here is where the farmers are beginning to struggle for better milk and live stock prices.

Live stock prices range from \$2.75 to \$3.25 and milk prices are 15 cents a gallon. Butter fat is selling at 24 cents.

At present there are getting tired of farmers that are getting tired of the way they've been treated as regards prices of milk, hogs and other things.

The trustees are telling us they won't help us. But, we are going to struggle under the United Farmers League.

Monopolies Ruin Tobacco Farmers

By a Worker Correspondent
OAKLAND, Cal.—Back in the latter part of the '20s and before the monopolization of the tobacco industry, growers, i.e., all independent farmers on their own individual resources, were getting about fifteen cents per pound for their cured leaf.

This tobacco was already to be serviced in the factories into the different brands and packages. Ordinary brands like Star and Leaf were retained as the ultimate consumer at around 90 cents per pound.

A few years ago small farmers in the tobacco belt were getting only three cents per pound while the same tobacco was wholesaling to us retailers at sixty to eighty cents a pound under monopoly prices.

Factory representatives admit all this but claim that due to Roosevelt's New Deal farmers are now getting 17 cents for their cured tobacco all ready to be cut up and packed in the factories.

If so, are these individual farmers, getting the price or are they factory plantations masquerading as farmers in order to be able to hook the consumer that much more?

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The Ruling Claws

by Redfield
KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Morgan, head of the Tennessee Valley Association, has been dubbed a "Red" (imagine it!) because he, who lives in Ohio where farmers see a dollar bill about once a month, has said there are thousands of farm families in this region which are virtually starving.



Croppers Union Makes Gains

By a Sharecropper Correspondent
TYSON, Ala.—On Mr. Comford's cotton farm we have been working for a long time but never got a settlement.

In the last week things have changed. We can get anything we ask for. We have been shearing the sheep every year for nothing, but this year we are getting one dollar a day. We are also getting one dollar for each head of stock we use.

Negroes Barred From Graduation

By a Sharecropper Correspondent
TELEHACHTER, Cal.—There is a Negro high school in Calhoun, Ala., which closed May 27.

Many workers and croppers wanted to go to the commencement but the landlords were at the station and would not let us get on because there is a cotton croppers' strike.

The village sheriff is taking every worker he sees whether he knows or belongs to this thing which got them out on strike. The sheriff tells them that if they do, they will kill a lot of "damn Niggers."

Virtual Slavery On Celery Farm

By a Worker Correspondent
OVIDO, Fla.—In passing through central Fla.—in prospecting for a maintenance farm, I saw a few things of interest.

In Seminole County, the home of the largest celery farm of the state, 65 per cent of the people are Negroes. You can see truck loads of them jammed in like Tennessee mules going to a cotton farm.

These Negroes slave on the celery farm. One feeds a distributor like a mule, and another distributes the fertilizer. One Negro gets 110 square feet of muck ready for the plants for \$7.50. This is worse than the Egyptian bondage of the Hebrews. Some of the ground has trees so big on it, that it would take one man a whole week to move one of them.

Send protest cables against the terror in Cuba to Colonel Fulgencio Batista, Havana, Cuba.

Workers in War

The soldiers on whom the outcome of the next war will depend will not be the sons of the bourgeoisie, "the flower of the nation." The next war will be an industrial war and the most complicated technical machinery will be in action. The decision will still lie in the hands of the workers. In his book on the coming war, General Sikorski opposes the suggestion that the highly-skilled workers should be left in the factories.

Such a mobilization would spell disaster for national defense. It would rob the front of the best fighters and it would satisfy the needs of the hinterland at the expense of the fighting power of the troops.

The imperialist governments and above all the fascist rulers will do their utmost to keep Communists out of their armies by putting them into prisons and concentration camps. Naturally, they will attempt to create special units of reliable troops, but the war itself will show the masses of the petty-bourgeoisie that their hopes for the salvation of the small property-owner are illusory. The war will not only ruin the petty-bourgeoisie economically, but it will be burdened with sufferings of which it has now not the least idea. The main mass upon which the outcome of the war will depend in all highly developed capitalist countries will be the industrial workers.

The masses, that is an expression taken over from the dying epoch

of Marxism. Once they were praised; now they are accused," writes the fascist Visconti Prasca in his book in which he is compelled to admit that the consciousness of the masses will determine the outcome of the coming war. If he is not careful the accusers may find themselves in the dock.

TVA HEAD DUBBED 'RED'

Southern Papers Attack Dr. Morgan for Statement on Starvation in Farm Areas

By a Farmer Correspondent
KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Morgan, head of the Tennessee Valley Association, has been dubbed a "Red" (imagine it!) because he, who lives in Ohio where farmers see a dollar bill about once a month, has said there are thousands of farm families in this region which are virtually starving.

The southern papers, singly and collectively, have denounced him as a "Red," an agitator, a "black" Republican, a carpetbagger, and held to the assertion that the South had been slandered and lyingly ridiculed before the eyes of the nation.

I enclose a clipping published as a telegraphic special to the Knoxville Sentinel, dated May 31, stating that the farmers of four Eastern Tennessee counties, "prorated" to the extent of \$2,475 for the spring of 1935. This unbelievable record-breaking crop of 8,600 pounds of wool from only four counties of the great sovereign state of Tennessee must now convince Mr. Morgan that he unjustly slandered this rich and prosperous country. There must have been no less than \$24 for each of the one hundred farmers in this wool pool! That's compensation for a whole season's work.

Negro Misdemeanor Backs Lynching

By a Sharecropper Correspondent
HANVILLE, Ala.—In Hanville there is a Negro named Captain Roper who is very active in disorganizing the sharecroppers by calling church meetings and telling us that the landlords are our friends and that we cannot live without the landlords.

He also told us that there was a white man here from New York last week, driving along behind a truck. A group of white men stopped his car, took him out and beat him so bad he could not walk. If it had not been for a white preacher they would have killed him.

He tells us that if any Negro tries to organize a union we should shoot him, and there will be nothing done about it. But if a white man comes along organizing, we should tell the sheriff and he will see to it that the white man is beaten to death. This Captain Roper is going all over the county making such speeches.

Old Time Miner Tells Of 1919 Betrayal

By a Worker Correspondent
CHICAGO, Ill.—There is a big movement among the miners of the United States to fight a battle for their rights which they should have won 16 years ago—48 per day, six-hour day and the five-day week.

Sixteen years ago these demands were within the grasp of the miners. This was even admitted by some of the union officials only a week after John L. Lewis had driven the miners back to work on Dec. 16, 1919, under the pretense that we can't fight our government.

The writer of these lines as an examiner, considers John L. Lewis one of the most vicious betrayers in labor history. The writer as one of the head officers of a local union warned his brothers of the joker contained in John L. Lewis' telegram to the miners, "that the officers of the union would do so and so within 60 days if possible. It is this "if possible" that was the joker. I told my brothers what that "if possible" meant—it meant that our agreement was to start on April 1, 1920 on the same old eight-hour day basis with a few pennies increase in pay, and not from Nov. 1 as the Cleveland Convention had unanimously decided.

There was a man in the hall who took the opposite side and he won. But after the agreement was signed on April 1, he came to me and tried to shake hands with me, saying, "Brother, I thought you was a fool when you took a stand against John L. Lewis, but I feel different now. I know you was telling the truth."

Now, sixteen years later I appeal to you coal miners, as a former miner myself, don't let this betrayer who betrayed you and me in 1919 pull the same stuff again. At that time he almost destroyed one of the finest fighting organizations that ever existed in this country.

If John L. Lewis did not have that yellow streak in his back in 1919, and if the miners had been wise to him, things would be different today. If the miners had stood out another week in 1919, the railroad workers would have followed, and then the steel workers, and so on.

Some of you brother miners might think that this is a foolish idea, but it is not. The six-hour day and five-day week sixteen years ago would have really taught the workers that there was something in fighting the coal operators. Many mistakes would have been avoided. Many a life would have been saved. And many, many betrayers of labor would never have come to the front where they are today.

So brothers, I am appealing to you again to stand pat on your demands. All of the workers have their eyes on you.

Alabama Thugs Break Into Home and Smash Labor Defense Meeting

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 19.—Four thugs broke into a meeting of Negro workers in a private house here Sunday which was being addressed by Robert Wood, district secretary of the International Labor Defense, and threatened murder if the meeting was not broken up.

Wood was cornered by the four who called him a "dirty Bolshevik," and threatened to kill him the next time they "caught him with dirty niggers."

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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.

Asthma "Cured" by Patent Medicines

J. K. of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:—"I would like your advice on the following matter: There is a certain medicine and machine on the market which is solely distributed by Theodore Radin whose address is 20 East 41st Street. They are the sole distributors in America and Canada for Dr. Ernest Sitten of Berlin, Germany. This medicine guarantees to relieve asthma. Two bottles must be purchased at \$2.50 per bottle. The medicines are named as follows: 1. Jodirenan Nebennieren Jod Preparat Zur Inhalation; 2. Glycirenan Nebennieren Preparat Zur Inhalation.

"Also this company sells a machine for \$150 which is electrically driven. This machine pumps air into a bottle attached with medicine which forces it into the nose. We have already hired this machine and purchased the medicine for \$30."

YOU have been duped into using one of the more flagrant types of frauds which flourish under our present system of society. These medicines, which are clothed under such imposing German names, will in no way help to cure your asthma. They consist of some improbable combination of iodine and adrenal gland substance, the use of which is certainly not supported by scientific experiment. It is too bad that you did not write us sooner, for you would have saved the thirty dollars you have thrown out and put it to more effective use. We hope that you have not as yet purchased this elaborate electrically driven air pump. Certainly, we know of no advantage of using such a ridiculous even in those rare conditions where it is desirable to force medicine by using compressed air. A simple rubber bulb would have been less expensive and would have just as little effect as the electric air pump. No asthma is not to be cured by these patent medicine fakes even if they were driven in by a sand-blasting apparatus. On the contrary, only harm can result from such unscientific treatment.

We would advise you to put yourself under the care of a reliable physician or asthma (allergy) clinic. Here, your history will be carefully taken to investigate possible exposure to some substance in your environment or diet to which you may be sensitive. It may be necessary for you to undergo skin tests and to have an X-ray of your chest. Your nasal sinuses may have to be investigated. Only when the cause of the asthma is found and eliminated will you obtain relief from your asthma. No amount of inflation of drugs with mysterious German labels will help you get rid of this troublesome ailment.

The manufacturers of these fraudulent products have no interest in curing your asthma. They are after all the money they can possibly extort from you with their fake promises.

Dance and Support Hospital Strikes
THE Workers' Council of Beth I Moses and Lebanon Hospitals has arranged a dance for tomorrow night at Webster Manor, 125 East 11th Street, to raise money for the strike that has been in progress for some time, as a result of workers being locked out. All hospital workers and medical professionals should support these groups by attending the dance.

Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Medical Advisory Board, 50 East 13th Street, 7th floor, N. Y. C.

Negro Held for Assault, Own Testimony Ignored

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 19.—Willie Harris, a Negro youth, is being held here on a charge of having "attempted to assault, to rob," a delivery boy, Curtis Royal, while Royal was on his way to deliver a package.

The only evidence against Harris is the statement of Royal who caused the arrest. The statement of Harris is given no consideration by the police since the boy is a Negro.

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The Imperialists Put Their Heads in the Lion's Mouth

By KARL RADEK

Our party has concentrated on providing the Red Army with all the means of modern industrial and scientific technique. It has never hesitated to learn from Fuller and Doulos what these two great tank and aeroplane specialists could teach it. We shall face our enemies not only with our enthusiasm, with a politically-conscious mass of fighters, but with an army which has always set itself the task of catching up and passing the enemy on the field of modern warfare as on all other fields.

Arms and Ammunition
The second important and undeniable factor is that the means of modern warfare are tremendously costly, and this will limit their adoption by the armies of imperialism. This fact and the fear of placing weapons in the hands of the proletariat represent the basis of the variety of forms chosen by modern imperialist armies. The idea of "the small army," highly motorized and on a high level of technical efficiency, has developed into the idea of creating "shock armies," or as they are sometimes dimly called, "covering armies," operating in front of larger armies on the basis of compulsory general military service and consisting chiefly of infantry.

In his book "On the Way to a Professional Army," the French Colonel Charles de Gaulle proposes that a special nucleus of a hundred thousand volunteers and specialists should be formed. The task of this nucleus would be to cover the general mobilization by carrying out offensive drives against the enemy and then to play the role of "shock troops" for the general army. This army should consist of six divisions with a threefold firing strength and a tenfold mobility as compared with the armies of 1914.

There is no doubt that the new German army has set itself the task of creating such a shock nucleus. In his book "National Defense," General von Seeckt discussed the idea of a "small army" of 200,000 men, but he did not reject the idea of compulsory general military service. However, he was of the opinion that the army formed on the basis of compulsory general military service would be used chiefly to occupy the territory rapidly conquered by the "small" motorized and mechanized army. Probably he regarded the former as being more or less on the level with the old Prussian Landwehr of the later years, poorly equipped and without any real offensive power.

This idea of strictly dividing the army into a first-class, highly equipped, highly mechanized and highly trained force on the one hand and a sort of Landwehr on the other, is now a matter of historical interest only. The shock troops will be exposed to the greatest danger and their ranks will be depleted rapidly. During the course of war they will have to be not only reinforced, but completely renewed and the army based on compulsory general military service will be the permanent source of this renewal and replacement. Further, shock troops alone are not in a position to win a decision in warfare. Each belligerent army will first of all do its utmost to increase the strength of its shock troops and secondly to support them by flinging the weight of their other troops into the scales. Therefore it will not suffice to equip the latter merely with rifles and machine-guns.

The line of demarcation between the picked "elite" troops and the mass army, based on compulsory general military service, which the imperialists hope to be able to draw is illusory. Both the "elite" troops and the troops of the mass army must be well trained and well equipped. The mass army, too, will have to possess high powers of attack and defense. It will have to

be a first class fighting unit. The idea that it could be a docile and silent mass easily controlled by the well-trained and well-equipped "elite" troops taken from the ranks of the bourgeoisie is untenable. In other words, the mass troops will not be the scullion tools of the fascist "elite" and amenable merely to the threats and violence of the latter.

Workers in War
The soldiers on whom the outcome of the next war will depend will not be the sons of the bourgeoisie, "the flower of the nation." The next war will be an industrial war and the most complicated technical machinery will be in action. The decision will still lie in the hands of the workers. In his book on the coming war, General Sikorski opposes the suggestion that the highly-skilled workers should be left in the factories.

Such a mobilization would spell disaster for national defense. It would rob the front of the best fighters and it would satisfy the needs of the hinterland at the expense of the fighting power of the troops.

The imperialist governments and above all the fascist rulers will do their utmost to keep Communists out of their armies by putting them into prisons and concentration camps. Naturally, they will attempt to create special units of reliable troops, but the war itself will show the masses of the petty-bourgeoisie that their hopes for the salvation of the small property-owner are illusory. The war will not only ruin the petty-bourgeoisie economically, but it will be burdened with sufferings of which it has now not the least idea. The main mass upon which the outcome of the war will depend in all highly developed capitalist countries will be the industrial workers.

The masses, that is an expression taken over from the dying epoch

of Marxism. Once they were praised; now they are accused," writes the fascist Visconti Prasca in his book in which he is compelled to admit that the consciousness of the masses will determine the outcome of the coming war. If he is not careful the accusers may find themselves in the dock.

All the military experts without exception are in agreement on one point, namely that in the coming war the line of demarcation between the fighting front and the hinterland will be eliminated. Chemical and air warfare will be directed largely against the hinterland.

"The mechanized army," writes Major General Fuller, "can, if it meets with no resistance, race through France or Germany in three or four days and not only terrorize the civil population, but occupy the great political and industrial centres."

We do not propose to discuss with Major General Fuller whether or not a small motorized and mechanized army could race through a large country in three or four days providing it met with no resistance. We consider the idea to be fantastic, but the important point is that, as Fuller points out, this army must terrorize the civil population.

Fuller's colleague Doulos writes: "If necessary a thorough disorganization of the whole organism of the country will be carried out. The moment may arrive very rapidly in which the terrorized masses of the people, driven by the instinct for self-preservation, demand the abandonment of the struggle under all circumstances. This may happen even before the mobilization has been carried out, even before the battlefields have left their bases."

Revolt in the Rear
In his book "Behind the Smoke-screen" General Greves discusses the main objectives of an attack from the air and declares that this aim will be to create such an at-

mosphere of panic and terror in the hinterland and that the terrorized population will fly at the throats of its own rulers and force them to make peace at any price. "This policy of terrorizing the civilian population is nothing but a speculation on the revolution in the rear of the enemy. What the army cannot achieve immediately by breaking down the resistance of the opposing army the high command hopes to achieve by stirring up revolt against the government amongst the civil population of the enemy."

The supporters of this theory are all leaders of imperialist armies, but playing with the revolution in the country of the enemy may end up very sadly for them all, not only because revolution is catching, but also because this policy will be pursued not only by the Germans against the French and the English, but also by the French and the English against the Germans. This parallel drive may very easily produce parallel results, i.e. the revolution on an international scale.

It is undeniable that the dialectics of historical development make themselves felt very strongly here. In the immediate post-war period the imperialists began to dream of modern warfare in which the masses of the people would play no decisive role, and then gradually developed towards the theory of terrorism whose aim it is to stir up the masses of the people in the enemy countries to overthrow their imperialist governments.

Naturally, those imperialist governments whose foreign policy is directed chiefly against the Soviet Union hope that this same policy of terrorizing the hinterland will have the same effects on the population of the Soviet Union. It is not the aim of this article to discuss the relation of forces as between world imperialism and the first country of socialism, and we

shall therefore leave this speculation undiscussed and shall content ourselves with pointing out that in case of war the Red Army has rather better opportunities than its enemies for carrying the war into Egypt.

We declare further that whilst all imperialist countries represent a pyramid with its basis in the air, the Soviet Union is a pyramid firmly based on the unity of the broad masses of the workers and peasants who are convinced that the Soviet government is working with all its might for peace and that it will lead them into war only when war is forced upon the Soviet Union by its enemies.

Endurance Factor

In his book on the changes in modern warfare General Fuller writes: "If no immediate decision can be obtained the war will drag on. Both sides will make air raids and drives with speedy tanks in order to demoralize the civil population of the enemy. Which side will be able to hold out longest? That is the main question of any future war."

The socialist character of our country, the class consciousness of the masses, the close relations between the government and the masses leaves no room for doubt concerning the answer to such a question.

As far as the imperialist powers are concerned, it must be pointed out that each of them which raises the question of war accelerates the socialist revolution in its own territory. The guarantee of this is contained not only in the character of the coming war and the mass character of the armies which imperialism is creating to wage it, but also in the fact that the seventeen years of post-war history have proved to the hilt the utter incapacity of capitalism to provide a solution to any of the questions which history has raised.

Fatherland

By Karl Billinger

Chapter I Allen Land

I SAW Anton almost every week. He was in charge of anti-fascist work among the intellectuals, and gave me a far from encouraging picture of conditions in the colleges and universities and among the former liberal intelligentsia generally. The students were for the most part ardent Nazis; the professors—except for those who had previously committed themselves as anti-Hitlerites—had lost no time in jumping on the bandwagon to save their jobs. A few only had resigned rather than submit to spiritual "Gleichschaltung."

Much the same situation existed among the doctors and lawyers, the artists and writers. So great was the dread of persecution and unemployment that most intellectuals feared to continue even their personal contacts with former radical friends. They were, like the good Lord, on the side of the heaviest artillery.

Anton told me they were falling on all sides. It was no unusual thing for him to telephone a former sympathizer, only to be answered by the faint click of a cautiously replaced receiver. If they were asked to hide a hunted comrade in their rooms it usually turned out that every corner of the house was unfortunately occupied.

However, they were not all like that. Many colorless middle-class families, whom we had formerly paid scant attention, acquired political convictions in the course of these months and helped us with more than signs and empty phrases. A Catholic engineer had lodged a Party functionary in his home for three months and supplied us with funds to help other comrades to safety. A young tutor with whom Anton had engaged in many futile discussions on "social reform versus revolution" came to him of his own accord, and told him that he could no longer close his eyes to



Drawing by Boris Gorelich

"A Catholic engineer had lodged a Party functionary in his home for three months..."

the necessity of a proletarian revolution. He became one of our best workers among the students in his college.

THE Nazis took advantage of the summer months to secure the ground they had won. They forced the German Nationalists (the German National Party or Deutsche Nationale Volks Partei, headed by the industrial magnate and publisher, Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, had the great majority of seats in the first Hitler cabinet) out of all important government positions, tried to ingratiate themselves with the Reichswehr, and split the air with their programs for re-employment, salvation of the German peasantry, labor camps, and the national community. The peasants hoped, the workers waited; but the campaign of propaganda, conducted on a colossal scale and backed by all the resources of government power and government funds, met with a rapturous response from the youth of the middle classes.

I came originally from that milieu myself, but for years I had lost all touch with it. The enthusiasm of these young people reminded me of 1914, and it made me sick. The sight of their marching columns conjured up the image of these blindly bleating calves being led to the slaughterhouse which the stay-at-homes would once more call "the field of honor." I felt contempt for their readiness to sacrifice themselves—for what? I hated them as the embodiment of petty bourgeois stupidity, as docile cannon-fodder, as submissive slaves to the masters of the moment.

POLITICAL bravado and battles had served as my only point of contact with them. Anton tried to persuade me that these misled young people, with their idealistic leanings, formed the strongest bulwark of fascist ideology. Through them, he insisted, you could best study the political strength and weakness of the Nazis, and the contradictory currents within their movement. They constituted the sensitive barometer by which the hopes and disappointments of the Nazi mass following could be gauged.

He insisted that I ought to meet some of the students and young clerks who were heart and soul with the new regime, and when I declined he called me a "sectarian with organic leanings toward left deviations."

I arrived at his office one day to find Franz Helling there, whom I had not seen in months. Helling had, under Party instructions, been working within the Nazi organization for years. Illegal existence was nothing new to him. His double life had given him not only vast experience in underground activity, but a realistic sense which I lacked. I preferred to make a wide detour around every brown uniform I saw—not out of fear, but scorn and loathing. He was always in the midst of SA- and SS-men. I hated them. He not only hated them—but understood them.

"You've got inhibitions," he said to me, when Anton broached the subject again. "You work with your emotions when you ought to be using your brains. Come along with me tonight, so you can see them as they are among themselves."

There was no galsaying Franz. The principle of leadership, he declared, had soaked into his blood. Anton and I were more inclined to call it his Berlin brass.

(To Be Continued.)

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LITTLE LEFTY

— SYNOPSIS —

MARXIE POTTS, BROWNSVILLE'S BIG-SHOT POLITICAL BOSS, HAS PROPOSED A FAKE SCHEME TO RAISE MONEY FOR PLAYGROUNDS—HOWEVER, AT THE CONFERENCE UNCLE JOHN, LEFTY'S WAR-VET UNCLE, EXPOSES THE PLAN AS BENEFITING MARXIE AT THE WORKERS' EXPENSE! UNCLE JOHN PROPOSES A COUNTER PLAN—MASS ACTION!

The Big Parade!

THE SENTIMENT FOR MILITANT MASS ACTION SWEEPS THE HALL LIKE A TIDAL WAVE AND MARXIE IS FORCED TO RIDE WITH IT!



by del

A PARADE IS SUGGESTED TO SPREAD THE IDEA THROUGH THE ENTIRE DISTRICT. IT IS O.K.'D AND PEANUTS AND LEFTY RUSH OUT TO TELL THE GANG!



AROUND the DIAL

By P. D. COSLOE

IMAGINE Israel Amter putting forward the position of the Communist Party to the hundreds of thousands of radio listeners in New York City.

In Cleveland the comrades don't have to imagine any more. They have done the job already. Last month they broke through onto the air with a fifteen minute speech by John Williamson, District Organizer, over Station WJAY on the subject of Father Coughlin. The Central Organization Department applauds the Cleveland District's campaign for the use of the radio and suggests that other districts follow this example.

Thousands of workers in New York could easily be enlisted in such a campaign. Radio stations must be made aware of workers' demands for a presentation of the proletarian point of view. There is no reason why, with sufficient mass demand, we cannot speak to the workers of this city simultaneously in their own homes. Artel, Theatre Union, Group Theatre, American League Against War and Fascism and Amortg programs have already appeared in radio studios.

FATHER PHILLIP J. FURLONG (that's what it sounded like to us) wound up his sermon's talk on the drama last Saturday over Jesuit Station WLWL with a fanfare of obiter dicta and a flourish of clerical blarney. He shook his radio head in sorrow over the season's low output. Especially bad were two plays written by "Communists or Communist sympathizers": "The Young Go First" and "Parade."

"Parade" he dismissed by calling it a "stupid show." In re "The Young Go First," Fairness and honesty are alien to the revolutionary playwright... he becomes the slave of his presupposed belief... but you need not expect Communists to be fair. The burden of the priest's plaint was that the play "depicted life in the [OOO] camp untruthfully." Officers aren't so brutal nor is the food quite so bad. Was you dere, Sharlie?

OUR gorge rose precipitously last Sunday when one of Henry Ford's slick salesmen, Mr. Cameron, during the Ford concert, took time out to congratulate the young men and women of America on their "commencing."

"There was never a better time to set out," he confided. "Don't be worried about not being absorbed—strike out in new paths. Do not say 'There is no work.' There is plenty of work though there may be a lack of hire. Do what you can—do something even when nothing offers... There will come [when times get better] an inner click and you and your work will get together... You are to be congratulated on commencing."

You'll pardon us, Mr. Cameron, if we do a little congratulating on our own score. We congratulate the class of '35 for its splendid anti-war strike, for its united stand against campus fascism and in defense of academic freedom, and for its one increasing purpose—to ally itself with the workers of America in their revolutionary struggle for a Soviet U. S. A.

Latin-American Folk Culture

By MARIA GARCIA

"Great and powerful city of Cuzco, I hail thee!"

This is the greeting of the Peruvian Indians, even to this day, to the capital of the old South American Indian Empire, the city of Cuzco. It is not an empty phrase. The Peruvian Indians have a consciousness of their great past, of themselves as a nation brutally expropriated, their people bound today in virtual slavery to native and foreign rulers.

This consciousness expresses itself in the yearly Indian uprisings, and in the native culture and folklore. Their songs speak of the oppression of the Indian in his own land. Their dances reflect the burning desire to reconquer the land that was theirs.

Carlos Manilla, a native of Peru, has set himself the task of fostering the Peruvian culture. He has tried to keep the old authentic folk quality by forming a group, the Peruvian Inca Art Group, with people who have passed down music and dances from father to son.

Mexican Culture

The national Mexican culture is very different from that of the Aztec Indian. In Mexico, the nationalist spirit began to influence the lives of the masses, and find expression in their creative imagination. The songs of the people were deeds of heroism of the Mexican peasant soldier. The tunes were gay, the verse spontaneous, the tale was vivid.

This is true not only of the music and song, but of the dance too. The dances which grew up throughout Mexico were bizarre and gay—a new art of a new people, unique Spanish and Aztec mixtures. The turn-of the "teponaxtle" found a new companion in the light and fancy thrills of the Spanish airs. The music was new, the dance was new. The dance names were various and picturesque: "Zapatados," "Huapangos," "Jarabes," an innumerable quantity of them. Each section of the country has its own local dances, a special kind of "Jarabe" was peculiar to each section. The costumes were a combination of red and green—fields of green spotted with blood—two colors that are typical of the Mexican scene.

Now there is developing in Mexico a new folk culture. We can see definite signs of the new revolutionary spirit, reflecting itself in new songs and dances, springing from the creative powers of the masses. Many of the verses of the songs are parodies on old folk tunes. Many are also new musicals.

Cuba, Colombia and Argentina. The same thing is true in Cuba, Colombia, Argentina, and other countries. The people of Venezuela have adopted as their songs those composed by political prisoners being persecuted in the jails of the dictator, Gomez.

The Cuban people, heroic in the struggle against Yankee imperialism, have developed a wealth of revolutionary songs, songs composed in the cane fields, in the sugar refining factories, on the picket lines, in jails, songs of misery of torture, and of fight.

The poetry of the revolutionary Cuban poet becomes the poetry of the people. The poems of Rodriguez Padrono, Negro poet of Cuba who was imprisoned by the Mendicta-Batista military dictatorship, are recited and sung all over Cuba by the workers and peasants.



Members of the Peruvian Inca Art Group who will appear in the Latin American Folk Festival Sunday evening, June 23rd, at the Town Hall. (Photo by Helen Post)

the people. The poems of Rodriguez Padrono, Negro poet of Cuba who was imprisoned by the Mendicta-Batista military dictatorship, are recited and sung all over Cuba by the workers and peasants.

Broadway Distortions

This culture of Latin America has been brought to America in a most distorted and mutilated form. Broadway and Hollywood have tried to capitalize on the recent interest in the countries of the Caribbean Sea and South America, an interest stimulated by their struggles for freedom from American imperialism. The distortion has been no accident. It is part of the same policy which fosters the attitude toward all oppressed nations, towards the Negroes particularly, who are always represented as clowns.

The "Rumba" of Cuba, for instance, is vulgarized on the American vaudeville stage as a folk dance performed by Cuban peasants in the fields. It is in reality a dance of mating with a natural folk element entirely lacking in the imported versions we see here.

What has been shown of the folk culture of other countries is not representative and hardly touches the wealth which exists. Differentiation between the cultures of the various countries is sometimes difficult, particularly in the dances and music, which spread rapidly from country to country. For example the Cuban rumba is a popular

dance in all the countries around the Caribbean Sea, and it is quite natural to find Cubans dancing the Argentine tango. But there is a distinct difference, and each country has contributed its share towards the general culture of Latin America.

Folk Festival Sunday

For the first time the public of New York will be able to see the authentic folk lore of these countries at the Latin-American Folk Festival to take place Sunday evening, June 23, at Town Hall. The program includes the Peruvian Inca Art Group, the Mexico Folk Group, Fernin Villegra, Aztec Indian dancer, Ramona and Perez, Cuban dancers, and Augustin Cornejo, Argentinean guitarist and singer.

The festival is sponsored by two new magazines, "The Americas" and "Sin Fronteras," scheduled to appear in September. These magazines will be devoted to the struggles for national liberation of the colonies and semi-colonies of the western hemisphere, as reflected in essays, articles, poems, short stories, cartoons, and pictures. With a circulation in both American continents, these magazines will be a center of exchange between the writers of North and South America, and a means of uniting the masses of both countries in their common struggle against imperialism, war and fascism.

WORLD of the THEATRE

Theatre Evening in New Jersey

By Martha Dreibratt

THE New Jersey section of New Theatre gave a benefit performance at the Orpheum Theatre in Paterson for the Paterson Local of the American Federation of Silk Workers, A. F. of L., in which the Newark Collective, the Bayonne Theatre Against War and Fascism and the Paterson New Art Group, presented four plays.

It was a rich evening of theatre, an evening in which the men and women from the mills and their youngsters, the plays and the players were integrated into the living whole that all true theatre artists hope for, but rarely achieve. The audience, because of its working-class experience, participated actively in the performance, and brought to it new meanings. Space is too brief to give it the review it merits. Here are a few of the outstanding points:

First—the quality of the productions. Each definitely showed the soundness of the basic methods that the groups have followed; showed it in the variety and interest of characterization, and the awareness of what the plays were saying and to whom they were saying it. The result was constant interest and frequent enthusiasm. "Laid Off" and "Waiting For Lefty" (performed by the Newark Theatre Collective) were as well done—from some points of view better done—as any "professional" producing group might do them.

Second—the quality of the plays. Each said something to every person in that audience. The weakest, from this point of view, was "Exhibit A," though part of that was the fault of the production. The best was "Union Label." How the workers out front appreciated the fine points of the shop talk, how they "got" each character, how they cheered at the end! "Lefty," of course, needs no comment, though for this audience it did not hit as close to home as "Union Label" or "Laid Off," which are closer in theme to the lives of these particular workers.

Third—Pride in the local group. Cheers and floor-stamping greeted its performance. The response was not only for the quality of the performance and play. These silk workers took the players from their own towns to their hearts. It shows the possibilities of New Theatre stock companies in the groups' home towns.

Fourth—The response of the audience. Not only showing, by its laughter and applause, that it had a good time and a stirring one, but, at Alice Evans' invitation to ask for playwrights, the Dyers' Union made such a request right on the spot; by the numbers of silk workers who attended the conference on the following day, at which the New Jersey Section was launched (it was held, by invitation, in Union Hall); by the keen questions asked Joe Bremberg, of the Group Theatre, who spoke at the evening session; and by their taking steps, right there at the conference, to form a theatre group in their own union.

Every YCL Member Should See 'The Young Go First' And Bring Along Recruits, Urges Herbert Benjamin

Casts Revealing Light On New Deal Program of Exploitation

By Herbert Benjamin

WE CAN be proud of "The Young Go First." Proud that such a play could be written, produced, and performed by those who have associated themselves with and draw their inspiration from the life and struggles of the working class.

I am not acquainted with the rules and principles by which professional dramatic reviewers and critics arrive at their estimates of artistic merit and quality. All I know is, that I entered the Park Theatre as I enter all theatres (on the few occasions that I do) with doubt and misgivings. I left the theatre enthusiastic and convinced that it was my duty to get every worker who possibly can, to see this absorbing, skillfully produced and performed, dramatic portrayal of "New Deal" demagoguery and the conditions it imposes upon the masses.

For "The Young Go First," although dealing with one of the alphabetical concoctions of the "New Deal," casts a revealing light upon the whole Roosevelt program of brutal exploitation under cover of noble pretensions. The achievement of the Theatre of Action is that this is accomplished in such a skillful manner that the audience becomes absorbed the moment the curtain rises on the first scene and remains engrossed until the curtain falls on

the last scene of the third act. As a matter of fact, I think that most of the audience, resent that I did, the usual intermission between acts. I have seldom seen so few people leave their seats for a smoke and a chat between acts.

This and the fact that one wonders how a group of real, typical New York boys could have been so quickly trained to reproduce on the stage their experiences and reactions to life in the C. O. C. camps, is a tribute to the talent of the producers and players. We can leave to the professional reviewers the analysis of the technique involved. We only feel free to assume that such a realistic impression can be produced only when directors and players are in complete sympathy with the purpose of the play.

That is why every revolutionary, class conscious worker can be proud of this excellent play. It is a tribute to the creative power of the fusion of struggle on the cultural field with the vital forces who conduct the struggle on the economic and political front.

NOT that the play is flawless. Revolutionary workers who are constantly examining and criticizing their own political activity do not expect flawless. We can think off-hand of a number of spots that could stand improvement. For example: the reaction of the boys to their conditions appears to be wholly spontaneous. While this is in one sense a strong point of the play in that it serves to show that

even the most politically backward workers will resist the abuses inherent in the system to which they are subjected, it takes no account of the conscious forces who anticipate and prepare the struggle against such abuses.

It would be no violation of reality if a greater element of consciousness were introduced into the play. These boys are supposed to have come from New York, where trade union and unemployment organizations have waged many struggles. It is hardly possible that these boys, whose families were on the relief rolls, would not have heard of the Unemployment Councils and of the Young Communist League.

As a matter of fact some of the reactions of these boys could have been made to appear much more plausible if, for example the boy who arrives with a tennis racket and is evidently a former student would at least have heard of the National Student League. This might have served to explain why he and the majority of the others were unwilling to join the militaristic "Camp Guard." At it stands, no explanation for this is given.

Again, the relation of the worker Stedman and his family towards the boys, is a splendid example of fraternalism. Here again the responsibility for introducing a conscious force is almost deliberately evaded. For those who may have suggested this "concession" to "pure art," we might point out that precisely these shortcomings detract from the otherwise very convincing effects of the play.

Thrilling Final Scene Alone Makes Show Worth Seeing

IN THE main, however, "The Young Go First" is not only interesting and entertaining, but distinctly instructive. The Young Communist League should make every effort to get every member not only to see it but to bring prospective YCL recruits to the Park Theatre while the play is on. If the "Theatre of Action" can be induced to take the road, and thus afford to young workers in other cities an opportunity to see this play, it will have contributed toward helping to overcome any remaining tendencies to sectarianism in the ranks of the YCL. Both adult and young workers who see this play will be seeing a realistic portrayal of typical American working class youth and will be learning thereby how better to reach and organize such youth.

Undoubtedly the writers of "The Young Go First" deserves a large measure of the credit for the realism of this play. They very evidently had opportunity for close contact with and observation of life in the C. O. C. camps. That their keen observation and description is so ably depicted through the performance of the players, is proof of the team work that is to such a great degree evidenced by the entire presentation.

As a result, the play succeeds in presenting the problem of the mass of young workers without losing the element of drama which most plays can create only when they center around the problem of an individual. For this reason it is possible for them to achieve dra-

Thrilling Final Scene Alone Makes Show Worth Seeing

matic effects without resorting to exaggeration. In these respects, I believe, "The Young Go First" sets a new high standard.

The highest praise must go to the final scene in which all the power and merit of the play as a whole is packed into a surprising and thrilling climax. To describe this scene would deprive those who have not yet seen it of the element of suspense which they probably want to enjoy. I can only say that this scene alone would make the play worth seeing. We who have seen the resourcefulness of militant workers express itself in many such examples of simple but effective strategy as is employed by the boys when they meet up with a difficult situation and problem, probably never realized the dramatic qualities of such actions. Those who have had little experience with the resourcefulness of workers will learn from this final scene a lesson that should fortify their confidence in the initiative and resourcefulness of the working class masses.

Because the play provides in its entirety not only a description of conditions, but also a portrayal of the youth from whom ranks will come the fighters and leaders of the class battles of the future, "The Young Go First" is real, vital and is a revolutionary play which we should all see and support.

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 15th Street, New York City.

In a Soviet America?

Question: What would the workers and farmers' government do, once it took power and established a Soviet America?—A. T. M.

Answer: The necessary first step for the revolutionary solution of the crisis is the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the destruction of every form and institution of the rule of the capitalist. The revolutionary workers' government would seize the industries and other economic institutions now held by the capitalists and make them the common property of the toilers.

The warehouses which are kept closed by the capitalist class would immediately be opened up to the people. Factories would begin turning out goods for the needy masses. Unused buildings and big apartments would be opened for the use of the working people. Unemployment and social insurance would immediately be provided for all who work by hand and brain. The whole economy of the country would be geared to raising the living standards of everyone. There would be no exploitation by the private owners of the means of production.

The revolutionary workers' government would end the anarchy and lack of planning that characterize capitalist production. Socialist economic planning would completely reorganize the productive forces of the country. The almost inexhaustible resources of the nation would be utilized for the benefit of the toilers, and not for a parasitic few. From the very beginning the productive output would be greatly increased and every necessity of life would be provided for the entire population.

In a few years, as the result of socialist planning, the entire industrial plant of the country would be reconstructed so as to provide an endless supply of goods and comforts for everyone. With living standards rising sharply, with a constantly expanding economy, there would be no unemployment, hours of work would be reduced to two and three a day, and a life rich in culture would be available to everybody.

There is not enough space here to deal with all the things that a workers' government would do. For further details read the Manifesto of the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States. It is important to emphasize that to achieve a socialist society, we must fight every day against reduced living standards, against every attempt of the capitalists to foist the crisis still more upon the backs of the workers. It is around the struggle for bread and against war and fascism that the Communist Party is organizing the masses for the overthrow of capitalism—the necessary first step toward building a society in which there will be neither exploitation nor oppression of man by man.

To Karl Billinger (Author of "Fatherland")

By Genevieve Taggard

Mass movements make such men. Men interlocked link on link, Invisible, non-divisible, strong, In a strength that is more than one strength. Close up your ranks. Prepare. Treason takes one. One death. Close up your ranks. Prepare. Strength doubles and trebles. Take care. Our threat to the foe of such men. Such men grow increasingly strong With a strength that is more than one strength. Mass movements make such men.

Correction!

of Article in June "Communist"

A serious typographical error crept into Comrade F. Brown's article "Toward the Study of Fascism in the U. S." in the current issue of The Communist.

On page 562 in the paragraph beginning with the words "In Germany as in Italy, Social-Democracy paved the way for fascism," there appears lower down a sentence which reads: "German Social-Democracy did not pave the way for fascism, but in its various theories and practices of class collaboration and of arbitration, itself brought forward fascist trends to check the struggle of the masses."

This is clearly an error and is explainable by the unfortunate typographical omission of the word "only" after "did not." We wish to draw the attention of our readers to this error.

TUNING IN

10:15 P.M. — Station WEVD—Newspaper Guild on the Air.

- 1:00 P.M.—WEAF—The Bentley Lancer in Ethiopia; Major Alfred G. Balch; Former Lancer
- WOB—Metropolitan Travelogue
- WAB—Songs 'n' Andy
- WAB—The Street Singer
- 1:05-WOB—Sports—Stan Lenax
- 1:15-WEAF—Dance Music
- WOB—Lam and Ahoer
- WAB—Just Plain Bill
- 1:20-WEAF—Minister Show
- WOB—The Street Singer
- WAB—Floyd Gibbons, Commentator
- WAB—Augustine Orsh.
- Roger Knox, Baritone
- 1:45-WOB—Concert; Music
- WOB—Telling the World—Graham, W. Name
- WAB—Booker Carter, Commentator
- 2:00-WEAF—Vallie's Varieties
- WOB—Little Symphony
- WOB—Lam and Ahoer
- WAB—Concert Orsh.
- WOB—Katie Smith Variety Show
- 2:30-WEAF—Tall—Hendrix Wilson Van Loan
- 2:45-WEAF—Cyril Pitts, Tenor
- 2:50-WEAF—Captain Henry's
- WOB—Studio Musicals
- WAB—Death Valley Days
- WAB—Gray's Orch.; Annette Hanchus; Soups; Walter O'Keefe
- 3:15-WOB—The Which's Tale
- 3:30-WEAF—Goldman Band, Direction Edwin Franko Goldman, E. Y. University Campus
- WAB—Waring Orch.
- 3:45-WOB—Tall—Fred O. Clark, National Commentator; The Crusaders
- 10:00-WEAF—Whiteman's Music Hall; Helen Jepson, Soprano; Leo Klotz, University Campus
- WOB—Old Gary, Baritone
- WAB—Should National Commentator; Ray at Home—See James J. Pops of Idaho, and James W. O'Keefe, Former Ambassador to Germany, at America's Town Meeting, Town Hall
- 10:15-WOB—Current Events—H. E. Reed
- 10:30-WOB—Little Orch.
- WAB—Held Orch.
- 11:00-WEAF—Jimmy, June and Jack, Songs
- WOB—New; Dance Music
- WAB—Blair Orch.
- WAB—Dance Music
- 11:15-WEAF—Jeane Crawford, Organ
- 11:30-WEAF—National Forum
- WAB—Dance Music
- 11:50-WEAF—Dance Music (10:1 A.M.)

Workers, Fight the Roosevelt 'Social Security' Fraud!

ADMINISTRATION BILL DOES NOT PROVIDE A SINGLE PENNY FOR THOSE NOW UNEMPLOYED—A WIDE MASS DRIVE CAN PUT OVER H.R. 2827

THE Roosevelt "social security" bill is one of the biggest frauds ever perpetrated on the people of this country.

It does not provide one cent of insurance for the 15,000,000 now unemployed.

It permanently excludes from any benefits all railroad workers, domestic servants, agricultural laborers and all those working for firms employing less than four people.

For the rest of the employed workers it does not provide any immediate protection. It merely provides for the accumulation of "unemployment reserves" through a tax on employers' payrolls, beginning in January, 1937.

It is an open secret that this tax will be passed on to the consumers, most of whom are workers.

If the bill is administered in accordance with the report of the President's Committee on Social Security, workers will receive benefits of only 50 per cent of their average wage for only 15 weeks, with \$15 a week as the maximum, while no minimum has been set. Workers who go on strike or conduct union activity can be declared ineligible on grounds of "misconduct."

The old age pension provisions are of a similar character, with \$30 a month the maximum that any worker can get if and when his state enacts a pension bill.

The Roosevelt "social security" bill is intended to pave the way for complete abolition of all relief—something that was hinted at by Roosevelt in his speech to state relief directors Monday.

It is a strikebreaking starvation bill, designed to choke off the growing struggle for real unemployment and social insurance.

This struggle has found expression in the mass demand for the enactment of the only alternative to the Wall Street-Roosevelt bill, the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827).

This bill has been endorsed by thousands of A. F. of L. locals, as well as international unions, state federations and central labor bodies, by thousands of other labor and progressive organizations, and by more than 75 municipal councils and county boards.

It was overwhelmingly approved, in preference to the administration bill, by the House Labor Committee, and received 52 votes in the first test vote in the House.

The Workers (Lundeen) Bill can be passed, and at this session of Congress, if the mass movement is at once extended and developed to such proportions that no Congressman or Senator dare oppose it.

The National Emergency Conference on Unemployment, to be held in Washington, D.C., Saturday and Sunday should mark the beginning of a new and intensified mass campaign to force enactment of H. R. 2827, as well as the launching of a broad fight to compel payment of union wages on all public works and of adequate cash relief to all the unemployed.

See that your organization is represented at this all-important conference. Unite the ranks of labor in the fight against hunger!

Daily Worker

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)
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THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1935

A Blow to the Admiral

AFTER stalling around and evading the issue for ten days, Secretary of the Navy Swanson has been forced, through public pressure, to openly censure Admiral Stirling.

This is a real achievement for all those who are determined to defend the socialist society being constructed in the Soviet Union.

But a reprimand for this high ranking officer, who baldly urges an imperialist alliance with Hitler against the Soviet Union, is not sufficient.

The crime requires definite disciplinary measures—dismissal!

This is the time to strike hard—when the Navy Department is forced to retreat. Every organization and individual should wire or write at once to President Roosevelt, Secretary Swanson, and their congressmen, demanding that STIRLING MUST GO!

Action Against Imperialism

AN IMPORTANT front of the struggle against the invasion of China by the Japanese militarists exists in the United States, especially in New York. The militancy of the Chinese masses in New York for the national liberation of China has always reverberated far afield—to Chicago, California, the island groups in the Pacific, as well as to the oppressed masses of China itself.

Demonstrate your solidarity with the Chinese toilers against the imperialists, who are bent on devouring one Chinese province after another, today at 4 p.m., in front of the Japanese Consulate at 500 Fifth Avenue, near 42nd Street!

Two War Bills

TWO new steps in regard to the American merchant marine mark the Roosevelt government's increased drive toward war.

On Saturday Roosevelt signed the Copeland-Bland Bill barring all non-citizens from American merchant ships.

Another Copeland-Bland bill, which has been approved by the House Merchant Marine Committee, provides for putting into effect William Randolph Hearst's program for an enlarged and militarized merchant marine. It will substitute direct government subsidies to the big shipping companies for construction and operation of vessels in place of the present ocean mail subsidies.

The Copeland-Bland Bill already signed by Roosevelt, in addition to aiming at the creation of a "politically safe" personnel in the merchant marine, is another blow struck at the foreign-born. It is estimated that at least 30 per cent of the seamen will be fired under this law.

These are WAR BILLS, dovetailing in with the fascist drive against the foreign-

born. They should be fought by the united front of seamen and all workers and opponents of war and fascism.

The Troops Must Go!

GOVERNOR COCHRAN of Nebraska is attempting to break the Omaha street car strike with national guard troops. Tuesday night, Cochran ordered the street cars out of the barns, and his troops protected the scabs who ran the trolleys.

For four days Cochran has been the strikebreaking dictator of South Omaha. Martial law prevails. No picketing is allowed. Workers are driven off the streets at the point of the bayonet.

Cochran is using the same strikebreaking methods that Floyd Olson, farmer-labor governor of Minnesota, used against striking Minneapolis truck drivers. While Cochran blusters against the company, he instructs his troops to escort scab cars.

Cochran has given orders that the troops must remain until an arbitration board of three hands down its decision. The troops, he says, will enforce the compulsory arbitration "settlement." Thus Cochran's troops have outlawed the right to strike, to picket and to speak and assemble. Omaha police murdered two pickets and wounded 150 more with gunshot fire. But the mass picketing could not be stopped so the national guard was called out.

The national guard troops must be withdrawn. The strikebreaking terror of Governor Cochran should be answered by the spreading of the strike to other Omaha industries, notably the stockyards. All labor should demand of governor Cochran the immediate withdrawal of the troops who are protecting scabs.

Another Dead Promise

CHESTER C. DAVIS, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, has admitted the collapse of the chief promise of the A.A.A.

Instead of achieving parity with industrial prices, farm prices were 25 per cent below the 1910-29 relationship to industrial prices, Davis declares in his report for 1934.

As for the future, Davis writes a big question mark with the statement that improvement in farm income "will depend on increased activity, income and purchasing power of industrial groups."

Since the purchasing power of workers, who are the chief consumers, is being cut by the new attempts to slash wages follow the scrapping of the N.R.A., what Davis is saying is that the farmers face a future of still further reduction in income.

It must be said that whatever increase in farm income resulted from the A.A.A. went to the rich farmers and the big grain companies. Neither in the old A.A.A. nor in the proposed amendments to the A.A.A. is there any hope for the masses of the poor and middle farmers.

The \$100,000,000 fund for subsidizing exports will help only the big trusts, and the acquisition of sub-marginal land will mean driving off the land thousands of farmers who will be compelled to learn scientific starvation on "subsistence homesteads."

The only hope for the great mass of oppressed farmers is the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill (H.R. 3471), which provides for cancellation of all debts and back taxes, guarantees the farmer against eviction from his farm or home, and gives immediate relief and credit to needy farmers.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Phila. Plan Misunderstood Units Function Independently Asks N. Y. for Suggestions

COMRADE BLYNE, of the New York Bookshop Committee, in his criticism of the Bookshop Committee of Section No. 3, West Philadelphia, confuses the functioning of the Bookshop Committee proper with sales in and by the units.

The whole plan was worked out on the initiative of the Section Agitprop Department, which is composed of the Section Agitprop director, a comrade in charge of the bookshop, a comrade in charge of the Section paper, and the literature agents of the units.

The Agitprop director meets regularly with the unit literature agents, and an organized plan is worked out. Thus, the unit literature agents work directly with the Section Agitprop Committee, but not with the bookshop. Far from the bookshop taking over the work of the Party units, a complete plan for the units has been worked out by the Agitprop Committee in conjunction with the unit literature agents. Some of the important points in the plan are:

1. Each unit concentrates with Daily Workers and Literature on one shop or union in its territory. Each unit to bring in a list of all literature readers in its neighborhood.
2. All affairs, meetings, etc., to be covered with literature by the units.
3. Each unit canvasses the neighborhood with Daily Workers and literature at least once a month.
4. An important pamphlet is discussed in the units at least once a month.
5. Each comrade is responsible for ten cents worth of literature a week.
6. Each unit doubles its sales of Communist, C. P., Inproccors and Party Organizers.
7. Each unit has a quota of from five dollars to eight dollars a month according to its strength.
8. Semi-monthly meetings are held regularly where accomplishments of the plan are strictly checked.

COMRADE BLYNE was mistaken when he thought our Bookshop Committee supplanted the work of the Party. The Committee, composed of Party and non-Party workers, devotes itself to advertising the Bookshop and Literature, and to bringing uninitiated workers into the bookshop. Since the beginning of the bookshop, the committee has gotten over a hundred contacts.

The Bookshop Committee does not sell literature at open-air meetings, etc., except at large meetings arranged directly by the Section.

Mass organizations in our Section are primarily Jewish and Italian language organizations, with literature in their own language. We have invited all organizations to send a delegate to the Bookshop Committee meetings once a month, to interest them in our literature. Though this scheme has been in operation but a short time, there has already been considerable indication of success. The Bookshop Committee has also decided to send announcements of our new literature to unions and other non-Party mass organizations.

Because the Bookshop Committee includes non-Party members, it has been able to contact many non-Party workers and obtain contributions and support for the bookshop.

The Section Committee appreciates the good work that is being done by the Bookshop Committee in helping the Party reach the working people in our neighborhood.

Comrade Blyne should also understand that the bookshop in our Section cannot have sales similar to the one run by the New York Bookshop since they sell literature to many cases cheaper than we can buy it for. Perhaps Comrade Blyne can give us a suggestion as to how we do it.

I. Kostrov, Section Organizer, Section 3, District 3.
E. M. Wells, Agitprop Director, Section 3, District 3.

Join the Communist Party

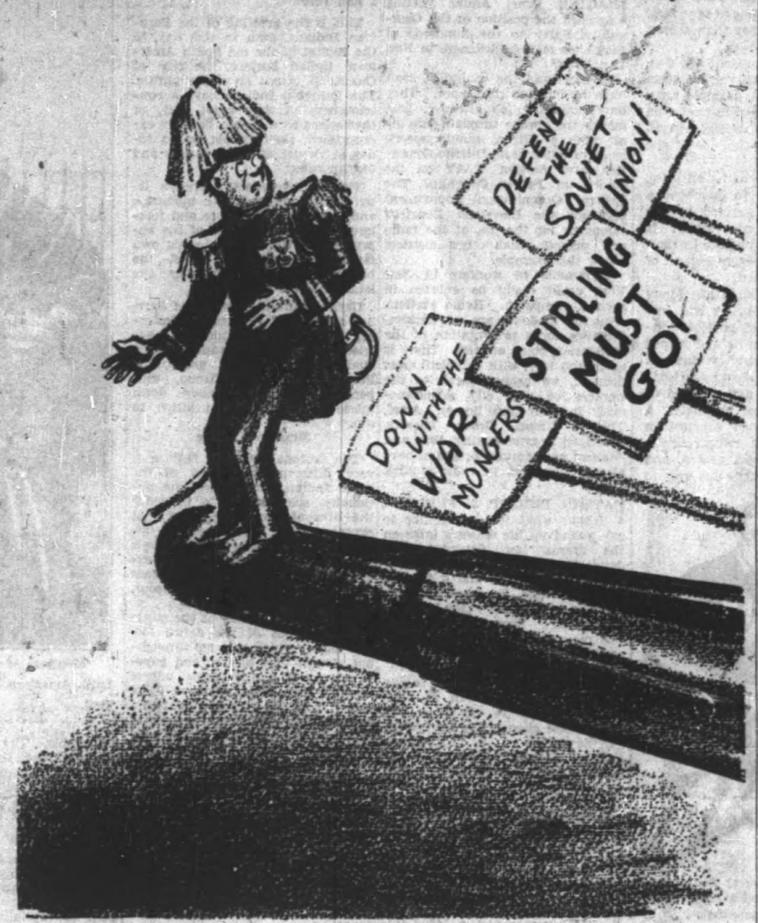
35 East 12th Street, New York
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

MAKE HIM WALK THE PLANK!

by Burck



World Front

BY HARRY GANNON

British Pro-Nazi Thrust What Naval Treaty Means Why Hoare Was So Hasty

HARD-BOILED journalists whose hides have been thickened by the trickery of imperialist diplomacy could not conceal their gaping astonishment at the steam-rolling of what is virtually a British-Nazi naval alliance.

The breakneck speed with which the Hoare-Baldwin cabinet signed, sealed and delivered the treaty giving the Nazis as many submarines as the British navy has and 35 per cent of its tonnage of heavier war ships, speaks volumes for the anti-Soviet character of the new cabinet.

In the very first week of its life the British cabinet takes the most drastic anti-Soviet action since the British troops were sent to Archangel and Murmansk during the intervention against the Russian revolution.

When one remembers the fearful dread the British militarists had of the U-boats during the last war and considers that now the British cabinet actually breaks the traces in its haste to hand Hitler immediately 45 per cent of the number of submarines that the British have, with a loophole for 55 per cent more, then the real purport of this anti-Soviet war move can be understood.

This bilateral agreement, made against the wishes of the British people, and kept from discussion even in the conservative-majority parliament until it is an accomplished fact, is nothing less than a military alliance of the British government and the Nazis for joint action primarily against the Soviet Union.

Unless stopped by the British toilers, and the growing support of the toiling masses everywhere for the Soviet peace policy, it will be followed up by more direct and dangerous provocations against the land of Socialism.

CONFRONTED with the rising war danger in China, Africa and in Europe, the British imperialists believe they do not have much time left to parade their hypocrisy. They believe the die must be cast quickly, for matters are shaping up against their future ally—the foundations of war-alliances with the Fascists of Germany. We refer to the growing united front sentiment throughout the world, the coming elections in Britain, with a swing to the left, the rising anti-war sentiment among the British masses, the growing strength of the Soviet Union, and the increasing inner difficulties of German and Italian Fascism.

CHARLES A. SELDEN, New York Times correspondent, is typical in being agnost at the boldness and dangerous portent of the British-Nazi naval alliance. He says of it: "If there ever was an astounding fact accomplished, this is it. . . . Germany has a free hand from now on to rehabilitate her naval force." In one place he says: "This last (submarine clause) is the most startling item of this bilateral agreement. . . . In other words, the British now give freely to a former enemy and a naval rival potential equality in the very type of craft which was most deadly to British interests in the last world war, and which British statesmen have been trying to persuade the world to abolish altogether, ever since the opening of the Washington naval conference thirteen years ago."

The point which Mr. Selden does not express is that the British are giving these things not to an enemy now but to encourage an ally against the Soviet Union.

IN FRANCE the British action has caused much consternation. They regard Sir Samuel's visit to Paris as a situation with the largest slave-holding country in the world provoking Hitler to greater armament for the war against the Soviet Union, certainly the workers can see the importance, the wisdom of the Franco-Soviet pact.

THE British action will sharpen the rift between France and Britain. It has for the time being upset the Italian Fascist negotiations with Berlin over an accord on the Austrian issue to free Mussolini's hand for his African adventure.

Never resting in their war drive, the Nazis may be expected now to become bolder, more hopeful, with the British navy protecting their brood of hatching submarines. The workers everywhere must be more vigilant than ever against the danger of war on the Soviet Union.

Letters From Our Readers

Urges Transforming July 4th Into Revolutionary Holiday

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
I hope that the Daily Worker will be the drive in developing among the working-class organizations a movement to observe the Fourth of July from a working-class point of view, bringing to the fore the revolutionary implications of the American holiday. Especially is this most important since the "patriots" are on all sides crying that revolutionary thought is alien to American traditions. The holiday has the advantage that the masses have always participated in it. We need only to transform the holiday from a flag-waving, jingo day into a real demonstration for peace and freedom.

A SYMPATHIZER.

Region Radio Program Teaches "Americanism"

Philadelphia, Pa.

Comrade Editor:
Having the common name of Smith, and having gone to Russia in 1929 and again in 1932, at the same time as the infamous Andrew Smith, I fear my name may be mistaken for his by readers of the Daily Worker who are acquainted with me more or less.

I met Andrew and his frail wife in the Grand Hotel, Moscow, 1929, and remember our conversation perfectly.

Smith was complaining bitterly of "neglect"—saying that he had made great sacrifices in selling his home in America and donating part of the proceeds to the Communist Party. I could not understand why he expected special treatment for this reason, because a gift is not a gift if you expect some return for it. So I left him with the feeling that he was one of those half-baked people who were not fully instructed on the struggles and hardships that the Russians had to face for the world working-class as well as for themselves. Just as whatever we are doing to support the Soviet Union is doing something for ourselves.

All who travel or work in the Soviet Union are treated well. I had the best country could give when I worked at Tractorstroy.

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

that show how the Legion is teaching "Americanism" in the schools.

We must object to that kind of Americanism. The only way the radio stations can judge the way their programs are received is by letters sent to them. If enough comrades and sympathizers condemn programs like that it will have some effect.

M. W.

Acquaintance Adds to Portrait of Andrew Smith

Connecticut.

Comrade Editor:
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Work Relief Parley To Open Saturday

(Continued from Page 1)

ures will be shifted from one page of the Roosevelt bookkeeping ledger to another.

Certainly the workers of the United States will have to act quickly to check this movement on the part of the government to slash the pay of millions of working people. The job of organized labor is clear. The union scale must be maintained where it already existed and established where it did not exist.

Drive to Unite Labor.
Labor's first big stride forward unemployed in an organized na-

tionwide struggle for the union wage on the Works Progress Jobs will be taken at the Emergency Conference on Unemployment to be held in Washington, D. C. Saturday and Sunday.

Plans are expected to be worked out at that two-day meeting for organizing the project workers into project locals, locals which will seek to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor and which will inscribe on their banners the militant slogan: Strike for the prevailing union wages!

Every labor union, every organization of the unemployed, should see to it that it is represented in Washington on Saturday by at least

one delegate to help map the fight for labor's rights.

Philadelphia Mass Daily PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19—A mass meeting of Philadelphia labor to protest against the Roosevelt \$19 to \$94 a month wage scale on the relief projects will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House Friday night under the auspices of a committee representing the most important unions in the city.

Friday's protest was planned at a conference of 42 organizations, 36 of which are A. F. of L. unions, held in Plasterers Hall last week. The conference in a resolution unanimously passed called for immediate preparation "to strike any and all projects if there is any attempt to initiate sub-standard wages for any type of work."