

Which Road --- Shall It Be Voluntary Slavery or Revolution?

"WE ARE REDUCED TO THE ALTERNATIVE OF CHOOSING AN UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION TO THE TYRANNY OF IRRITATED MASTERS, OR RESISTANCE BY FORCE. THE LATTER IS OUR CHOICE. WE HAVE COUNTED THE COST OF THE CONTEST, AND NOTHING IS SO DREADFUL AS VOLUNTARY SLAVERY."—Declaration of the Continental Congress Meeting in Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia, from Sept. 5 to Oct. 26, 1774

ILL.D. \$20,000 SCOTTSBORO FUND
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NAZI ATTACK ON USSR BY BALTIC SEEN

Protests Grow as Inquiry Commission Is Held in Cuba

GROUP HELD BY HEAVILY ARMED GUARD

All 17 Are Threatened With Deportation by Military Regime.

A wave of indignation and protest rose yesterday in scores of organizations and among thousands of individuals of every shade of opinion on the report that the entire Commission of Investigation of Conditions in Cuba had been arbitrarily seized and imprisoned by the Mendieta government.

Carlson Beals, noted writer and prominent authority on Cuba, personally dispatched a vigorous cable of protest to Cuba's military dictator, Colonel Fulgencio Batista, in which he declared:

"American public opinion is outraged by your arrest and curtailment of liberty of 15 American citizens. We are arranging a protest on the floor of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. Is this the manner in which you return to constitutionality in Cuba? By such acts you will dig your political grave."

Beals Hits Military Rule
"By comparison with the Machado dictatorship," Mr. Beals stated in an interview with the press, "the increase in military rule under the Mendieta government is more than two-fold. One-third of the entire Cuban budget is devoted to the army."

Beals exposed the vindictiveness accorded to the present delegation to Cuba in recalling the freedom given to a Foreign Policy Association's commission to the island last year. Even the non-committal report turned in by this group resulted in the arrest of many Cuban liberal and professional men.

Archibald MacLish, editor of Fortune magazine, protested to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The Provisional Committee on Cuba, from its offices at 100 Fifth

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Miners Vote To Stay Out, Spurn 'Truce'

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 3.—Representatives of 22 U.M.W.A. locals in Pennsylvania, and a delegate representing five West Virginia locals, voted unanimously at a conference last night to continue suspension of work until Monday in protest against Lewis' "truce."

They also decided to call a mass meeting Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m. (Eastern Standard time) in Westmoreland City and if the sentiment is for continuing the strike, a conference will be called of all local unions of districts three, four and five.

About half the delegates present were officially elected by their local unions, others came unofficially. Fifteen locals were reported out on holidays varying from three to seven days in length. Seven mines were reported at work, but their delegates last night said these would be "glad to strike with the majority."

The conference went on record unanimously for the following demands and a contract to be approved by a referendum of all locals: \$6 a day; six-hour day, five-day week; loaders and machine men to be guaranteed \$6 a day; one contract for captive and commercial mines alike. A resolution was also adopted against Lewis' expulsion drive in the U.M.W.A.

Those out against the "truce" on a vote of the local unions are Renton, Charleroi, Westmoreland City, Enterprise, Marianna, Vesta, Four, Five and Six, Ellsworth, Poland, Apollo, Lower, Eclipse, Cokesburg Junction, Lilley and Uniontown. The other seven represented were Russellton, Maple Sterling, Bentleyville, Alamy, Curtisville, Naoma and Ketchikan.

THE SPIRIT OF 1776-1935



by Burck

Detroit to Hail Youth at Parley

Herndon Will Address Mass Meeting at Clark Park Tonight

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—Thousands of delegates were pouring into this city today to take part in the Second American Youth Congress which opens at 8 o'clock tomorrow night with a mass rally at Clark Park, Clark and Vernor Highways.

Angelo Herndon, Negro youth who was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gang, will be the main speaker at tomorrow night's rally.

Waldo McNutt, chairman of the National Continuations Committee, will deliver the main report on the activities of the congress for the last year when the first session opens in the Cass Technical High School, July 5.

From Chicago, word had been received that delegates from all parts of Illinois are on their way to the Congress.

Pennsylvania Miners Represented
M. Lyle Spencer, who has been endorsed by numerous organizations in the northwest as a delegate to the Congress, has left Seattle for the Congress. The Seattle Metal Trades Council, to which ten unions are affiliated, has endorsed the Congress.

The regional Youth Congress held in New Kensington, Pa., has elected three delegates and reports that the Russellton Local of the United Mine Workers of America is sending two and the Renton Local is sending one delegate.

While Detroit Labor is preparing to meet the Congress with open arms, the reactionary forces headed by the Hearst-owned Times are screaming with fury and have announced that they will not attend.

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Soviet Farmers Build Sanitarium for Kids

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
KIEV, U. S. S. R., July 3.—Collective farmers in the village of Biletavitsa, in the Kiev region, have built a sanitarium for collective farm children at their own expense. Situated in a wonderful pine woods, the sanitarium is well equipped.

A sanitarium is also being built now. Patients are beginning to arrive. The best school children are given forty-four places. The opening of the sanitarium was converted into a collective farm holiday, with the entire village present at the celebration.

Bitter Fighting Reported Bridges Heads Marine Council

As Italy Strikes Ethiopia Mussolini Calls War Council of Admirals—Fascists Prepare New Chemical Horrors

ADDIS ABABA, July 3.—Severe fighting resulted with many dead and wounded when Italian troops attacked Ethiopian border guards on the frontier between Eritrea and Ethiopia, reports arriving here today stated. No detailed information was available.

Omaha Strikers Again Stop Trains Driven by Scabs

OMAHA, Neb., July 3.—Strikers and sympathizers in the South Omaha district stopped scab-driven street cars again today following the breakdown of arbitration proceedings last night.

While the union was demanding reinstatement of the strikers' seniority rights, the company insisted on giving preference to the scabs.

The two-month-old strike was ended on the basis of a temporary agreement forced upon the strikers by martial law. South Omaha is the locale of the attack upon trolley strikers and sympathizers two weeks ago by the police, when two workers were killed and more than 50 injured.

Chinese Police Hold 'Separatists' Who Tried to Take City

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
SHANGHAI, China, July 3.—According to the correspondent of Reuters Agency, twenty miles from Peiping, Chinese police detained a group of "separatists" who participated in the attempt to seize Peiping. Five Japanese among them were brought to Tungchow, awaiting the arrival of Japanese gendarmes, to take them to the Japanese embassy.

The correspondent states that Takahashi, Japanese Military Attaché in Peiping, visited the members of the Peiping military council demanding that measures be taken to guard the Japanese prisoners, in view of the hostility of Chinese soldiers. He asserted that the forty disguised Japanese arrived in Peiping on the eve of the Peiping push, in which they participated.

Why were two U. S. Federal agents aboard the ship "investigating" the Commission, as reported in the New York Times? An answer to this question should be demanded by the American people from Secretary of State Hull and the Department of Justice.

Mendieta is a puppet of the Wall Street interests plundering the Cuban people. This was admitted

JAPAN ASKS USSR DISARM ITS FRONTIERS

Paper Reveals Proposal Like That Made to Defeated China

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

TOKIO, Japan, July 3 (Via Moscow).—The arrangement of Japanese militarists reached a high point today when it was revealed that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has proposed establishing a demilitarized zone within Soviet territory similar to that provided in the Tangku agreement signed with China. This fact was revealed by the Japan Chronicle, which writes:

"The best way of overcoming the conflict would be the establishment of a narrow demilitarized zone on the Soviet-Manchurian border. However, Japan's understanding of a demilitarized zone on the Soviet-Manchurian border is somewhat peculiar. If the Ministry of Foreign Affairs thinks of the points in the Tangku agreement with China, and hopes to form a zone on the Manchurian border resembling the zone between Manchukuo and China.

"U. S. S. R. Is not China"

"Greater tactlessness is difficult to imagine," remarks the Japan Chronicle, a British-owned paper, published in Japan. "Litvinov set a precedent in the past when he reminded the representative of England that the U. S. S. R. is not Mexico." The paper remarks that Tokio needs reminding now that U. S. S. R. is not China.

"Japan should, therefore, start negotiations with the U. S. S. R., clearly realizing that the U. S. S. R. is perfectly capable of managing the country and won't agree to anything that places here in an inferior position."

"If the U. S. S. R. agreed to withdraw half of her military forces from the Far East, she would have full justification in demanding a guarantee of security for the Soviet border in the form of withdrawal of all Japanese troops from Manchukuo."

Officials Shocked
This proposal shocked not only Japanese military circles, says the Japan Chronicle, but also the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This proposal, however, would be considerably more sensible than the demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Soviet territory.

Several years before the Manchurian events, the U. S. S. R. found it necessary to send troops along the Chinese Eastern Railway line. The provocation then was much greater than in 1931. However, receiving a guarantee of non-interference in the activity of the C. E. R., the U. S. S.

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Coming at a time when the shipowners were threatening to break the contract with the International Longshoremen's Association, unless Bridges and the rank and file leadership were removed, the election of Bridges as district chairman of the Federation is seen as a tremendous vote of confidence by the twenty-three maritime unions involved.

This step undoubtedly puts the marine workers ahead in the present battle with the shipowners over the unloading of scab cargo on the Point Clear. Shipowners, who locked out several longshore gangs last week when they refused to unload the cargo, have now stopped their

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Pacific Coast Marine Workers Will Strike In Honor of 8 Dead

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—From midnight of Thursday, July 5, to midnight Friday, marine workers of the entire Pacific Coast will strike in protest of the murder of eight workers during the great maritime strike last summer.

While longshoremen and seamen in port will hold parades and memorial meetings, crews at sea will insist that flags be lowered to half mast.

This great demonstration of solidarity will take place on the anniversary of "Bloody Thursday"—the day that Howard Sperry and Nick Bordoise were murdered in the streets of San Francisco. Bordoise was a member of the Communist Party. The other victims of the government terror were Shelby Daffron, Ole Helland, Bruce Lindbergh, Ray Morency, Dick Parker and Tom Knudson.

U.S.S.R. Marks Karelia Day

Whole Country Hails 15th Anniversary of Soviet Republic in North

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 3.—The Soviet Union today celebrates a new victory of the Leninist-Stalinist national policy, on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Karelian Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic.

The toilers of Karelia, which borders on fascist Finland, achieved their social and national liberation in bitter struggle against numerous class enemies. These enemies included German imperialism, allied troops, Finnish and Swedish White Guards.

Lenin, Stalin Aided
The formation of the autonomous Karelian Soviet Republic took place with the direct personal assistance of Lenin and Stalin.

In the fifteen years of its existence, Karelia has been transformed from a region of the greatest poverty and bloody exploitation and oppression of its toilers, into a country of the fullest economic development.

New towns, new power stations, saw mills, paper factories, canning factories, mines, are springing up. The gigantic White Sea Canal has been built. Enormous chemical, combines and other factories are now in the course of construction.

From a devastated colony, Karelia has been transformed into a mighty industrial country. The share of industry in the entire economic life of the Republic is 82.5 per cent.

Six hundred million rubles of new capital have been invested in the last four years alone. The peasants were liberated from the special and unrestricted exploitation of czarist officials and Russian and Finnish merchants and capitalists. They have obtained a new life and well-being through the collective farms.

That might happen, but I would be a sucker if I would let it slip me in the face," the General said wearily when reporters quizzed him on the possibility of a large number of people "losing out" through the new plan.

It was pointed out to the General that when the project transfer was completed a large number who are now working a few days a month at the "prevailing wage" rate would be squeezed out because on the "security wage" jobs workers would have to work a full month, thus giving employment to a narrower group.

Has No Solution
The General said that he was conferring with Washington on the matter, but offered no solution for the question.

On the question of \$19 to \$24 cooie wage scale, the General said that "that was settled by an executive order." He made it clear that the government had no intention of paying the prevailing union scale.

The President's order states that regardless of past collective bargaining or union scales \$24 will be the maximum," the General asserted emphatically. "Plumbers and bricklayers say that you are going

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WAR SUBJECT OF BECK TALK WITH HITLER

Polish Foreign Minister in Berlin—Pravda Cites Fleet Moves

(UP)

BERLIN, July 3 (UP).—Col. Joseph Beck, Polish foreign minister, arrived today for a visit to Adolf Hitler during which he will discuss the increasingly important naval situation in the Baltic Sea.

MOSCOW, July 3.—The arrival of Col. Joseph Beck in Berlin has added new weight to the charges of the Soviet press that the Nazis are preparing to attack the Soviet Union through the Baltic with the help of Finland and Poland.

At the same time Britain and Germany are reported following up their anti-Soviet naval pact by making plans for an air agreement.

Pravda, central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, regarded it as significant that Germany was placing emphasis on small, light-draft vessels, which could operate in the shallow water of the Gulf of Finland on which Kronstadt fortress and Lenin-

grad front.

Germany, it was charged, is concentrating its fleet in the Baltic, while Finland is building air bases for which no need is apparent. It is believed these air bases are for the use of Germany against the U. S. S. R.

The Soviet Union, Pravda warned, is strengthening its naval defense and will administer a crushing blow to any invader.

The Soviet press was also very sharp in its condemnation of the invasion of Soviet territory by Japanese troops and held the Japanese imperialists directly responsible.

20,000 Face Loss of Jobs On Projects

Twenty thousand workers now employed at the "prevailing wage" on projects throughout the city face the loss of their jobs when the transition to the new Federal "security wage" projects takes place, General Hugh S. Johnson, City Works Progress Administrator, admitted yesterday at a press conference in his suite at the St. Regis Hotel.

"That might happen, but I would be a sucker if I would let it slip me in the face," the General said wearily when reporters quizzed him on the possibility of a large number of people "losing out" through the new plan.

It was pointed out to the General that when the project transfer was completed a large number who are now working a few days a month at the "prevailing wage" rate would be squeezed out because on the "security wage" jobs workers would have to work a full month, thus giving employment to a narrower group.

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Protests Mount On Cuban Jailings

(Continued from Page 1) Avenue, denounced the arrest of the delegation, which was organized under its auspices, in the following terms: "The very motives for the sending of this commission—the lack of any vestige of democratic rights, the illegalization of the trade union, of the student, peasant, liberal and professional organizations, the shooting and beatings, the martial law and military courts—have been roundly confirmed by its arrest and threatened deportation.

Union Protests The rough handling given by Havana police to Manning Johnson, Negro delegate of the Food Workers Industrial Union, aroused such indignation in that union that cables and telegrams were dispatched immediately to President Mendicta of Cuba, to American Ambassador Caffery at Havana, and to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

HAVANA, July 3.—Taken to a Havana prison this afternoon, after being held under guard armed with machine guns, seventeen men and women delegates of liberal and working-class organizations who arrived here last night on a tour to investigate conditions in Cuba, are now threatened with deportation.

The Havana police made numerous arrests in the city to prevent the Cuban workers from receiving the solidarity greetings of the Commission. Were Held Incommunicado All members of the delegation were held incommunicado and were refused permission to send any messages to the United States. Only Clifford Odets, leader of the Commission, was allowed to send a personal cable to his father.

American Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, Wall Streets representative and general manager on the island, pretended to know nothing of what had happened. It is definitely known, however, that United States Department of Justice men had followed the group all the way from New York.

Led by Odets, brilliant young dramatist, the Commission arrived on the Oriente yesterday. Two hundred police guarded the Ward Line dock while detectives boarded the liner and herded the delegation into a writing room.

After they were taken to the Triscornia immigration station, the Secretary General was turned inside out in the search of an excuse for a general arrest. Many papers and books were confiscated. Meanwhile thirty port police, armed with sub-machine guns, guarded the delegation.

Mendicta Fears Probe Manning Johnson, Negro delegate of the Food Workers Industrial Union, was roughly thrown about because he refused to answer incriminating questions. "We came to investigate newspaper reports of social and labor conditions as a delegation of American citizens," protested Conrad Komorowski of the Anti-Imperialist League. "We feel responsible for the notorious interference of the American government in Cuba's internal affairs. We feel also that President Carlos Mendicta of Cuba is afraid of an impartial investigation or he would have let us land."

American League Acts The following is a telephone conversation between Clifford Odets and Allan Taub, New York attorney, at 1:30 p.m. yesterday, while the delegation was held in Triscornia Prison, Havana, Cuba: ALLAN TAUB—Hello Clifford (Odets).

CLIFFORD ODETS—Oh, hello. T.—This is Allan Taub (administration secretary, American League Against War and Fascism). C.—Hello, Taub. T.—The League is right behind you. C.—How are you making out? C.—We are making out all right. T.—Where are you now? C.—We are up on the other side of Havana Bay.

T.—What is the name of the place? C.—Triscornia Immigration Station. T.—Is everybody there? C.—Yes, the whole delegation. T.—How many are there? Seventeen. C.—Fifteen and two girls detailed to the delegation going to Mexico. T.—Have you had a hearing? C.—No, we haven't had a word. No explanations.

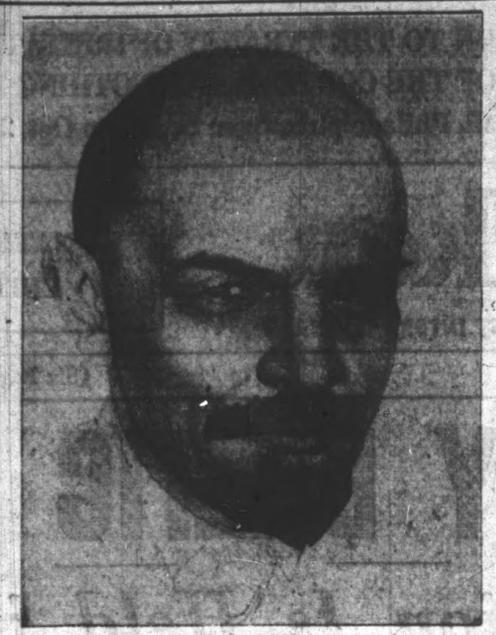
T.—Any charge against you? C.—No charge. T.—Are you allowed to go on? C.—Said on the ship last night not allowed to go planning any other affair on Sunday, August 11th, when the Daily Worker will hold its picnic. Further details will follow.

Baltimore, Md. Annual Communist Party Picnic, Sunday, July 14th at 11 a.m. Earl Dixon, Section Organizer, will speak. Baltimore delegates from the Second American Youth Congress will also appear. A play in the main open-air hall, dancing, music, etc. Directions: Take No. 9 car marked Elliott City, Milwaukee Rd.

Chicago, Ill. News Sunday, July 21st. All languages and mass organizations. All Party Sections are urged to reserve Ball, dancing, music, etc. For the Daily Worker Picnic, Silver Leaf Grove, Milwaukee Rd.

The District Secretary of the I.W.O. Communist Party, Suburban, will speak at the Suburban Court decision on the N. E. A. on Friday, July 26th at 8 p.m. at Branch A, 111 E. O. at the regular meeting. For the Daily Worker Picnic, Silver Leaf Grove, Milwaukee Rd. Everybody invited.

PRaised WAR OF LIBERATION



V. I. LENIN

The significance of the American War for Independence and of all the revolutionary traditions of the American people was clearly understood by the great leader of the international working class, V. I. Lenin.

In his famous Letter to American Workers, written in August, 1918, when American imperialism was preparing to join the imperialists of other countries in an effort to crush with arms the new Soviet Republic, Lenin wrote:

"The history of modern civilized America opens with one of those great, really liberating, really revolutionary wars of which there have been so few among the large number of wars of conquest that were caused, like the present imperialist war, by squabbles among kings, landowners and capitalists over the division of seized lands and stolen profits. It was a war of the American people against English robbers who subjected America and held it in colonial slavery as these 'civilized' bloodsuckers are even now subjecting and holding in colonial slavery hundreds of millions of people in India, Egypt, and in all corners of the world."

Since those days, when America was in the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle against oppression, the situation has changed, Lenin points out. Today "America has become one of the foremost countries as regards the depth of the abyss which divides a handful of brazen billionaires who are wallowing in dirt and in luxury on the one hand, and millions of toilers who are always on the verge of starvation. The American people, who gave the world an example of a revolutionary war against feudal subjection, now appears as a new, capitalist wage slave of a handful of billionaires."

Later on Lenin again turns to the great progressive achievements of the War for Independence and the Civil War:

"The American people has a revolutionary tradition adopted by the representatives of the American proletariat, who gave repeated expression to their full solidarity with us, the Bolsheviks. This tradition is the war of liberation against the English in the 18th and the Civil War in the 19th century. If we are to take only into consideration the 'destruction' of some branches of industry and national economy, America in 1870 was in some respects behind 1860. But what a pedant, what an idiot is he who denies on such grounds the greatest, world-historic, progressive and revolutionary significance of the American Civil War of 1861-1865!

Representatives of the bourgeoisie understand that it was worth letting the country go through long years of civil war, the abysmal ruin, destruction and terror which are connected with every war for the sake of the overthrow of Negro slavery and the overthrow of the rule of the slave-owners. But now, when we are confronted with the vastly greater task of the overthrow of capitalist wage slavery, the overthrow of the rule of the bourgeoisie—now the representatives and defenders of the bourgeoisie, as well as the socialist-reformists, frightened by the bourgeois and shunning the revolution, cannot understand and do not want to understand the necessity and the legality of civil war.

"The American workers will not follow the bourgeoisie. They will be with us for civil war against the bourgeoisie. The whole history of the world and the American labor movement strengthens my conviction."

you will be allowed in? C.—No, but unofficially, they won't let us. T.—Tell them down there are thousands of organizations sending wires and protests demanding right to the delegation to get in... hundreds of thousands of people meeting to raise the question again. T.—Is everybody feeling well? C.—Yes, the treatment is O.K. T.—Have you spoken to a lawyer? C.—No. T.—Have you asked for counsel? C.—Should we do that? T.—Suggest that you discuss this with the delegation, with Lucille Perry and the others. T.—Have you communicated with any one? C.—Yes—with the Vice Council half an hour ago. Pretends he doesn't know anything about it, —his name is William Edgar. T.—Mr. Edgar? C.—Who is he? T.—Vice Council... Just a minute, the members of the Group Theatre want to speak to you.

Protest at Consulate A protest was left with the Cuban Consulate, 17 Battery Place, New York City, yesterday, by a group of trade unionists, professional workers and liberals. The protest was signed by J. Edward Bromberg, Sanford Meisner, Phoebe Brand, representing the Group Theatre; Allan Taub, American League Against War and Fascism; Sol Modell, National Student League; Ralph Delplino, Cafeteria Workers Union; Cyril Graze, Unemployed Teachers Association; A. Kramer, Metal Workers Industrial Union; Loren Miller, New Masses and League of American Writers; Robert Dunn, Labor Research Association; George E. Powers, International Workers Order; and Alfred H. Hirsch, National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners.

List of Arrested The full list of delegates as announced in Havana yesterday follows: CLIFFORD ODETS, chairman, League of American Writers. FRANK L. GORDO, League of American Writers. MANNING JOHNSON, Cafeteria Workers' Branch, Food Workers Industrial Union. HERMAN REINIS, American League Against War and Fascism and the International Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners. CELESTY STRACK, National Students' League. PAUL CROSSBY, American League of W.

to break down all our union standards. The Mayor's F. W. A. contract project plan is supposed to take over all skilled men at the prevailing rate, but I can't see it." Obviously the question of projects, which were supposed to begin operation this month, has not been settled. The whole thing is a grand mix-up. "We have any number of projects in the mill," said the General, "but we have the problem of materials. But there isn't going to be any hiatus," he said as an afterthought. "I won't let that happen."

The Declaration of Independence

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with many firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the condition of new appropriations of land.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states; For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent; For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury; For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule in these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taking captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned our redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connections between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Japan Tells USSR To Disarm Border

(Continued from Page 1) R. withdrew its troops to Soviet territory.

The Soviet expedition of 1929 demonstrates, says the Japan Chronicle, that we can fully trust the Soviet assertion that the U. S. S. R. does not want foreign soil, just as it does not want to interfere in the affairs of its neighbors. Had the U. S. S. R. such intentions, it would have been simple for her to occupy North China during the Manchurian incident, thus straightening the frontier line.

The U. S. S. R., however, did not do this, and started concentrating her forces in the Far East only when it became quite clear that Japan did not intend to withdraw troops from Manchuria.

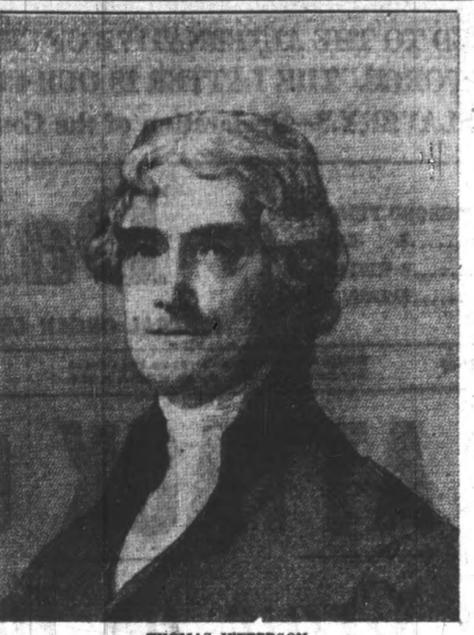
20,000 Face Loss Of Relief Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

to break down all our union standards. The Mayor's F. W. A. contract project plan is supposed to take over all skilled men at the prevailing rate, but I can't see it." Obviously the question of projects, which were supposed to begin operation this month, has not been settled. The whole thing is a grand mix-up. "We have any number of projects in the mill," said the General, "but we have the problem of materials. But there isn't going to be any hiatus," he said as an afterthought. "I won't let that happen."

James Graef, who styles himself as a spokesman for the reactionary group, is reported to have made

HE FOUGHT THE HEARSTS IN '76



THOMAS JEFFERSON

Negro People Carry On Revolutionary Tradition

Fighters in 1776, Fighters in Civil War, Their Struggle for Liberation Today Makes Them Chief Allies of Proletariat

By James W. Ford

The Negro people are the most important ally of the proletariat in its struggle against the American capitalist class. The fact that hundreds of thousands of Negro toilers are understanding their relationship to the classes in American society and are siding with the proletariat assures their freedom in this country and accelerates a hundred-fold the development of the working class movement in this country.

The renegade Lovestone characterized the Negro masses and particularly the Negro toilers in the Black Belt of the South as reserves of capitalist reaction in opposition to the theory of the Negro people as a national oppressed group and an ally to the working class.

The whole history of the struggles of the Negro people in this country belie the statement of the Lovestone renegades. The Negro people have been a revolutionary force imbedded in the American system from the time they were brought to this country as slaves.

How Can Negroes Win? What do the Negro people want in America and how are they to obtain it? The minimum things that the Negro people desire are a decent livelihood, rights as human beings, and equal, honorable and respected status in all public and social life. These things have been denied them by the white ruling class of this country. Moreover, the Negro people want national self-determination, and equal national status in the country. These can only be obtained through the proletarian revolution, together with the struggle against national oppression and by constant daily struggles for equal rights. Therefore the struggle of the Negroes against national oppression and the proletarian struggle go hand in hand.

The Second Continental Congress in 1776 adopted the Declaration of Independence in which it was stated that all men are created equal and have the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" and that the people have a right to overthrow a government which violates these interests. But the American constitution drawn up in 1787 gave power to the upper strata of the bourgeoisie and planters; it legalized slavery and insured the conditions for capitalist exploitation. Christophus Attucks, Negro, was among the first to shed blood in the War of Independence, but the War of Independence did not destroy slavery; in the South slavery remained fully in force.

The Civil War was a further development of the American Revolution. The leadership of the Civil War, however, was not yet in the hands of the proletariat which was still weak. The leadership was in the hands of the radical bourgeoisie wing of the Republican Party, who acted, however, under the pressure of the workers and farmers. The new industrial bourgeoisie defeated the Southern oligarchy and cleared the way for the rapid development of capitalism.

Before the Civil War there were at least a score of rebellions of Negro slaves. Of particular significance was the uprising led by Nat Turner in 1831. But lacking organization, the slaves were defeated. These armed uprisings of the Negroes culminated with the attempted Negro uprising in the raid on Harpers' Ferry led by John Brown. All were forerunners of the Civil War.

The Freeing of the Slaves The decisive period of the Civil War began in 1863, when fighting was begun (as Karl Marx insisted) by the North in a revolutionary manner. Up to that time the North had been hesitant and failed to involve the widest mass support both of the white workers and farmers of the North and of the Negro slaves in the South. Then in 1863 a decision was made that all slaves of planters who took part in the rebellion would be freed. Already General Grant had used workers' regiments in the capture of New Orleans. Another decisive action was when Abraham Lincoln, under the constant pressure of Frederick Douglass, the Negro abolitionist, armed and threw 200,000 Negroes into the army; their

weight helped greatly to decide the issue. In 1868 an amendment to the constitution was adopted which stated that "neither slavery nor compulsory servitude can exist in the United States." But a period of reaction followed, and the Republican Party became counter-revolutionary in so far as the Negroes were concerned. The former slaveowners restored their rights and the remnants of slavery endure until this day.

A New Form of Bondage The Civil War did not bring freedom to the Negroes. It brought capitalist bondage combined with remnants of slavery. It did not solve the Negro question as a national question. The basic significance of the Civil War was that in the course of it the slave system was destroyed and the agrarian question was solved in a revolutionary manner in the United States. Today American capitalism has been brought into unprecedented difficulties with a fully developed American proletariat which together with one of its main allies, the Negro people, will lead to the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It has been one of the most inspiring facts of recent history in the United States that white workers are understanding the Negro question and have begun to overcome white prejudice and lead in the struggle for Negro rights.

In the past six years, the following highly significant events have occurred: a sharecroppers' union under Communist leadership has been organized in Alabama and other Southern States with a membership of close to 10,000. It is also significant that the Southern Tenant's League in Arkansas which is uniting Negro and white sharecroppers has been greatly influenced by the Sharecroppers' Union and is developing on a broad united front basis.

Solidarity Grows As a result of the activities of the Communist Party the feeling for solidarity of Negroes and whites has grown in unions of the American Federation of Labor, even in the South. In the North, largely as a result of Communist policy and agitation, great numbers of Negroes are participating in the labor movement. The masses of Negro people have no desire to see the present system of society in the United States continue. But as long as the plantations and sharecropping remain it will be impossible for the Negroes to obtain equality. Therefore in order to rise above the plantation level it is necessary to remove the plantation system. This can only be done by removing the power of the capitalist landlords. The only way to remove this agrarian set-up which rests on the national oppression of the Negro people is through their organization to confiscate the land supported by the white masses. The white masses on the land will support this change in the plantation system, for it will mean for broad sections of them that their right to the land will be recognized.

Bridges Elected Council Head

(Continued from Page 1)

efforts to get the cargo unloaded pending a coast-wide referendum to be taken by the Marine Federation. Indications are that the referendum results will support the action of the longshoremen.

Bridges will be one of the district delegates to the National Convention of the I.L.A. in New York next week.

Muir Attempts to Smash Mill Union Local (Special to the Daily Worker)

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 3.—While state police hurled smoke bombs into the picket line of 700 lumber strikers at the Bay City Mill yesterday, A. W. Muir, general executive board member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and his local agent, Cameron, are trying to break the strike by organizing a "dual" union.

When the vast majority of the lumber strikers here refused to obey Muir's order to return to work at a 5-cent increase, Muir lifted the local charter of the Saw Mill and Timber Workers Union, affiliated to the Carpenters Brotherhood. The strikers refused to give up their charter or their union funds.

Whereupon Muir issued another charter to a handful of reactionaries. These, along with the sons of stockholders and local business men, are trying to start up operations in a couple of the mills.

Louisiana Attack Scored The Atlantic Coast District Convention of the International Longshoremen's Association, at its second day's session yesterday at the Hotel Governor Clinton, voted to endorse President Joseph P. Ryan's telegram to William Green in connection with the situation in Lake Charles, La.

Ryan had wired Green to appeal to Senators Huey Long and Overman for action against Long's henchman, Governor O. K. Allen, who declared that the I. L. A. could not be recognized as it had no state charter, and that the company union should take over the contract. The action of Allen and the company union resulted in an attack on the I. L. A. men on Monday, in which nine men were shot. The convention voted to refer further action on the question to the national convention which meets here next week.

Contract Not Yet Discussed The most important issue before the convention, the question of the contract, has not yet come up for discussion. Rank and file sentiments throughout the locals is for one national agreement. The present agreement on the West Coast, as a result of the strike, is way ahead of the Atlantic Coast agreement. On the West Coast, there is a straight 95 cents an hour scale, six-hour day; joint control of hiring, limited loads, etc. On the East Coast, the scale varies from 70 to 95 cents an hour; eight-hour day; no union control of hiring, all hiring being done in the shape-up at the pier.

The delegates will spend July 4 on an outing on Staten Island, and will resume their sessions on Friday.

VINEYARD LODGE "Garden Spot of Ulster Park, N. Y." Modern hotel midst beautiful 200-acre fruit and grape farm. 60-room hotel on the premises. Tennis, swimming, social activities. American-Jewish cuisine. Reasonable rates. J. Rosenthal, Kingston 1572.

DETROIT, MICH.

"Morning Freiheit" CARNIVAL PICNIC Sunday, July 7th WORKERS CAMP 12 Mile Road & Halstead GOOD FOOD • DANCING Tickets Only 15c. On Sale at Modern Bookshop, 2537 Woodward Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL. Now Playing Third and Last Week 'The Youth of Maxim' SONOTONE THEATRE 66 E. Van Buren Street Continuous show to midnight 10c to 2 p.m.

Summer Resorts Advertising Rates: 25c per agate line. PHIL FARMER, Coopersburg, Pa. Rooms for the summer season. Modern, electricity, running water, woodlands, swimming, quiet, restful place. Few families taken on the premises. Ideal for a summer stay. \$50 for season. 100 miles from New York. 16 miles from Philadelphia. Open season to Allentown. Meet us with car.

Philadelphia, Pa. ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY - DISTRICT 3 Thursday JULY 4th Schutzen Park Program: Play by New Theatre, Puppets, Dance Orchestra, Speakers. Admission at Park 15c. With this ad. 10c. Directions: No. 21 subway surface car 53rd St. & Tinicum Ave.

The Cornerstone of Americanism Is the Right to Revolt; Revolution Is Never Un-American, Said Founding Fathers

Jefferson, Fighter Against Sedition Laws of His Time

'The Tree of Liberty Must Be Refreshed from Time to Time With the Blood of Tyrants,' He Wrote of Shays's Rebellion in 1786

By WALTER WILSON

Now that the revolutionary movement in America is on the high-road—and travelling fast—to becoming a mass movement, we must expect those who are most interested in maintaining the status quo to use every weapon to hinder the growth of that movement and to crush it out entirely if possible. One of the main lines of attack will be to charge that the idea of revolution is foreign and un-American. Indeed, charges are already being broadcast by the Sons and the Daughters, the National Civic Federation, the Americanism Commission of the American Legion—in fact by all the affiliated patriotic organizations—that all of the American traditions are being ruthlessly trampled into the dust and spat upon by the "reds."

President Roosevelt has not neglected to put in his blow in support of the patrioters. At the unveiling of the Samuel Gompers Memorial on Oct. 8, 1933, he condemned the "hot-heads who think that results can be obtained by noise and violence; there insidious voices seeking to instill methods or principles which are wholly foreign to the American form of democratic government."

AMERICANS' RIGHT TO REVOLUTION

The patrioters are shouting in united chorus: "Give us that old-time tradition; it was good enough for our fathers and it's good enough for us." And almost like an echo comes the reply from the revolutionists of today, who say: "Yes, and it is good enough for us." For the revolutionary labor movement is claiming the raw, unadulterated American traditions as its own. The labor movement is challenging the professional patriots to show by what right they claim a monopoly on Americanism. The revolutionary labor movement is putting forth aggressive claims to being the descendants and direct heirs of those who made the best American tradition. And when the patrioters, taking their cue from the exploiting classes, rant and rave against the "reds," let us point out to workers and farmers that the right of revolution is an essential part of Americanism.

The founding fathers in 1776 exercised that right and staged a successful revolution against the parent country, England. The American Revolution, it may be said too, was the genuine article. The Sans Culottes of the French Revolution and the partisans in the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 would have felt perfectly at home marching and fighting side by side with the Sons of Liberty of 1776. After the Red Coats had been driven from these shores, a new government was set up. And the common people were so jealous of liberty in those days that they saw to it that on all sides it was written and said that the right to alter or abolish the new government by revolution was an inalienable right of the people.

SEDITION LAWS TODAY WOULD GAG JEFFERSON

That right was stated by almost every important personage of the Revolutionary War period, conservative or radical; it is to be found in some of the most important American documents of state.

By all odds the man who, of that period, has had most influence on American life was Thomas Jefferson. Volumes have been written about his contributions in fighting for religious liberty, for American independence, against slavery, for science. . . . But no more need be said here than to recall that of all the men of his time he was singled out to write the immortal Declaration of Independence. And to recall that of this great American Abraham Lincoln said: "The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society." What were some of those definitions of free society? Definitions, incidentally, that Jefferson could not make today in many American states and cities without being subject to arrest and imprisonment under some of the various sedition laws which are modeled on those which he successfully stamped out when he became President of the United States in 1800.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE MEANS WHAT IT SAYS

On many different occasions Jefferson declared for the right of the people to advocate revolution and to revolt if they saw fit. In the Declaration of Independence we find it first. And it should be pointed out that to the citizens of America in those days the words in that document were not considered the "glittering generalities" that conservative of today love to call them. They mean just what they said. They meant that:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of

TWO SCENES FROM THE STRUGGLE AGAINST TYRANNY IN 1776



THE BOSTON MASSACRE



SHAYS'S REBELLION

happiness—that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed—that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. . . ." (My emphasis—W. W.)

JEFFERSON REAFFIRMS HIS PRINCIPLES

This was said, of course, before the Americans won their independence and before they had to assume the responsibility of forming and administering a government. It is usually thought that when people occupy positions of responsibility they become more conservative. Jefferson became President in 1800. And in his first inaugural address we find him reaffirming freedom of expression of every kind:

"If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it."

And it is known that he thought that truth and justice should be given full opportunity to overcome error and injustice, even though it be found in the highest places of government. As he wrote to his friend, James Madison: "No society can make a perpetual constitution, or even a perpetual law. The earth belongs to the living generation."

But the skeptic may say that it was well enough for Jefferson to advocate the right of revolution because there was no likelihood of there being one during that remote period. The truth is, of course, that there were attempts at revolution and only by a hair did they fail to rock the government from its foundation.

"WITH THE BLOOD OF TYRANTS"

A revolutionary situation existed from the time the Continental Army was disbanded in 1783 until the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794. Both the Shays Rebellion in 1786 and the Whiskey Rebellion were serious threats to the government. Yet what did Jefferson say of Shays's revolt? Writing to his friend, Mrs. John Adams, he said:

"God forbid we should ever be twenty years without such a rebellion. . . . What country can preserve its liberties if its rulers are not warned from time to time that the people preserve the spirit of resistance? Let them take arms. The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of tyrants. It is its natural manure."

When a revolution of world shaking proportions occurred abroad which was symbolized by the fall of the Bastille did Jefferson get frightened and desert his principles? Did he regret his advice when he actually saw the French revolutionists manuring the tree of liberty with tyrants' blood? Not a bit, on the contrary he was exuberant. In fact he was made President by the masses of Americans who were enthused and encouraged by the French Revolution to renew their struggle to gain more liberty for themselves.

He hastened to remind the American minister in London of how this country should stand toward the French Revolution:

"We certainly cannot deny to other nations that principle whereon our government was founded, that every nation has a right to govern itself internally under what form it pleases and to change these forms at its own will."

What a message of Americanism this quotation should give to Admiral Stirling, Hearst and others among the rulers of this nation who wish to make common cause with others in other governments to destroy the Soviet Union.

WHAT OF JEFFERSON'S ACTIONS?

Still all of this was not merely talk with Jefferson. Did he actually do anything to secure to the people the right to revolt? He got into

a position of power. Did he clamp down the lid then? No, his actions while President furnish us another important lesson for the present. Following the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794 and following the organization of democratic societies—these supported Jefferson for President later—which were inspired by the French Revolution, the Federalists or aristocrats of the time rushed through some vicious alien and sedition laws. They read almost exactly like some proposed in the present Congress by the Dickstein-McCormick Committee. Many persons were imprisoned under the sedition law for criticizing individuals and acts of individuals in the government. Jefferson opposed these laws as being un-American. For his pains he was called an atheist, a free-lover, a Jacobin, a wrecker of homes. He was cut by the socially elite.

But it did not change him. Just as soon as he became President he took action on the sedition and alien laws and wrote his old friend Mrs. Adams about it:

"But I discharged every person under punishment or prosecution under the Sedition Law, because I considered, and now consider, that law to be a nullity as absolute and palpable as if Congress had ordered us to fall down and worship a golden image. It was accordingly done in every instance, without asking what the offenders had done, or against whom they had offended, but whether the pains they were suffering were inflicted under the pretended sedition law."

Today when the patrioters ask for Americanism, we must give them Americanism. To fight against alien and sedition laws today; to fight for the right to advocate revolution is to fight for the principles of Thomas Jefferson and even the patrioters could ask for nothing better, if they are sincere.

THOMAS PAINE—A REVOLUTIONIST

Perhaps ranking next to Jefferson in the minds of the majority of his contemporaries as a representative of real Americanism was Thomas Paine. There was a great deal of mutual admiration and respect between the two Toms.

Paine's powerful essay, *Common Sense*, crystallized the sentiment among the common people for complete independence from Great Britain and forced the hand of the more conservative leaders in the colonies. His *Crisis*, beginning with the famous sentence: "These are the times that try men's souls," was worth thousands of fresh soldiers to the American cause.

Paine had the support of the common people during the Revolution but more than that. At various times George Washington and other leaders paid eulogistic tributes to Paine's unselfish and priceless work for the revolution. He advocated revolution as a remedy for oppression wherever he went. In his famous *Rights of Man*—which Jefferson wrote the introduction to, winning thereby the undying hatred of the reactionaries—Paine replied to Edmund Burke's attack on the French Revolution. In one place he said:

"There never did, there never will, and there never can, exist a Parliament, or any description of men, or any generation of men, in any country, possessed of the right or the power of binding and controlling posterity to the 'end of time.' . . . Every age and generation must be as free to act for itself in all cases as the age and generations which preceded it."

SAMUEL ADAMS—ANOTHER REVOLUTIONIST

Samuel Adams was another who made some slight contribution to the success of the American Revolution. He never concealed his ideas on the subject. When it was still dangerous to do so he went about boasting that he was in favor of revolution. And long after the war he reaffirmed his belief in the right of resisting tyranny:

"If the liberties of America are ever completely ruined, of which in my opinion there is now the utmost danger, it will in all probability be the consequence of a mistaken notion of prudence, which leads

Paine and Adams As Well as Liberals Resisted Tyranny

Even Alexander Hamilton, Hater of Democracy, Was Forced to Confirm Right of the People 'To Alter or Abolish the Constitution'

men to acquiesce in measures of the most destructive tendency. . . . Not only did the liberals believe in the right of revolution for the people but also did the conservatives. John Adams, one of the latter, put himself on record as considering it proper to revolt under certain circumstances. In a proclamation which he composed for the Council and House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay Colony which was adopted and sent to all the town meetings in the colony in 1774, he declared:

"When governments 'prostitute' their powers for 'the purposes of oppression to subvert, instead of supporting a free constitution; to destroy, instead of preserving the lives, liberties and properties of the people, they are no longer to be deemed magistrates vested with a sacred character but public enemies and ought to be resisted.'"

EVEN ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Even Alexander Hamilton, confirmed aristocrat and hater of democracy though he was, knew that to revolt was a right of the people, which they would die to maintain. "People have the right," he wrote in a number of the *Federalist*, "to alter or abolish the established Constitution whenever they find it inconsistent with their happiness."

In short no one, radical or conservative, in the Revolutionary War period "could deny the ultimate right of revolution, and for Americans in those days to have done so would have savored of treason," according to R. L. Schuyler, one of the foremost authorities on constitutional history. At that time says Schuyler, "the right of revolution" was axiomatic.

Several of the states in ratifying the constitution reserved the right of the people to revolt if they wished to. Virginia, for example, declared "that the powers granted under the Constitution being derived from the People of the United States may be resumed by them whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression. . . ." Several of the state constitutions also specifically claimed the right of revolution for the people. Maryland's, which was adopted in 1776 is a fair example: "The doctrine of non-resistance, against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind." Many other states in the years following the war adopted constitutions with similar provisions, included among them were Kentucky, Delaware, Alabama, Indiana, Arkansas, Florida, Oregon and others.

"THE MANNA OF LIBERTY"

If one wants to go back behind the American Revolution to trace this tradition, he can find no nobler example than Roger Williams, one of America's first radicals who advocated religious freedom, and founder of Rhode Island colony. In 1644 Williams announced it as his belief that:

" . . . a people may erect and establish what form of government seems to them most meet for their civil condition. It is evident that such governments as are by them erected and established have no more power, nor for no longer time, than the civil power of people, consenting and agreeing, shall betrust with them."

And if one wishes to trace the American tradition on this subject in the years since the American Revolution, he can go to no better source than to Abraham Lincoln, an admirer of Jefferson, who in his first inaugural address carried on the spirit of the boys of '76 by reaffirming:

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

Undoubtedly David Ramsay was right when he declared, "The right of the people to resist their rulers forms the corner stone of the American Republic." But it is not enough to have a traditional right to advocate revolution if sedition laws and other instrumentalities prevent the people from exercising that right. To make such rights mean anything it is necessary to struggle against any efforts to restrict them. Just now there is serious danger that by means of repressive legislation the rights won by great sacrifice by the Revolutionists of 1776 will be abolished altogether. This was also foreseen by the founding fathers. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," Wendell Phillips stated the same idea in slightly different words: "The manna of liberty must be gathered each day, or it is rotten."

'CCC or Starve' Is Edict Of Kansas City Aid Chief

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 3.—"No work, no food." With these curt words Sam B. Reed, acting F.E.R.A. director for Jackson County, opened a drive to force the sons of unemployed families into the C. C. C. camps.

The families, however, are balking the attempt to herd the youths into the fascist-like military camps at the sub-standard wage of \$30 a month.

"I've discovered a great many families on relief who are strong pacifists," Mr. Reed asserted. "A dozen families have united in telling me they don't want their sons regimented and made into soldiers."

Youth Refuse C. C. C. Out of 174 youths who signed up for physical examination, fifty-five failed to appear. F. E. R. A. officials explained. . . . Previously 200 stated that they did not want to go to the camps.

"Well, the only way to meet this situation," Mr. Reed declared, "is to cut the relief money off for the boys who won't go. We're going to do our best to make direct relief unpopular. If there is work, and the family has men who can work, the men will work or they won't eat. That's the only solution."

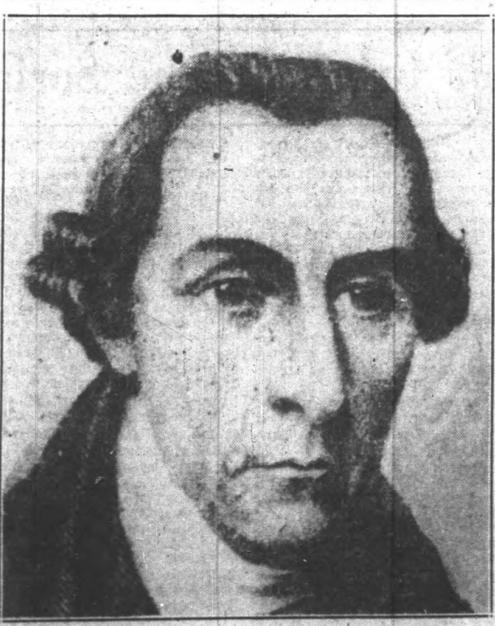
Communists in Strong Protest A strong protest against the F. E. R. A. drafting boys for Emergency Conservation Work was sent to Mr. Reed by the local Communist Party organization.

"We wish to inform you," said the protest letter, "that in the E. C. W. Bulletin No. 1 (revised June 1, 1935) issued by the U. S.

'Give Me Liberty, or Give Me Death'

"If we wish to be free; if we wish to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending; if we mean not basely to abandon the struggle, in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained, we must fight! I repeat it, sir; we must fight! . . ."

"They tell us, sir, that we are weak—unable to cope with so formidable an enemy. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be next week or next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed and when a British guard is stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us



PATRICK HENRY

hand and foot? Sir, we are NOT weak, if we make a proper use of those means

armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible to any power which our enemy can send against us. . . .

"The war is inevitable! And let it come! I repeat it, sir, LET IT COME! . . . Gentlemen but cry 'Peace, peace!' but there is no peace! The war has actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the North will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field. Why stand we here idle? What is it the gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, GIVE ME LIBERTY, OR GIVE ME DEATH!"

—Patrick Henry at convention in Richmond, Va., March, 1775.

Ohio Again Sets Pace In Daily Worker Drive

Ohio, the Communist Party district setting the pace in the circulation drive of the Daily Worker, has set itself for another advance.

"In answer to the appeal of Comrade Browder for 50,000 new readers," reads the first resolution on its control tasks, "District 6 pledges to double its circulation by Nov. 7!"

Two thousand more new readers a day for Ohio is what this means. Following up this decision, the District Committee of the Communist Party has already assigned quotas to the Party sections.

Ohio has devoted itself more ambitiously than any other district to filling its share of the 50,000 new readers. Its newest decisions on the drive are an illustration. Thorough and comprehensive, they are contained in a 12-page booklet devoted to the Daily Worker alone. Among the tasks Ohio is engaged upon is its own series of colored Daily Worker wrappers, each wrapper explaining why workers should read the "Daily." This method has proved successful in the past, and every district should follow Ohio's example.

Another Ohio decision is that every section form a special Daily Worker group, as was done by Youngstown, Canton and Section 2 of Cleveland have already done this, with excellent results.

Every Party member must become a daily reader of the paper, is another decision. Every Party unit must assign at least one Daily Worker Builder to a corner for daily sales. Every unit must start a campaign to put the Daily Worker on every possible newsstand. The "Daily" must be brought to every meeting and strike. Every mass organization must be convinced to order a bundle.

With Ohio's past record for reference, the Daily Worker is certain that it will make a success of its new task!

Phoenix Trades Council And I.L.D. Act to Defend Arrested Mine Strikers

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 3. (FP).—In response to a call for legal assistance to the International Labor Defense, the Phoenix Central Trades Council and the local branch of the I. L. D. have assigned Thomas J. Crossif, prominent labor attorney and former president of the State Federation of Labor, to defend the arrested workers in the Bisbee strike. The condition of Victor Smith, strike leader and former secretary of the Bisbee Miners' Union, who was shot by Ed. Porter, a company thug, was reported satisfactory. Forced by the indignation of the Bisbee workers, the sheriff arrested Porter. Bisbee is an armed camp; the Phelps-Dodge Corporation is determined to break the union and to make good their boast that "none of our camps are unionized."

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

IN the thoughts of many a girl is the belief, almost not admitted to herself, that, just given a chance, she could show Mariene Dietrich or Joan Crawford a thing or two!

THAT belief has been skillfully created and fostered by the movie magazines. They tell her what a simple, home-town girl the Great Janice really is—how, given the first chance, hard work got her where she is. Any boy can become a President? Why not any girl a film star?

ALTHOUGH today, since the truth of the matter is widely known, the movie magazines carry occasional articles on the difficulties facing the young aspirant, on hunger and despair among the extra girls, still the general run of stuff still tells how Maggie Jones of Squeeze, Arizona, was discovered by a talent scout, came gloriously up the ladder of fame, fortune, an euphonious name and the adulation of millions.

The humble beginnings of the movie stars are as widely touted as the tremendous salaries they make. It brings hopes into the hearts of thousands of girls. It has made the movie magazines one of the most widely circulated of any group.

THE movie magazines specialize in glamorous photographs. What they can do to Maggie Jones, the girl who once pounded the typewriter, worked behind the department store counter, dished up hash! Her hair falls around her head in soft swirls and ringlets, not one out of place. Her deeply lashed eyes are uplifted. She stands, or sits, or walks, so that the shimmering gown that she wears shows every line of a perfect figure. She is enjoying her garden, the photograph says. Pictures show her black and crystal swimming pool—her spacious bedroom; the conservatory; a bar.

THE girl finishes reading about Maggie Jones. She lays the magazine aside. She suddenly feels cheated. Around her is her own two-by-four bedroom, with the wallpaper peeling. She is in her own house, for which, who knows whether or not the rent will be ready the coming month. Junior hangs around the yard a listless, pale boy. "Undernourished," the teacher calls it. Her mother, tired and worn, is putting the finishing touches to supper. Maggie Jones is not real! This around her, and the long, grueling, uncertain workday of tomorrow is the reality. The girl almost feels the same as when she has eaten a particularly nice looking piece of cake, beautiful but not digestible. In fact she has, at this moment, a kind of mental indigestion.

And this is the time for you to talk to this girl—to tell her to face, not run away from reality—to the cream-puff land of the movie magazines. This is the time for you to hand her a "Working Woman."

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2346 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards of fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



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

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Tobacco Teamsters Rebel; Work Long Hours, Low Pay

By a Worker Correspondent
BLOOMFIELD, Conn.—Rebellion flared high today among the teamsters on the tobacco fields, at the assignment of the field bosses to speed up the work of the teamsters, and force them to stay on the fields after 5 p. m.
Although these workers are hired on the basis of a nine-hour day, the new order is forcing them to put in between ten and eleven hours per day at the same pay. After quitting the fields at 5 p. m., most of the teamsters have to drive their teams three and four miles to the barn, unharness and feed and clean the horses. Many of the teamsters don't get home for supper until 7 p. m. and later.
The speed-up system is worked in this way. Before the assignment of a straw boss, the teamsters doing cultivating would stop at the end of every third or fourth row to catch their breath and take a rest; now they must keep up a steady gait all day long.
Many workers, especially women, have been fainting these last few hot days under the torrid heat of the cloth under which most of the tobacco is raised. It is at least ten degrees hotter under the cloth than in the direct rays of the sun, without even the slightest breeze to relieve the workers. Even water is not plentiful at all times.
Most of the plantations, the American Sumatra in particular, the largest grower of Havana tobacco in this country, are employing women and girls to do all the haying for them. They get the women much cheaper than they get the men. One woman with whom I spoke told me how she lost her

first two children. She was forced to work until she collapsed on the fields. She and the rest of the women cannot take jobs outside of the plantations, for if they do, they are thrown out of the company houses.
The vast majority of the workers living on the plantations live in the most deplorable squalor. Workers do not care to make improvements in their houses, for they do not know when they will be told to move out. One worker who had gone to the expense of making improvements in his house was moved out into another house, and the foreman's nephew was given his erstwhile home.
The strike of the tobacco workers two years ago forced some concessions from the bosses. The Health Department of this State was forced to take recognition of the danger of contamination because of the outdoor privies being too close to the house and too close to the surface. The company was compelled to dig new cesspools and clean up around the clusters of homes. Conditions are still far from good. None of the homes are equipped with toilets, baths or showers.
The company got around the Health Department order by cutting skids on the privy and moving this menace to health from shed to shed during the harvesting season. During times of contagious disease, the tobacco workers living in company houses are the first and hardest hit.
The workers to remedy these conditions, are talking about forming a Farm Workers Union.

The Ruling Classes



"If this new cut goes through you can have two chauffeurs."

Army Recruiting Behind Quota; Youth Wise to Agents' Gags

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK—Beret of their old slogan, "Join the Army and Learn a Trade," because the economic crisis renders the possession of a trade of dubious value, and despite the claims of phoney copy let loose by the Recruiting Public Bureau, enlistments lagged far behind the expectations of Army officials as they opened their drive for 17,000 recruits on July 1st.
While naval and marine recruiting aides are able to summon up pretty pictures to entice tired and hungry victims of the class war: travel, medical and dental service, durable clothes, etc., it was always a tough job for the Army to sell their bill of goods to American youth, although service as a marine or sailor is only slightly more palatable than slavery in the army's fatigue battalions. The sight of ugly, rickety cantonnments, of shoddy uniforms and the myriad disillusioned voices of ex-soldiers in all parts of the country served to warn youngsters away from the military service.
Soldiers who griped at serving as dishwashers and lackeys for the college boy R. O. T. C.'s and the youngsters who were sold the idea of a free vacation (with the soft pedal on military drill) in the C. M. T. C. now observe that they are getting the sloppier part of the bucket in their unwilling competition with the C. C. C.'s.
Plattsburg, the original proving ground for the Reserve Officers' and Citizens' Military Training Corps, home of the 26th U. S. Infantry, witnessed a silent, unplanned mutiny some years ago when soldiers

by the score, wearied of playing nurse and scullery maids to the non-enlisted embryo cannon fodder, went over the hill (A. W. O. L.) in protest, some of them reporting for arrest at posts which did not have R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. units. Ironically most of them were sent back to the 26th as garrison prisoners.
News like this has traveled by word of mouth and in addition naval and marine recruiting officers are not averse to tipping off prospects to the better brand (of balance) that the Navy and Marines have to offer. Hence we may expect that the Army recruiters will either fall short of their quota or be compelled to waive rigid physical examinations, defective vision, bad teeth and even cardiac lesions in their earlier stages serving as no great barrier to service in the cheapest labor mill of them all—the Army.
The Congressional Committee on Military Affairs has spoken. The Army has to fill its 17,000 quota and it will if it has to take runaway and under-aged youngsters, the sick, the weary, the oppressed, the weakest casualties of the class struggle. The Army is and always has been the government's stepchild and it has ever been willing further to exploit America's stepchildren, the thousands who have been seduced into expecting decent food and clothing in exchange for their slavery, road and sewer building, dishwashing, twenty-four hour guard duty, window-cleaning, floor scrubbing, dog-rubbing service for officers and the hundred and one other tasks.

Ball Game Today to Aid Paterson Silk Strikers

PATERSON, N. J., July 3.—The high spot at the Silk Workers picnic on July 4 at Idelwild Park, held for the purpose of raising funds for the silk strikers, will be a soft ball game between the Silk Union Local 1716 and the Dyers Local 1733.
More than 1,000 workers are involved at present in strikes in more than 30 Paterson silk shops. Nine shops have already been forced to agree to the union's demands.
Spent some time every day to convince a worker that he should read the "Daily." We will have 50,000 new readers in a short time if every reader makes it his job to talk to his friends and co-workers about the Daily Worker.

Sharecroppers Slave; Naked Year Around

By a Sharecropper Correspondent
ORVILLE, Ala.—I have been here for a good many years. Your movement is the best that I ever heard of. God bless you for opening up the eyes of the Negro race. I pray that your leaders will push the fight. We have been robbed for 80 and more years by these Southern slaveholders. We work for years on the land, tilling the soil, paying for the land many times over, and yet they still hold the deeds.
We are doing all we can to help. These tenant farmers down here are very poor. We are barefooted and naked all year around. We are working hard and I am praying the good Lord will put your program over.
You know, when a woman wakes up, she means business. We need some help in pushing this movement here. We will keep all your orders secret. Tell us what we must do. Let me hear from you folks up there. Be good. God bless you.

Aberdeen Lumber Bosses Arm to Attack Workers

By a Lumber Worker Correspondent
ABERDEEN, Wash.—The bosses (Lumber Mill Owners) here are preparing to open two mills July 1, and have advertised in the local press that they guarantee police protection (state and militia). One mill is already being converted into an arsenal containing tear gas and machine guns.
This is the Grays Harbor Plywood Corporation with a payroll of 600 monthly, mostly boys from 18 to 25 years of age and young women from 17 to 23 years of age.
At the same time they are conducting a campaign in the local press with paid advertisements and by printing a pamphlet which tries

to show why the company can't meet the demands of the workers.
All very good strike breaking tactics with the intent of spreading the idea that the industry can't pay the 75 cents an hour for the six hour day and recognize the union.
The International office of the Carpenters and Joiners have launched a campaign of pulling the chatters of the locals that stand behind the North West Strike Committee, also demanding that all funds sent into the International office. We are standing pat and have refused to give up charter or funds.
They have even stooped to issuing a new Charter for this vicinity.

Potato Pickets Patrol Roads

By a Farm Correspondent
PAINTER, Va.—Potato strike pickets here are patrolling the highways and byroads to enforce the embargo clamped down by a six-man council, which aims to stop shipments from the Eastern Shore.
After previously forcing a captain to unload his potato cargo from a boat attempting to slip away last night to Baltimore and shooting the tires off a truck that tried to run the gauntlet, Thursday, the militant pickets hurried off again to investigate the report of a truck loading in another section of the county.
Milton T. Hickman, secretary of the potato embargo council, told of delegations of strikers being sent to unload trucks at various points.
The farmers, through this embargo, aim to boost potato prices to \$2 a barrel. Authority to carry out this embargo was given to the council by a meeting of 1,000 militant farmers who met in Painter High School last week. The farmers are determined to stop every down truck from North Carolina to Philadelphia. Thus far they have succeeded in preventing the loading of boats and in stopping trucks on the highways.
The farmers say that the price of potatoes must go up to \$2 if they are to make a living and pay for the cost of production.

Relief Heads Cut Negroes from List

By a Sharecropper Correspondent
WAMREY, Ala.—We are now on a great battlefield of war, testing whether we might live or perish. Conditions here are so bad here in Tallapoosa County. If our conditions are not relieved, we will have to do something or else we'll perish. The colored people have nothing to live for if they don't fight for better conditions.
I was on relief from March 13, 1935, until April 14, 1934. They cut me and other Negroes off the relief lists, and put on whites who were able to live. The relief office here has nothing for us to plow and never will, it seems.
We demand direct cash relief for all unemployed, the removal of Mrs. C. B. Johnson, the relief lady, and that a delegate be sent to Montgomery to fight for the relief of all unemployed workers.

Steel Workers Mourn Not the N.R.A.

By a Steel Worker Correspondent
GARY, Ind.—The Steel Institute and the Illinois Steel Works in particular are talking about longer working hours in the industry.
Over two million workers in all industries are already affected by longer hours since the N. R. A. decision. Strikes involving tens of thousands of workers have broken out against these latest attacks of the employers.
The workers realize that they are up against a new general attack of monopoly capital—a more vicious way to maintain the profits which the New Deal has made for the bosses.
According to monopoly capital, this same N. R. A. that brought great profits to the bosses now stands in the way of this new attack against the workers. The workers take 7a of the N. R. A. too seriously. They want the right to organize. The bosses have found that the N. R. A. set-up is an obstacle in their way, and that is why through the Supreme Court, they decided to discard this instrument which no longer is useful to them.
But Bill Green and Mike Tighe who hailed the N. R. A. as a new Magna Charta of Labor did everything to support the strike-breaking N. R. A. and its labor boards. In fact, they still shed tears over the N. R. A. They want it extended. But the steel workers are not crying for the old blue wizard. They realize that it gave them nothing but higher prices for their daily needs through inflation, which meant one general indirect wage-cut.

Government Worker Makes 60c. a Day

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK—Sixty cents a week is enough to live on. At least that is what the Government seems to think. I work at piece work in an office and am a civil service employee. They handed me a check for \$1.21 to cover a two week period.
We used to think when we had passed the civil service examination that our future was all taken care of. We know better now. Many of us in this office have families to support and yet they expect us to get along on wages that will hardly pay our carfare.
Last year the average pay in this group of about two hundred was around \$228 for the whole year and the way things have been going it looks like the average this year will be even less.
It's about time for the civil service workers to get together and fight for better conditions. If we were organized they would not dare pay us such wages as they hand out now.

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ORVILLE, Ala.—I have been here for a good many years. Your movement is the best that I ever heard of. God bless you for opening up the eyes of the Negro race. I pray that your leaders will push the fight. We have been robbed for 80 and more years by these Southern slaveholders. We work for years on the land, tilling the soil, paying for the land many times over, and yet they still hold the deeds.
We are doing all we can to help. These tenant farmers down here are very poor. We are barefooted and naked all year around. We are working hard and I am praying the good Lord will put your program over.
You know, when a woman wakes up, she means business. We need some help in pushing this movement here. We will keep all your orders secret. Tell us what we must do. Let me hear from you folks up there. Be good. God bless you.

Sugar Workers Slave; Enrich Company

By a Worker Correspondent
LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I.—The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey (Jack Frost) in Long Island City prints on some of its packages the phrase, "Purchasing Jack Frost Sugar will assist in the maintenance of the American standard of living."
This is a most untrue and misleading statement. The Jack Frost Company, a company which realizes huge profits, pays its workers a miserable wage. The rising cost of living has added a great drain on the worker's purse. The increase in the retail price of sugar has added still further to the company's profits. Although they are working full time now, they have done nothing to maintain the "American standard of living" for the workers. Workers at the plant are being constantly overworked. Machines at the plant are so adjusted as to work at top speed all the time. Added to this is a belt system in certain parts of the plant which forces the workers to work at a body killing pace.
There are many workers who quit when they realize how they have to slave eight hours a day for wages so small that they are unable to support their families in a decent manner.
Because of the depression the majority of the workers have humbly accepted whatever was given to them. But now with the rapid increase in the cost of living, most of them realize how meager their wages are, but due to the lack of organization among the workers there is nothing they can do immediately to improve their conditions.
The Jack Frost Company is absolutely against the organization of its employees and they would fire immediately anyone who would try to unite the workers. The fear of losing their jobs has prevented the workers from even mentioning the word organization, and this is the state of affairs at a firm which boasts of helping to maintain "the American standard of living."
Workers of Jack Frost, organize and protect yourselves. Through unity anything can be accomplished, so start today and have faith in your cause. Build a group in your department.

Workers Correct T. B. Project Story

New York
Dear Sir:
May we call your attention to a letter which appeared in your newspaper on June 10th, under the caption, "Jewish Charities Drive Workers on T. B. Project." This letter is entirely false and misrepresenting.
The shop referred to in that letter is a rehabilitative project for tuberculosis patients who have spent a number of years at a sanatorium and who are not ready to enter normal industry on discharge from the sanatorium. There is no quota set on the work to be produced in the shop mentioned. The work is on a piece work basis, prices for which compare favorably with the union prices. Since the majority of patients are physically unable to work full time and are therefore on part-time working schedule, they are naturally unable to earn enough to maintain themselves and their families. These patients are given a subsidy to make up the shortage for the living expenses required in the home. This subsidy is worked out on a budgetary basis, which in this particular shop is 25 per cent higher than the usual budgetary allowances for families on relief because of illness in the home and to maintain good health. As for the medical care of the patients, the accusation of inattention and neglect in the correspondent's letter is grossly incorrect. There is a registered nurse in constant attendance at the shop who arranges appointments for examinations for the patients which usually take place periodically once a month and more often if necessary. This factory is equipped with facilities for the comfort and well being of the patients. They are under the supervision of a physician who had 25 years of specialized experience in the tuberculosis field. When the patient in the nurse's opinion are not well enough to travel for their examination, they are seen in their homes by a registered nurse at whose recommendation a doctor is sent in to the home if necessary. The accusation that a patient died due to the physician's neglect also is untrue. The correspondent evidently had in mind a patient who suddenly developed pneumonia, was admitted to a hospital where he

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Revolutionary Ferment Grows in the Socialist Party of France

By T. REPAUD
What is the situation in the Socialist Party of France as a result of almost one year of united front activity with the Communist Party? The results of the Thirty-Second National Congress of the French Socialist Party held at Mulhouse, June 9-12, give us some good answers to this question.
One of the most significant developments in the Socialist Party has been the progressive breaking away of the extreme right from the main body of French Socialism.
Clash on "Seizure of Power"
This clash can be seen from the discussion at the session devoted to the "seizure of power" on the last day of the Congress. Whereas the genuine left under Jean Zyromski (of the Paris District) was straining toward a clear revolutionary position, the Faure-Lebas group adopted the viewpoints of the classical "centrist" position associated with the Austrian Socialists, Otto Bauer, Severac, a Faure-Lebas follower, maintained:
"I am in complete disagreement with the sense of the Zyromski-Bracke motion which asserts the necessity of arming the proletariat for the conquest of power. It is after taking power that we need arms!"
Lebas repeated the same idea;

"The arming of the people is not and cannot be a pre-condition for the victory of the revolution. It can only be the result, it can only follow the conquest of power by the proletariat."
Remember that these men, the top leadership of the French Socialist Party, are facing a situation in which their own rank and file and the French masses as a whole are increasingly awayed by revolutionary policy. They keep their reformist principles intact, but hasten to adjust their phraseology. Notice how both Severac and Lebas do not hesitate to talk about the "conquest of power." What do they mean by "conquest"? Anything different from the past?
The Parliamentary Road
Paul Faure, the Party's general secretary, supplied the answer. At one point, le Populaire of June 10 quoted him as having said:
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"The best way to defeat

Fatherland

By Karl Billinger

Chapter II

12.

ON A number of prisoners I observed court plaster, which was invariably pasted on their left temples. At the end of two weeks, at the regular morning hour when all the cells were opened, the guard finally opened the cell at the end of the corridor which had been closed and was marked with the chalk sign MAY NOT LIE DOWN. Out of it came the boy arrested for riding on a truck of illegal literature. His face was white, his ears as translucent as a dead man's. On his left temple he carried the court plaster of Columbia.

The German tends to be systematic in everything he does. The SS-men were splendid physical specimens, powerfully developed and well trained. It was inevitable that their activities among the prisoners should be raised to a system. The Columbia guard troopers had their own rules of sportsmanship. Into the beating of the prisoners they brought the spirit of athletic competition. The goal was to knock down the prisoner, no matter how strong he was, with one blow to his temple.

This sport, which went on day after day, had only one disagreeable after-effect. It split the victim's face to the bone and blackened his temple. But a gay SS hospital orderly overcame this defect with his ever-ready court plaster, which he pasted over the bruised spot.

"There," he would encourage his patient. "All you need is three dabs of iodine on the back and you'll be for service again"—an ironic phrase invented by German soldiers to describe the treatment they received from illiterate doctors at the front. In this case the "three dabs of iodine" were administered in the cellar with the heavy leather whips soaked in water used by the German artillery on their horses. Whipping, too, had its rules developed as a result of long practice, high animal spirits, and the craftsman's pride in his handiwork.

Bored with the routine of daily beating the prisoners, the SS-men raised their work to an art. The idea was to see how long you could beat a man across his naked body without breaking his skin. Any damned fool could go on for a long time without breaking the skin if he used a black-jack, but the wet whip called for real skill.

THERE were twenty-eight strokes on my wall calendar when, late one afternoon, the guard shouted, "No. 880—flag out."

I pushed the iron rod. "Watch," Hans whispered. "You're getting out!" The cell door was opened.

"Into the corridor!" I didn't even have time to nod to my cellmates.

Ten prisoners were already lined up outside, some of them trembling visibly with hope and anticipation. The burly G.—one of the most popular figures in the workers' revolutionary movement in Berlin—was pulling off his green "Bolle" shirt. Up to that moment I did not know he was at Columbia.

"Where does the tour take us now?" he inquired coolly of an SS-man. The guard shrugged his shoulders.

After an endless wait our belongings were returned to us. We were all convinced that release was at hand. My neighbor was rummaging through his bag and muttering to himself.

"Anything missing?" asked the guard.

"I can't find my chewing tobacco," the old man grumbled.

"Where you're going," the guard replied, "you won't need chewing tobacco." None of us took the implied threat seriously. We were getting out of this hell—that was the chief thing.

It was dark by the time we found ourselves clambering into a truck in the courtyard. No one knew where we were going. We were still hoping to be released.

SEVEN Black Shirts, armed with pistols and rifles, distributed themselves about the truck. At the last moment some whips were handed in. It was then that our hopes died, and the same thought must have flashed through all our minds: they were going to shoot us while "attempting to escape."

Before the truck started, the trooper, having taken his place in front beside the driver, delivered a brief address to us:

"Anyone who makes a single suspicious movement as we drive through the city will be shot. There won't be enough left of the bastard to put into a coffin."

It was easy to sense the nervousness of the SS. They obviously feared the indignant populace might assault the truck and free us by force.

The truck drove through the city at a furious pace, avoiding as far as possible the livelier streets. It delivered us at the gates of the Plötzensee Prison. After Columbia, this gloomy place seemed to me a haven of peace.

Plötzensee was the jail normally used for prisoners awaiting trial. I racked my brain in an effort to determine what evidence the Secret Police might have gathered, upon which to try me. The protocol I had signed would certainly not suffice.

Three days later the mystery was solved. A large group was assembled for transport to a concentration camp. On Aug. 15 I was transferred, together with 127 other prisoners, to the concentration camp at Hubertshof.

(To Be Continued.)

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LITTLE LEFTY

Troubles of a Tory!

(From the July New Pioneer)

by del



Thousands of Boys and Girls Flock to Detroit As Second American Youth Congress Opens Today

Youth Demands Right To Life, Liberty, and Happiness

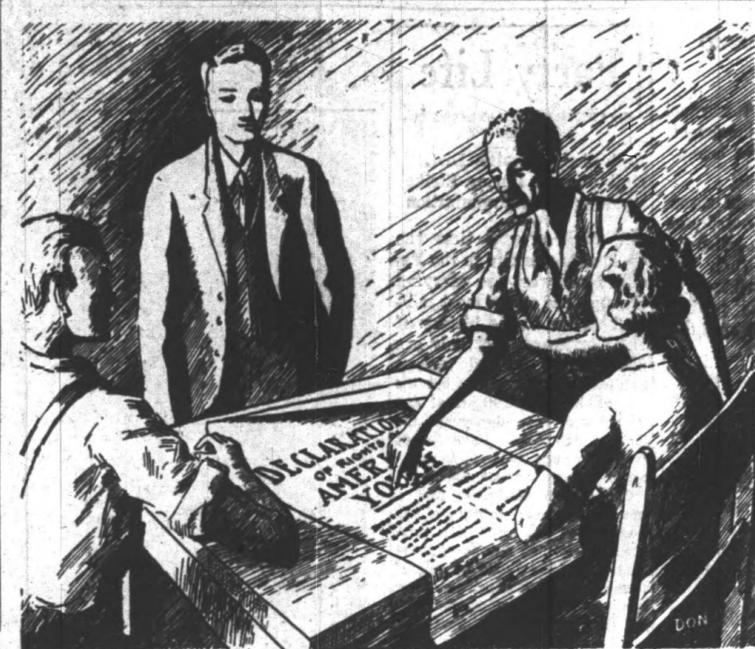
By HOWARD RUSHMORE
PERHAPS he hitched over the Rockies from the Pacific Northwest; maybe she thumbed her way clear from New York's Eastside, but they are there, thousands of them and Detroit begins to echo with the demands of America's youth as the Second American Youth Congress opens today.

No better day could have been chosen for the opening of this Congress: July 4, 1935, 159 years after another Congress had met in Philadelphia and declared that the American people had been deprived of the right of "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" and the time had come to rebel. Today these descendants of the American revolution also gathered to declare, as in 1776, that the time had come for action; that suppression was straggling them and that a change must come.

July 4 and three more days in which to map out a program, Young Democrats, Young Socialists, Young Republicans, Young Communists, representatives from the churches, offices, fruit fields, ranches, settlement houses, community centers, fraternal societies—all gathered for the resolute purpose of mapping out a plan to combat the demagogic scheme of Roosevelt's newly-formed National Youth Administration.

But No Viola Ilms
One lone face is missing at this second congress. Viola Ilms, sweet-tempered of fascism and gentle waver of the Americanized swastika, is absent. Miss Ilms called the first congress, held in August, 1934. She and her Central Bureau for Young America sent out a call and delegates, representing approximately 79 organizations, responded.

Miss Ilms is the type of young American of which the Chamber of Commerce bodies are proud. Her carefully cultivated friendship with Herr Hitler and her ardent sympathy with the Nazi program were more or less unknown; at least, unknown to the delegates. But Viola



FOR PEACE, FREEDOM AND PROGRESS

and her Central Board saw to it that many of the delegates wouldn't do much objecting.

At that 1934 First American Youth Congress the rank and file representatives learned a lesson which will be kept in mind throughout the Second Congress. Delegates, secured in haphazard fashion were, in more than one case, simply picked mouthpieces of Viola.

As soon as the Congress opened, Miss Ilms threw off the pious air and, in an effort to suppress the rank and file, began to shoot through resolutions in true Hitler style. As chairman, with Nazi sympathies acting as mentors, Viola had things pretty much her own

way until delegates began to demand the floor for discussion. The storm raged and so did Miss Ilms. But finally, backed by rank and file demands, the assembled youth won the right to elect their own chairman and formulate their own program. Viola and her followers fled the ship; a sinking one for them.

The Second Congress
Delegates, preparing to leave for Detroit this week, have spent plenty of time discussing how the Second Congress must avoid these mistakes. Since this first Congress, the movement has grown. Stepping away from sectarianism, leaders in the various organizations have suc-

ceeded in having regional meetings in approximately thirty states. Going into the churches, into the Negro groups, banning racial prejudice, those active in planning the Second Congress have adopted a really united front of American working class youth.

What are some of the problems which will be brought up at the Congress? Michigan farm kids will no doubt present their own angles on the latest fascist scheme of the Roosevelt administration, the deportation of farmers to Alaska. Many youth were forced to accompany their families to this barren land; the stories of poverty, cold and suffering coming down from the

Congress to Hammer Out Effective Program of Struggle

North have aroused the young Michigan workers against this colonialist method of getting rid of the starving farmers.

Southern youth, representing the sharecroppers, will tell of the various fights the plantation owners are raising against the efforts of the Negro and white youth to organize into unions to fight the slave conditions imposed by the cotton barons. Tales of the K. K. K. nightriders, of lynch gangs and the fiery cross will be told by the kids of Dixie.

From Oregon, Washington and California fruitfields, youth of the West Coast will tell of the fascist gangs, the committees of 800, the Hearst-inspired vigilantes and the criminal syndicalist laws by which the bosses control all youth with an iron hand. Dollar-a-day wages, with the working hours usually ten a day, are the lot of these youth. Rebellion means long jail terms and beatings.

From Pittsburgh, Y. W. C. A. delegates will take the floor and tell how Hearst has led in the attack on young workers in their houses; how a young secretary of a Y. W. C. A. was fired because she was active in organizing a delegation to attend the Congress.

From these places and many more, representatives will speak of conditions, of the problems which they must face. Important problems such as the necessity of establishing effective organizations, such as a network of local "Youth Councils" which will react to the grievances of youth wherever they are and wherever they may be.

The Young Communist League, leading in the attempt to make this second American Youth Congress a united front of all young worker organizations, has been especially active. Gil Green, secretary of the Y. C. L. stated: "We, Communists, openly declare our struggle for the abolition of capitalism, for the establishment of a Soviet America. However, we are ready to unite with the other organizations of youth, in the American Youth Congress on the basis of a minimum program which we can actively support in the interest of progress."

Odyssey of a Southern Textile Worker

By JIM PRINCE

I AM a Carolina textile worker. I was blacklisted in the big September strike. Since then I have spent my time on the road, from one town to another, looking for a job.

In Roanoke Rapids, N. C., I applied for work about four months ago. At least half the machinery in the mills was inactive. A worker felt fortunate to have any kind of a job.

It was no use trying for a job if they had the faintest idea that you had ever belonged to a union. I was asked to present a "recommendation" from the last place I worked. I've met other workers since my visit there and they tell me that the process of laying off union men has continued. The employers are bent on breaking the union.

In Raleigh, I worked a few weeks but it was an underpaid slave-driving job. I never made over twelve dollars a week. And even here they must have checked on my former union activity, for I soon found myself out on the open road again—free.

Yes, free. Free to sleep in hay stacks, barn lofts, beg for a piece of corn bread from some farmer, free to starve while looking for a

Prominent Left-Wing Artists Exhibitors At La Salle Gallery

The summer exhibition of the LaSalle Gallery, 3105 Broadway, which opened Monday, July 1, was assembled in cooperation with Anton Refregier. This show consists of lithographs, block-prints and etchings by such well-known artists as Jacob Burck, William Gropper, Louis Ross, Michel Saporin, Anton Refregier, William Siegel and others.

This exhibition will run until August 15 and the gallery, beginning July 8, will be open from 9 a. m. till 7 p. m. It is open this week until 5 p. m.

Did you obtain at least one new subscription for the Daily Worker last week? How many workers have you convinced to read the Daily Worker every day? What are you doing to make the drive for 30,000 new readers a success?

job at another "glutted" textile center.

IN FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., the place where the company officials were caught trying to dynamite the mill during the big strike, in order to frame union workers, I met with the same welcome. Could I give a written recommendation from the last place I worked?

Hillsboro, N. C. On a sharp March morning I crawled out from under the south end of the Eno River bridge. My clothes were wrinkled and I needed a shave. I edged down through the sycamores to the river bank, took out my razor and piece of mirror, and attended to "my toilet."

But my care in shaving and brushing my suit was all wasted. Whole departments in the Hillsboro mills were completely stopped. Workers from Hillsboro were in other places looking for jobs, just as I was. Their union had been severely persecuted. It was worth a man's job to be known as a union member. But in spite of this I found a strong union feeling, a militant desire to fight against the company robbers.

MY NEXT stop was Burlington, N. C., the scene of the big dynamite frame-up. Burlington is my home town. I remember it for many reasons.

It is called the rayon and hosiery center of the South. It was here that I learned to fix looms and won the reputation of being the best loom fixer in the Carolinas. Suppers from different mills used to come begging me to go to work for them, especially if the loom fixing was a difficult job. Several times they offered me jobs as overseer. But after the union got started that time in the scrub oaks and pines, after I led the picket lines in the big strike and helped organize the

flying squads, all of Burlington's 55 mills put me on their blacklist.

Yes, I remember Burlington. Here my old mother and dad had their hearts, their spirits broken by the mills and now lie in a mill hill graveyard. Here I spent over a month, after September, vainly trying to get back my old job. Here, after weeks of starvation and anxiety, my wife was worn to nervousness and wrecked. She seemed to lose her reason. Anyhow, she thought I was "no count" and left me because I could not provide for her and the kids.

The kids were "farmed out" to anyone who would take them. Some of them were sent to an orphanage. And this is America, the place where the home is held sacred! I laugh and I curse at that lie!

DANVILLE, VA., is about fifty miles from Burlington. I landed a job there. My hopes went up to work Monday morning. The doctor had already said that I was physically able. But between Friday and Monday the Danville super got in touch with my old employer and when I reported to work it was to hear, "We really are sorry, but we made a mistake Friday. We don't need any more help."

In Greensboro I didn't stand as much chance as a snow ball in hell. Old man Cone owns Greensboro. He owns everything on the mill hill from the company store to the "breads" his own help, keeping his workers cut off from all possible outside influence.

The Cone Mills of Greensboro did not come out in the general strike. Cone promised his workers to "stand by" them if they would stick to him. He had over 500 soldiers and thugs around his mill during the strike. But now the Greensboro workers are "being paid" for their

"loyalty." The Cone Mills have cut down to three and four days a week. Many are being thrown entirely out of work. None make much over \$12 a week and many only get from \$5 to \$8. That's how Cone is standing by them!

Discouraged, I decided to leave North Carolina completely. I'd go to South Carolina and Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., and a network of railroad tracks. I crawled off a freight and down the sides of a brick wall. It was dark and I felt grass underfoot. It was soft enough. I lay down and slept. Morning found me with an old Negro shaking my shoulders. I looked around—it was a graveyard! The old Negro was a caretaker.

I must be on my way. The old fellow told me that the Fulton Cotton and Bag mills was just across the street. I saw the thing, dingy and dirty. Mill shacks hovered around it like half feathered chicks around a drab old hen.

It was the same old story, both in Fulton Bag and in Exposition Cotton Mill. I had hoped to lose the damn thing by crossing state lines. But it clung like a leech to a mud turtle.

In Charlotte I got a job. It lasted three weeks. All mills there were on the verge of closing down. Finally they did close. We were turned out to seek jobs elsewhere.

And that's where I am today. I learned yesterday that the Lexington, N. C. mills had closed. Every day I meet dozens of workers who have just been laid off. I hear of other mills closing down all over the South.

For six months I've wandered over the South searching for work. I was strong. I am a skilled worker. But what is my future? What am I to do now? These questions have

Questions and Answers

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

No "Black Chauvinism"
Question: Is there such a thing as "Black Chauvinism?"—L. T.

Answer: No! Only a member of an oppressing nationality can be a chauvinist. By chauvinism we mean that rabid nationalism which is cultivated under the guise of "patriotism" by the imperialists in the various capitalist countries. It is used by them and their agents in the ranks of the working class to further their interests in conflicts with their rivals for markets and colonies. Chauvinism thus serves as a cloak to hide the real aims of the imperialists.

Chauvinism, moreover, advances false claims concerning the innate "superiority" of the present dominant nationalities and races. This is then used as a "scientific justification" for the conquests, plunder and oppression of the weaker nationalities and peoples. In America the white ruling class inspires hatred and prejudice against the Negro people and other colored peoples and races. This is used by the white rulers to split the ranks of the working class and pit the white workers against the Negro worker. White chauvinism thus plays an important role in splitting the ranks of the working class, and is used by the white rulers to block the struggle of the Negro people for national liberation.

But it is incorrect to define as "black chauvinism" the resentment felt by large sections of the Negro masses against all whites as the result of their oppression for hundreds of years by the white ruling class. Even the Negro bourgeois nationalism which utilizes this resentment cannot be called "black chauvinism." Such a definition would play into the hands of the white ruling class. It would confuse the character of the Negro question which is the struggle of an oppressed nation for national liberation. Chauvinism is utilized by the white ruling class; and therefore only a member of the oppressing nationality can be a chauvinist in the real meaning of the term.

In the fight for Negro liberation, the Communists carry on a struggle on two fronts. They fight against white chauvinism, against lynchings and all other forms of Jim-crow oppression of the Negro people. At the same time they fight against Negro bourgeois nationalism which hampers the liberation movement of the Negro people by inciting distrust of white workers. This incitement seeks to prevent the unity of Negro and white workers which is a prerequisite for the overthrow of the capitalist system which oppresses and exploits both the white and Negro toilers.

American Morning

By Nelson Algren

Slowly the county wakens, blinks in sun
The prairie dawn makes bar-slants down our floor
The kitchen-trusty wakes us, bangs tin plates
Around the thundering nightfifth runs
Then slantwise, down the bull-pen wall, high blue morning comes
To flood the prison where our red hope waits

Ten thousand bars stand singly here
Steel bars grow singly out of stone
Against the dawn the bars stand blind
As men who stand alone

I think these bars grow cold with waiting
I think these walls grow chill with hating
We waited long in this prairie town
We waited singly and alone

When the smelter closed we walked downtown
Joked with the sheriff and took our time
Loafed at the corner of Main and First
And never thought that they'd close the mine

Now let cedar creep where the smelter roared
Let tamarack take the mine!
Let the silos rust where the corn grew high
Let the tie-beams rot where the planned rails lie
For it's three years now since we went downtown
It's three and a half since the mine closed down

It's morning again on our prairie town—
And we waited too long when the mine closed down:
See, after five years, where morning falls
Slantwise, between two bull-pen walls

Men too grow cold with years of hating
Men too grow chill with a too-long waiting

Let us wait no longer
Here let us forge, within this prison place
Of cold, blue steel the red steel of revolt—
Of ten thousand bars here let us cast
A flame as high as the smelter's blast!
We'll bring red morning to our prairie town!
We'll make of morning a workers' dawn!

This is our morning!
Our dawn!
Our mine!
Our prairie town!

Earl Browder Says:

DAWN OVER SAMARKAND
By Joshua Kunitz

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- 7:00-WEAF—A. A. Mead, University of Nebraska
- WGB—Sportsman Lomax
- WZ—Amos 'n' Andy
- Sketch
- WABC—Singing Orchestra
- 7:15-WEAF—Premiere Sports
- By Grantland Rice
- WOS—Siberian Singers
- WZ—Tony and Gus—Sketch
- WABC—Savitt Orchestra
- 7:30-WEAF—Minstrel Show
- WOS—Adventurers Club
- WZ—Fred Gibbons, Commentator
- WABC—Augustine Orch.
- 7:45-WGB—Comedy Music
- WZ—Telling the World—Graham McNamee
- WZ—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAF—Valley's Varieties
- WZ—Concert Orchestra
- WOS—Opera Faust, at Lew- John Sudlum, Alexander Smaller, Conductor
- WABC—Kate Smith Variety Hour
- 8:30-WZ—Talk—Heard-William Van Loan
- 8:45-WZ—Cyril Pitts, Tenor
- 9:00-WEAF—Capital Ready's Show Boat
- WZ—Death Valley Days—Sketch
- WABC—Independence Day
- Celebration from Monument Grounds, Washington, D. C. Address by Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia; Declaration of Independence Read by Col. E. A. Haisy, Secretary of the Senate; Marine Band
- 9:30-WZ—Canada's Salute to America Independence Day; Gagner Orch.
- WABC—Rich Orchestra
- 10:00-WEAF—Whiteman's Music Hall; Helen Jepson.
- Soprano: Lou Holtz, Comedian and Others
- WZ—America's Town Meeting
- WABC—Roth Orchestra
- 10:30-WABC—Held's Orch.
- 11:00-WEAF—Spitshay Orch.
- WOS—News; Dance Music
- WZ—Stern Orchestra
- 11:15-WEAF—Jesse Crawford, Organ
- 11:30-WEAF—National Forum: Political Situation Today—Senator Jesse H. Metcalf of Rhode Island
- WZ—Dance Music
- 12:00-WEAF—Dance Music (To 1 a.m.)
- WABC—Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra

Fight Tyrants of Today to Carry on Traditions of 1776

COMMUNIST PARTY WAGES BATTLE RELENTLESSLY AGAINST THE BENEDICT ARNOLD "AMERICANISM" OF HEARST AND HIS CLASS

TODAY is the 159th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

It marks the anniversary of that great document in which the American people announced the right of every people to throw off the yoke of oppression and to establish such new government as they deem fit.

It is the symbol of the armed struggle of the American people for liberation from the despotic rule of semi-feudal England.

It is a holiday that belongs first and last to the masses of our people, whose forefathers shed their blood for freedom and who are today the only true heirs of the great revolutionary traditions of '76.

As in past years, this holiday of revolutionary struggle will be desecrated by the descendants of the American counter-revolution. The jingoistic generals and admirals, the William Randolph Hearsts, the

American Legion chiefs, all the political heirs of the Tories of '76 will drape themselves in the American flag in order to hide the naked flesh of reaction, will invoke the names of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln while they prepare to destroy all the democratic liberties that the early revolutionary leaders fought for.

But to truly celebrate the Fourth of July, to truly honor the memory of the early rebels means to carry on their revolutionary traditions by fighting against the tyrants and Tories of today.

The Communist Party is today the only party which leads this struggle. It is the only party which relentlessly fights against the Benedict Arnold Americanism of Hearst and his class. In the words of its general secretary, Earl Browder:

"We Communists claim the revolutionary traditions of Americanism. We are the only ones who con-

tinue those traditions and apply them to the problems of today.

"We are the Americans and Communism is the Americanism of the 20th century."

The Americanism of the 20th century is that Americanism which regards the lives and welfare of the masses as so precious that it refuses to accept the "peace of death" of the capitalists, but fights for higher wages, shorter hours, adequate relief, real unemployment and social insurance such as is embodied in the Workers' Bill (H. R. 2827)—for all the things that the people need.

It is that Americanism that, basing itself on the right of revolution embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and learning from the example of the revolutionary fathers who took to arms to win their freedom, declares that only by over-

throwing the government of Wall Street, only by driving out the tyrants and Tories and Benedict Arnolds of today can the American people win real freedom, lasting peace and prosperity.

Today "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are possible only under the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is the broadest and freest democracy in the world for the masses of the people.

In the immortal words of Patrick Henry: "If this be treason, make the most of it!"

The Communist Party calls on the working masses of the entire country to honor the revolutionary traditions of July Fourth by closing ranks and marching forward united in the fight for their most vital economic needs, for the defense of their civil rights, against war and fascism.

FORWARD TO A NEW LEXINGTON AND A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE!

Daily Worker

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THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1935

Support San Francisco Local of I.L.A.

PACIFIC COAST lumber and marine workers, in the midst of important battles, must have the support of organized labor.

Troops have been called out in three states against the 40,000 lumber strikers. Two workers have already been killed in Eureka, California. Meanwhile their executive officers "assist" the strikers by signing compromise agreements behind their backs, lifting charters and organizing dual unions.

San Francisco longshoremen, under the leadership of the militant Harry Bridges, are under a heavy barrage for refusing to go through picket lines. Shipowners, Labor Department representatives and the Ryan machine of the I.L.A. are united in a drive to "reorganize" the I.L.A.—with the militants on the outside. Such a step would be followed by an attack upon the conditions of all marine workers.

Local unions everywhere should send resolutions of support to the San Francisco local of the I.L.A.

Protests should be sent to the governors of Washington, Oregon and California, demanding the removal of all troops from the lumber strike areas.

Protest on July 13

ALL the City Hall ballyhoo, all the proposals of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment that relief should be increased, have turned out to be unadulterated hot air.

The original proposed relief budget of \$20,531,000 for the month of July was voted down by the Board of Estimate and a \$19,531,000 budget voted instead.

Mayor LaGuardia said that the million-dollar margin would be provided through materials and supplies to be furnished by the Federal Government. But General Hugh S. Johnson, Federal Relief Director, gave no assurance that the materials and supplies would be forthcoming.

Furthermore, General Johnson admitted yesterday that if President Roosevelt's orders are carried out on the Federal Projects, 20,000 who are at present working at the prevailing rate on part time projects will be squeezed out of employment through the so-called security wage jobs on which the worker will have to work a full month instead of only a few days as was the policy in the past.

Workers! Union men! Join the mighty protest on July 13 at City Hall against attacks on your living standards!

A Slap on the Wrist

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has sunk his teeth into another juicy "issue" for his 1936 campaign: the utility holding companies. It is of the same character as his much-ballyhooed "tax-the-rich" program, which when all the tumult and shouting had died, simmered down to \$340,000,000 a year, to be used not to aid the masses, but to balance the budget.

One must hand it to Roosevelt: he packs a cream-puff punch in either mitt.

While the fur is still flying, it is kind of nasty of us to do it, but we must point out that:

The Roosevelt version of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill does not carry the "death sentence" to utility holding companies.

In his message of March 12 Roosevelt himself declared:

"For practical reasons we should offer a chance of survival to those holding companies which can prove to the Securities and Exchange Commission that their existence is necessary for the achievement of the public ends which private utility companies are supposed to serve."

If a smart power trust lawyer can't do this job, he ought to be fired.

Party Life

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Activities in Seattle Dist. Unit Formed During Strike Workers Want Organization

AT THE present time the lumber workers in the Pacific Northwest are carrying through one of the most militant strikes in the history of the Northwest. Not only are the strikers imbued with a fighting spirit for victory but the workers in general, organized and unorganized, are displaying the greatest solidarity. Naturally at such a time the mood of the workers is tremendous.

Our Section Committee sent a committee of four, consisting of two women and two men, to a town about seven miles outside of Portland, to sell the "Voice of Action" to the strikers. Although this town is a very important industrial center, no concrete efforts have ever been made to build Party units there. Our committee had one contact there—a woman who put us in touch with the Strike Committee of the Lumber Workers Union. We asked the Strike Committee what they thought of the "Voice of Action," and pointed out that it was the only paper that carried the news of the strike and the paper responsible for the establishment of the joint general Northwest Rank and File Strike Committee. Upon their declaration that they had never heard of this paper, we asked if their union wanted to take a bundle order. They agreed to take up this matter on the floor of their next union meeting and notify the office of the "Voice." Then the comrades took their papers and sold them in the union hall to the strikers. Most of them were broke, but every worker in that hall was given a back number free, for which he expressed his thanks and enthusiasm.

OUR committee asked the woman who had put us in touch with the strike committee if she knew any workers, striking lumber workers, unemployed, etc., who would be willing to come to a meeting where a member of the Communist Party would present the program of the Party. She agreed to get a group to come to a meeting the following week.

The comrade assigned by the Section Bureau to attend this meeting took some application cards and literature with him. Four workers were present. After explaining the role of the Party, a general discussion was held around some of the points on which the workers were not clear. All but one agreed to join the Party. This one wanted to know more about the "ultimate aim" of the Party. The comrade from the Section Committee suggested that he read the pamphlet "Our Ultimate Aim" (Political Education). Two of the workers had contact with the lumber workers and agreed to visit as many as possible during the next week and get them closer to the Party.

THE following proposed plan was agreed upon:

1. The next week the unit be formally established, electing an organizer, financial secretary, literature agent, etc.
 2. A "Voice of Action" route be established, especially among the lumber strikers.
 3. A couple of comrades be assigned to work among the unemployed.
 4. That lumber workers be drawn into the unit with a perspective of building a fraction in the lumber workers' union.
- The comrade from the Section Committee went out there again the following day and succeeded in getting four other workers to come to the next unit meeting—one of them a worker from a paper mill.

SECTION 9, DISTRICT 12.

Join the Communist Party

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

NAME

ADDRESS

The W. R. Hearst of 1776



The name of Benedict Arnold, the man who turned traitor to the American Revolution, has become the synonym for every turncoat and scoundrel.

Today the man who best carries on his treacherous traditions is William Randolph Hearst. Just as Arnold pretended to serve the American people in the war for independence and betrayed them, so Hearst pretends to serve the American people today and daily betrays them.

Arnold was, however, a piker compared to Hearst. Arnold worked with the British spy, Andre, and turned over the plans of West Point fort to him. But Hearst works with the fascist hangman, Hitler, and is trying to turn over the entire Soviet Union to the armies of German fascism.

Arnold sold out to the British because of personal ambition and greed for money. Hearst betrays the American people on a much bigger scale, in a conscious, cold-blooded effort to maintain by hook or crook the oppressive rule of his entire class of exploiters and plunderers.

All those who truly love the revolutionary traditions of the American people can pay their respects to the traitor, Benedict Arnold, by waging the fight against his fascist descendant, William Randolph Hearst.

BOYCOTT HEARST!

World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

Anti-Soviet Preparations Franco-British Rift Writers Against Fascism

MOST of the world news these days boils down to reports of anti-Soviet war preparations. The New York Times yesterday prominently displayed on its first page the report from Moscow of Fascist Germany's maneuvers around Finland for anti-Soviet naval bases. At the same time, the Finnish Fascist government is unduly air-minded. Now Finland would never allow the Nazis to build war bases without an understanding with Great Britain.

There must be some secret rider to the Anglo-Nazi naval treaty providing for Nazi domination of the Baltic, with the right of assisting the Great Finland Fascists' ambitions for seizure of Soviet territory to the north.

At the same time, the United Press reports that Col. Joseph Beck's unprecedented visit to Berlin (the first visit of a Polish official to Germany since the founding of the Polish republic) is directly concerned with the Nazis, naval plans in the Baltic.

THE rift between Britain and France grows sharper in proportion to the increased support by the Hoare-Baldwin Cabinet to the Nazi war aims.

Not a single maneuver can take place in Europe or the Far East without the leading strings immediately being traced to the anti-Soviet war alliances of Nazi Germany, Japan, Poland, with the added encouragement of British imperialism.

What the Trotskyists wanted the Soviet Union to do in the present situation is not to sign the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact; not to sign the Soviet-Czech pact, and allow Hitler's policy of working through Britain to succeed in bringing France and its satellites into the anti-Soviet war front.

The Soviet Union's policy of utilizing the antagonism of the imperialist powers has obviously made it more difficult and dangerous for those seeking to set off the dynamite of an anti-Soviet war.

Knowing that the Soviet Union is advancing with seven-league strides in Socialist construction, informed of the fact that the Soviet Union is expecting the greatest food crop that ever sprang out of the soil now embraced within the U. S. S. R., the Nazi bloodhounds and Japanese butchers are striving to see if they cannot provoke some serious situation before the harvest.

WE have just received the following interesting letter from Oakley Johnson on the International Congress of Writers, which opened in Paris on June 22:

"Last night the first session of the International Congress of Writers opened, with the public admitted. I understand there are about 200 writers present as delegates. At least 2,000 people were in the large auditorium of the Maison de la Mutualite, all seats taken. The chairmen were Andre Gide and Andre Malraux, and the leading speaker at the discussion was E. M. Forster, noted English writer, author of 'A Passage to India.' He spoke in English and Jean Cassou translated his speech into French. His speech and the speech of Egon Erwin Kisch, noted German writer—who spoke in German, his speech being translated into French by Paul Vaillant-Couturier, editor of L'Humanite,—were most enthusiastically received by the audience. Other speakers (deviating from the order as announced in the enclosed program) were Julien Benda, Musil (Austrian); Guehennon, Dujardin.

"E. M. Forster said, among other things, speaking on the subject of freedom as a part of the cultural heritage: 'Freedom for the Englishman means freedom for the English but not for the subjects of the Empire.' (Said satirically, of course).

"If our freedom is race-barred, it is also class-barred. That is, the man on the dole is denied freedom actually, as is the colonial subject in English colonies.

Forster said that, as for being a Communist, perhaps he should like to be one if he were younger, since he agrees with its ultimate aims, but for the present he adheres to the British constitution. He attacked fascism, especially Sir Oswald Moseley. He argued for the maintenance of liberty and culture, the two things being, he said, closely associated. In the present juncture, he said, something must be done to stop the fascism that threatens to come.

Letters From Our Readers

Why We Strive to Abolish Careless Reporting

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: In your issue of the 14th of June you had an article about our union, Local 19653, which was a very misleading and inaccurate report.

I and other members of the union were greatly disappointed because we have known this paper, unlike other newspapers, for accuracy and honesty in reporting labor news.

The Ladies' Apparel Shipping Clerks Union which was chartered by the American Federation of Labor about three months ago, has made tremendous strides since its short existence. We are not completely satisfied and will not be until we have the estimated 10,000 in the industry organized. So you can see that we need all the help that we can get. We don't expect it from the Hearst anti-labor sheets like the Journal or the American or other so-called liberal newspapers, but from labor newspapers like the Daily Worker. I've been studying newspapers extensively and I know that your paper has fought and organized better working conditions and a higher standard of living for tens of thousands of workers. I know you will help us attain our goal as well as you did and are doing to other unions.

MEMBER LOCAL 19653.

NOTE: We will be grateful to the comrade who writes this letter if he will come to the office of the Daily Worker to discuss with us the errors he refers to and furnish the facts for a correct story.

Hearst Wants War—Calls It 'Preparedness'

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: With that revolting characteristic of disregard for decency and justice, the jingo Hearst had the audacity to write that "All Americans want peace. But a policy of pacifism does not mean peace. It means war."

Americans, it is true—but the honest, open-hearted Americans, not the jingoistic type to which Hearst and his vena, purchased

Readers are urged to write to the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experience, whatever they feel will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked to give their names and addresses. Except when signatures are authorized, only initials will be printed.

writers belong—do want peace, and they are determined to foil the machinations of every war-monger. True Americans very well know by now that behind that insidious propaganda labelled "preparedness," is concealed a drive for profits and political advantage. The professional patrioters, the military clique and the munitions manufacturers expect to reap fortunes by means of military preparation and its inevitable road to war.

July 4th of this year should be celebrated by every sincere lover of this country with a firm and public declaration of protest against the notorious, pro-Nazi Hearst campaign for war in the name of "Americanism." A. G. D.

Veteran of Boer War Recalls Early Influences

Los Angeles, Calif.

Comrade Editor: Around 1909 I arrived in Vancouver, B. C. from Johannesburg, S. A., a Utopian Socialist with the working class instinct aroused over the issues of the Boer War (I had participated in it) and the terrible misery it had left throughout the union particularly among the Boers themselves who now had to attain their lives to advanced British capitalism. My memories were so profound and my feelings so stirred over all I had seen and experienced that with my young family I felt ready to find the causes and do my part.

Vancouver at this time had plenty of Marxists and the Western Clarion was theoretically sound. I became a Red.

One of the arguments by which I arrived at Marxism was the very simple explanation that Vancouver was 50 per cent built in ten years, and by the very workers who were on the bottom. Who could not at once feel class conscious? I had my feet on the ground from then on.

This is the emphasis that should be given constantly in the Daily Worker: that the workers built

New York and its skyscrapers, that the workers of America built America. Let's show the workers what foolish suckers they are. Nothing moves a workingman more than being called a sucker.

Sees Basis of Mass Support For Genuine Labor Party

Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor: I am not a Communist (yet) but I agree with the Communist Party that America needs a militant third party more than ever. We need a genuine Labor Party based on the unions of organized labor with full democratic control by the rank and file. The Party should fight for the attainment of the immediate needs of the working class, professionals, and small merchants, who compose 98 per cent of the population of our country.

It does not require a great deal of sense to realize the fact that the two old parties are not even interested in the welfare of the working class. They are interested only in the capitalist class. Their motto is "help the rich and they will take care of the poor." That is another reason why we are completely at the mercy of the greedy millionaires.

The two old parties are completely devoid of democratic control by the masses. They may have had meritorious beginnings but they have long since degenerated into mere tools of the privileged few. G. M.

Guardsmen as Strikebreaking Tools for the Bosses

Philadelphia, Pa.

Comrade Editor: Due to large strikes developing the increasing use of the National Guards in these strikes, would you please print articles in your paper on the National Guard as strike-breaking tool of the bosses. It is not as easy as it appears to convince guardsmen that they are strikebreakers. They are fed the dope that they are protectors of life and property. The pending Pennsylvania coal strike makes this more necessary than ever.

Keep up the good work. Your paper is an inspiration to all militant class-conscious workers. SYMPATHIZER.

Lincoln and Webster on Labor

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

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