

ILL.D. \$20,000 SCOTTSBORO FUND.
Received yesterday\$ 7.00
Raised so far 7,190.10
Still to be collected 12,809.90
Must be received within
next two weeks 3,000.00

Daily Worker

NATIONAL
EDITION

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

Vol. XII, No. 162

Published at 121 West 47th Street, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1907.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1935

(Six Pages) Price 3 Cents

WAR ON ETHIOPIA IMMINENT

25,000 March in 'Frisco to Honor Heroes of Great Strike

BRIDGES HERE FOR PARLEY OF I.L.A. TODAY

Rank and File Delegates Support Program of Victorious Coast Men

Harry Bridges, president of the San Francisco District of the Marine Federation, arrived in New York last night by plane, fresh from the huge demonstrations of the marine workers on July 5 on the West Coast. Bridges, leader of the West Coast longshoremen, is a delegate to the national convention of the International Longshoremen's Association which opens in the Governor Clinton Hotel here this morning.

Bridges spoke at a mass meeting of 10,000 workers on July 5 in Dreamland Park, San Francisco, in commemoration of the eight workers slain in the West Coast strike a year ago.

Twenty-five thousand workers marched on the Embarcadero, up Market Street, to the Civic Center on the anniversary of "Bloody Thursday" when two strikers were killed. There was no work on the waterfront with the exception of handling of mail. The Maritime Federation maintained pickets at all docks. The International Longshoremen's Association members turned out in a body, despite the threat of William Lewis, reactionary Pacific Coast representative of Joseph Ryan, to revoke the charter of the local. Thousands of workers lined the two-mile march. The marchers were silent, holding their caps in their hands, in honor of the two strikers killed on July 5, 1934, and of six other strikers slain during the course of last year's strike. Shipping was tied up also in Portland and Seattle.

The 10,000 workers raised their right hands when a message from Tom Mooney was read by his sister Anna Mooney. It was pointed out in the meeting that the capitalist press here is lying about "Bloody Thursday" and is trying to crucify Bridges, just as they have so long lied about Tom Mooney, whom they framed up for trade union activity. Tom Mooney's brother John, was also at the meeting.

Marching Captain Fired
The captain of a McCormick ship was fired for marching in the parade. The crew is standing by him.

Cloak Pacts Called Ready To Be Signed

A virtual stoppage was declared by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union for today, pending the signing of agreements reached by various employers' associations in the cloak trade. Workers were instructed by their union to report at the shops, but not to start working until further orders from the union.

The agreement of the union with the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers was reported ready. Agreements with the other associations were expected to be formulated in the immediate future, as accord has been reached on the main points of the controversy, it was reported.

Truck Drivers Local 102 of the Joint Cloak Board announced yesterday that it had received an order from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union office to declare a stoppage to take effect today. The truck drivers demand that the bosses make an agreement with them which will be a part of the general collective contracts in the cloak industry.

The I.L.G.W.U. instructed the truck drivers not to carry any cut or finished goods from shops which did not settle with the union.

The truck drivers' own demands are for a 31¢ increase in wages, \$30 a week minimum for drivers' helpers who receive \$23, 40-hour week instead of 48 hours, and a two-week vacation with pay every year.

The Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, the inside shop manufacturers, have reached an agreement with the I.L.G.W.U. It was reported Saturday. "Ratification of the agreement is assured," said William Klein, counsel for the inside manufacturers' group.

The settlement includes the contractor-limitation clause. The agreement will run for two years. The wage and hour scales of the expired agreement, including provisions for the thirty-five hour week, will be continued.

Mr. Hearst Fires an Editor Who Praised the Soviet Union; The Story of Emile Gauvreau

And the Unsavory Story of a Rat Calling Himself 'Major' Pease

By Helen Sheridan

"As I write, the new generation of Russia as I saw it flashes through my mind. The boys and girls are really magnificent physical specimens... full of the zest of life... I had never seen such happiness among a people before, and I had traveled far... Here you have a people representing one-sixth of the earth's surface struggling for the benefit of the whole, not blindly, but thinking about it, in the fields, in the shops, in the factories, in the studios; an enormous army... making headway for the general happiness of the masses... These people know how to live, while the rest of us were always in the expectation of living. Riches were not the end of life for them, but riches were being made an instrument of life... There are brains behind those Kremlin walls, but brains that are being used for the benefit of the masses instead of the privileged few..."

The man who made that statement was fired out of his job. He was kicked out of an unusually lucrative job without notice—out of a job probably paying more than \$25,000 a year. In fact it is rumored that he had managed to salt away some \$350,000 before the axe struck.

The victim is known as the brightest star of tabloid journalism, the greatest circulation builder of all time, the editor-in-chief of the unsavory, scandal-mongering New York Daily Mirror—Emile Gauvreau.

His boss? None other than America's chief fascist propagandist and slanderer of the Soviet Union—William Randolph Hearst.

Fired, All Right
Mr. Gauvreau will no doubt deny that he was fired. He will say that he was sent on a long "vacation," that he has been advised to take a good rest, that Mr. Hearst has asked him to make a "study of the Pyramids of Egypt." But you can't bet your boots that when Hearst asks one of his best-known lieutenants to "study the Pyramids," he's fired.

Why has Mr. Gauvreau, the circulation wizard, been "banished" so hastily and comparatively noiselessly?
Mr. Gauvreau has recently published a book—a book Mr. Hearst did not like—called "What So Proudly We Hailed." The above quotation is taken from that book. It praises the Soviet Union. Mr. Hearst hates the Soviet Union. But let us go back a few years.

Mr. Gauvreau Takes a Trip
In 1933, the year about which Mr. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sanger, Mr. H. R. Knickerbocker, and others, reported wholesale misery, starvation, abject slavery in the Soviet Union, Mr. Gauvreau also decided to take a

Hearst Anti-Labor Document Draws Fire of Organizations

Protests are growing against the fascist "Declaration of Independence," signed by fifty-six outstanding reactionaries and published in the Hearst press Friday.
Workers and labor organizations are urged to send protests especially to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, demanding that President William Green withdraw his name from the list of signers.
Historic Sacrilege, Says Negro
"This Fourth of July, 1935, statement," William Pickens, field organizer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared yesterday, "which commits historic sacrilege by calling itself a Declaration of Independence, is really a declaration against freedom—freedom of press, speech and thought."
"I am sheer mad because the Galahads of the new 'Declaration' absolutely forgot the worst criminals of the country: the lynchers. That shows what hypocrites most of them are."

Pickens charged that the Hearst

HE REFUTED HEARST'S LIES



Aid Plans Made Delegates Flay By Communists Cuban Regime

Emphasizing that the main task of the Communists in the unemployment movement is to act for the relief projects into project locals to carry on a fight for union wages on the relief jobs, 119 leading Communist Party members from four states met in a one-day conference in New York yesterday and mapped plans for united action of the jobless and unification of existing unemployed organizations.

"The coming period will see the greatest struggles of the unemployed, that this country has ever seen," said Phil Frankford, who made the main report to the conference. He pointed to the fact that 12,000 members of the Communist Party are in the ranks of the unemployed, but asserted that the majority of these Party workers are not actively engaged in building the Unemployment Councils nor in winning locals of other organizations to the program of united action movement.

"New Party forces must now be selected by the local Party organizations to become active in leading the work in the organizations of

Lumber Strikers Brave Gas Attack To Keep Mill Closed

ATLANTA, Ga., July 7.—While one Georgia county was the scene of a near-lynching and a reign of terror against the Negro community, another county in the state saw a brazen legal lynching last week. This is the state to which the U. S. Supreme Court has decided to return Angelo Herndon, for an 18 to 20 year sentence on the chain-gang.
At Fortson, on the word of a white farm woman that a Negro had attempted to assault her, a sheriff's posse, at the head of a raging lynch-crowd, started off with a pack of bloodhounds to terrorize the entire Negro population of the locality. Every Negro home the lynch-gang passed was invaded and searched, while abuse was heaped upon the inmates. One man was seized, but was able to give such an alibi that the crowd was forced to let him go.
In Jefferson, in an atmosphere resembling the first Scottsboro trial four years ago, J. E. Allen was sentenced to die in the electric chair on the usual fake charge of "rape." The entire trial lasted an hour and forty minutes. The jury "deliberated" just 26 minutes.
Outside, National Guardsmen patrolled the courthouse, and the lynchers were kept in order by the assurance that a legal lynching was a certainty.

(Continued on Page 2)

PARLEY MOVES TO FORM 3RD BOSS PARTY

Marcantonio Withdraws After Conference Bars Communists

By Milton Howard

CHICAGO, Ill., July 6.—A "third party" conference which started off here with resounding oratory against the "capitalistic system" ended today with a declaration of warning against the class struggle, excluded the Communists from future participation in its so-called united front, and assumed the typical form of another disguised capitalist party to catch the mass resentment among the masses to turn away from anti-capitalist action.

The conference decided that its executive committee shall make plans for a national convention in the fall to prepare for the 1936 elections, to work at present under the name of the American Commonwealth Political Federation.

Called by the Farmer-Labor Political Federation, the League for Independent Political Action, and the People's Political Alliance of Chicago, with the names of Congressman Thomas R. Amle of Wis., and Vito Marcantonio of New York, as leading speakers, the conference was charged at the end of its two-day sessions by the announcement that Marcantonio publicly withdrew on the ground that the conference "was not so constituted as to represent the interests and demands of organized labor, the unemployed, veterans and farmers organizations."

Marcantonio's statement was read by Hyman N. Glickstein, chairman of the Knickerbocker Democrats of New York, a progressive group opposing both Roosevelt and Tammany. Glickstein, who is Democratic candidate for alderman from the 10th Assembly District, Manhattan, in the coming primary, said:

"We subscribe and fully endorse the action of Congressman Marcantonio. We, too, feel that the formation of a third party at this time is premature and feel that in any event no third party can succeed or deserve to succeed unless it represents the interests and demands of the great mass of people who have been disillusioned by the two old parties."

"In other words, a genuine third party must be a labor party, drawing its support from the ranks of organized labor, organizations of the unemployed, people on relief, the farmers, the veterans and the Negroes. This conference does not represent such mass organizations."

Ballyhoo for F.-L. P.
From beginning to end, the conference, run by the chairman, Prof. Paul H. Douglas of University of Chicago, took the form of an extension of the present Farmer-Labor Party, with ballyhoo for the politicians of the Farmer-Labor Party, including Gov. Floyd Olson of Minnesota, particularly in the evening session following the first day's

(Continued on Page 2)

Lynch Mob Fails Once But Georgia Court Does Not

ATLANTA, Ga., July 7.—While one Georgia county was the scene of a near-lynching and a reign of terror against the Negro community, another county in the state saw a brazen legal lynching last week. This is the state to which the U. S. Supreme Court has decided to return Angelo Herndon, for an 18 to 20 year sentence on the chain-gang.

At Fortson, on the word of a white farm woman that a Negro had attempted to assault her, a sheriff's posse, at the head of a raging lynch-crowd, started off with a pack of bloodhounds to terrorize the entire Negro population of the locality. Every Negro home the lynch-gang passed was invaded and searched, while abuse was heaped upon the inmates. One man was seized, but was able to give such an alibi that the crowd was forced to let him go.

In Jefferson, in an atmosphere resembling the first Scottsboro trial four years ago, J. E. Allen was sentenced to die in the electric chair on the usual fake charge of "rape." The entire trial lasted an hour and forty minutes. The jury "deliberated" just 26 minutes.

Outside, National Guardsmen patrolled the courthouse, and the lynchers were kept in order by the assurance that a legal lynching was a certainty.

'Will Not Turn Back,' Says Duce; Japanese Imperialists Attack Mongolian People's Republic

Right to Put Observers on Territory of Republic Demanded

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 7.—An arrogant demand that Japanese military observers be permitted to reside in the territory of Outer Mongolia has been made on the government of the Mongolian People's Republic, following a whole series of war provocations by Japanese-Manchurian troops, a note handed to the press yesterday by Acting Chairman Gachybolan of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic announced.

The memorandum given to the world press at Ulan Bator, capital of the Republic, which maintains the closest relations with the Soviet Union, declares:

Territory Seized
"In January of this year, Japanese-Manchurian forces invaded our territory and seized part of the territory including the Monastery Khalkhinsume. They opened fire on our frontier outpost, killing one commander and one soldier. Wishing to avoid bloodshed, our government instructed the frontier military authorities not to resort to military action, but to start negotiations with the Manchurian authorities regarding a peaceable settlement of the conflict."

"On March 5, at the Manchurian station, negotiations started between the Manchurian and Mongolian delegations."

"Since the first days of the negotiations, we began to doubt the sincerity of the intention of the Manchurian government to settle the frontier incident peaceably. Instead of starting an investigation of the circumstances of the conflict in a business-like manner and reaching an agreement as to its liquidation as soon as possible, which our delegation, headed by Gachybolan, strove to do in every way, the Manchurian delegation for three weeks would not agree to this question, insisted on carrying on negotiations in other questions for discussion, which our delegation was unauthorized to handle, and in regard to which no mention was made by both governments when the question of convening the conference was decided upon."

Seek Further Seizures
"It becomes clear that the Manchurian delegation sought to delay negotiations. Moreover, events have occurred in the past days which prove the Manchurian side, supported by the Japanese army, does not intend to seek peaceable means of settling the Khalkhinsume conflict. On the contrary, her aims are further aggravation of the relations with our Republic for further seizures of our territory."

"On July 23, Chief Sumbar, in an outpost situation 70 kilometers southeast of the Mongolryba fisheries, patrolling the frontier with two fighters, was fired upon by two horsemen. Later the horsemen were detained by a patrol sent and turned out to be one Japanese military topographer and a Russian—both serving the Japanese Army."

"Desiring to maintain friendly relations with all her neighbors, acting on the premise that all petty misunderstandings of the frontier

Youth Congress Wins Victory Against Negro Discrimination

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, Mich., July 7.—The Second American Youth Congress, now in session with 1,200 regular delegates and more than 1,000 registered observers, won a signal victory yesterday in a fight against Negro discrimination which is so strong in this city.
Last night, while 500 delegates were attending a dance at the Port Wayne Hotel, two Negro delegates, attempting to get a soda at the drug store downstairs, were told they would be served only if they paid double. When this was reported to the delegates, there was a spontaneous outpouring from the ballroom. The delegates pickedet the store, sang songs and chanted. At least 100 police and red squad men were called. The store was closed and the picketing was stopped.
A later attempt to reopen was met by another picket line. The delegates decided to prosecute the store on the basis of the Michigan Civil Rights law. This morning a delegation was informed by the

War Clouds Gather As Austria Moves To Restore Throne

(By United Press)

PARIS, July 7.—A new threat to European peace emerged today in the apparent determination of Austria to restore the Hapsburg Dynasty in the person of the exiled Archduke Otto.

Both Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia have warned the continental powers that "the return of the Hapsburgs means war." Both nations are prepared to mobilize as soon as Otto and his court are permitted to again assume the power and position they lost during the World War. So grave is the situation that even the critical Ethiopian affair has been relegated to the background. Italy has already mobilized a strong force at the Brenner Pass prepared at a second's notice to defend Austria against Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia or any other power.

U.S.S.R. Hails Constitution

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 7.—Soviet Constitution Day was celebrated joyously yesterday by the workers of the U.S.S.R.

Everywhere big meetings were held. The workers on the collective farms compared their Soviet constitution, which gives them social and national freedom, with the situation of the workers and peasants oppressed in capitalist nations.

The tolling masses of all towns organized festivals. In Leningrad, after an enormous meeting, a carnival was held. The keynote of the meeting was a contrast between the past and present in the U.S.S.R.

In Moscow a carnival was organized for July 5, but was postponed to tomorrow, owing to heavy rain.
A mass meeting was held in the Green Theatre of the Park of Culture and Rest here yesterday. Twenty-five thousand persons attended. More than 100,000 outside of the theatre listened to the speeches transmitted by loud speakers.

Workers, collective farmers, specialists, writers told of their liberation by the October revolution not only by the big changes made in the country, but illustrated it by the changes in the development of their personal life.
Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in a holiday issue, beginning on the first page prints the following words from the declaration on the formation of the U.S.S.R.:
"In the camp of capitalism there is national hatred and inequality, colonial slavery and chauvinism, national oppression and pogroms, imperialist brutality and war. Here in the camp of Socialism we have mutual confidence and peace, national liberty and equality, peaceful cohabitation and fraternal cooperation of peoples."

Italian Invasion of Negro Country Now Expected Momentarily

All Europe expects Mussolini momentarily to give the order "Fire!" to the heavily concentrated Italian troops that are swarming around the borders of Ethiopia.

That war against Ethiopia is inevitable, and soon, was further confirmed in Salerno when Mussolini made a virtual declaration of war against Ethiopia in a speech Saturday to a contingent of 5,000 soldiers about to embark for Eritrea.

It is now estimated that Mussolini already has massed more than 150,000 Italian soldiers in the two Italian colonies bordering the independent Negro country. By August it is expected the Italian Fascist government will have completed its contemplated war strength in Africa, 250,000 Italian troops.

"We Have Decided"
Mussolini's declaration that war against the Negro country is inevitable followed a meeting of the Italian Navy War Council, where final steps were taken to transport new troops, ammunition and food supplies for a long war in Africa. The question of the British attitude towards the Italian war threats in Ethiopia, was also taken up.

Standing on a cannon, Mussolini is reported to have shouted to the 5,000 Blackshirt troops of the January Third Division:
"We have decided on struggle and we will carry it to the end. 'All Italy is behind her sons sailing to Africa,' added Mussolini in the hopes of quieting the growing reports of mutinies and mass discontent with the war preparations. 'Our determination is irrevocable. I and the Italian government and the whole people have taken the road and will not turn back.'"

Italian Invasion of Negro Country Now Expected Momentarily

All Europe expects Mussolini momentarily to give the order "Fire!" to the heavily concentrated Italian troops that are swarming around the borders of Ethiopia.

That war against Ethiopia is inevitable, and soon, was further confirmed in Salerno when Mussolini made a virtual declaration of war against Ethiopia in a speech Saturday to a contingent of 5,000 soldiers about to embark for Eritrea.

It is now estimated that Mussolini already has massed more than 150,000 Italian soldiers in the two Italian colonies bordering the independent Negro country. By August it is expected the Italian Fascist government will have completed its contemplated war strength in Africa, 250,000 Italian troops.

"We Have Decided"
Mussolini's declaration that war against the Negro country is inevitable followed a meeting of the Italian Navy War Council, where final steps were taken to transport new troops, ammunition and food supplies for a long war in Africa. The question of the British attitude towards the Italian war threats in Ethiopia, was also taken up.

Standing on a cannon, Mussolini is reported to have shouted to the 5,000 Blackshirt troops of the January Third Division:
"We have decided on struggle and we will carry it to the end. 'All Italy is behind her sons sailing to Africa,' added Mussolini in the hopes of quieting the growing reports of mutinies and mass discontent with the war preparations. 'Our determination is irrevocable. I and the Italian government and the whole people have taken the road and will not turn back.'"

Radio Union Wins Gains By Award

An agreement with the International Mercantile Marine Company as ordered by the arbitration award, written by Ben Golden, associate director of the Regional Labor Board, will be signed by the American Radio Telegraphists' Association. Hoyt Haddock, president of the Association, declared yesterday. He viewed the award as generally satisfactory.

Following on the heels of the victorious June 19 strike of radio operators on the S. S. Manhattan, United States Line, the award, made public last Friday, granted many important concessions to the workers. The United States Line is a subsidiary of the I.M.M.

The granting by the award of a 46 per cent wage increase, the 8-hour day and other concessions was viewed by union leaders as a direct result of the splendid strike on the Manhattan, the strength of the union and the readiness of its membership to strike the ships of any company which fails to come to terms with the Association.

Won Victories, in Pacific
The A.R.T.A. is one of the most powerful and militant national unions in the marine industry and has succeeded in obtaining closed shop agreements with 23 of the largest shipping companies on the Pacific Coast after several militant strike actions, without arbitration, and compelled the companies to hire radio men from the union hall. It succeeded in the past year in winning a total yearly increase in operators' pay of \$208,000 on the West Coast alone.

The award provided that the I.M.M., one of the most powerful shipping trusts in the country recognize the A.R.T.A. as the authorized collective bargaining agency of all radio operators employed by the company; that men discharged "for just cause" be replaced with an Association member; that union men be given preference in replacement of non-union men; that no operator be required to be on duty more than

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Attack Mongolian People

(Continued from Page 1)

may be settled in a peaceful manner, and not attaching great political significance to a case of obvious illegal crossing of the frontier by two officials of the Japanese Army, our Government instructed the frontier authorities after examination, to release the arrested and hand them over to the Manchurian frontier post.

Outpost Fired On "The arrested men made written statements to the effect that they were arrested in the territory of the Mongolian Republic and also expressed their appreciation of the kind attitude shown towards them. We limited ourselves to the statement of protest against the violation of the frontier.

At the same time, on June 28, in the region of Bjulundri, our frontier post and twice fired upon from Manchurian territory. Following instructions from the Government that on no account were they to yield to the provocation, our outposts did not return fire. The fact that we handed over to Manchukuo two officials of the Japanese Army, arrested on Mongolian territory, testifies to our unshakable desire for peaceful settlement of all frontier conflicts, and would seem sufficient for a settlement of the incident. We had a right, therefore, to expect a communication from Manchukuo concerning the exemplary punishment of the offenders violating the good neighborly relations on the frontier.

Demands Made "Further events show that the Manchurian side evidently did not aim at good-neighborly relations. When the Manchurian authorities refused to receive the arrested from our frontier guard on June 26, the chief of the political department of the foreign ministry of Manchukuo, Kanki, on June 27 came to the chairman of our delegation in Manchuria, demanded the immediate return of the arrested men, and an apology to his government from the government of Manchukuo which prosecuted the offenders for their actions. Kanki against visited Sambu and handed to him for transmission to our governments a letter containing a protest against the arrest of the two persons with the following demands:

"First, that the government of the Mongolian Republic must assume full responsibility for the incident; second, that the government must bring the offenders to account; third, that Manchukuo demands the right to send representatives for permanent residence in certain points of the Mongolian Republic territory; to keep constant contact with their government and enjoy freedom of movement in Mongolia.

Demands Repeated "Should these demands be refused, Manchukuo will demand the withdrawal of the Japanese military mission in Manchuria, Sakurai, visited Sambu and on behalf of the Kwantung headquarters confirmed and amplified the same demands, putting forward particularly the demand that the Kwantung army be given the right to send representatives into Mongolia, and also to construct in Mongolian territory telegraph lines for communication with him.

"This statement is particularly perplexing in that it emanates not from the Japanese Government, and not from the Government of Manchukuo, but from the Kwantung army, located in South Manchuria, with whom the Mongolian Republic neither before, nor now, maintains any relations.

"The facts of the arrest of the two persons serving the Japanese peacekeeping manifested by our government in solving this question, conveyed by the frontier authorities into a pretext for making unfounded demands and inadmissible inter-relationships between the two independent states.

"Our government is extremely perplexed by the illegitimate, incomprehensible actions of the Japanese-Manchurian authorities, in trampling upon the most elementary laws of justice for a peaceful co-existence of the two nations."

Youth Win Fight For Negro Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

cheered for several minutes when he ended.

1,200 Regular Delegates Reports of the credentials committee showed 1,200 regular delegates, 75 fraternal delegates and more than 1,000 registered observers. Eight hundred and forty-six organizations are represented, including 157 unions of which 93 belong to the A. F. of L. and the Central Labor bodies of Detroit, Toledo, Muskegon, Lansing and San Diego, all of whom sent delegates in spite of wires from William Green attacking the Congress.

Other representation includes 75 fraternal organizations, 46 churches, 67 anti-war bodies, 49 youth congress committees, 202 social and cultural groups, 40 student organizations and 53 settlement houses, six of them belonging to the Y.M.C.A. and 13 to the Y.W.C.A. Three C.C.C. groups are represented and nine political groups, including Socialist, Communist, Farmer-Labor, Epic and others.

Bridges Arrives For I.L.A. Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

and will not sail until the captain is reinstated. Bridges in his speech pointed out that British Columbia marine workers did not handle work on scab ships from San Francisco during the general strike last year and that now the San Francisco longshoremen are not going to work on ships loaded by scabs in Vancouver, B. C., where the longshoremen are striking. He called for solidarity of the marine workers of all ports, including Atlantic ports, not to work on scab ships.

The West Coast Waterfront Employers Association has launched an attack on the union, demanding that they work on scab ships. The ship owners have locked out longshoremen in San Francisco and are demanding the removal of Bridges as head of the local, and the removal of other militant workers. They threaten to break the agreement which expires on September 30.

Joseph Ryan, president of the I. L. A., following the lead of the West Coast employers, has made one attack after another on Bridges and other rank and file leaders. Ryan has given interviews to the Hearst press here, threatening to expel all militant delegates from the convention and from the union.

The rank and file delegates to the convention opening today are proposing that the convention go on record for one national uniform agreement to expire in all ports at the same time and without any wage differentials. They propose the organization of maritime federations in all districts, similar to the maritime federation on the West Coast, to combine the various maritime unions for joint action.

The rank and file delegates have called for the mobilization of the entire trade union movement, especially all maritime unions, in support of the fight of the West Coast longshoremen against the ship owners' new attacks.

Preparations must be made for strikes on September 30, if necessary, to secure their demands in the form of a political program for the foreign ministry of Manchukuo, Kanki, on June 27 came to the chairman of our delegation in Manchuria, demanded the immediate return of the arrested men, and an apology to his government from the government of Manchukuo which prosecuted the offenders for their actions.

Gains Won in Strike "Bridges and the other rank and file delegates, who speak for the big majority of the union membership, present a record of having won the best conditions in the country on the West Coast through their strike of last year. The west coast agreement includes joint control of hiring halls, higher wages for the longer haul, shorter hours and better working conditions. Ryan had tried to drive men back to work before they won any of their demands.

The New York Times yesterday admitted the great gains made by the west coast longshoremen under Bridges' leadership. The Times declared, "The substantial gains won by the men last year after fifteen years during which conservative leaders made no headway against the employer-controlled hiring halls and company unions, have thus far kept a very large majority of the men loyal to Mr. Bridges' leadership."

Only a few days ago the marine workers answered the combined attacks of the employers and the Ryan machine on Bridges by electing him San Francisco district president of the Maritime Federation, which includes twenty-three maritime unions.

The I. L. A. district convention of the Atlantic ports, which is controlled by Ryan's machine, rejected Ryan as district president in its concluding session last week. The convention, however, refused to pass a motion of the Ryan reactionaries that the union take in only citizens as members. The motion was withdrawn and referred to the national convention after a number of delegates opposed it. About half the membership in New York is foreign-born.

Duce Determined To Start Conflict

(Continued from Page 1)

feared black nations. The only battle turning against us was Adowa. This was an exception. There we were overwhelmed by superior numbers. There 14,000 Italians fought 100,000 Ethiopians.

The Fascist chief forgot, however, to mention that the Italian troops were nevertheless in a superior military position due to their modern armaments, as against the Ethiopians who were armed with completely obsolete weapons.

Mr. Hearst Fires an Editor Who Praised the Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

trip to the land of Socialist construction.

He was inspired to take this trip, he says in a conversation with President Roosevelt, in which Mr. Roosevelt told him the following story:

"Coming back from the west last week, I talked to an old friend who runs a great western railroad. 'Fred,' I asked him, 'what are the people talking about out there?' 'Frank,' he replied, 'I'm sorry to say that the men out here are talking revolution.'"

"I went to Russia with those words in my mind," says Gauvreau. Mr. Gauvreau wandered about the Soviet Union, had long conversations with all sorts of people, peered into a great many books and crannies, and what did he see? A healthy, happy people, pulsating with vibrant life, animated by a great purpose, the building of a decent civilization in which unemployment, exploitation, crime, prostitution, and the distorted values of capitalist culture had been abolished. The contrast between the vigor of life in the Soviet Union and the decadence of life in capitalist countries struck him with full force on his return.

He Writes His Impressions He immediately wrote a series of articles on his impressions, which were published in his own paper, the Daily Mirror, and also syndicated in seventy-five papers throughout the United States.

What's this? Articles praising the Soviet Union appearing in Hearst's paper, and syndicated by the Hearst King Features Service? "Major" Pease, a reader, was in 1933 when, if you remember, Pease's boss was supporting President Roosevelt's policies, including recognition of the Soviet Union. This was still before a certain historic trip made by Mr. Hearst to Nazi Germany where a certain historic business deal was consummated between Dr. Fuhrer and our great American industrialist—about which more later.

Two years went by. A few months ago, Mr. Pease's articles were suddenly disinterred to reappear in the form of a handsome volume entitled, "What So Proudly We Hailed."

The first part of this book embodies all his reactions to the Soviet Union, illustrated with a series of glorious pictures taken on the scene; of splendidly healthy children, glowing athletic youth, smiling happy workers and peasants, factories humming with activity.

Two Civilizations in Contrast The latter half he devotes to short items taken from the newspapers of America, presenting a scathing criticism of a frenzied, chaotic, brutal, decaying civilization. This section is also illustrated with pictures of lynchings, bread lines, murders, gangsters, cops beating strikers, prostitutes, bonus marchers being smoked out of Washington, Hauptmann trial scenes, and so on.

As a commentary on two civilizations of the book is dynamic. But this is the year 1935—after a certain historic trip and a certain historic business deal which altered the policies of Mr. Hearst. This is the year in which Mr. Lang filled the pages of the yellow New York Journal with gory tales of a Soviet Union drenched in blood and tears, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith screamed about the "horrors of hunger and terrors of persecution" which made the "Russian people gnash their teeth in despair," and Mrs. Marion Child Sanger broke her heart over the "burden-bearing" working under the lash of brutal male supervisors, and the gentle old girl, Emma Goldman, wailed, "So this is Communism, and was promptly clasped to Hearst's malodorous bosom.

Mr. Hearst is Annoyed All this was very annoying to Mr. Hearst, not to say exceedingly embarrassing. To have the filthy lies of his pen prostitutes so forcibly flung into his teeth, and by one of his own editors, was a monstrous affront, and dangerous business, calling for immediate action.

But Mr. Hearst was not the only person excited over the turn of events. There is an individual masquerading under the title of "Major" Pease, a professional patriot, racketeer, chief of a fascist band called "American Defenders," who also could not sleep nights after Gauvreau's book appeared. This "major" could not resist putting his soiled finger into this particular pie.

On June 7 the following telegram was received by the lord of San Simeon:

MR. HEARST SAN SIMON, CALIF. PLEASE CONSIDER HOW YOUR ORGANIZATION KEEPS EMILE GAUVREAU ON MIRROR STAFF WHEN ABSOLUTELY CONTRADICTORY YOUR ANTI-COMMUNISM. GAUVREAU JUST PUBLISHED FINEST ANTI-AMERICAN PRO-SOVIET PROPAGANDA BOOK EVER ISSUED IN AMERICA "WHAT SO PROUDLY WE HAIL" YOUR ANTI-COMMUNISM SHOULD NOT ALLOW THIS CONTRADICTION TO BECOME CAUSE CELEBRE OUR COUNTRY DUTY COMPELS PATRIOTIC TO BOOK AND AUTHOR TO LIMIT, WE ARE CONSTANTLY WORKING TO OBTAIN SUPPORT FOR HEARST PRESS FROM WOMEN'S AND OTHER PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS. GAUVREAU'S EMPLOYMENT BY YOU BESMIRCHES AND NULLIFIES OUR EFFORTS. SURELY YOUR PATRIOTISM DICTATES YOU GET RID OF GAUVREAU AT ONCE BEFORE BECOMING A NATIONAL SCANDAL.

AMERICAN DEFENDERS BY MAJOR FRANK PEASE To this night letter, Mr. Hearst replied as follows: NIMON 9 KC VIA DLY-SAN SIMON, CAL 3 21P 1935 JUN

9 AM 830 MAJOR FRANK PEASE AMERICAN DEFENDERS MURRAYHILL 4 3416 694 WINDSOR TOWER

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND TELEGRAM OF JUNE SEVENTEEN

W. R. HEARST Twenty-four hours after the above exchange of telegrams, Emile Gauvreau was kicked out of his job. Who is this "Major" Pease and what influence does he wield to make the powerful old robber baron rush to his bidding?

We first hear about this bellicose individual in the year 1930. He is the president of an organization called the Hollywood Technical Directors Association, whose sinister reason for existence is couched in the following terms: "To improve the technical and dramatic quality of films to prevent the occurrence of radical propaganda."

This shady organization reached its flowering when Sergei Eisenstein, Soviet cinema genius, was invited by the Paramount Company to come to Hollywood to direct the making of several films. "Major" Pease, true 100 per cent patriot that he is, rushed to the defense of his country. He sent frantic appeals to the President, to senators, congressmen, to organizations, to individuals, urging them to deport this alien agitator from these shores.

Pease Threatens Lasky To Jesse Lasky, vice president of Paramount, he sent the following threat: "Israel is forever complaining that it is the innocent victim of other races. Yet it is just such unrestrained, lawless, and socially irresponsible acts as Lasky's brazen importation of an avowed Communist enemy of America, which has made, and can again make, Israel the scape-goat of history."

The next time we hear of the crusading "Major" is in 1931. Vivid big circulares were sent to senators and other public men in Washington. Across the top was the slogan: "Loyalty to Industry is also Loyalty to Country." Beneath the name "American Defenders" was the subtitle "The Blue Shirts." The circulares were signed: "Major Frank Pease, National Commander, American Defenders, Marblehead, Mass., Birthplace of the American Navy."

War Department officials at the time said they couldn't find Pease on any list of army officers. "Major" Pease, however, claims to be a Spanish War Veteran, to have lost his leg in the Philippines, and to have served in the World War.

What "Defenders" Stand For The circulares called for membership in the "American Defenders," and listed 34 pledge questions of 8 hours a day, except in emergencies "involving the safety of passengers, or crew, or cargo"; and that the company employ four men, instead of three, in Class A ships, three on Class B and C and one on Class D ships.

The award also calls for a three weeks' vacation with pay for each three year-period, that radio operators not be obliged to do any other work on the ship and other provisions.

The wage scale established by the award follows: On Class A ships \$155 for the chief operator and \$140, \$125 and \$120 for the three assistants; Class B \$140 and \$130 and \$120 respectively; Class C \$120, \$110 and \$100 and Class D \$110.

Voicing the sentiments of the members of the Association, Mr. Haddock and Roy Pyle, vice-president, expressed dissatisfaction with the award in that it did not bring the wage scales up to those won on the Pacific Coast and in its failure to grant the hiring of radio operators from the union hall.

"In justice to Mr. Golden," Mr. Pyle said, "it can be said that under the circumstances he had written a good award. There can be no doubt, however, that the concessions gained through the award could never have been obtained were it not for the militant joy of the men in the 'Manhattan' and other strikes."

"This should serve as an additional incentive for all radio men to carry on to win closed shop agreements and hiring through the union hall on the Atlantic Coast which put an end to favoritism prevailing in the industry. This should also serve as an example for seamen and longshoremen to strengthen their organizations to force concessions from the employers through militant action."

The agreement ordered by the award is to expire on June 30, 1936.

Japanese Paper Seeks to Cement Bloc With Nazis

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

eligibility. Among them were questions such as: Are you unalterably opposed to any change in our form of government whether by "force or violence" or by any other means? Are you in favor of the Communist and other brands of revolution? There was also a plank advocating the passage of federal laws to abridge the rights of free speech, a free press, and free assembly, "since these are now being abused by Communists and other revolutionary agitators."

Further, the applicant had to pledge to support the campaign for an embargo on trade with Soviet Russia, and to support the "American Defenders" are still operating with the "Major" in command.

About a year and a half ago, however, an unsavory little side-light on Major Pease came into the open that has little to do with his "crusading spirit," but which throws an interesting light on the kind of people who make up our flag-waving, hysterical "patriots." We are moved, tremendously, enough to Mr. Hearst's paper, the Daily Mirror, for this choice tit-bit.

He Preys on a Widow Under headlines announcing that two Americans were discovered preying on the defenseless widow of the great novelist, Joseph Conrad, we read that one "Major" Pease and his wife had appeared in England at the home of Mrs. Conrad in Canterbury, purporting to have been friends of her dead husband.

They moved in, she has heard, stole personal belongings of Conrad, borrowed Mrs. Conrad's money, and seemed to have no intention of leaving. When it was discovered through her doctor, that they were attempting to drug Mrs. Conrad, they were finally ejected with the help of Scotland Yard.

The item continues: "Perhaps Scotland Yard would tell more about 'Major' Pease, but Scotland Yard is very quiet about the entire affair. 'Yes, 'Major' and Mrs. Pease were asked to leave the country, but not to return, but the great detective force refused to say why the request was made."

A Gang of Rats This is the kind of underworld rat from whom Mr. Hearst takes orders. These are the kind of individuals who tremble with rage before the glorious accomplishments of the workers' republic. There are no lengths to which they will not go, and no filth too deep for them to wade in, in a frantic attempt to stop the workers of America from hearing the truth about the Soviet Union. The slimy thread winds around the continents, and connects such criminal elements as "Major" Pease, with dirty Hearst, right up to the chief of them all, the Nazi god, Herr Hitler, whose close ties with Hearst will be discussed in the second article of this series.

Radio Union Wins Gains by Award

(Continued from Page 1)

neither cowardly, nor I know that neither Communism nor any other mere politics is at the bottom of the awful crime record of America." Writer Haps Hearstian Document Lowell Chamberlain, writer, pointed out that the fascist "Declaration of Independence" of the American people as enjoying "the blessings of life" at a time when 15,000,000 are unemployed, "when other millions are working for a mere subsistence wage and still others are driven from town to town in their trek over the country seeking food and shelter."

"This Declaration of Independence of Today further declares that when a long train of occurrences has brought about conditions that threaten the existence of government and the safety and happiness of its people, preservation from tribulation and destruction requires that the evils be annihilated."

"Quite right," The American people have been most patient in the face of fascist activities, not of Communists, but of entrenched wealth.

"The document calls on the American people to 'wage relentless war on our country's enemies.' And who are 'our country's enemies' but those who control an outmoded economic order? It is time to free ourselves of such an order, just as in 1776 we freed ourselves of the 'oppression of King George III.'"

C. I. U. Statement An unfortunate technical error occurred in Saturday's Daily Worker in an article by Carl Reeve giving the views of a number of leading individuals and organizations on the fascist "Declaration." Following a quotation from Charles Pirolo, vice-president of the Dyers Local 1773, a statement of the American Civil Liberties Union was presented. A sentence fell out, however, giving continuation of Pirolo's remarks.

The statement of the Civil Liberties Union is here reprinted in full: "We presume that the signers of the Hearst edition of the Declaration of Independence, published today, are Americans, but as such they show a gross lack of understanding of the ideals and institutions embodied in the Declaration of Independence (early American edition) about which they pretend to speak. We urge these men and women who have signed on Mr. Hearst's dotted line, to look up the pronouncements of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln on the right of revolution before accepting Mr. Hearst's interpretation of American ideals."

"We ask them also to determine who may advocate force and violence in this country. While charging the Communists with the charge of violence in carrying out their program of social change, Mr. Hearst and his followers call upon all patriotic citizens to wage a re-

Delegates Score Cuban Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

another meeting was held, and a committee sent to the offices of the Consulate to protest the arrest and deportation of the delegation by the Cuban government.

Mass Meeting Wednesday Members of the delegation will speak at a protest meeting Wednesday evening at New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue. The meeting called by the Provisional Committee on Cuba which organized the delegation, will receive the support of many organizations, including the New York district of the Communist Party, it was announced yesterday. An open-air rally has also been called for this evening at Tenth Street and Second Avenue by the J. B. McNamara Branch of the International Labor Defense.

Rally Church Forces, Says Rev. Reissig Speaking at Saturday's meeting at the pier, the Rev. Herman F. Reissig, pastor of Kings Highway Congregational Church of Brooklyn, declared that his experience as a member of the delegation had convinced him that the forces of the church must be rallied "against the inroads of fascism which threaten Cuba as well as the United States."

Dr. Reissig represented the American League Against War and Fascism on the delegation. "What is going on in Cuba today," he warned, "is an omen of what will go on in this country tomorrow if we don't take means to stop it."

Calling for the widest support to the united front against fascist reaction, Dr. Reissig declared that "we who are not Communists have got to stop being afraid of being called Communists."

Rap Treatment Accorded Negroes Mr. Odets denounced U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery and Donald D. Edgar, the vice consul at Havana, for their failure to intervene in face of the outrageous treatment of the delegation by Cuban authorities, backed up by an army of police and soldiers armed with machine guns.

Mr. Odets and other members of the delegation were particularly resentful of the rough handling of two Negro members of the delegation and the arrest of a delegation of fifty Cubans which went to the dock to welcome the American delegation.

Manning Johnson, Negro delegate of the Food Workers Industrial Union, characterized the treatment of himself and Frank D. Griffin, Negro delegate of the I. L. A., as undoubtedly typical of the discrimination and mistreatment practiced against the Negro people who form 27 per cent of the population of Cuba.

Second Delegation Probable Other members of the delegation who spoke were Miss Eleanor Brannon, of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Paul Crosbie of the American League of Ex-Servicemen; Nathan Schaeffer of the International Workers Order, and Frank Griffin. Miss Brannon pledged the wholehearted support of her organization to the campaign to force the puppet Mendia-Batista regime to permit entry into Cuba of another and even more representative delegation which it is planned to organize.

Conrad Komorowski, correspondent for The Nation and a representative of the American League Against Imperialism declared that "the sugar interests are keeping the Cubans in penance."

At the Cuban Consulate, a committee of ten persons, including members of the delegation, filed protests with Pablo Suarez, Cuban Consul General, against the outrageous treatment of the delegation and demanded permission for another investigating group to enter Cuba.

Mass Meeting at Consulate The committee then reported back to a meeting which was held in front of the Consulate. In addition to members of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Tamir, member of the cast of Odets' play on the New York taxi drivers' strike, "Waiting for Lefty," the former of the I. W. O., and representatives of the Unemployed Teachers Association, Student League for Industrial Democracy, and the American League Against War and Fascism.

The mass reception and meetings were held under the auspices of the American League and the Provisional Committee for Cuba. Among the organizations represented, in addition to those listed above, were the International Labor Defense, the Pop Workers Industrial Union, the Group Theatre, the Theatre of Action and the Jewish Workers University.

Among the placard inscriptions were "American Capital is Destroying Cuban Liberty," and "Out! Jefferson Caffery! Workers should slogan of 'Hands Off Cuba! Out Ambassador Caffery!' 'Free All Cuban Workers!' 'Protest Against American Interference in Cuban Affairs!'"

C. P. Urges Support The New York district of the Communist Party yesterday called on all Party members and sympathizers to support Wednesday night's protest mass meeting at the New York Star Casino. "We call upon all sections and units in greater New York," a district statement reads, "to give full support to the struggle for liberation in defense of the Cuban people, in connection with the protest movement against the ousting of the delegation by Yankee imperialism and its puppet government—the Mendia-Batista regime."

"Make the New Star Casino meeting Wednesday night a mighty protest against the suppression of the Cuban people by the Wall Street Mendia-Batista government—a mighty step in support to the struggle of the Cuban people for freedom."

Move Made for 3rd Boss Party

(Continued from Page 1)

meetings. It became clearer and clearer in the conference that its main purpose was to head off the movement for a real mass Labor Party, fighting capital for the immediate needs of the masses.

As the conference advanced and the pressure for united action voiced on the floor grew stronger, the attack against the Communist Party became a leading idea of the people running the show.

Nye Against New Party Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, who spoke in the morning session of the second day, took a stand for working within the old parties, "where," he said "we have our positions of advantage," and then launched into an assault against the Communist Party. "Liberalism can get nowhere, let me remind you, if it ties up with Communism, because of the tremendous prejudice which exists and ought to exist among millions in this country against that creed."

Nye is practicing what he preaches by trying up with the fascist demagogue, Father Coughlin. It was Nye who introduced Coughlin's banking bill in the Senate and made an impassioned defense of the radio priest on the Senate floor. Nye also spoke at Coughlin's mass meeting in Detroit on April 24.

Norman Sussman, Farmer-Laborite of Milwaukee, attacked the "Red Scare" by shouting from the floor, "Who started the Red scare if not our enemy William Randolph Hearst?"

Duncan McDonald of Illinois, rose and stated amid great applause from the progressive delegates, it is not the Communists who have robbed me. It is the Republicans and Democrats.

Hits at Engines of U.S.R. A real thunder of applause, the most resounding of the convention heard in the two days sessions, greeted him as he declared, "It is not up to us to find fault with the first Workers and Farmers government in the world."

Alfred Wagenknecht, delegate of the unemployed of Missouri, replying to those who were attempting to raise the Red scare, declared he was a charter member of the Communist Party and called for a united anti-capitalist Labor Party, to include the Communist Party. Attempts to expel him were defeated when the convention refused to act on a motion to that effect.

The chairman quickly changed the subject, but not before A. Crawford, of the Holiday Association of Iowa, had declared, "I refuse to work with all groups willing to fight, because of what the capitalists think, we had better stop here. If the Communists can show me where we are wrong, then I am a Communist. The Red scare is a capitalist weapon."

Anti-Red Move Hit Despite the vehement declarations on the part of the chairman, Douglas, against the Communist Party, assisted by various right-wing Farmer-Laborites such as Roy McKelge of Idaho and Lillian Herstein of this city, the move to exclude united fronts with the Communist Party met with strong opposition from all parts of the floor.

The move to exclude Communists by name was defeated in the organization committee and on the floor. However, the majority report, finally adopted, which allowed membership to all those "believing in the democratic process and achieving their ends through peaceful means," was adjudged by the chairman to exclude the Communists, despite the demands rising from the floor that his interpretation be ruled out of order.

A staunch supporter of the motion to exclude the Communists was Adolph Germer, notorious renegade in the labor movement whose distinction it is that he called the police in 1919 to attack a delegation led by John Reed.

Reformist Platform A platform containing a reformist hash of demands ranging from vague planks on public ownership, "nationalization," pacifism, and the Supreme Court, with the plank of "production for use for the unemployed," leading and which contains not a word of criticism of the New Deal, was adopted, with an executive committee made up of the following: Progressive Congressman T. R. Amle of Wisconsin, chairman; John Bosch of Minnesota, Farmers Holiday Association vice chairman; Alfred M. Bingham of the "Common Sense" group, executive secretary; and Paul H. Douglas, treasurer.

Additional members chosen were Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University, Judge John Wirts of Iowa, Frank Rosenbloom of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago, Judge Edward Jeffrey of Detroit, H. Y. Williams of the St. Paul Farmer-Labor Party, and Lillian Herstein, Farmer-Labor Party.

A strongly worded resolution opposing Roosevelt's armaments and war program was defeated, and the conference went on record for the vague, pacifist plank of opposition to war, government ownership of munitions plants and for "strengthening international agencies of peace."

Demands Real Labor Party Theodore Graham, member of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, and national organizer of the American Workers Union, an organization of the unemployed, who had stirred great applause by his firm stand in favor of the united front with the Communist Party, succeeded in having an amendment passed, providing for union wages on all government projects in place of the "high" wages proposed by the platform committee.

Included the Communist Party, the movement could only be another capitalist party in a disguised form.

Sylvan Brunner of Kansas was loudly applauded in this discussion when he stated that "it does not behoove us to join William Randolph Hearst in his red-baiting drives against the Communist, who in practice show themselves to be the bravest fighters on the firing lines of labor."

Sinclair Assailed Mrs. R. K. Shaffer of the California Epic League told the conference that she, as well as many members of Upton Sinclair's Epic League, were sorely disappointed with its recent convention because Sinclair was pinning his faith on Roosevelt and was working up a reactionary fight against the Communist.

The conference did not declare specifically for the closed shop, though it went on record against company unions. It favored the bonus, without declaring for the Maracotta Bonus Bill (H. R. 8365), which provides for immediate payment (through taxing the rich). It declared for public ownership of utilities, natural resources and basic industries, and for a nationalized banking system.

The conference was largely composed of middle-class liberals, technocrats, Farmer-Labor politicians, with a group of sincere elements, mainly from the farm regions, striving to find a way to wage political struggle against the attacks of monopoly capital. It was in this group that the desire for united front was mostly expressed. They were, however, over-ruled.

16 Air Giants Will Replace Loss of Plane

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

68 Million Rubles Are Raised by Workers for Construction

MOSCOW, July 7.—Out of the wreckage of the Maxim Gorki, largest plane in the world, which crashed recently, there is to arise eighteen equally powerful new machines, it was announced here yesterday.

Voluntary contributions from workers and peasants here for building powerful airplanes to replace the Maxim Gorki exceeded 68,000,000 rubles.

The Council of Peoples Commissioners of the U.S.S.R., decided, in accordance with the desire of the working population, to replace the wrecked Maxim Gorki plane by sixteen others of the same capacity.

These will be named: Lenin, Stalin, Gorki, Kalinin, Molotov, Voroshilov, Ordjonikidze, Kaganovich, Kossior, Chubar, Mikoyan, Andreyev, Kirov, Frunze, Dzerzhinsky, and Kuibyshev.

Communists Map Jobless Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

the unemployed," Frankfield declared.

For One United Movement The aim of the Communists shall be to establish one united unemployment movement, the conference decided. This should be done by working for the setting up of local unity committees composed of members of the Workers Alliance of America, National Unemployed Union and the Unemployment Councils. The Communists should take steps to initiate State Unification Conventions on the basis of local or county committees. These unification conventions should be a vote of the majority decide what national organization the unemployed groups or bodies participating should join in, if they should remain independent.

In no case do we favor breaking up an individual local and affiliating them to the Unemployment Councils," directives of the conference said.

The conference decided to revive the whole campaign for H. R. 2877, the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, through discussions in the Party, mass organizations, trade unions and unemployed groups; to ask trade unions to adopt resolutions on the bill; to bring resolutions favoring the bill before central labor bodies, State Federation of Labor conventions and especially the coming A. F. of L. convention; to bring pressure to bear on congressmen to sign a round robin petition to bring the bill before the House for a vote.

</

New Hampshire Writ Bars All U.T.W. Activity

Sweeping Injunction Hits Textile Workers Who Struck May 27

(By Federated Press) DOVER, N. H., July 7.—All forms of strike activity at the Cocheco Woolen Manufacturing Co. in East Rochester, N. H., have been forbidden by an injunction handed down by Judge Oscar L. Young of the state superior court against Vice-President Horace A. Riviere of the United Textile Workers of America.

The decree, called the most sweeping in New Hampshire legal history, bars employees of the plant, who have been on strike since May 27, from "congregating in large numbers about the mill, patrolling, parading, picketing or loitering, surrounding the homes of employes or tenements occupied by workers." It also restrains the U. T. W. A. from "conspiring and combining to injure or interfere with the company's good will, trade or business," and observers state that this can be stretched to mean almost anything.

Workers struck at the mill when wage reductions were announced just after the demise of the N. R. A.

Oil Workers Form Union in Louisiana; 28 Fired Same Day

(By Federated Press) NEW ORLEANS, La., July 7.—Twenty-eight oil workers of the Chalmette Petroleum Co.'s refinery lost their jobs within 24 hours after they organized a union. It was charged at the meeting of the New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council. The reason given, according to Emile B. Barres, chairman of the council's organization committee, was that officials "wouldn't have a union man on the place."

Some 32 workers had signed an organization agreement and sent their request to the American Federation of Labor for a charter. Barres said, and in two days 28 of them were discharged. They included the new union's officers, President John Barres, Vice-President Roth and Secretary Pottee.

Sweden Fortifies Islands in Baltic, Rushes Munitions

(By Federated Press) STOCKHOLM, July 7.—The fortification of strategic points in the Baltic Sea, which is the water route to Leningrad and other Soviet ports, is being speeded here with the direct approval of the Social-Democratic members of the administration.

Numerous military rocks are in construction off the rocky Swedish coast at tremendous cost. Small but important islands in the Baltic Sea, are being fortified with steel and concrete. At Notajne a military air base is being built.

Increased armaments and intensification of war production are proceeding hand in hand with immediate military preparations. In the metal industry numerous enterprises have changed from civil to war production. At Hagelund a factory got big orders for the manufacture of hydraulic cranes. In Lidinge, near Stockholm, a large factory is carrying out big orders of the arms-plant Bofors, and in a well known centrifugal separator factory the manufacture of shells and ammunition is taking place at high speed.

Uxbridge Strikers Urged to Ignore Quiz by Company

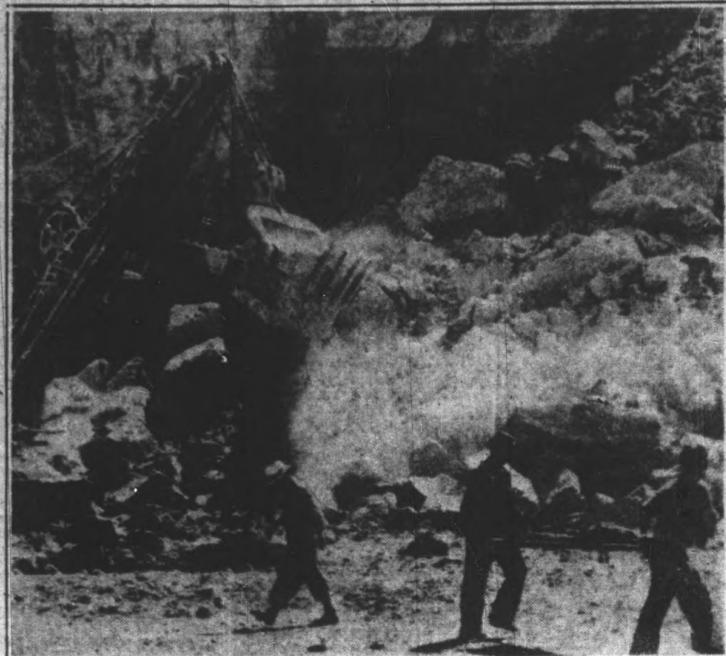
(By Federated Press) PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7.—Leaders of the United Textile Workers here have called upon all strikers at the Uxbridge Worsted mills to ignore the questionnaire now being sent out by the company.

The questionnaire, which asks the workers if they are willing to return to work, was described by the union as sent out "to begot the real issue and make it appear that the workers do not favor the strike."

Three thousand four hundred workers have been on strike in the various mills of the company for the past two weeks.

Good Work! "Mr. J. Kait, of 112 South 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., has promised to sell the Daily Worker on the condition that I furnish at least five daily readers who will buy copies from his store. I have now succeeded in getting these customers and will furnish more."—E. Carlson.

MANY WORKERS HURT IN QUARRY EXPLOSION



A premature blast at the Rio Grande quarry in El Paso, Tex., killed one person and injured many others as tons of rock dropped from a cliff. One of the injured can be seen at the right being carried away by other workers.

CLEVELAND FEDERATION OF LABOR NEWS

Nominations Start Race for Key Offices in Central Labor Body

Progressive Forces Name Trent Longo for Office of President of City A. F. of L. Federation—Has Long Record of Trade Union Activity

(By SANDOR VOROS) (Daily Worker Ohio Bureau) CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7.—The race for key positions in the Cleveland Federation of Labor between the building and miscellaneous trades officially began at the last meeting of the federation with the nomination of candidates. Elections are to be held on July 17.

Usual business routine of the federation was quickly dispensed with as the 500 delegates, jamming the hall and overflowing it, centered their attention on the main business of the evening, the nomination of officers.

Albert Dalton, business agent of the Building Trades Union, his presumptive of the late Harry McLaughlin, who was popularly known as "king" or "labor-tsar," weeks ago publicly announced his candidacy for president to "follow in the foot-steps and traditions of Harry McLaughlin."

In an effort to gain the presidency unopposed, Thomas Lenehan of the Structural Iron Workers, president of Cleveland Federation of Labor, was set up to run against Dan Moley, present secretary of the federation, thus capturing the two key positions for the building trades. Since the building trades are strongly entrenched in the other side of the federation, they guarantee an undisputed control over the miscellaneous trades.

This effort to re-establish the former traditions of the Cleveland labor movement, characterized by the narrow craft outlook, brought forth vigorous opposition from the miscellaneous trades. Although Dalton in his acceptance denied any attempt to establish a "dictatorship" in labor, his close association with Harry McLaughlin and his intention to follow his policies are far well known to be offset by a speech.

Office Held by McLaughlin Harry McLaughlin, in whose foot-steps Dalton would like to follow, concentrated more power in his hands, than any other leader in the history of Ohio's labor movement.

At one and the same time he held among others the following offices: president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, president of the Carpenters District Council, Business agent of the Piledrivers Union, business agent of the Cleveland Building Trades, business agent of the Tug Firemen, manager of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers. Some of these positions he held for life.

In addition he was: member of the Police and Firemen Pension Board, member of the Zoning Board, member of the Government Commission on Penal Investigation.

Miscellaneous Trades in Ascendancy The standstill in building construction had an inevitable effect on the membership of the unions allied to the Building Trades Council. The organization drive in the hitherto unorganized or neglected industries brought a corresponding change in the relation of forces, with the miscellaneous trades definitely in the ascendancy.

Most of the struggles of the past years had been carried on by these hitherto neglected or newly organized unions. Dan Moley, present secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, who could by no means be classified as a progressive or even liberal, was able to gain considerable amount of support in the miscellaneous trades. Although the aid given by Moley in most instances consisted of no more than promises, a number of the miscellaneous trades feel even this a great advance over the rigid conservative policies prevailing before some even interpreting it as a step towards democracy.

In opposition to Dalton and Lenehan of the building trades this group nominated James P. McWeeney, A. F. of L. organizer, president of the Metal Trades Council for president and Dan Moley, present incumbent, for secretary.

Progressives Nominate Trent Longo Nomination of Trent Longo, business agent of the Paint and Varnish Makers Union by the progressives came as a surprise and caused consternation in both camps.

Longo with a labor record stretching back over twenty years, has for years participated in nearly every strike, giving active support and distinguishing himself on the picket line. His militant conduct and his frequent fights with the bureaucracy gained him many supporters even from the ranks of those who would normally follow one or the other of the above mentioned two factions.

While previously both factions were confident of victory, Longo's entrance in the ring made the chances of each side extremely dubious. Seeing the election of Longo as a distinct possibility, the Dalton faction made a strong fight to concentrate full election powers, including the tabulating of votes, into the hands of an election committee appointed by Lenehan.

This maneuver was overwhelmingly defeated on the plea of Longo and other. Each candidate was given the right to place a watcher and challenger on the tabulating committee.

Longo in his nominating speech made a strong plea for unity, declaring:

"I pledge that in case I am elected, race, color, creed, nationality or political beliefs will make no difference in the federation, but utmost democracy and a square deal for everybody will prevail."

Full Slate of Nominees The full slate of nominees, among whom a few progressive are included, follows:

For president: Trent Longo; Albert Dalton; James P. McWeeney. Vice president: Bert Sutherland, electrical workers; Wyndham Mortimer, White Motors.

Treasurer: William D. Dawson, cigarmakers; Charles Milk, machinist union. Recording secretary: Mrs. Carrie Gallagher, I. L. G. W. U.; John P. Chambers, Newspaper Drivers Union.

Reading clerk: Henry W. Ralaise, firemen and oilers, unopposed. Trustees, three to be elected: Edward Egan, marble polishers; Edward J. Sullivan, Seamen's Union; John Kelly, structural workers; Bernard V. McGroarty, stereotypers union; W. M. Rea, streetcarman; John Kircher, cigarmakers.

Sergeant at arms: Michael Kelly; William Hill. "Since neither faction presented a complete slate, a great deal of trading and swapping is anticipated.

Plea for Labor Parade A plea for a labor parade on Labor Day to show the strength and determination of organized labor in Cleveland was made by Max S. Hayes, editor of the Citizen, official organ of the federation.

Motion to instruct the secretary to query all local unions whether they were in favor of the proposed labor parade was enthusiastically applauded and adopted unanimously.

Whereas, the N.R.A. is nullified by the U. S. Supreme Court and the bosses are preparing to launch a campaign to further lower the conditions of the workers, and Whereas, the silk workers are now waiting for the National Strike Call, be it therefore Resolved, that we request the National office to instruct the various districts and locals to immediately set up Strike Organization Committees, to call mass meetings and invite speakers from other districts or locals to help arouse enthusiasm by such interchange of speakers and create greater unity among the silk workers of all sections. Be it further Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the International and National Office and also to the press.

Soon the elections for the Executive Board which will serve the union for the next six months will take place. The Paterson silk workers are sure to elect most of the old executive board members to the new board. At the same time many new union men and women have proven themselves to be of benefit to the organization in its coming struggles.

Let's go forward, towards the building of our union locally and nationally into a powerful weapon in the hands of the silk workers. Forward to a victorious national silk strike.

Whereas, the locals of the American Federation of Silk Workers have voted for a national silk strike because of the miserable conditions existing in the industry, now and

to prove to the enemies of the union that the union in Paterson is a power which will not permit any worsening of conditions, we started to prepare for a stoppage. The stoppage finally took place May 1st. The response of the membership to the call of the union to down tools on May 1 was tremendous. It surpassed the expectations of the most optimistic ones. Not a wheel, not a spindle turned on the day of the stoppage! On the morning of the stoppage workers took the initiative of pulling down and sending home the cockroach bosses. The workers demonstrated in definite terms their devotion to the union, their union consciousness and loyalty. They showed that while looking forward towards a national strike for higher wages, they refuse to tolerate any worsening of their conditions.

A National Strike Must Be Called Silk workers all over the country are getting ready to fight back any attacks on their conditions. The nullifying of the N.R.A. is encouraging the bosses to bring down wages and smash organization. Silk workers of all sections of the country can fight back the bosses only by well organized struggle. The workers of other centers should join hands with the Paterson silk workers to make the referendum strike vote a reality. We think that the resolution on the national silk strike adopted in Paterson should be received well in all locals. The resolution presented by the Plain Goods Executive Board reads:

Whereas, the locals of the American Federation of Silk Workers have voted for a national silk strike because of the miserable conditions existing in the industry, now and

to prove to the enemies of the union that the union in Paterson is a power which will not permit any worsening of conditions, we started to prepare for a stoppage. The stoppage finally took place May 1st. The response of the membership to the call of the union to down tools on May 1 was tremendous. It surpassed the expectations of the most optimistic ones. Not a wheel, not a spindle turned on the day of the stoppage! On the morning of the stoppage workers took the initiative of pulling down and sending home the cockroach bosses. The workers demonstrated in definite terms their devotion to the union, their union consciousness and loyalty. They showed that while looking forward towards a national strike for higher wages, they refuse to tolerate any worsening of their conditions.

A National Strike Must Be Called Silk workers all over the country are getting ready to fight back any attacks on their conditions. The nullifying of the N.R.A. is encouraging the bosses to bring down wages and smash organization. Silk workers of all sections of the country can fight back the bosses only by well organized struggle. The workers of other centers should join hands with the Paterson silk workers to make the referendum strike vote a reality. We think that the resolution on the national silk strike adopted in Paterson should be received well in all locals. The resolution presented by the Plain Goods Executive Board reads:

Whereas, the locals of the American Federation of Silk Workers have voted for a national silk strike because of the miserable conditions existing in the industry, now and

to prove to the enemies of the union that the union in Paterson is a power which will not permit any worsening of conditions, we started to prepare for a stoppage. The stoppage finally took place May 1st. The response of the membership to the call of the union to down tools on May 1 was tremendous. It surpassed the expectations of the most optimistic ones. Not a wheel, not a spindle turned on the day of the stoppage! On the morning of the stoppage workers took the initiative of pulling down and sending home the cockroach bosses. The workers demonstrated in definite terms their devotion to the union, their union consciousness and loyalty. They showed that while looking forward towards a national strike for higher wages, they refuse to tolerate any worsening of their conditions.

A National Strike Must Be Called Silk workers all over the country are getting ready to fight back any attacks on their conditions. The nullifying of the N.R.A. is encouraging the bosses to bring down wages and smash organization. Silk workers of all sections of the country can fight back the bosses only by well organized struggle. The workers of other centers should join hands with the Paterson silk workers to make the referendum strike vote a reality. We think that the resolution on the national silk strike adopted in Paterson should be received well in all locals. The resolution presented by the Plain Goods Executive Board reads:

Whereas, the locals of the American Federation of Silk Workers have voted for a national silk strike because of the miserable conditions existing in the industry, now and

to prove to the enemies of the union that the union in Paterson is a power which will not permit any worsening of conditions, we started to prepare for a stoppage. The stoppage finally took place May 1st. The response of the membership to the call of the union to down tools on May 1 was tremendous. It surpassed the expectations of the most optimistic ones. Not a wheel, not a spindle turned on the day of the stoppage! On the morning of the stoppage workers took the initiative of pulling down and sending home the cockroach bosses. The workers demonstrated in definite terms their devotion to the union, their union consciousness and loyalty. They showed that while looking forward towards a national strike for higher wages, they refuse to tolerate any worsening of their conditions.

A National Strike Must Be Called Silk workers all over the country are getting ready to fight back any attacks on their conditions. The nullifying of the N.R.A. is encouraging the bosses to bring down wages and smash organization. Silk workers of all sections of the country can fight back the bosses only by well organized struggle. The workers of other centers should join hands with the Paterson silk workers to make the referendum strike vote a reality. We think that the resolution on the national silk strike adopted in Paterson should be received well in all locals. The resolution presented by the Plain Goods Executive Board reads:

Whereas, the locals of the American Federation of Silk Workers have voted for a national silk strike because of the miserable conditions existing in the industry, now and

Slave Wages Fought in N.J. Berry Fields

Workers' Organizations Halt Forced Labor Relief Scheme

(By Federated Press) HAMMONTON, N. J., July 7.—Workers and small farmers in the berry fields have launched a widespread campaign against plans of the rich farmers and relief officials to force people to work on the berry crop at wages less than \$1 a day.

A week ago relief officials decreed that relief workers would either take the berry picking jobs or be cut off relief. Today, however, no workers are being forced into farm labor due to the mass pressure from the Hammonton and South Jersey unemployed and union organizations.

The Agricultural Workers Union, following a meeting in Versella Hall, where Vivian Dahl explained the program of the organization, led a half-day strike on Giacomo's Farm, largest berry farm in the area. Union wage cards have been given to the majority of the farm workers in the region and leaflets have been issued to the small farmers calling on them to help the farm workers. The leaflets met with favorable response.

Newark Meeting Today to Protest Picket Penalties

(By Federated Press) NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—A mass meeting to protest the arrests and heavy fines imposed on strikers at the Novelty Bar and Grill will be held tomorrow at the Gaelic-American Hall, 326 Plane Street.

Six members of the Delicatessen and Cafeteria Workers' Local 410, A. F. of L., were ruled guilty of contempt of court on July 2 by Vice-Chancellor Buchanan for picketing at the Novelty Bar and Grill in violation of an order issued May 29.

David Herman, business agent of the local, William Tiefenbacher and Albert Hillig, union members, were sentenced to five day terms in Essex County Jail, and ordered kept in jail until they pay fines of \$50 each, the costs of the court, and a \$200 counsel fee for the employer's lawyer. The other three strikers were given two-day sentences.

whom a few progressive are included, follows: For president: Trent Longo; Albert Dalton; James P. McWeeney. Vice president: Bert Sutherland, electrical workers; Wyndham Mortimer, White Motors.

Treasurer: William D. Dawson, cigarmakers; Charles Milk, machinist union. Recording secretary: Mrs. Carrie Gallagher, I. L. G. W. U.; John P. Chambers, Newspaper Drivers Union.

Reading clerk: Henry W. Ralaise, firemen and oilers, unopposed. Trustees, three to be elected: Edward Egan, marble polishers; Edward J. Sullivan, Seamen's Union; John Kelly, structural workers; Bernard V. McGroarty, stereotypers union; W. M. Rea, streetcarman; John Kircher, cigarmakers.

Sergeant at arms: Michael Kelly; William Hill. "Since neither faction presented a complete slate, a great deal of trading and swapping is anticipated.

Plea for Labor Parade A plea for a labor parade on Labor Day to show the strength and determination of organized labor in Cleveland was made by Max S. Hayes, editor of the Citizen, official organ of the federation.

Motion to instruct the secretary to query all local unions whether they were in favor of the proposed labor parade was enthusiastically applauded and adopted unanimously.

Whereas, the N.R.A. is nullified by the U. S. Supreme Court and the bosses are preparing to launch a campaign to further lower the conditions of the workers, and Whereas, the silk workers are now waiting for the National Strike Call, be it therefore Resolved, that we request the National office to instruct the various districts and locals to immediately set up Strike Organization Committees, to call mass meetings and invite speakers from other districts or locals to help arouse enthusiasm by such interchange of speakers and create greater unity among the silk workers of all sections. Be it further Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the International and National Office and also to the press.

Soon the elections for the Executive Board which will serve the union for the next six months will take place. The Paterson silk workers are sure to elect most of the old executive board members to the new board. At the same time many new union men and women have proven themselves to be of benefit to the organization in its coming struggles.

Let's go forward, towards the building of our union locally and nationally into a powerful weapon in the hands of the silk workers. Forward to a victorious national silk strike.

Whereas, the locals of the American Federation of Silk Workers have voted for a national silk strike because of the miserable conditions existing in the industry, now and

to prove to the enemies of the union that the union in Paterson is a power which will not permit any worsening of conditions, we started to prepare for a stoppage. The stoppage finally took place May 1st. The response of the membership to the call of the union to down tools on May 1 was tremendous. It surpassed the expectations of the most optimistic ones. Not a wheel, not a spindle turned on the day of the stoppage! On the morning of the stoppage workers took the initiative of pulling down and sending home the cockroach bosses. The workers demonstrated in definite terms their devotion to the union, their union consciousness and loyalty. They showed that while looking forward towards a national strike for higher wages, they refuse to tolerate any worsening of their conditions.

A National Strike Must Be Called Silk workers all over the country are getting ready to fight back any attacks on their conditions. The nullifying of the N.R.A. is encouraging the bosses to bring down wages and smash organization. Silk workers of all sections of the country can fight back the bosses only by well organized struggle. The workers of other centers should join hands with the Paterson silk workers to make the referendum strike vote a reality. We think that the resolution on the national silk strike adopted in Paterson should be received well in all locals. The resolution presented by the Plain Goods Executive Board reads:

Whereas, the locals of the American Federation of Silk Workers have voted for a national silk strike because of the miserable conditions existing in the industry, now and

Alabama Labor Protests Anti-Sedition Measure

State Federation Calls Upon Gov. Graves to Veto Bill Aimed at Communist Party and All Rights—American League Calls for Wide Protest Drive

(By Federated Press) BIRMINGHAM, July 7.—The Alabama Federation of Labor has urged Governor Bibb Graves to veto the anti-sedition bill which has just been passed by the Alabama State Legislature.

A bitter fight was waged over this piece of repressive legislation, with the corporations, banks, planters and reactionary politicians backing the bill, and labor, progressive politicians and liberals opposing it. The American Legion was divided, with a large progressive faction against the bill. The Birmingham Post of June 29 urged the Governor to veto the measure, and reported that it was slipped through the legislature when most of its opponents were absent.

Declaring that the Anti-Sedition Bill is not only aimed at suppressing the Communist Party, but also liberalism in the Democratic Party, the Birmingham Post stated editorially that it would be "an anti-progressive, an anti-organized labor, and an anti-freedom bill—the brain-child of the Klan and the corporation lawyers." The Birmingham Age-Herald also urged the Governor to veto this bill which "endangers vitally important liberties."

Dr. Harry F. Ward, national chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism, has urged all supporters and defenders of liberty throughout the nation to write to Governor Bibb Graves, requesting him to veto the bill. "Such legislation in one State influences other States to pass similar repressive laws, and encourages the reactionaries to press their campaign for the enactment by Congress of national gas laws," Dr. Ward declared. "Defeat of this bill will have the opposite effect." He summarized the campaign for alien and sedition bills, stating that repressive legislation has been passed by the legislatures of Delaware, Indiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee, while similar legislation is pending in California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire and Texas.

The American League Against War and Fascism is instituting a campaign of protest to Governor Graves urging him to veto this dangerous and vicious piece of legislation.

Effort to Avoid Meat Boycott Attack Brings \$50 Fine for 2 L.L.D. Organizers Who Changed Names Held in Birmingham

(By Federated Press) BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 7.—For their attempt to avoid being attacked again by vigilantes, Robert Wood and Beth Mitchell, International Labor Defense organizers, have been fined \$50 and costs by Judge Henry Martin in Recorder's Court. They were convicted on a charge of violating a city ordinance prohibiting the changing of names for purposes of concealing identity. The I. L. D., through Attorney C. E. Powell, has filed notice of appeal.

Three other counts, including "sedition" and "adultery," were dropped when the "evidence" collapsed.

The defendants were arrested by Milt McDuff, head of a strike-breaking private detective outfit, and two city detectives. Literature seized at the hands of their arrest, with the result that two days later he was able to produce six identical May Day leaflets, enabling the filing of charges of violating the Downs Literature ordinance. The planting of evidence was so crude, however, that the judge was compelled to dismiss that charge.

Questioned as to the reason for changing his name at his present address, Wood pointed to a black eye received at the hands of vigilantes who recently attempted to kidnap him. "The court ruled this was 'insufficient and specious justification.'"

Good Work! I am a newly recruited Party member. I would like to do my part in bringing up the circulation of the Daily Worker. I would appreciate it if you would send me copies of the Saturday edition regularly. I've already got orders for one every week and will try to increase my bundle order as soon as I can.—Chester D. Brown, Besser, Ill.

Whereas, the N.R.A. is nullified by the U. S. Supreme Court and the bosses are preparing to launch a campaign to further lower the conditions of the workers, and Whereas, the silk workers are now waiting for the National Strike Call, be it therefore Resolved, that we request the National office to instruct the various districts and locals to immediately set up Strike Organization Committees, to call mass meetings and invite speakers from other districts or locals to help arouse enthusiasm by such interchange of speakers and create greater unity among the silk workers of all sections. Be it further Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the International and National Office and also to the press.

Soon the elections for the Executive Board which will serve the union for the next six months will take place. The Paterson silk workers are sure to elect most of the old executive board members to the new board. At the same time many new union men and women have proven themselves to be of benefit to the organization in its coming struggles.

Let's go forward, towards the building of our union locally and nationally into a powerful weapon in the hands of the silk workers. Forward to a victorious national silk strike.

Whereas, the locals of the American Federation of Silk Workers have voted for a national silk strike because of the miserable conditions existing in the industry, now and

to prove to the enemies of the union that the union in Paterson is a power which will not permit any worsening of conditions, we started to prepare for a stoppage. The stoppage finally took place May 1st. The response of the membership to the call of the union to down tools on May 1 was tremendous. It surpassed the expectations of the most optimistic ones. Not a wheel, not a spindle turned on the day of the stoppage! On the morning of the stoppage workers took the initiative of pulling down and sending home the cockroach bosses. The workers demonstrated in definite terms their devotion to the union, their union consciousness and loyalty. They showed that while looking forward towards a national strike for higher wages, they refuse to tolerate any worsening of their conditions.

A National Strike Must Be Called Silk workers all over the country are getting ready to fight back any attacks on their conditions. The nullifying of the N.R.A. is encouraging the bosses to bring down wages and smash organization. Silk workers of all sections of the country can fight back the bosses only by well organized struggle. The workers of other centers should join hands with the Paterson silk workers to make the referendum strike vote a reality. We think that the resolution on the national silk strike adopted in Paterson should be received well in all locals. The resolution presented by the Plain Goods Executive Board reads:

Whereas, the locals of the American Federation of Silk Workers have voted for a national silk strike because of the miserable conditions existing in the industry, now and

to prove to the enemies of the union that the union in Paterson is a power which will not permit any worsening of conditions, we started to prepare for a stoppage. The stoppage finally took place May 1st. The response of the membership to the call of the union to down tools on May 1 was tremendous. It surpassed the expectations of the most optimistic ones. Not a wheel, not a spindle turned on the day of the stoppage! On the morning of the stoppage workers took the initiative of pulling down and sending home the cockroach bosses. The workers demonstrated in definite terms their devotion to the union, their union consciousness and loyalty. They showed that while looking forward towards a national strike for higher wages, they refuse to tolerate any worsening of their conditions.

A National Strike Must Be Called Silk workers all over the country are getting ready to fight back any attacks on their conditions. The nullifying of the N.R.A. is encouraging the bosses to bring down wages and smash organization. Silk workers of all sections of the country can fight back the bosses only by well organized struggle. The workers of other centers should join hands with the Paterson silk workers to make the referendum strike vote a reality. We think that the resolution on the national silk strike adopted in Paterson should be received well in all locals. The resolution presented by the Plain Goods Executive Board reads:

Chicago Parley Called to Fight Deportations

55 Organizations Join in Move to Defend Foreign-Born

(By Federated Press) CHICAGO, July 7.—Plans for a city-wide conference here the latter part of August against the deportation terror were endorsed by sixty-three delegates of fifty-five organizations at the recent conference for defense of the foreign-born held on the North Side of Chicago.

The North Side conference, which was called around the mass fight to prevent the deportation of Eric Becker and Fred Werman, anti-fascists, to Nazi Germany, voted to affiliate with the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born and to organize as a permanent body with the immediate aim of promoting the city-wide conference.

The program of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born was adopted in its entirety. The conference formulated plans for vigorous opposition to pending anti-labor legislation in the State Legislature and the Dies Bill in the U. S. Congress.

Schenectady Work Relief Walkout Ends in Victory

(Special to the Daily Worker) SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 7.—The strike of relief workers in the city was settled Saturday with the workers winning several important demands.

Relief officials agreed with the workers' committee to pay rent in full and also to recognize a grievance committee elected by the workers.

Leaders of the strike announced that they will now proceed to build an Unemployed and Relief Workers Union on the ward basis.

Minor Speaks to 4,000 At C.P. Picnic in Detroit

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau) DETROIT, Mich., July 7.—More than 4,000 workers and their families attended the Fourth of July picnic of the Communist Party at Workers Camp.

Principal speaker on the occasion was Robert Minor, Communist leader, who was recently kidnapped and beaten in Gallup, New Mexico. Minor in addition to telling of recent experience, read sections of the Declaration of Independence and showed that the Communists are the only ones truly carrying forth the best traditions of the founders of the United States.

The New Theatre Union performed "Parade" to an audience of more than 1,000.

WHAT'S ON Philadelphia, Pa. Baltimore, Md. Chicago, Ill.

Philadelphia, Pa. Clarence Hathaway, editor of the "Franco-Soviet Pact," Thursday, July 11th, 8 p. m., at Girard Manor Hall, 311 W. Girard Ave. Adm. 25c. Aupst. Communist Party District 3.

Baltimore, Md. Annual Communist Party Picnic, Sunday, July 14th at Greenwood Electric Park, Cantonville, Md. Indoor baseball game at 11 a. m. Earl Dixon, Section Organizer, will speak. Baltimore delegate from the Second American Youth Congress will also speak. A play in the main open-air hall dancing. Adm. 15c. Directional Take No. 9 car marked Elliott City, Chicago, Ill.

Reserve Sunday, July 21st. All languages and mass organizations. All Party Sections are urged to reserve Sunday, July 21st for the Daily Worker Picnic. Silver Leaf Grove, Milwaukee Rd.

Yours

for

\$1.00

Earl Browder's Great Work:

Communism in the United States

The most important American revolutionary work of the period is available to all subscribers of the Daily Worker at 50 per cent below its regular cost. It is a book you will find indispensable—a book absolutely necessary for an understanding of the political—social—economic currents of present day America.

Only a limited number of copies are available for this purpose. Hurry your subscription in today!

Special Subscription Offer Send Sub Today!

Year's Sub. and copy of book.....\$7.50	Daily Worker for 1 year.....\$1.00
6 Mo's. Sub. and copy of book.....4.50	50 C. 13th St. N. Y.
3 Mo's. Sub. and copy of book.....2.50	New York, N. Y.
Year's Sat. Sub. and copy of book.....2.50	Please enter my subscription
book.....2.50	Please renew my subscription
(We pay the postage)	Daily Worker for
These prices do not include	I am enclosing \$..... for
Manhattan and Bronx	my subscription, including a copy
	of "Communism in the United
	States" by Earl Browder.
	Name.....
	Address.....
	City..... State.....

Daily Worker
50 E. 13th St. New York, N. Y.

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Dairy Workers Strike; Made \$1 for 15-Hour Day

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Five weeks ago the employees of Barton and Cowden dairies struck against their fifteen hours of hard daily labor at a dollar a day and even less. Birmingham dairy workers have the most inhuman slave conditions of any workers in this area. The dairy workers get up at one o'clock in the morning, work until nine, rest until one in the afternoon, and then work until eight o'clock or later at night. The huts of the European peasants of the Middle Ages would be a credit to the hog-pen like shacks taxed on the end of a cow stall, which are the living quarters of many of the Birmingham dairy workers. These one room shacks have no windows, no lighting, no water and no floor. A dollar a week rent is taken out of the worker's pay. Where a family rent a house from the dairyman the rent is \$10 a month for half of a ramshackle hut with no conveniences. It is a notorious fact that dairy owners and distributors have not offered to draw up codes which provide living wages and decent working conditions for their employees. The attitude and the methods of the Birmingham dairy owners and distributors have been especially high-handed, greedy and selfish. Workers are fired for union activities and for protesting against their unbearable conditions. According to a report released by A.A.A., only Miami, Fla., and Raleigh, N. C., have a higher profit margin in milk than Birmingham. In Miami milk is sold at 16c a qt. and in Birmingham it is sold at 14c a qt., while in mid-western states it is sold at 9c a qt. The distributors of Birmingham get a spread of 7.76c a qt. over the cost of production.

In a New York milk case there was a record, among other things, that there have been instances of "cooperation" between health departments and dairy owners. At this point it is interesting to note a statement made by L. C. Bulmer, director of the city division of dairy and food inspection, and printed in the Birmingham papers: "The department of health feels that the price of milk is low in Birmingham. Considering the high quality of milk, the expense of distribution and the low consumption per capita population, we feel that Birmingham will be fortunate to maintain present milk prices without any increase." All of this in the face of the fact that the thousands of unemployed in Birmingham cannot buy milk for their undernourished children.

Section 5247 of the Health Requirements of Birmingham says in part: "Persons engaged in milking or in the handling of milk shall wear white outer clothing clean and which has not been worn while otherwise engaged." This section is being flagrantly violated since lack of sufficient finances will not permit the employees to buy the required clothing.

margin in milk than Birmingham. In Miami milk is sold at 16c a qt. and in Birmingham it is sold at 14c a qt., while in mid-western states it is sold at 9c a qt. The distributors of Birmingham get a spread of 7.76c a qt. over the cost of production.

In a New York milk case there was a record, among other things, that there have been instances of "cooperation" between health departments and dairy owners. At this point it is interesting to note a statement made by L. C. Bulmer, director of the city division of dairy and food inspection, and printed in the Birmingham papers: "The department of health feels that the price of milk is low in Birmingham. Considering the high quality of milk, the expense of distribution and the low consumption per capita population, we feel that Birmingham will be fortunate to maintain present milk prices without any increase." All of this in the face of the fact that the thousands of unemployed in Birmingham cannot buy milk for their undernourished children.

Section 5247 of the Health Requirements of Birmingham says in part: "Persons engaged in milking or in the handling of milk shall wear white outer clothing clean and which has not been worn while otherwise engaged." This section is being flagrantly violated since lack of sufficient finances will not permit the employees to buy the required clothing.

How I. W. O. Aided Steel Strike In Canton Is Told by Bedacht

By MAX BEDACHT

The value of the workers having their own proletarian fraternal organization is always evident. Yet there are often questions as to how a fraternal organization can be of special value to workers. The idea often is expressed that after all a fraternal organization is a mutual benefit society. It doesn't even confine its membership to workers. Its function as a benefit society is a universal one in all fraternal organizations, no matter whether they profess to be proletarian or otherwise.

In reality there is a tremendous difference between a fraternal organization pledged to service to the working class and a fraternal organization pledged to the usual universal brotherhood between all people and all classes. The activities of the members of the International Workers Order in Canton, Ohio, during the recent steel strike in that town are a graphic illustration of that difference.

The steel workers in Canton, Ohio, organized in lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers have been making efforts to improve the unbearable conditions under which the workers have to toil in the mills. The leadership of the organization, in the person of Mr. Tighe, did not cherish these efforts. Mr. Tighe is more interested in serving the owners of the steel

mill than in serving the workers. He expelled most of the lodges involved. But the rank and file leadership of these lodges was undismayed. A strike broke out the day after the U. S. Supreme Court had declared the N.R.A. unconstitutional. Its starting point was the Berger Steel Mfg. Co. of Canton. But the strike spread rapidly. Even the Timken Ball Bearing Mfg. Co. workers who were organized in an independent union took a strike vote and decided to go out. Other shops walked out in sympathy.

Immediately upon the commencement of the strike the members of the International Workers Order in Canton got on the job. They volunteered to help wherever they could. They financed the issuance of a leaflet calling for the support of the strike. They invited the leader of the strike to speak before their meetings. They demonstrated so effectively indeed that some of the workers of Canton and the sympathy this struggle found in the whole population of Canton, the bosses led loose a campaign of unparalleled terror. Workers were beaten. Even children were shot. One I.W.O. member is to this date in the hospital suffering from a bullet wound in his leg.

The members of the I.W.O. did not confine themselves to help in the raising of finances and in the gathering of relief for the strikers. When the strike leaders called for

The Ruling Claw

by Redfield



15. THE PEEPUL'S FRIENDS

Bentle the Deuce, a capricious child, is unhappy—He has the proverbial "Gimmies." This time his little heart desires Ethiopia and with his cannons and his soldiers he is bent on setting it. With childlike simplicity he makes no bones about it and lets all the world know it. However, like many a capricious child it is very likely he will receive a sound spanking.

Red Builder Relates Troubles With Cop at Louis-Primo Bout

NEW YORK CITY—When 50,000 people came to the Yankee Stadium you can expect to see big dogs. And so it was on the night of the Camera-Louis fight. Being a Red Builder I brought my 200 Daily Worker along. I could have easily sold every copy I had if the police officer had not interfered with my sales.

Upon arriving at the stadium I immediately sought out the most crowded section near the grand stands. I unpacked my heavy bundle and started to shout, to a somewhat surprised audience of workers, "Get you, Daily Worker, read all about it! People immediately started to buy my papers. Seeing this the cop in the same vicinity decided to put a stop to the spreading of Red propaganda even though no one else objected to my selling the Daily.

In fact, the workers thought it rather novel for a new paper to be sold there. For here I was among hundreds of various peddlers, peanut vendors, ice cream and beverage sellers—and I was the only Red Builder among them. Was it against the law to sell the Daily Worker? Was it disorderly to sell the Daily Worker in the Yankee Stadium on Tuesday nights? To the officer it was all this and more, because my slogans seemed to pierce through the minds of all within hearing distance of my voice. The cop was afraid of the "disturbing" effect this Red propaganda may have upon the workers reading this paper, perhaps for the first time.

"Move on, son," he addressed me, in a pretended fatherly tone, "no papers to be sold here."

"Why are the other newsmen selling papers unmolested?" I asked him.

"Come on now, get the hell out of here," he shouted.

"Let him alone, he's just a kid," another cop chimed in.

Completely ignoring this remark of his fellow-cop, he continued chasing me, threatening me with arrest and what not. I saw it was of no use for me to attempt to plead with this cop, and if I remained, I would end up in jail. So I moved over to another corner. So I picked a place near a Negro who at one time must have been better days. He wore a sign reading: "I am the Jamaica Kid, Ex-Sparring Partner of Primo Carnera and Others. I Am Now Blind. Please Help Me." I noticed that he did not get a cent in about ten minutes that I was near him. I was watching him out of a corner of my eye for curiosity's sake. Suddenly he beat the sidewalk furiously with his cane. I wish that all the people who praise American institutions could have seen this man. He was sick; he coughed and shook incessantly. I thought of the Soviet Union and how people like this would be taken care of.

My thoughts were interrupted promptly, for there stood my old friend, the cop. He grabbed me by the arm, told me to pick up my papers and come along with him. The cop took me into the stadium grounds and said he had his heart set on stopping me from selling the papers, and that he would watch me.

From where I stood with the officer, I had a most excellent view of the fight.

The results of the Louis-Camera fight are well known. I understand the fight was a financial knock-out, netting about \$50,000 dollars.

But at the next fight, I am sure that the Daily Worker will score a knock-out, too—for I will return with other Red Builders to see that the sport fans at the Yankee Stadium get introduced to the Daily Worker—which is full of dynamite that some day will give American capitalism a final K. O.

Macy's Store Workers Protest 'Extra' Hours

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK CITY—R. H. Macy and Company, in keeping with the usual actions of the capitalist class, cuts down running costs and increases profits at the expense of its workers.

Being forced to keep closed on legal holidays and finding it unprofitable to keep open on Saturdays during the summer months, the company passes on the "salary expense" of these days by compelling the workers to make up these "hours off" by working longer hours during the week.

With the passing of the N.R.A., the R. H. Macy and Company publicly promised to keep the spirit of the N.R.A. as concerned the treatment of the employees. They did! Peak weeks calling for an extra eight hours per week for five weeks throughout the year are still in force. Making up legal holidays and days off, so that they get the full forty hours per week from each employe is still in order.

Durham Hosiery Mill Closes for One Week

By a Worker Correspondent

DURHAM, N. C.—The hosiery workers of Durham are all fuming and wondering why they got so little work. The mills have been on short time for several weeks and now they have shut down for a whole week.

Some say that it is because the bosses are still sore about the strike last summer. Others say that it's because they can't get the necessary orders, which is partly correct. But I haven't heard anyone yet mention what is the real underlying cause of all of our trouble.

The real cause is the profit system. The bosses run the mills for profits. Every worker knows this. The reason why we have unemployment and depression is because the workers don't get paid enough in wages to buy back what they produce. This is the cause of our trouble.

England has made a naval deal with Germany. What is the significance of this cooperation? The Daily Worker tells you clearly.

Every day the Daily Worker carries the important and interesting news about foreign affairs. It is the only English daily newspaper which gives the authentic news about the Soviet Union. Read the Daily Worker every day if you want to be informed of what lies behind the scenes in foreign events. Get your friends and co-workers to read it. Make the drive for 50,000 new readers a success!

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2348 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 42. Size 16 takes 3 3/4 yards 36-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

CUBAN 'TRADE UNION LAW' IS NEW WALL STREET OFFENSIVE

Statement of the Executive Bureau of the Cuban National Confederation of Labor

The following is an excellent summary of the newest attempt of Wall Street and the puppet Mendieta government to crush the class battle of the oppressed people of Cuba.

The "Workers Trade Union Law" however, has not yet passed. All the active support of the American workers must go to defeat this measure, which will be enacted only to benefit the American imperialists and the puppet bourgeoisie of Cuba!

To the Proletariat, Government Employees and Professionals of the Whole Country!

Comrades:

The Cuban Secretary of Labor has prepared a Workers Trade Union Law which is now being discussed in the government. The law is the most cynical legal expression of the military terror and of the barbarous exploitation by the imperialists. This law reaffirms all the reactionary anti-worker legislation which has been elaborated during the government of Batista-Caffery, Mendieta and establishes new methods of attack against the rights of the working class, of the government employes and of the professionals, methods which tend to legalize the bosses' military terror and which has been sharpened after the last strike. The workers, government employes and the professionals, against whom this law is directed must mobilize themselves and constitute a single fighting front to prevent its adoption and its realization in practice.

A Knife in the Back

Under the pretense of giving the workers the right of legalizing their former trade unions, which were closed and dissolved after the March strike, the Government puts a knife in the back of the proletariat, grabbing away from it once more all the rights fought for during the eight years of the Machado dictatorship and in the bloody struggles under the present dictatorship.

After failing to force the workers, through the military supervision of the factories to constitute new "legal" trade unions under the protection of the Secretary of Labor, the Government tries to impose upon them now this same arch-reactionary legislation under the guise of the legalization of the former trade unions.

Strike Right Robbed

This new Workers Trade Union Law is still a draft, but the declaration of the Secretary and Sub-Secretary of Labor and the rejoicing with which they were greeted by the reactionary press, gives an idea of what this means to the workers. According to the law, the most sacred right of the workers, which they have conquered and the most effective weapon that they possess against the exploiting bosses, the strike weapon, is again stolen.

Under the hypocritical cloak of "peace between capital and labor," and government protection of the workers, the right to defend itself collectively is robbed from the proletariat, through abolishing the right to strike against wage-cuts, lay-offs, raising of hours and every kind of abuse on the part of the imperialists, companies and the bosses. What this means for the workers needs no explanation. It is enough to know the history of the Cuban proletariat, and of the other countries, knows of no case when the bosses have conceded any improvement to the workers without them having won them through cruel strikes, even street struggles and spilling of blood. The history of the proletariat movement knows of no case where laws which benefit the workers have been fulfilled without fierce combat by the workers. Neither does the history of the workers' movement know any case in which the government (except the Workers and Farmers Government in the Soviet Union) has put itself on the side of the workers in the struggle against the bosses. The history of our class, on the contrary, demonstrates that in all places where the conflicts are submitted to arbitration of the Department of Labor, the workers constantly lose their improvements and are smashed by the law and the force which are always on the side of the possessing class.

Forces Bosses' Arbitration

The forced arbitration which this new Unionization Law establishes is the greatest assault that the bourgeoisie and its military dictatorship plan against the workers and exploited masses of our country. Behind the prohibition of the right to strike is hidden the whole deadly plan of the imperialist enterprises and the bosses of placing the whole weight of the crisis on the backs of the workers, saving their profits and their parasitical life at the expense of hunger, of exhausting work, of tuberculosis, of malaria and of the creation of a skeleton-like young generation. And although

the law of which we write establishes that in order to declare a strike it will be necessary to have the consent of three-quarters of the workers—after they have exhausted the legal means—the very Secretary of Labor cynically declares that: "Now with the new Labor Code, if we can affirm this, strikes are finished."

Solidarity: "A Crime"

This Unionization Law prohibits the workers of one section from showing their solidarity with the workers of another section, including their economic solidarity. This law tries in this fashion to break every form of unity among the workers of the different industries, that is to say that unity and solidarity which helped them in past struggles and which is necessary in the present moment of the ferocious offensive of the bosses.

Constant Supervision

This strike-breaking law, elaborated by the worst enemies of the proletariat, and in which Caffery also has his hand, establishes a strict control and constant intervention of government agents in the internal life of the trade unions. These agents will have the task of suppressing all honest opinions of the workers and are converted in organizations which must prevent even leaders so reactionary as the President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Green, struggles. But that which Mr. Caffery cannot see put over in his own country he wishes to impose through the Cuban lackeys among the Cuban proletariat.

It is natural that in these conditions—if the workers permit the application of the Law, the unions lose their character as defenders of the workers and are converted in organizations which must prevent all kinds of struggle against the bosses. Unions of this nature which the law establishes are only for the benefit of the exploiters, imperialists, the Spanish trading bourgeoisie and the military dictatorship. It is not consequently strange that this law will establish unionization, that is, the obligation upon all the workers to become members of such unions even against their will. The forced unionization which Grass wanted to establish and in which he failed, is now established by Batista precisely because it gives greater possibilities of converting the proletariat into sheep of the bosses and imperialists.

Acts Against Employees

But the edge of the law is also directed against the Government

employees and the professionals. Taking advantage of the bitter experience of the glorious strike of the great revolutionary strikers of the other public employes, of the doctors and lawyers, the unionization law prohibits these exploited and harassed masses from organizing themselves according to the strike breaking articles of the unionization law. The public employes and the professionals do not have, according to this law, even the right to complain collectively.

This barbarous unionization law as presented to the workers as a "law protecting their interests," aiming to sweeten the bitter pill of its fascist character. This law is accompanied by a series of demagogic laws which establish eight hours of work, a minimum wage, etc.

But what are these laws worth when the workers have not the right of forcing the bosses to fulfill them? Are not the workers sentenced to months and years in prison, precisely for defending the eight-hour day and their wages? Do not the bosses break the working contracts in spite of their being recognized by the Law? Is not the eight-hour day violated, wages cut, mass layoffs realized, in spite of the law "preventing" it?

These violations of the workers' gains were not carried out before, precisely because the workers and the public employes answered them with their strikes, their struggles. All these laws which helped the workers would be worth nothing now, if the workers are deprived of their most effective instrument to make them fulfilled, which is the strike.

United Front Defense of Our Rights!

The workers, government employes and the professionals must seriously meditate this brutal attack of the government against their interests and rights and raise up a wave of protests in the whole country, against the Law of Workers Unionization, as against the whole former fascist legislation. The government and the bosses must know and feel that the working class, the employees and the professionals are not disposed to accept this law and even less to permit its application. Caffery, Batista, Mendieta, like the whole gang of politicians sold to imperialism, must know that the proletariat, which in unity with the exploited of the whole country spilled so much blood for its gains

and rights, will not submit willingly to a law which ties them hand and foot to the exploitation of the native parasites and imperialists.

For the legality of our unions, for the right to strike; for the right of assembly, press and free speech; for the cancellation of all the reactionary anti-worker legislation; for the withdrawal of the military supervisions from the places of work; for the suppression of the military and urgency courts; for the freedom of all the social and political prisoners, except the Machadistas; against forced unionization; for the maintenance of the eight-hour day; against lay-offs and wage cuts. These are the slogans which the National Confederation of Labor of Cuba gives to the workers, government employes and to all the professionals of the country!

Mobilize for Action

It is necessary to unite our forces against the military dictatorship, the corporations and the bosses.

The Confederacion Nacional de Cuba calls to all the unions, no matter what ideology, as to all the workers and employees, organized as well as unorganized, to constitute this united front, this unity of action which is so necessary at this time. United we will be invincible. Our disunity contributes to the brutal attack of the enterprises and the military dictatorship.

Let us storm the Presidential Palace and the Barracks of Columbus with protests against the New Unionization Law and for the right to strike, of free organization, of assembly, free speech and of press!

Let us constitute the United Front in the factories and declare protest strikes and struggles for our economic gains and political rights!

Let us unite our actions! Let us unite our unions! Let us end this division which exists in our ranks, the only guarantee to detain the attack of our class enemies!

The Confederacion Nacional de Cuba lives and struggles. Let us gather around our glorious flag to break the terror and overthrow the Batista dictatorship, as we did with Machado!

Long live the united front of action of the proletariat, the government employes and the professionals!

Long live the Trade Union Unity of the proletariat against the bosses' offensive and terror!

Long live a People's Anti-Imperialist Government!

EXECUTIVE BUREAU OF THE CUBAN NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR.

and rights, will not submit willingly to a law which ties them hand and foot to the exploitation of the native parasites and imperialists.

For the legality of our unions, for the right to strike; for the right of assembly, press and free speech; for the cancellation of all the reactionary anti-worker legislation; for the withdrawal of the military supervisions from the places of work; for the suppression of the military and urgency courts; for the freedom of all the social and political prisoners, except the Machadistas; against forced unionization; for the maintenance of the eight-hour day; against lay-offs and wage cuts. These are the slogans which the National Confederation of Labor of Cuba gives to the workers, government employes and to all the professionals of the country!

Mobilize for Action

It is necessary to unite our forces against the military dictatorship, the corporations and the bosses.

The Confederacion Nacional de Cuba calls to all the unions, no matter what ideology, as to all the workers and employees, organized as well as unorganized, to constitute this united front, this unity of action which is so necessary at this time. United we will be invincible. Our disunity contributes to the brutal attack of the enterprises and the military dictatorship.

Let us storm the Presidential Palace and the Barracks of Columbus with protests against the New Unionization Law and for the right to strike, of free organization, of assembly, free speech and of press!

Let us constitute the United Front in the factories and declare protest strikes and struggles for our economic gains and political rights!

Let us unite our actions! Let us unite our unions! Let us end this division which exists in our ranks, the only guarantee to detain the attack of our class enemies!

The Confederacion Nacional de Cuba lives and struggles. Let us gather around our glorious flag to break the terror and overthrow the Batista dictatorship, as we did with Machado!

Long live the united front of action of the proletariat, the government employes and the professionals!

Long live the Trade Union Unity of the proletariat against the bosses' offensive and terror!

Long live a People's Anti-Imperialist Government!

EXECUTIVE BUREAU OF THE CUBAN NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR.

and rights, will not submit willingly to a law which ties them hand and foot to the exploitation of the native parasites and imperialists.

For the legality of our unions, for the right to strike; for the right of assembly, press and free speech; for the cancellation of all the reactionary anti-worker legislation; for the withdrawal of the military supervisions from the places of work; for the suppression of the military and urgency courts; for the freedom of all the social and political prisoners, except the Machadistas; against forced unionization; for the maintenance of the eight-hour day; against lay-offs and wage cuts. These are the slogans which the National Confederation of Labor of Cuba gives to the workers, government employes and to all the professionals of the country!

Mobilize for Action

It is necessary to unite our forces against the military dictatorship, the corporations and the bosses.

The Confederacion Nacional de Cuba calls to all the unions, no matter what ideology, as to all the workers and employees, organized as well as unorganized, to constitute this united front, this unity of action which is so necessary at this time. United we will be invincible. Our disunity contributes to the brutal attack of the enterprises and the military dictatorship.

Let us storm the Presidential Palace and the Barracks of Columbus with protests against the New Unionization Law and for the right to strike, of free organization, of assembly, free speech and of press!

Let us constitute the United Front in the factories and declare protest strikes and struggles for our economic gains and political rights!

Let us unite our actions! Let us unite our unions! Let us end this division which exists in our ranks, the only guarantee to detain the attack of our class enemies!

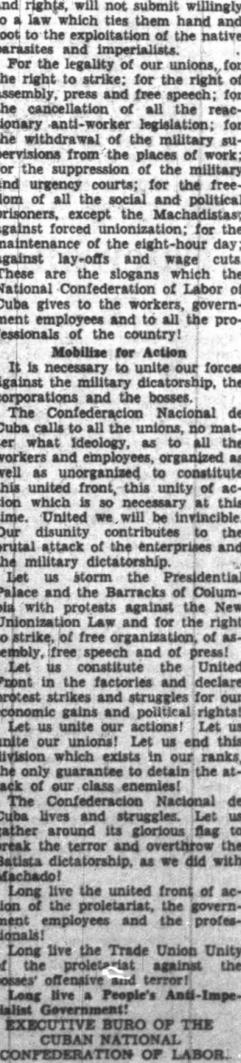
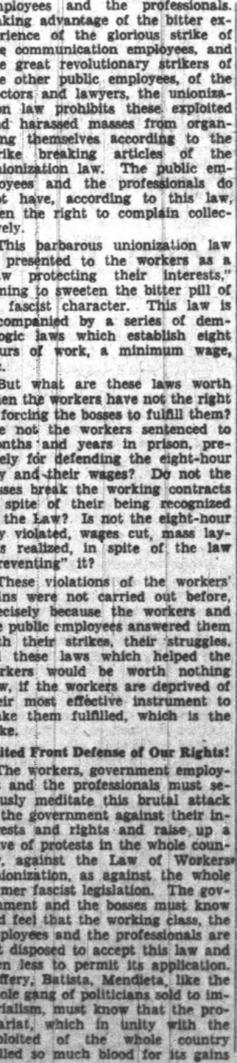
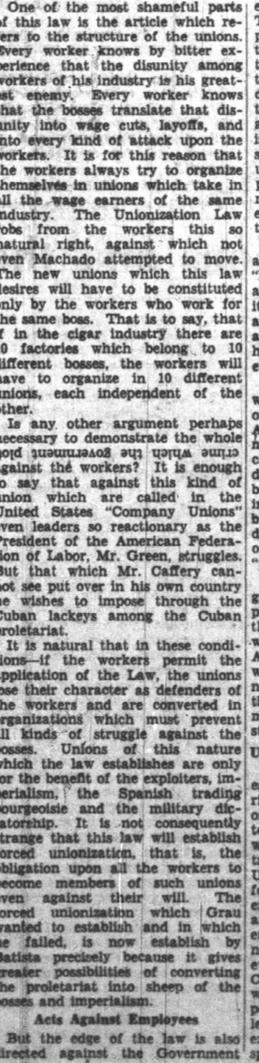
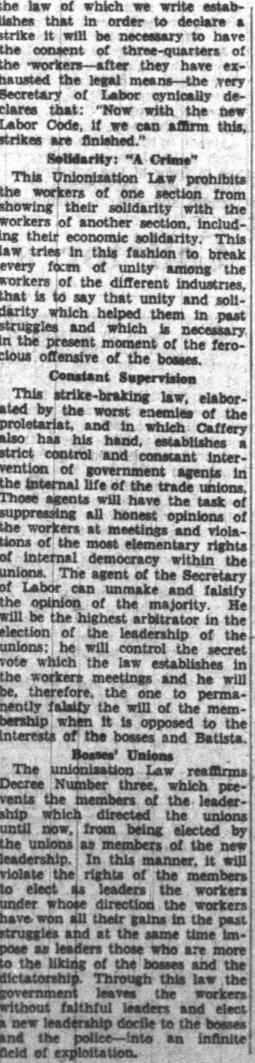
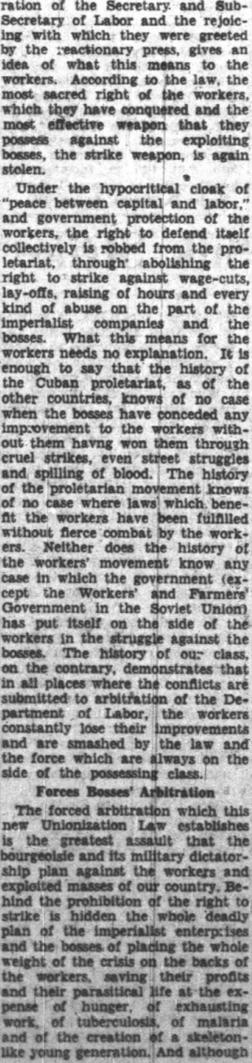
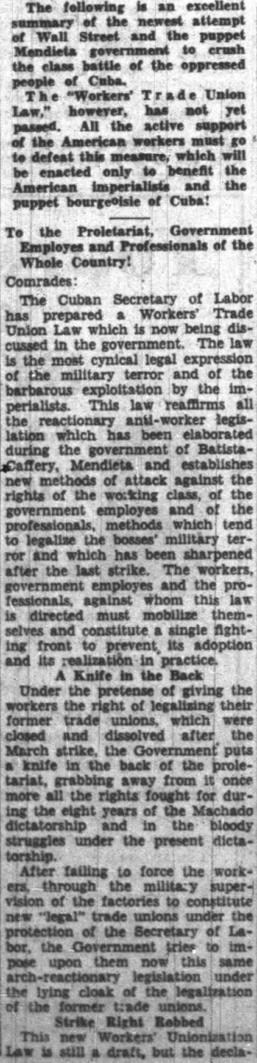
The Confederacion Nacional de Cuba lives and struggles. Let us gather around our glorious flag to break the terror and overthrow the Batista dictatorship, as we did with Machado!

Long live the united front of action of the proletariat, the government employes and the professionals!

Long live the Trade Union Unity of the proletariat against the bosses' offensive and terror!

Long live a People's Anti-Imperialist Government!

EXECUTIVE BUREAU OF THE CUBAN NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR.



YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

Because of the volume of letters received by this department, we can print only those that are of general interest. All letters are answered directly and are held confidential.

T. B. Hips and T. B. Langs

S. G. C. of Hartford, Conn., writes:—"I am twenty-eight years old, and about fifteen years ago I got a tubercular ankle. During this period I was wearing a brace, except for the time following relapses, when I had to use crutches and wore a cast. I had two relapses during these years—one about thirteen years ago, after which I wore a cast for about two years, and one about eight years ago, when I used a cast for about six months. Last fall, after a consultation with my doctor, I submitted to an operation to immobilize (stiffen) the ankle. It is now six months since the operation and I've just had the cast taken off and a brace put on. However, I still use my crutches most of the time.

"With this brief history of my case, I hope you will be able to answer the following questions: To what extent am I susceptible to tuberculosis of the lungs in comparison with healthy, normal adults? I am constantly having colds and as a result I am always hacking and spitting phlegm. It sometimes even wakes me from my sleep. Would you, therefore, advise me to immunize against colds every year by taking injections?"

When a person has tuberculosis of the bone or joint, it is usually not complicated by tuberculosis of the lungs. If tuberculosis of the lungs does occur in people who have T. B. elsewhere in the body, the T. B. in the lungs tends to be of a milder and more curable type than in people who have T. B. of the lungs only.

Your complaint of "constant colds" with spitting of phlegm, should be investigated. Even though you may feel fairly well, it would be advisable that you have a thorough medical examination of the phlegm that you are spitting up. This can be gotten privately from a doctor, or at any T. B. clinic in your city. Choose the clinic nearest your home.

If your lungs are found sound, then it would be advisable to have your sinuses examined either by a nose and throat doctor, or at a nose and throat clinic. Taking injections to immunize yourself against colds will be of little value, since you do not know whether the spitting of phlegm is merely a sign of a cold. On the other hand, even if your self-diagnosis is correct, you will be disappointed, because as yet immunization against colds by vaccines is of doubtful value.

Advanced Heart Failure

A. B., New York.—Your mother is apparently suffering from advanced heart failure. It would be unwise for us to attempt to recommend treatment by letters, because your mother is in a hospital. Try to convince your mother that it would be best to stay in the hospital, even if her appetite is lost while she is there. As for a trip to Sharon Springs or any other watering places, that is definitely out of the question. Certainly for the present, your mother is far too weak to undertake any activity as strenuous as a prolonged train trip. Only by hospital care can your mother hope to regain the strength of heart action, which will be effective in eliminating the large amount of fluids accumulating throughout her body. We urge you to stop experimenting with Krazy Water Crystals and Wahoo Bark of Root Tea. Great harm can result from the use of these balmy-hood patent medicine fakes.

Messrs. William Green and Matthew Wolf are on a rampage against the Communists. It seems the Communists are interested in making the workers against their exploiters. Larger and larger grows the number of A. F. of L. unions which are learning this. Messrs. Green and Wolf are finding the way hard indeed in their expulsion calls. Read the Daily Worker for news of the movement for trade union unity. The Daily Worker is the union man's newspaper! See that the members of your local all read the Daily Worker every day! Make the drive for 50,000 new readers a success!

"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD 59 East 13th St., New York City. I enclose \$... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca.

Name _____ Address _____ City and State _____

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK HEALTH and HYGIENE Medical Advisory Board Magazine 15 East 13th Street, N. Y. C. I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$1.50 for a year's subscription.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____

Fatherland

By Karl Billinger

Chapter III Hindenburg's Aims

AT TWO the kitchen whistle blew. The indoor squads went back to work, the newcomers lined up once more outside the First Aid Station.

"Who knows anything about treating eye diseases?" the squad leader asked.

A doctor stepped forward.

"Good. You can take over the potato-peeling squad. And God help the man who leaves an eye in one of them."

We peeled potatoes in a shed till evening roll call. The kitchen knives distributed for that purpose were carefully counted and collected again at night.

Inspection was held in the rear yard. All the prisoners fell in by company and received their orders for the following day. Labor squads were redistributed, artisans assigned to special duty, and the names of those prisoners called whose hearing had been scheduled for the following day and who were therefore barred from outdoor duty.

"New men, fall out!"

We stepped forward.

"Any of you barbers?"

Two men raised their hands.

"Barber, two men for you."

The barber—a prisoner—took them in charge.

"Any mechanics?"

Nine or ten responded.

"I don't need that many. You and you and you—that's enough. From now on you're to work in the auto repair shop. Garage man!"

A prisoner came on the run.

"Here are three for you."

AFTER a certain number of us had been selected in this fashion for indoor duty the rest of us were assigned to outdoor squads.

Inspection was followed by a free period of half an hour before bedtime. The life of the prisoners was compressed into that half hour, which they spent in the huge barrack hall that served as both dining and recreation room. Here they sat about in the evenings, played cards and chess, smoked, and talked.

The bunkmate who had rolled the cigarette for me in the afternoon beckoned to me.

"Wait here," he said. "I'll get hold of your fellow Berliner."

It actually was Fritz B. We greeted each other as casually as possible.

"I'll have to get you into my squad. We've got a crackerjack Schieber. I'll talk to him. He'll fix it up tomorrow." (The word Schieber was popular during the inflation period to describe those who, through all sorts of trickery, managed to pile up fortunes. But the word also refers to the foreman of a gang of workers. Here it is used admiringly, since the Schieber's mental agility was employed to the advantage of the prisoners.)

A whistle sounded at seven-thirty. Fifteen minutes later the sleeping quarters lay in darkness. Outside, the guard patrolled the main corridor.

I WAS falling asleep when I grew aware of a figure creeping silently into my bed.

"You're Billinger, aren't you?"

"Why?"

"I attended your school for functionaries in Bernau last September. Remember the tall fellow from Frankfurt? He's here too. Watch out for him. He's been squealing."

"What's become of the other comrades?"

"We got out a paper until June. Then the whole local group was nabbed. That jolly girl who was always carrying on hanged herself in prison."

"Where's Redel?"

"They haven't caught him yet. But they've arrested his wife and mother, and they're holding them until he gives himself up."

"How was the morale among the comrades?"

"The old ones were sticking tight. But some of the newer Party members are upset and critical. A few deserted but they didn't give us away."

"Where do you work?"

"In the shoe shop. Come and see me tomorrow evening. I'm off now. Good night."

"Good night."

SHORTLY after the rising whistle had blown next morning, Fritz appeared in our company quarters.

"What squad were you assigned to yesterday?"

"To Dyke Number Two."

"Come quick. One of our men has reported sick. Our Schieber will take you in his place. I spoke to him."

A Schieber was silently chosen by a group of prisoners from among their number as their trusted leader. It was his business to carry on negotiations with the guard and to decide all "organizational questions," one of the most important things being that of the "socialization" of extra bread rations. By tacit agreement he was relieved of his share of the work, which the other prisoners took over. In return, however, he was called upon to exercise all his skill and ingenuity, all his resourcefulness and inventiveness, in dealing with the Black Shirts. If his work failed to satisfy the labor squad he was forced to retire in favor of a man better qualified to handle the problem.

After subjecting me to a sharp scrutiny the Schieber took me aside and said, "Fritz recommended you. You can join our squad. But if you have any idea of trying to escape, say so at once. I can't take the responsibility for anything like that just now."

He accepted my assurance that for the present I entertained no intention of flight.

The march to the place where we worked was a delight. I found myself once more enjoying the sensation of stretching my limbs and breathing the fresh open air. No sooner had we left the little town behind us when the Schieber took his pipe from his pocket.

"May we smoke?" he asked the SS-man marching at his side.

"At ease—march!" the latter ordered. We might smoke and talk to each other.

(To Be Continued)

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

LITTLE LEFTY



They're Off!



Dear I. L. D., Don't Let Them Burn Us'



By ELISABETH LAWSON

This is the first of two stories by Elisabeth Lawson about the two youngest Scottsboro boys, who, after four years in jail, are finally to have a hearing in juvenile court, in a few days, in Decatur, Ala. Today's story tells the life of Roy Wright. Tomorrow, the story of Eugene Williams will be published.—Ed.

UPON his right cheek, just between his ear and his nose, Roy Wright, youngest of the Scottsboro boys but one, bears a scar like a vaccination mark. It is a reminder of the day—now more than four years ago—when he, together with the other Scottsboro boys, was taken off a freight train at Paint Rock, Alabama, by an armed posse. Just before he was locked in the Paint Rock jail, one of the men jabbed a bayonet through his cheek.

That was only the first day of four long years of torment and persecution. Roy was 14 then; now he is 18, far taller than when he entered prison. Between the hell of Kilby Prison and the hell of Jefferson County Jail, this boy has grown almost to manhood. In dark, filthy, vermin-infested cells, behind stone walls and steel bars, shut away from sun and air, cursed and abused by loud-mouthed jailers, and always, always with the threat of the electric chair over him—in these places Roy has passed his youth.

Hearing in July

The torment is not over. Roy is still in jail, and the State of Alabama continues to demand his execution. In behalf of Roy and Eugene Williams, also a juvenile at the time of the arrests in Paint Rock, the attorneys for the International Labor Defense, Osmond K. Fraenkel and C. B. Powell, will go into Juvenile Court in Decatur early in July, and plead before Judge B. L. Malone that these two youths be set free.

Thomas E. Knight, now lieutenant-governor of Alabama but still prosecutor of the Scottsboro boys, will ask that Judge Malone declare the boys "incorrigible" and send them for trial in adult court. By this devious legal route, the Alabama prosecutors will be able to demand that these children be

burnt in the electric chair—in spite of their innocence and their extreme youth.

Roy has had only a few years of schooling in his life. "About three or four years," he says. "It is a bit hard to count it up—he went to school so irregularly. The Wright family were among the poorest in Chatanooga. They lived in a small shack, on the banks of the Tennessee River. In 1924, Roy's father had died. His mother, Mrs. Ada Wright, has said: "After my husband's death I was both father and mother to my children. I earned \$6 a week. I paid 14 cents a day for carfare, and \$2.50 a week for rent, though the house we lived in wasn't worth near that. We had about \$2.50 for the whole family to live on."

Left Home With Brother

In March, 1931, Roy's older brother, Andy, had to be allowed to leave home. He had tried everywhere to find work. He thought he might get a job on the river boats in Memphis.

When Andy left, Roy persuaded his mother to let him go too. He was intensely distressed at the thought of separation from Andy, who had been a sort of father to him for seven years. A few weeks later, sitting behind the bars of Jefferson County Jail, separated by stone and steel and a distance of many miles from his brother in Kilby Prison, Roy wrote in his first letter to the International Labor Defense: "Have you all wrote to Andy since he been in Kilby?"

Roy and Andy, together with Eugene Williams and Haywood Patterson—the four boys had been pals for years—went to the Twenty-Second Street yards and hopped a freight. They rode on an oil tank car between two box cars.

Two years later, just before the Decatur trial, Roy, sitting in Jefferson County Jail, told New York newspapermen what had happened on that ride.

"Almed Guns at Our Heads"

"The first I knew anything was wrong," he said, "or knew who else was on that train, was when that crowd of white men stopped the train at Paint Rock and took us off. They took us up the railroad bank to a white rock and stood

against it with their guns aimed at our heads.

"One of the white men said to me, 'Come on now, nigger, tell us who pushed those white boys off the train, cause we don't want to punish anybody but the guilty ones. If you tell us which ones did it, we'll let you others go.' And I told them I didn't know anything about it, and hadn't seen nothing.

"Then one of them said to me, 'You know, nigger, we don't let no darkies hang around here, and if we catch you anywhere near here after dark we'll shoot you. Now get going.'

"Andy—that's my brother—Haywood, Eugene and me—we started away. Nobody said nothing until we had walked some little way and then they called us back and loaded us on a truck, tied our hands and feet with rope and carried us to the jail in Scottsboro.

"At the trial I was sitting in a chair in front of the judge, and one of those girls testifying. One of the deputy sheriffs leaned over to me and asked me if I was going to turn State's evidence, and I said no, because I didn't know anything about the case.

Whipped in Court

"Then the trial stopped awhile and the deputy sheriff beckoned to me to come out into another room

the room back of the place where the judge was sitting—and I went. They whipped me and it seemed like they was going to kill me. All the time they kept saying, 'Now will you tell?'

It was on the basis of this story of Roy's that the attorneys of the International Labor Defense tried to get a change of venue to Birmingham for the new trials. The defense attorneys urged Knight, then Alabama's attorney-general, to summon the troops who were on duty at Scottsboro in 1931, for a line-up to permit Roy to identify the man who had assaulted him. But Knight said that he did not regard the unsupported word of a Negro prisoner as sufficiently important to warrant any such order.

Roy was the only one of the Scottsboro boys who was not condemned to die at the first trial. One of the jurors on his case held out for "mercy"—for a sentence of life imprisonment. Perhaps he thought the whole trial would look better that way. Perhaps he was even a bit touched by Roy's evident youth. Anyone could see this was a mere child. Lowell Wakefield, then Southern organizer of the I. L. D. and an observer at the first Scottsboro trial wrote: "They were such little kids. The shortest one, Roy Wright, was just 14. Eugene Williams was only 13, but he was a bit taller than Roy."

Mistrial Declared

But eleven of the jurors wanted to see Roy die in the electric chair with the rest of the boys, and they insisted on the death penalty. So a mistrial was declared.

Two weeks later Mrs. Ada Wright went to Kilby Prison, in answer to a pitiful letter from her youngest boy, who begged her to do something for him. The jail officials wouldn't admit her at first, but finally let her in for a grudging ten minutes. She told Roy about the I. L. D., and when she had gone, Roy got pencil and paper, and wrote: "Dear I. L. D., don't let them burn us just because our skins is black."

Never until he met the representatives of the I. L. D. did Roy know that there were white men and women who did not think of him as a "nigger," who considered

him an equal. All his life he had lived in a Jim-crow neighborhood, had gone occasionally to a Jim-crow school, and had ridden behind the "Colored" signs on street cars. When he walked into the court at the first Decatur trial, the defense attorneys rose and shook hands with him. They picked him out from all the boys, because he was the smallest and therefore, perhaps, most in need of the courage it would give him. This simple act of courtesy—the clasp of a hand, from a man to an equal—created consternation and amazement in the courtroom. "Did you see that?" one political hanger-on remarked. "They went and shook hands with that nigger!"

Cursed and Abused in Jail

The jail officials have spared Roy nothing. In Jefferson County Jail, Warden K. C. Dement mistreated and cursed him. Several times he was put into solitary. But Roy has kept his courage through his four-year-long agony. He knew that outside the fight for his freedom was going on; that his little sister, Lucille, was speaking from platforms all over the country; that his mother was making a historic tour of Europe to put his case and the case of the other boys before the great masses of workers.

For four years now, without ever having been convicted, without ever having been tried again since the first horrible farce at Decatur, Roy Wright has been held in jail. All efforts of the I. L. D. to have him set free for him, and for Eugene Williams, have come up against the stone wall of the cruelty, indifference and hatred of the Alabama authorities.

Early in July, this child will come once more before the authorities. Together with Eugene Williams, he will be tried in Juvenile Court. The I. L. D. will defend them. Thousands of dollars are needed for that hearing. Roy and Eugene have already passed their youth in jail. Now at last they must be freed! Help free them! Rush funds to the I. L. D. at 80 East 11th Street, New York. Flood Judge B. L. Malone at Decatur, Alabama, with resolutions and telegrams, demanding that he free the two youngest Scottsboro boys.

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.

Roman "Imperialism"

Question: Is there any difference between the "Imperialism" of Rome and the imperialist policies of capitalist countries like Japan, Great Britain, the United States, France, etc.?

Answer: The difference between Roman "imperialism" and modern imperialism flows from the differences in the mode of production. Ancient Rome had an economy based on small peasant and slave production and commercial capital. Modern imperialism is based on machine production and monopoly capital. In Lenin's words it is a system of capitalist economy representing the highest stage of capitalism, and its characteristic features are parasitism and decay.

Consequently, modern imperialism is not merely a policy of the capitalist class which by force of arms subdues other countries to its rule. This policy of aggression and plunder was carried out by Rome and by many other empires. As Lenin points out "colonial politics and imperialism existed even before the latest stage of capitalism, and even before capitalism." We can have no true understanding of modern imperialism as the final epoch of capitalism, if we do not take into consideration, the fundamental differences between the two social systems.

It is manifestly impossible within the limitations of this answer to give all the distinguishing characteristics of modern imperialism. Everyone should read Lenin's "Imperialism" (International Publishers) which is the theoretical basis of Communist strategy and tactics against capitalism in the present period of decaying capitalism.

Imperialism is the monopoly stage of capitalism. It emerged as the continuation and further development of capitalism in general. According to Lenin its essential economic features are the concentration of production and capital to the stage where monopolies are created which dominate economic life. (In the United States some 200 monopolies control the economic life of the country.)

Another feature is the merging of bank capital with industrial capital, and on the basis of this "finance" capital, of a financial oligarchy which plays the decisive role in the economy of the nation. (In America the Morgan group, the Rockefeller group and one or two other combinations rule industry and the nation.)

The export of capital, as distinguished from the export of commodities, becomes of particularly great importance. The world is divided up between a few competing monopoly groups, and the territories of the world are partitioned by the leading imperialist countries. Out of the struggles by the imperialists to repartition the world to suit their special interests, develop the imperialist wars. The fight against capitalism today, the fight for the proletarian revolution, must be based upon Lenin's scientific analysis of imperialism.

Words for Youth

By MARTHA MILLET

Still ticker-tape madness creeps
a slow fungus that feeds while it strangles
on the machine we made, the book we wrote,
the railroad we laid, the little life we erected,
painfully, tier upon unpaid tier.

For we are youth;
hear our hands beat warm in the urge to construct,
our mouths dream hard hopes of bread and quick
song,
our hearts receptive to huge life now burn
cold as the glut of moneybag crisis
that tightens to seal our veins.

Find us slumped in the subway,
solled in the sloophouse, degraded in the agency,
vaguely unstimulated in the fifteen-cent movie
find us here; granite strong on the picketline,
fearlessly glad in the march, the demonstration,
and us and know we emerge

from the half death of the hour,
smelling this night rotteness, a cadaver,
lacking one jolt to decline into brittle dust,
lacking one blow.

We have seen our need
like a firebrand fall and spread hate
warily, suddenly, over the roaring prairies,
into the hearts of mill towns
into the fingers of youth.

Olgin's Thorough Analysis of Trotsky Rips Mask Off The Counter-Revolutionary Nature of His Theories

TROTSKYISM — Counter-Revolution in Disguise. By M. J. Olgin. Workers Library Publishers. 160 pages. Paper, 15 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

Reviewed by A. MARKOFF

The appearance of the book "Trotskyism" by Comrade M. J. Olgin fills a long-felt need for such a publication. The Trotskyites in the U. S. A., through their counter-revolutionary sheet *The Militant*, are continuously spreading slanderous lies about the Soviet Union, the Communist International and the Communist Party of the U. S. A. Although generally they remain a small group, isolated from the masses, they nevertheless succeed occasionally in injecting themselves into mass struggles and through their vicious, poisonous, lying propaganda against our Party, mislead some of the workers.

In the case of Toledo, Minneapolis and several other struggles, the Trotskyites sided the enemies of the workers in weakening the struggles of the workers.

The broader masses are not familiar with the history of Trotskyism. Also many of our comrades, members of the Party and the Y. C. L., are relatively new to the movement. They also do not know the history of Trotsky and Trotskyism and are often unable to combat the lies and slanders directed against our Party by the Trotskyites. Comrade Olgin's book will help to equip our comrades with a knowledge of the real role of Trotsky and his followers in America.

The pamphlet presents an historical review and analysis of Trotsky, his role and actions prior to the October Revolution in Russia in 1917 and after the revolution. It shows the roots of the Trotskyism and points out clearly the non-Marxist, the anti-Leninist character of Trotskyism. The chapters, "Socialism in One Country," "The Revolution and the Peasantry," "The Soviet Union," "The Communist Party," "The Chinese Revolution," "The German Situation and the Question of Social Fascism," etc., reveal the fundamentally wrong position of Trotsky on the basic questions of the proletarian revolution, socialist construction in the U. S. E. R., and the problems of the revolutionary movement in the colonies.

The book lays bare the non-dialectic, schematic approach of Trotsky to such questions as the social forces in the proletarian revolution and the role of the Communist Party.

Trotsky's theory of the "permanent revolution" which is a distorted concept of the correct theory of Marx and Lenin, constitutes the main fountain from which flow all his wrong theories such as his theory of the impossibility of building Socialism in one country, his position on the role of the trade unions, his vacillations and capitulations in face of difficulties.

No Faith in Masses

Trotsky, like a true petty-bourgeois intellectual, has no faith in the proletarian masses; he never understood the tremendous influence and power that the working class exerts upon the other sections of the toiling masses in the historical period of decisive class struggles. To him the peasantry remains an immovable reactionary mass throughout history. He is unable to see the differentiations among the agricultural toiling masses; he sees in them a homo-



M. J. OLGIN

portant law of the uneven development of capitalism under imperialism. It is this important law first formulated by Lenin and later elaborated by Stalin which is the key to understanding the sharpening inner and outer contradictions of imperialism, the weakening of the imperialist chain, the breaking of the chain at its weakest link, the ripening of the prerequisites for the proletarian revolution and the possibility of building socialism in one country where the proletarian revolution has first taken place.

Trotsky who, in 1922 and 1923, was in favor of a super-industrialization scheme at the expense of the peasantry (a tactic which, if adopted, would have spelled ruin to the proletarian revolution), attacks and ridicules the success of industrialization of the First and Second Five-Year Plans, which was carried through not at the expense of the toiling peasants but with their full cooperation.

Trotsky who, in the early period of the Chinese revolution, sought to break away the proletariat from the national revolutionary movement, a policy which would have completely isolated our forces from the masses, this revolutionary phrase-monger now tries to belittle the great victories of our heroic Chinese comrades who succeeded in building an invincible Red Army and established Soviets in a large section of China.

These and many other characteristics of Trotsky and Trotskyism are ably presented by Comrade Olgin in this book. The reader will find in the book an answer to many questions regarding Trotskyism.

Slight Shortcomings

We feel that it is also necessary in this review to point out a couple of weak spots. In two or three places certain terms are used without explaining their meaning. For example, the word "Thermidor," either a footnote or an explanation

in brackets should have been given. Many readers do not know the historical meaning of "Thermidor" and, therefore, lose the entire character of the accusation advanced by Trotsky against the leadership of the Soviet government as well as against the leaders of the Communist Party. In another place the word "Trotskyism" is used again with no explanation. This is, in our opinion, a shortcoming.

The other point of criticism we wish to advance is regarding the chapter "The Third Period." This chapter requires, in our opinion, greater elaboration and a clear statement of Trotsky's attitude. Merely stating that "they (the Trotskyites) did not see any new period" is not enough. It is necessary to show that the non-dialectic, schematic, anti-Leninist concept of imperialism as manifested by Trotsky prevents him from seeing the changes that have taken place in the post-war period of capitalism.

Text for Schools

The arrangement of the various chapters makes the book a suitable text for our schools. It should be used by our instructors at the Workers Schools, new members' classes, section schools, district and national training schools, study circles, etc.

Workers Library Publishers have rendered a real service to the movement by making the price of the book exceedingly low, thus bringing it within the reach of every worker. Each member of the Party and the League should be in possession of a copy. Each and every member should make it his or her duty to place the pamphlet in the hands of his friends, shopmates, members of his union, fraternal organization, club, etc. It must be given the widest distribution.

A real campaign for the widest distribution of this pamphlet should be organized by the sections and units.

Handbook on Marxian Economics Available

Students and instructors alike of Marxism will welcome the new edition of W. H. Emmet's "Marxian Economic Handbook and Glossary," just off the press of International Publishers. The book had been out of print for some time.

Based on the author's long experience in teaching classes in the book of Marx's *Capital*, the handbook occupies a high place in the Marxian economic literature. It does not pretend to be a substitute for *Capital*. It elaborates, simplifies where possible, extends the illustrations, renders the text more vivid through the plentiful use of charts, and diagrams.

The "Handbook" contains a Glossary of economic and other terms used in *Capital*. An Addendum contains English translations of foreign quotations. The price of the book has been reduced to \$2.50.

TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAF-Gould and Sheffer, Piano
- WOR-Sports Talk-Sloan
- 7:30-AMOS 'n' Andy-Sketch
- WABC-Variety Program
- WJZ-Tony and Gino-Sketch
- WOR-Young Orchestra
- WJZ-Tony and Gino-Sketch
- WABC-Tito Gubins, Tenor
- WOR-Marshall Baribolow, new Singers
- WJZ-Dick and Willy-Sketch
- WABC-Savitt Orchestra
- WJZ-Donnie Erv-Sketch
- WOR-The Mail Bag-Sketch
- WJZ-Dangerous Paradise-Sketch
- WABC-Boake Carter, Sketch
- 8:00-WEAF-To Be Announced
- WOR-Lone Ranger-Sketch
- WJZ-Fiber McGee and Molly-Sketch
- WABC-Lombardo Orch.
- 8:15-WABC-Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30-WEAF-Margaret Speaks, Soprano; String Orch.; Mixed Chorus
- WOR-Sid Gary, Baritone; Orchestra
- WJZ-The Stanley Adventure-Sketch; Stanley High, Narrator
- WABC-Bonnie Orchestra; Pic and Pat, Comedians
- 8:45-WOR-The Crusaders, Sketch

- Speaker, Fred G. Clark, National Commander
- 8:00-WEAF-Cyprius Orch.
- WOR-Variety Musicale
- WJZ-Minstral Show
- WABC-Six-Gun Justice-Sketch
- 8:30-WEAF-Music at the Haydens
- WOR-Studio Musicale
- WJZ-Dramatic Sketch
- WABC-S. Louis Mustale
- 8:45-WOR-Tom Terris, Adventure
- 10:00-WEAF-Batman Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Male Quartet
- WOR-Sady Brown, Viola

- WJZ-Bendix Band, From Chicago
- WABC-Five King Orch.
- 10:30-WEAF-Lucky Smith-Sketch, With Max Baer
- WOR-Fresman Orchestra
- WJZ-Ray Knight, Guitars
- WABC-The Night Singer
- 11:00-WEAF-Talk-John B. Kennedy
- WOR-News; Dance Music
- WJZ-Stern Orchestra
- WABC-Lyman Orchestra
- 11:15-WEAF-La Perle Orch.
- 11:45-WEAF-The Hoodegams-Sketch
- 11:50-WJZ-Dance Music (To I. A. M.)
- WABC-Smith Orchestra
- 12:00-WEAF-Henry King
- WJZ-Shandor Orch.
- Reichman Violin
- WABC-Block Orchestra
- 12:30-WEAF-Naylor Orch.
- WJZ-Martin Orchestra
- WABC-Finale Orchestra

Marxism expounded by its founders

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF MARX AND ENGELS

A Selection with Commentary and Notes

This correspondence between the founders of scientific socialism—now translated for the first time in the English language—affords an unrivaled presentation of Marxism in its most creative aspects.

"In this correspondence," Lenin wrote, "the extremely rich theoretical content of Marxism is unfolded most vividly."

Specially important for today are the letters between Marx and Engels and third persons—Lasalle, Kaueky, Liebknecht, Bebel, Florence Kelley and Sorge, which frequently discuss serious problems of the labor movement in America. There is a full index and notes on persons and events mentioned in the text.

Clothbound, 571 pages—\$2.75

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS
381 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

World Capitalism Drives Toward War on Three Continents

ITALIAN FASCISM MASSES 250,000 TROOPS FOR PILLAGE AND SEIZURE OF ETHIOPIA—AUGUST 1 DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST WAR MUST BE GREATEST EVER

MUSSOLINI minces no words. "War is certain!" he screamed to the troops departing to Africa from Salerno just two days ago.

By August Italian fascism will have massed more than 250,000 armed men on the borders of Ethiopia, last independent Negro country of Africa.

Mussolini's aims are not hidden beneath a bushel. They are the conquest, seizure, robbery, pillage of Ethiopia.

But Mussolini's plans for a blood-bath, startling and world-stirring as they are, are not isolated incidents. War threatens in Europe around Austria. War threatens

in the Far East where Japanese imperialism knows no bounds to its arrogant provocations.

The latest cables tell of the Japanese insistence now that Tokyo military observers be permitted to reside in the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Japanese militarists want their spies and war plotters officially housed in a nation with the friendliest relations to and bordering on the Soviet Union.

These war-mad fiends know no limits!

In Europe, at the same time, the danger of war flares up higher over a new issue. Plans to restore the Hapsburgs to the Austrian throne has sent armies marching in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia who fear

their independence is threatened and territory in danger.

World capitalism is drawing closer and closer to the bloodiest conflict the world has ever seen in an effort to blow itself out of its general crisis.

In the midst of this din of approaching war stands Hitler pointing the road to the Soviet Union, calling upon all of the capitalists to march against the workers' fatherland.

Encouraging Hitler is British imperialism.

In this war-mad atmosphere of world capitalism the toilers everywhere can see the power and force of the Soviet's peace efforts. Like a mighty rock amid the angry waves, the Soviet stands for peace.

On August 1st this year the world demonstrations against the threats of a new imperialist war will be held within the sound of cannons moving up to the many perspective battlefields.

There is not much time left to mobilize the toiling masses against the threat of a new criminal world slaughter. We must exert our best, our greatest efforts.

Rally against the dangers of a new world, imperialist slaughter!

August 1st this year must be the mightiest demonstration against imperialist war the world has ever seen. Socialists, trade union members, workers of all parties, unite against the threat of an imperialist war!

Daily Worker

FOUNDED 1924

Published Daily, except Sunday, by the Communist Party U.S.A., Section of Communist International, 50 E. 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954

Subscription Rates: 6 months, \$3.00; 1 year, \$5.00; 2 years, \$9.00. Single copies, 10 cents.

Monday, July 8, 1935

Longshoremen's Sessions

THE rank and file delegates to the national convention of the International Longshoremen's Association which opens today in New York City are demanding one uniform national agreement to expire at the same time in all ports, with all differential wages eliminated. They propose the organization of maritime federations in all districts similar to the maritime federation already organized on the West Coast. They call for strike preparations in order to secure union hiring halls and their wage and other demands in the new agreement.

As this convention opens, the ship owners have locked out the San Francisco longshoremen, who, led by Bridges, have refused to work on scab ships. The ship owners are trying to smash the agreement which expires Sept. 30, and to break up the union.

Joseph Ryan, black reactionary president of the union, following the lead of the employers, is trying to whip up an expulsion campaign against Bridges. Ryan is trying to prevent strike preparations.

The rank and file come to the convention able to point to an agreement on the West Coast which gives far better wages and working conditions than any other agreement, gains secured under Bridges' leadership.

The I.L.A. convention now has as a principal task the development of the broadest national support for the struggle of the West Coast longshoremen against the attack of the ship owners.

The kicking out of Joseph Ryan and his leadership, and the adoption of a rank and file program with a militant leadership at this convention will advance the cause of the longshoremen in their fight for a better living standard.

Demand Green Withdraw

DON'T let them get away with it! The fascist "Declaration of Independence," issued by 56 leading open shoppers and reactionaries, should be answered by an avalanche of protests.

Let the 56 Tories of 1935 know that the American people will not take this attack on their democratic rights lying down.

Let them know that the masses are aware that this Hearstian "war on crime and Communism" is actually a war on the living standards of the masses—a following of the Supreme Court's decision voiding the N.R.A.

Especially must protests be directed at William Green and at the A. F. of L. Executive Council. By signing this fascist document Green has joined with the worst open-shoppers and enemies of labor in a declaration of war on the entire labor movement.

Every A. F. of L. local, international union and central labor body should at once adopt resolutions of protest, demanding that Green publicly withdraw from this fascist movement.

Is the head of the organized trade union movement going to be allowed to join with the multi-millionaire John J. Raskob, representative of the Morgan-DuPont munitions and auto trusts, with the banker and Hearshey ally, A. P. Giannini, with the fascist, Hamilton Fish, and others of that stripe in this attack on labor's fundamental rights?

DEMAND THAT GREEN WITHDRAW!

In the Mayor's Lap

HIS Honor, Mayor LaGuardia can't pass the buck now. The question of prevailing wages is right in his lap.

According to the announcement of Works Progress Administrator Harry Hopkins, cities may now increase the pay of relief workers by making their own contributions. "Thus," writes Robert S. Allen in Saturday's N. Y. Post, "the administration has left it to the city of New York to decide what wages its relief workers will be paid."

On July 13, when workers will parade to City Hall, this point must be flung in the face of the ex-liberal mayor. Tax Wall Street and pay prevailing wages on all public works, P.W.A. or relief projects, the demonstration should tell his honor.

He can't wriggle out of the matter now. It's in his lap.

Sales Tax and Elections

DISPATCHES from two widely separated states prove that the sales tax, the typical employers' method of putting new burdens on the shoulders of the poor, is meeting stiff resistance.

A New York Times story from Chicago in yesterday's issue points out the sales tax has reacted unfavorably against Governor Horner of Illinois and may handicap his chances for re-election. "Clerks report many arguments," the writer says.

In New Jersey, merchants, under the pressure of working and lower middle class consumers, are organizing against the sales tax.

In New York City returns from the tax are falling below official predictions, a clear indication of the popular resentment against this "poor man's levy."

Abolition of the sales tax and taxation of large corporations and fortunes—a constant policy of the Communist Party—must be pushed more vigorously than ever in the Fall elections, the campaign for which is now getting under way.

Anniversary of the R.I.L.U.

THE Fifteenth Anniversary of the Red International of Labor Unions takes place on July 15. The R.I.L.U., with which are affiliated militant class struggle unions in many lands, is taking the lead on a world wide scale, in the struggle for unity in the trade union movement.

The R.I.L.U. in its unity proposals to the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam International) declared, of the new offensive of the capitalists against the workers, "The working class has sufficient forces at its disposal to beat back the offensive, to defend its interests, and to prevent the outbreak of a new international blood-bath. But to achieve this, what is needed is its united efforts in the struggle against the common enemy, what is needed is that all trade union organizations should undertake united action against the bourgeoisie so as to realize the direct and general aims of the working class movement, what is needed is that the trade union movement, which has been split, should have its unity re-established."

The repeated proposals of the R.I.L.U. for a united front against the bosses' offensive was answered by the officials of the Amsterdam International with the statement, "The Bureau of the I.F.T.U. believes that a conference for the discussion of the three points of the united front, proposed in your letter, can give no practical results."

July 15, when mass meetings will be arranged to observe the 15th anniversary of the R.I.L.U., should be dedicated to accelerating the campaign for the unity of the workers in the trade unions in order to defeat the new wage cut drive of the American capitalist class.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Fluctuation in Calif. District Some Figures That Talk Must Overcome Looseness

Part I

THE problem of fluctuation in our district is a very serious one, and must be taken up by the District Committee, Section Committee, Unit Buros and by every Party member as a most urgent political and organizational question which must be solved immediately. We have tried for the last three years to solve this most important problem by making all kinds of suggestions. We have called functionaries' conferences, held unit discussions, new members' classes, appointed membership directors and established the squad system, etc. In spite of all these measures, today the fluctuation is as great as it ever was.

Of course, we must here frankly admit that the suggestions and plans to stop fluctuation which were sent to the sections and units were never applied to any great extent. Here we wish to show the complete picture of the Party growth from January 1, 1935 up to and including the third week of May. On January 1, we registered and gave out books for 2,433 members. During January, February, March, April and the first three weeks of May, we have recruited in this District 994 new members. This should make our entire membership 3,427 members. However, on the basis of our average dues payments, we can account for only 2,560 members, and of course the weekly attendance at unit meetings is even less. This means that we have increased our membership in almost five months by only 127 and in the same five months we have lost 867 members, which is a fluctuation of about 92 per cent. We also know that of the 867 members the highest percentage is among members that came in long before January. This looseness exists at a time when our Party is really participating in mass activities.

HERE we want to show some of the worst sections. Los Angeles registered in January 1,061 members, and since then has recruited 441 new members. This should give us in Los Angeles 1,502 members, but instead we have 1,118 members. San Francisco registered 483 members in January and since then has recruited 188 members. This should give us 671 members but instead we can only find about 509 members.

East Bay Section registered in January 192 members and has since recruited 67. This should give the East Bay Section 259 members but instead we have only 163, which means that we not only didn't grow but lost 29 of our old members.

In Arizona we re-registered 47, and in the ensuing months recruited 16 which should give us 63 members. Instead we have only 50 members.

Eureka Section registered 35, and recruited four more. This should give us 39 members but instead we have 25. Here too, we lost 12 of the old members, besides four new ones.

Fresno registered 85, recruited 18 more, making a total of 103. Instead we have only 49. Here also we lost 16 old members besides the 18 new recruits.

Stockton registered 22 members and recruited three more. We should now have 25. Instead we have only 20.

San Jose registered 32 and recruited four, which should give us a total membership in San Jose Section of 36. Instead we can count only 19.

THESE are the most outstanding examples, but a similar bad situation exists in all 21 sections, with the exception of San Diego where the Party grew to some extent.

We can and must check the fluctuation in our District provided we apply immediately the method that is now used by the New York District with some additions.

E. HANOFF, Org. Sec'y, Dist. 12.

THE DEAD EAGLE GIVES BIRTH

By Burck



World Front

By HARRY GANNES

What Did Mussolini Say? Virtual War Declaration Effect on Europe

WHAT Mussolini said on the tree-shaded road from Ebohi to Salerno, standing on a gun carriage, nobody but the troops sent to die in Africa, know. The capitalist correspondents, except one, write as if they were at the scene. But the official Fascist propagandist for the American press, Arnaldo Cortesi tells us, that the foreign correspondents were not allowed to accompany Il Duce nor to listen to his speeches.

The Premier's departure from Rome was a closely guarded secret. Cortesi cabled, "Probably he did not want foreign journalists to come to take notes on the speeches with which he fired the ardor of the departing troops."

What must the original speeches have sounded like when the official versions handed to the press declared that Mussolini's mind was made up to begin the war against Ethiopia? "We have decided on the struggle and we will carry it to the end," said the chief Fascist butcher, "War! War! War!" the official hand-out claims that the soldiers cried out in response to Mussolini.

The Salerno speech was considered in London, Paris, Geneva and Washington as a virtual declaration of war against Ethiopia.

THE Hoare-Baldwin cabinet in London, according to the consensus of journalistic opinion, is striving frantically to impede Mussolini's rapid drive to war. The British cabinet knows it's a matter of "Tails you win, heads we lose," so far as the Ethiopian war is concerned. A clear fascist victory in Ethiopia makes Mussolini a dangerous contender for the domination of Central East Africa, in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Defeat means the end of Fascism in Italy and the mightiest blow struck against European capitalism since the close of the last world war. Whether victory or defeat, the very process of preparing for war in Ethiopia intensifies the capitalist contradictions in Europe.

For example, Mussolini's efforts to insure his rear in Europe speeds the immediate plans for the restoration of the Hapsburgs to the Austrian throne. This in turn worries the little Entente part of whose territory before the last world war was ruled by the Hapsburgs. They fear this means being swallowed up again by the Hapsburg dynasty. They threaten war if Mussolini actually assists the return of the monarchy in Austria.

At the same time, Hitler who does not want the monarchy installed because he fears it will make it a little more difficult for the Nazis to carry out their "Anschluss" (union with Austria) policy, and he moves to encourage the Little Entente. The Little Entente, heretofore, was for the most part under the aegis of France. But France has an agreement with Mussolini favoring the Ethiopian adventure.

Every drive towards actual warfare in Ethiopia must intensify such contradictions a thousand-fold. The masses of the whole world must see that if war begins in Ethiopia a world slaughter cannot be far behind.

Encouraged by Britain's assistance and the growing breach between London and Paris, Hitler will certainly test the possibilities of carrying his plans against the Soviet Union.

AND lastly, to revert to a passage quoted from Mussolini's Salerno speech: "Remember," said the mock Caesar sending his Legions to Africa, "Italy has always defeated black nations. The only battle turning against us was Adowa (in 1896). This was an exception. There we were overwhelmed by superiority of numbers. There 14,000 Italians fought 100,000 Ethiopians."

Besides the fact that Mussolini's figures are wrong, we want to point out that though the Ethiopians did outnumber the Italians, the military advantage was on the side of the Italian army. They had the most modern weapons of war of that time. The Ethiopians were armed mainly with knives and spears, against modern rifles and artillery. What won the day was the bravery of the Ethiopian troops fighting for their independence against a murderous invader.

Today the Ethiopians not only have modern rifles and machine-guns, but an ally they could not count on in 1896, and that is—the general rising tide of world revolution against capitalism, and its particular virulent symptoms in Italy. The bearers of Italian arms in East Africa carry with them the germs of the defeat of Italian Fascism.

Letters From Our Readers

Gag Bill Aims to Break Strikes Piece-Meal

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
It is no accident that "Clive of India" was shown recently in the movies. The tactics used to destroy an enemy was the devouring of it piece-meal. This is a timely example of strategy for employers of the U. S. It should be a timely warning for the workers. A recent law was enacted (MacCormack Gag Bill) permitting the President to take vigilantes (small business men, thugs, ex-convicts and convicts) from one state to another for strike-breaking. This means that a large dependable force would be used to break all strikes, one at a time. Bill Green, Lewis, Ryan and other labor fakers would see that no more than one strike at a time would take place. They would also maneuver so that a whole industry is not involved at one time, like a simultaneous East and West marine strike.

Unused City Park is Barred to East Side Workers

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
One hot day last week I passed Gramercy Park but tired as I was I had to continue walking until I came to Union Square Park where after some difficulty I found a seat for myself and my wife. It's a downright outrage that this lovely bit of greenery and restful rounding should be walled in by a high fence and locked from the tree-hungry population of the East Side. On the day that I passed, there were about 25 people in all inside the park, whereas it could easily accommodate a few hundred.

Emphasizes Need for Unity With Unemployed

Sallisaw, Okla.
Comrade Editor:
We must hammer into the heads of the unemployed that their interests are with the employed. There must be a friendship established between the unemployed and the employed.

First Pay Goes to Renewal of Daily Worker "Sub"

Midvale, Ohio.
Comrade Editor:
About a week ago, I received a letter from you in which you notified me that my sub is expired. Comrades, I didn't forget about it, but I wasn't able to send money until today. I was on strike. Now we are starting work. This money is my first four days' pay.

Graduating Student in USSR Plans Happy Future

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
Yesterday I received a letter from the Soviet Union. The writer is my cousin, a young Russian girl of 18 years who has studied English and this letter was written in English. I am only taking out the most personal parts, and quote the rest.

This is especially interesting now while the Youth Congress is being held in America. What a difference between the outlook of the Soviet youth and those of us here who face nothing but the breadlines or the C. C. C. camps.

"Excuse me please for not writing you for such a long time, but first I had my examinations and after that I was waiting the results to be able to tell you how I made out. Everything except math is good. Only math was 'satisfactory'; physics and chemistry 'good', and the rest 'very good' and 'excellent'."

"Now I have to present all my papers to the Literary Institute, and I will become a student there. Our graduation of the ten year school was a matter of great concern. It was the first year that the Soviet Union had extended the school course to ten years and we were the first to graduate. The Government gave us a grand evening in the House of Trade Unions.

"When we came there they met us with bouquets of different flowers. The audience around me was all young, young faces everywhere. I am so full of the idea of the Institute that I can hardly think of anything else. I want to go to the faculty of the History of the Theatre and Cinema. I intend to become a theatre critic. The subjects they teach are the following: history of theatre and cinema, dialectical materialism, historical materialism, literature, etc., and no math, physics and chemistry!"

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

Join the Communist Party

35 East 13th Street, New York
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME
ADDRESS