

Demonstrate Saturday, at 11 A. M., at Italian Consulate for Defense of Ethiopia!

ILL.D. \$20,000 SCOTTSBORO FUND
Received yesterday\$ 47.88
Raised so far\$ 8,418.05
Still to be collected\$11,581.95
Must be received by I.L.D. within
next two weeks\$ 4,000.00

Daily Worker

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

NATIONAL EDITION

Vol. XII, No. 178

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1935

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WORLD COMMUNIST CONGRESS OPENS

Terre Haute Miners and Utility Workers Act to Bar Scabs

4,300 on Picket Line Stop All Operations At Camden Shipyard

Power Plant Workers to Stay on Strike Until Troops Leave City

(Special to the Daily Worker)
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 25.—Although the general strike is officially over, the fighting solidarity of the workers of Terre Haute is as high as ever, with the possibility of general strike action being resumed in the near future.
Eight hundred miners of the Dresser Mine at West Terre Haute have voted 100 per cent to remain on strike until the scabs are removed from the Columbian Amalgamating and Stamping plant, scene of the original strike. The 100 scabs were taken into the plant by the National Guard when the general strike was suddenly called off by a handful of union officials.
At the same time the workers in the power plant and elsewhere have decided to continue on strike until the National Guard leaves, as the city is again under martial law.
J. C. Prechtel, editor of the Labor Advocate, A. F. of L. organ, told the Daily Worker representative that he believed the strike was still 60 per cent effective although the workers were returning slowly.
Last night several thousand workers gathered six blocks from the Columbian plant in defiance of the troops. The troops ordered them to disperse. The workers answered with hoots. Then the troops hurled tear gas bombs into their ranks. More arrests were made, making the total more than 180 since Monday morning.
The wrath of the workers is rising over the quick resumption by the employers of their open-shop drive. One hundred and eighty workers have been locked out by the Home Packing plant under the excuse that they broke their contract when they joined the general strike.
It is reported that similar action has been taken by the Stahl-Urban Garment plant and by other employers.
The rising militant spirit of the working population has so affected the authorities that 300 members recently taken off the relief rolls, were suddenly given food orders yesterday.
The temper of the workers in the face of the martial law can be seen by the action of one woman, Mrs. Edward Macbeth. Ordered by guardsmen to halt, she kept right on walking, attempting to ward off the soldiers' bayonets. She was severely cut by the bayonets, arrested and taken to the hospital for treatment.
Troops even refused to allow the churches to hold their regular mid-week services.

New Victims Fall Under Nazi Scourge

BERLIN, July 25.—With the certainty sounded today of an imminent nation-wide crushing of the Catholic press, instances continued to pile up here of the ruthless liquidation of all Catholic organizations in widely scattered areas throughout Germany. New thousands of Jews in many centers of the Reich were also added to the list of victims of the Nazi scourge by virtue of fresh decrees of persecution.
The fascist government today made clumsy attempts to remove the infamous responsibility of the "coordination" drive by publishing a strong "protest" in the mouthpiece of Emil Stuerz, Nazi deputy leader in southern Westphalia. The implication, that the entire anti-Semitic campaign had never gone beyond mild words, was obviously meant to quiet the horror of the outside world.
Orders Drive Continued
Nothing so thoroughly exposes this hypocrisy as today's orders for the clearing of the drive against both Jews and Catholics to the bitter end.
Hans Hinkel, director of the Reich "Culture" Chamber, was appointed today by Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels as the overseer of the cultural and artistic activities of "non-Aryans."
The Nazi Secret Police meanwhile

Coal Mine Union Chiefs Confer with Operators

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Soft coal operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America met here today in another one of the many conferences held since the agreement expired on April 1.
The present "truce," proposed by the operators and agreed to by John L. Lewis, expires July 31.
It is expected that still another strike-breaking "truce" will be proposed to "permit passage of the Guffey Bill," which does not grant any of the miners' demands.

Socialist Executive Parley Foreshadows New Stage in Party Crisis

Article III
The meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in New York on July 13-15, which resulted in the surrender of the N. E. C. to the reactionary "Old Guard," marked the beginning of a new stage of the crisis in the party.
If previously many Socialists speculated on the possibility of the N. E. C. to the "Old Guard," if they hoped against hope, tried to cajole, to stiffen the backbone of Norman Thomas and his group, those hopes are now over. The struggle for militant policies in the Socialist Party can now no longer express itself as the struggle of the N. E. C.

WAR PLANS ARE PRESSED BY JAPAN

Air Bases in Manchukuo and Mainland Army to Be Reinforced

TOKYO, July 25.—That the Japanese budget is today primarily being spent for war preparations against the Soviet Union was boldly announced here by War Minister Senjuro Hayashi.
So vast is the outlay for anti-Soviet war preparations that Hayashi would not admit what percentage of the total budget it composed. He only stated that air bases in Manchukuo would be greatly increased and that the Kwangtung (Asiatic Mainland Army), already comprising 150,000 men, without including Manchukuan and White Russian forces, would be reinforced to proportions of a gigantic military machine.
Hayashi often repeated the lying catchword of "defense" in connection with Japanese policies in Asia, not daring to mention the numerous unabashed provocations directed against the Soviet's firm peace policy. Speaking of the latest object of Japanese provocation, the Outer Mongolian People's Republic, he hypocritically asserted: "Mongolia cannot expect to remain secluded. Manchukuo's knocking at her door as Commodore Perry eighty years ago knocked at the doors of Japan." [A reference to the first incursion of American imperialism into the Orient.]
That the iron heel of the Japanese rule over the Manchurian masses had not crushed its powerful partisan movement against the invaders, was confessed by the Japanese War Minister, who said that the Kwangtung Army was unable, large as it was, to maintain "order" in its conquered territory.

Curb on Labor Asked in Ohio

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—The growing demand for general strike action here, to fight the injunctions issued by Judge Walter P. McMahon, resulted in a hurried proposal by Mayor Davis and the newly elected officials of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, to limit future strike actions.
The proposal, headlined and editorially praised by the local press, would provide a local board of nine to arbitrate all labor disputes. Three members to be appointed by the Cleveland Federation of Labor, three by the Chamber of Commerce and three by Mayor Davis to represent the "public."
Compulsory arbitration is provided by the plan. The decisions of the board, with only three labor members, would be binding on all parties.
This plan was seen here as an attempt to meet the growing desire for general strike action which has developed as a result of the police attack on the picket line at the Industrial Rayon plant when it was opened Monday.
The injunction against the strikers was violated by 1,500 rayon workers by mass picketing at the plant, Monday. Police arrested five workers and citations for contempt of court have been filed against union officials.
Although the "peace plan" has been proposed by officials of the Cleveland Federation the plan is opposed by many union leaders.

McCormack Gag Bill Pressed by Its Sponsor

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The bill, already passed by the Senate, would make it a crime punishable by \$1,000 fine or two years imprisonment, or both, to disseminate propaganda intended to incite disaffection in the army and navy.
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(By United Press)
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"I informed the secretary," he said, "that because the time limit set for the joint Italian-Ethiopian Conciliation Commission to agree or to appoint a neutral chairman expires at midnight tonight Ethiopia demands that the Council proceed to the examination of the situation under Article XV of the League Covenant. Ethiopia invoked this article because of the threat to her independence from Italy."
Ethiopia's demand was made as the Cabinet met here to study its course when the Council meets. The probable date mentioned for a meeting is July 25.
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But Ethiopia's policy is to demand firmly that the League carry out its pledged obligation to protect members from attack from any source.
Joseph A. Avenol, Secretary General of the League, is expected to convoke the Council tomorrow for a meeting next week.
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U. S. TOILERS ACT AGAINST WARMONGERS

Rallies and Parades to Protest War Plans to Be Nation-Wide

Reports from all over the country of the rapid development of untold front anti-war actions, drawing in all sections of the toiling population, Negro and white, indicate that August 1 (August 3 in New York and some other cities) will witness a mighty outpouring of large sections of the American people in indignant protest against Mussolini's projected attack on Ethiopia and the growing Fascist trend of the New Deal, with its coolie relief work wages, and dropping of workers from the relief rolls in a deliberate attempt to drive them into forced labor at starvation pay.
In Pittsburgh, so great is the indignation of the Negro people against Mussolini's planned invasion of Ethiopia, that the City Council has been forced to call a special session to consider the question of sending a protest to Mussolini. Mass rallies are being held throughout that city in preparation for the anti-war demonstration at West Park, Saturday evening, August 3. In the outlying sections of McKeesport, Duquesne, Hazelwood, Ambridge and New Brighton, anti-war meetings are planned for August 1 to August 3.
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Hugh S. Magill, former church official and candidate for the U. S. Senate, who directed a \$60,000 campaign by the American Federation of Utility Investors, admitted under questioning that it was he who suggested to Senator W. H. Dietrich of Illinois the idea for his amendment to eliminate the so-called "death sentence" provision from the bill.

Alabama Police In Second Raid

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 25.—A second raid, in which Jack Kelly was arrested, and the placing of charges against the three workers' leaders arrested the previous day, marked the continuation of the reign of terror by police here, yesterday.
R. E. Hall, Nora Elliott, and Bob Wood, were charged with violation of the infamous Downs Ordinance. In addition, Wood, who is secretary of the Southern District of the International Labor Defense, was charged with "changing his name to conceal his identity."
While efforts were being made to secure the release of the prisoners on bond, it was pointed out that their lives are seriously endangered. Wood has been kidnaped and beaten three times in the past three months by gangsters acting in concert with the police. The gangsters of the Tennessee Coal and Iron corporation have announced that they are out to "get him for good."
That the terror raids have been timed to act as preparation for new roadblocks of the Scottsboro boys, four of whom come up for hearing soon, was the opinion expressed here.
The arrests are also a challenge to the group of writers organized by the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, who are on their way here to investigate the "Downs Law," under which possession of more than one copy of any written or printed material which the police do not like is punishable by six months on the chain-gang and \$100 fine.
Protests against the terror, raids, and arrest, also placing responsibility on the officials for the lives and safety of those arrested, and of the investigating delegation, should be sent to City Commissioner W. O. Downs, at Birmingham, Ala., and Governor Bibb Graves at Montgomery, Ala.

DELEGATES IN MOSCOW FROM FIVE CONTINENTS AS SESSION CONVENES

Stalin Gets Thunderous Ovation as He Enters Huge Hall—Pieck of Germany Gives Welcome Address to Delegates

By VERN SMITH
(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, July 25.—The first session of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International opened here tonight at 7:30, in the magnificent Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions. Hundreds of delegates from all five continents and practically every country of the world were present.
A tremendous ovation greeted Wilhelm Pieck of the heroic Communist Party of Germany.
Comrade Pieck delivered an impassioned address of welcome to the delegates.
The exterior of the House of Columns was decorated with red banners and illuminated with the slogan: "Workers of the World Unite!" in sixteen languages.
The delegates entered the Hall of Columns along flower-bedecked stairways and passed a special exhibition of paintings of outstanding revolutionary leaders and significant events in revolutionary history of numerous countries.
PORTRAITS OF LEADERS
In front of the hall, back of the speaker, were four huge portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, with the slogans in various languages: "Long Live the Invincible Banner of Marxism-Leninism!" on the walls. Stretching from the front to the rear, the Hall of Columns was draped with enormous streamers in six languages with the slogan: "Forward in Proletarian United Front Against the Capitalist Offensive, Fascism and War!"
At one end of the hall was inscribed the slogan in six languages: "Long Live the Soviet Union, Socialist Fatherland of the International Proletariat!" "Long Live Soviet China!"
Under these slogans sat delegates of every race, white, black, brown, European, American, Negro, East Indian, Chinese, Japanese, all united in a real workers' International, in sharp contrast to the white labor aristocracy with a sprinkling of Chinese students from European Universities which characterize the Congresses of the Second International.
TRIBUTE TO THAELMANN
Here we see the fighting leaders of the Communist Parties, legal and illegal, of every country in the world.
A thunder of applause broke over the huge hall upon the entrance of Stalin.
Delegates rose and cheered for several minutes.
Before declaring the Congress open, Comrade Pieck evoked a storm of applause by a reference to Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned and stalwart leader of the German working class.
The Congress was then formally opened with the singing of the "Internationale."

Threaten All Negro People In Village

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 25.—The Ville Platte Gazette openly threatened today to have every Negro in the village lynched if the International Labor Defense presses its campaign for the arrest and prosecution of seven leaders of a mob which carried out the near-lynching of Adam Joseph, Negro worker, early in July.
Ridiculing the results of the investigation by the I.L.D., the paper stated: "Any legal procedure will cause the speedy removal of the hide from all the rest of the blacks around here."
The population of Ville Platte is 1,772, with 370 Negroes.
Otley Deville, whose family runs a lumber yard in the village, was among the seven men identified by Joseph as leaders of the mob. Several days ago the I.L.D. submitted the names of the seven lynch-leaders to District Attorney Gaston Porter, with a demand for their immediate indictment.

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All Out August 1. Protest Huge War Appropriations and Relief Cuts by Roosevelt Government!

Rail Pension Plan Opposed By Eastman

Security Bill Is Used as Barrier to Block Real Insurance

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The administration's security bill is being used as a barrier to block railroad pension legislation. This became clear when Joseph B. Eastman, federal coordinator of transportation, gave a Senate sub-committee his reasons for opposing the pension bills which the rail labor organizations are seeking to have passed at this session of Congress.

"It is a fair presumption," Eastman declared, "that the social security bill represents the limit beyond which the President and his advisers, this country is prepared to go at the present time in the direction of security for social purposes."

Railroad labor was pressing for a retirement insurance system to replace the inadequate company pensions long before the security bill was drafted. It secured passage of the Railway Retirement Act last year, and when this was declared unconstitutional, new pension bills were immediately drafted and introduced by Senator Wagner and Representative Cramer.

Little Attraction

The meager pensions of the security bill, which will not become payable for a number of years, have little attraction for railroad labor, whose bills call for immediate pensions on a more adequate scale, financed by a 2 per cent income tax on employees and 4 per cent of the payroll levied from employers. The security bill in its latest form includes railroad workers, though the unions are willing to accept an amendment excluding them, if they can get their own retirement legislation passed.

Eastman testified against the railroad pension bill last year and urged postponement of the law pending a study of the question by his department. This year he again advised delay, reporting that his revised study of the pension question would not be ready until September.

Asks Further Study

The transportation coordinator claimed that "legislation at this time would necessarily be hasty and ill-conceived" and that "further study is needed to prepare a plan which would meet the needs of the situation." He conceded, however, that there should be special retirement and annuity legislation for the railroad industry.

Under Questioning by Edwin A. Krauthor

Under questioning by Edwin A. Krauthor, counsel for the railroad Brotherhoods, Eastman agreed that the benefits under the rail pension bills would be greater than they would be under the security bill; and that they would be immediate instead of being postponed five years.

Speaks for Bosses

He complained, however, that the costs of the railroad legislation would be large "and can only be justified on the ground that the railroad industry itself would gain materially from the enactment of this legislation."

Fear that the rail pension bills would clash with the security bill

was repeatedly in evidence in Eastman's testimony. He said they were in "direct contradiction of the specific principle laid down by the president," that social insurance "should be self-sustaining in the sense that funds for the payment of insurance benefits should not come from the proceeds of general taxation."

Eastman stressed the "inadequate and unsatisfactory" character of present railroad company pension schemes

Not all carriers have them, he said; pensions are inadequate in many cases; lower-paid employees are discriminated against, and the small benefits "offer next to nothing in the way of economic security to the great majority."

Railroad workers over 70 are now being separated from service and put on pensions at the rate of from 1,500 to 2,000 a year, according to Eastman, and the volume of superannuation is likely to increase by 75 per cent in the next 20 years.

TERRORE IN NAZI GERMANY

Fight German Fascists LONDON, July 24.—Rank and file workers in the British Legion—the British ex-servicemen's organization—are organizing opposition to the efforts of the leaders to link the British Legion with the fascist veterans' organizations in Germany. The Yorkshire Council of the British Legion, which covers the famous woolen textile area of Yorkshire, has received from a deputation of ex-soldiers and sailors in Yorkshire the following demand for the release of Ernst Thaelmann:

"The German ex-soldier, Ernst Thaelmann, candidate for the Presidency, who received more than four million votes, has been for two and a half years imprisoned and repeatedly tortured in Berlin. We therefore protest against the sending of a legion delegation to Germany."

Aid Thaelmann Drive

AMSTERDAM.—An increasing activity of the Holland Red Aid in the fight to liberate Thaelmann and all imprisoned anti-fascists in Germany has been marked here in the last few days. A great number of protest letters, containing thousands of signatures, have been sent to Hitler. In many instances the signatures were all of industrial workers.

Two Priests Sentenced

DRESDEN.—The sentencing of two Catholic priests here for the distribution of Marxist literature is an important sign of the scope and depth of the anti-fascist movement in Germany at the present time. The recently strengthened distribution of illegal revolutionary material has, however, activated the secret police to greater efforts in hunting down those occupied with spreading this literature.

U. S. Toilers Act Against War

Against War

(Continued from Page 1)

zations, including nine Negro churches, an Italian church, the Italian Workers Club, the Milwaukee Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American League Against War Fascism, the Young Communist League and the Communist Party. An Anti-War March through the streets of the South Side of Milwaukee is also being prepared for August 1 by Section 2 of the Communist Party.

Yonkers Prepares

The Bricklayers Union in Yonkers, N. Y., has endorsed plans for an anti-war demonstration in that city on August 3. Endorsement has been given also by more than ten churches and the Junior League, a Negro youth organization.

In Bridgeport, Conn., an anti-war demonstration on Aug. 4 will be carried out on a broad united front, including the Negro Branch of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Bethel Church, Zion Church, Father Divine's Peace Mission, Negro Baptist Church, International Workers Order—English-speaking, Jewish, Italian and Hungarian branches, Hungarian Workers' Federation, American League Against War and Fascism, Russian Mutual Aid Society, League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Young Communist League and the Communist Party.

West Allis, Wis., will hold an anti-war mass meeting at Central Park, Aug. 2, at 7:30 p.m. In Racine, a demonstration will be held in Lake Front Park at 7:30 p.m. on Aug. 1. Special concentration at the West Motor Corporation plant has marked the preparations in Kenosha for a mass meeting at 7:30 p.m., Aug. 1, in Columbus Park.

Cleveland Demonstration

In Cleveland the demonstration will take place in the center of the Negro and Italian neighborhoods at East Fifty-Fifth Street and Outhwaith Avenue at 4:30 p.m., Aug. 1. The New England jurisdiction of the A. C. C. Knights of Pythias, Eastern and Western Hemispheres, endorsed the united front against Mussolini at its annual convention just concluded in Providence, R. I.

Demonstrations are also being arranged in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Duquesne, Hazelwood, Chicago, Ambridge and New Brighton, Pa., and in Denver, Col.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Charlotte, N. C.; St. Louis, Mo., and in hundreds of other cities all over the country.

Have you obtained at least one new subscriber for the Daily Worker this week?



Adolph Hitler

Mass Resentment Grows

ESSEN.—"What has become of the community of the people?" asks the Nazi paper, the Essener Lokalanpost, letting slip the following admissions: "There is a slackening of co-operative care and thought on the part of the citizens in the tasks and endeavors of their municipal service. Contact is lacking between the leading authorities and the great public (!). The town councilors' collegium is supposed to throw a bridge between the town hall and the citizens. It may be that intra muros (behind the walls), at least here in Essen, there is really a creative process of exchange of opinions going on. It is a pity, however, that so little of this exchange penetrates to the public."

Prepare for Next War

BERLIN.—The sailing training ship of the German navy, the Gorch Fock, on which prospective naval officers are trained, has left Kiel for a sea voyage to last two and a half months. The ship will cruise exclusively in the Baltic, later in the Northern Baltic. Obviously the future Nazi officers are seeking a thorough knowledge of the scene of the coming naval war to be waged by Germany against the Soviet Union.

Nazi Terror Takes More Victims

More Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

advanced in a new step toward the complete dissolution of the war veterans' association, the Stahlhelm, by abolishing four of its divisions.

Hitler Called Mad

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Samuel Dickstein, who, as head of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, had deliberately ignored reams of evidence on the doings of Hitler's agents in the United States, preferring to hurl his slanders upon the Communist Party, today yielded to popular opinion and called Hitler the "madman of Germany." His sudden denunciation of the Nazi butcher coincides with the latest glaring outburst of fascist persecution leveled against Jews, Catholics and war veterans. A trade agreement with Germany, in which Dickstein demanded the inclusion of safeguards for American citizens, occasioned the remarks of the congressman.

In the Senate, William H. King, a Utah Democrat, also attacked Hitler and reiterated that he was drafting a resolution calling for the severing of diplomatic relations with Germany.

King's description of the fascist chieftain as "brutal, cruel and barbarous," while reflecting the indignation of American workers at recent events in Germany, has no official standing, it was declared here. It was confidently expected that King's proposal, together with his demand for an investigation into "the validity of claims of terrorism, paganism and brutal treatment of American nationals" in Germany would be safely pigeonholed by the Foreign Relations Committee.

Dollfuss Memorial Viewed With Scorn By Vienna Toilers

VIENNA, July 25.—The two-day government ceremonies marking a year since the assassination by Nazis of the reactionary Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss were viewed today with bitter scorn by the Austrian workers. Leaflets issued by workers' organizations and by the Socialist and Communist Parties gave ample proof that the masses, far from mourning Dollfuss, remembered with fierce anger the many anti-fascist and militant workers shot down on his orders.

While government buildings were lighted with mourning candles, the workers' districts of Vienna were dark, and deliberate contempt and rejection of the memorial services were exhibited everywhere. Police who entered working class quarters walked in pairs and were followed by cavalry.

Press Gag Bill In Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

In other words, although the Committee has eliminated certain words, there has been no change in meaning whatsoever.

Top officials of the A. F. of L. have remained silent about this and other pending alien and sedition gag bills, though the rank and file have fought them vigorously with many brotherhood and local union actions.

Roosevelt Dodges Query

A further threat that the Tydings-McCormack and the Kramer Bills, at least, will be railroaded through this Congress unless greater mass protests prevent, appeared yesterday. Then, for the third and successive time, President Roosevelt dodged a new, correspondent's query as to how he stands on the Tydings-McCormack Bill. He said he had not seen it. It is known here that he has been talked to directly by opponents of the legislation. His word to the House Rules Committee would toss it on the junk heap, since this all-powerful committee it, to put it mildly, always open to White House suggestions. Firm opponents of the bill again urged that protests be sent to President Roosevelt and to Rep. John O'Connor, chairman, House Rules Committee.

Asserting that the bill is a severe danger to every lawful element in America, the minority report adds, "Experience has shown that in their application and enforcement these bills are used against labor in its activities."

Hearings on the bill, made public with the committee report, bear out the above statements by advocates as well as opponents. Representative Kramer, Hearst's Los Angeles henchman, argues that the bill is needed to meet activities of "Communists"—activities such as their participation in the valiant San Francisco strike. Taking exactly the same line as Hearst-henchman McCormack took in promoting the Kramer bill, Representative Kemer returned the courtesy, whining:

"In the strike on the Pacific Coast, where it is said that there are very few Communists, are here not being set by the Communists, yet the Communists go in and work on the others who are sympathetic and in that way—I need not elaborate what happened on the Pacific Coast."

Backed by Super-Patriots

The anti-strike and anti-pacifist purpose was further underlined by the fact that the Military Committee majority cited only two civilian plans for the bill—one from the D. A. R., one from the Chamber of Commerce.

"It is the old line-up; the munitioners, the patrioters, and the Chamber of Commerce," remarked the minority report. "The self-appointed friends of the Constitution, so far as it protects their excessive property rights, are here proposing to violate the Constitution, so far as it pretends to protect free institutions and human rights. . . . Certain business groups, moreover, who are frankly interested in having the Government and the States maintain a reliable force of potential strikebreakers through the Army and the National Guard have rationalized their desires into a spirit of loyalty and disinterested concern for the preservation of our country from 'subversive' doctrines."

Professor Warns of Danger

Professor K. N. Llewellyn of Columbia University testified, the hearings show: "There is danger of a clash between strikers and the military and somebody calls out, 'Don't shoot.' You can get him under this bill."

"If his (the soldier's) captain said, 'Don't shoot,' that would be one thing," admitted Chairman McSwain of the Committee, "but if somebody else said, 'Don't shoot,' he ought to get it."

Marcantonio Against Bill

Representative Marcantonio (Rep. N. Y.), testified against the bill. He said this proposal to lay fine and prison penalties for "inciting" disobedience, and to authorize warrantless raids and arrests for allegedly suspected literature, would "be one of the most efficient weapons to destroy a strike at any time."

Another Example

Another striking example of this danger occurred at the recent N. E. C. meeting. The "Old Guard" introduced a resolution endorsing the Wagner Bill, with certain mild reservations. This resolution was supported, surprisingly enough, by Frans Dassel, the sole representative of the R. P. P. A. on the N. E. C. on the ground that "we must not use bad tactics in working with the unions." Daniel is an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and reflected the pressure of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

Powers Haggard, who is close to the R. P. P. A., failed to take any stand on the resolution. The only one who opposed it was the "Militant," Maynard Krueger.

To endorse the dictatorship of the proletariat and thus support the Wagner Bill is to support a measure designed to prevent the realization of the proletarian dictatorship, as well as any immediate improvement in the conditions of the workers. The action of Daniel reflects not merely his personal confusion, but the fact that the R. P. P. A. had not thought it important enough to discuss the Wagner Bill and to adopt a clearcut revolutionary position.

Similarly the R. P. P. A. people failed to understand the importance of the united front as the key question in the struggle for militant policies in the Socialist Party. They have failed to see that the whole struggle of the "Old Guard" against the decisions of the Detroit convention was a struggle against the united front. They have demanded the revocation of the charter of the New York State Committee, but have not understood that this demand was only a phase of the fight for the united front and could be effectively pressed only by rallying the membership in support of a concrete program of united action with the Communist Party.

All this criticism is made in a spirit of the utmost comradeship. There is no doubt that the R. P. P. A. contains the most revolutionary elements in the Socialist Party and the strongest supporters of the united front.

Challenges to Left Wing

The decisions of the N. E. C. meeting, enthroneing "Old Guardism" as the policy of the party, are a challenge to all genuine left wing elements in the Socialist Party. The Red-hunt is on. The "Old Guard" who are now at the helm suffer from none of the sentimental "tolerance" and confusion of the

Organization is forbidden.

How far the bill would go toward preventing simple expressions among civilians, against fascist policies of the government, against war, was also indicated. The minority report recalled that under the Espionage Act of 1917, similar to this, Rose Pastor Stokes "was given 10 years for saying, 'I am for the people and the Government is for the profiteers.'"

Supporters of the bill cited as examples of material they would suppress, the following:

1. The Young Workers' Dec. 12, 1924, editorial "greeting" to our fellow workers in uniform—the young sailors of the U. S. fleet, and calling for class loyalty;

2. An article by Winifred L. Chappell in the Epworth Herald (a church publication) on March 3, 1934, dealing with three ways of opposing war;

3. A Y. C. L. leaflet raising the following demands for "fellow workers in the Navy": full civil rights, civil trials, decent food and housing conditions, the right to receive working class literature, equality between officers and enlisted men, and a free right to express our opinions;

4. The Daily Worker's Aug. 12, 1924, editorial, calling for workers' committees in shops and barracks, preparing for refusal to shoot strikers and saying: "Refuse to shoot down your fellow workers. Refuse to fight for profits. Turn your weapons on your oppressors. Whether out of sheer political confusion or as a matter of clearing their skirts with the Red-Baiters. Representatives Maverick and Kvale did a bit of Red-baiting on their own. They declared in their report and in testimony that the Communists are a "lousy crew," that the Communists are "contemptible" few; that the bill is "modeled on Fascist and Communist lines." How this can be squared with Maverick's own declarations that Red-baiting is the anti-labor weapon of open-shop boards, it is difficult to see. Maverick himself said—"I am very apprehensive over this Red-scare that is going over the United States today, because if you begin to pass laws like this they will extend them to everybody."

The Scheme in Practice

We have many experiences showing what this scheme will mean in practice. This "Coal Labor Board" will have even greater powers than those boards established by Roosevelt in the steel, automobile and textile industries. And what happened in those industries under Roosevelt's "labor boards" is still fresh in the minds of all workers. The auto, steel and textile boards were open instruments of the employers. They defeated the demands and stifled the grievances of the workers in those industries. They smashed strikes and prevented others from taking place. These boards were responsible for the encouragement and growth of company unions and of weakening the real trade unions.

The "Coal Labor Board" is to be of the same kind as the old N.R.A. auto, steel and textile boards. How the steel workers' struggle for recognition and improvement of conditions is well known. What happened to the Weirton steel workers under Roosevelt's steel board should not be forgotten. The Weirton workers demands dragged through the Board for months without action, and for months afterwards dragged through the courts. Meantime the company strengthened its position, and built up its company union. What happened to the thousands of grievances piled up with this board by the steel workers? Many are waiting even to this day for decisions.

Roosevelt also appointed the discredited Auto Labor Board. What did this board do with the grievances of the auto workers? Ask any auto workers! The auto board cut wages, speeded up the workers by the building point and merely assisted the company unions in the auto industry. It operated so openly as a company instrument that even Green was compelled to denounce it. Green helped to set up this board but in face of the mass indignation of the auto workers had to admit it was a bosses' board. Moreover, Roosevelt extended the life of this discredited board because it served the auto magnates so well.

It is foolish to expect the "Coal Labor Board" will be any different from these other boards of Roosevelt. The miners must not give up their right to strike, the right to negotiate with the employers, the right to present demands directly, the right of union representation. The miners cannot afford to give these powers and the power to adjust all grievances to a coal operator controlled "labor board" appointed by Roosevelt.

The miners have had much experience also with the role of Government boards and "commiss-

ions." They all have worked for the employers. Don't we remember the coal administration board, headed by Administrator Gartfeld? We cannot forget how this "administrator" knifed our efforts to get higher wages and improved conditions. We must also remember how the government and its "boards" scuttled the 1919 strike when the miners had every possibility of winning beyond the possibility of a doubt. That was the time Lewis sacrificed the miners' interests by declaring "we cannot fight our government." Can we expect the government to act otherwise under the "Coal Labor Board?"

Is it ridiculous to imagine such a thing. Since the war, especially every time the government has entered the coal situation it has always actions of the war-time coal administration board, headed by Administrator Gartfeld? We cannot forget how this "administrator" knifed our efforts to get higher wages and improved conditions. We must also remember how the government and its "boards" scuttled the 1919 strike when the miners had every possibility of winning beyond the possibility of a doubt. That was the time Lewis sacrificed the miners' interests by declaring "we cannot fight our government." Can we expect the government to act otherwise under the "Coal Labor Board?"

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How the Guffey Bill "Increases" Wages

Lewis and the employers have deliberately created the impression that this bill will settle the matter of wages, hours and conditions and a new struggle for demands is given to understand that enactment of this bill is tantamount to the signing of a new agreement covering all these questions. This is a deliberate effort to disarm the miners because the bill provides nothing of the kind.

Will the bill give the \$6 per day, 30-hour week and other demands? Will enactment of the bill automatically grant a new agreement and make a struggle for demands unnecessary? Far from it: The bill makes but one slight reference to the whole issue of wages, hours and agreements. It profoundly declares that if a majority of miners and majority of operators arrive at an agreement on wages and hours, that such wages and hours shall govern the field. (As if the miners need a bill or law to tell them that if the employers are compelled to sign an agreement that such agreement shall be the agreement!) If an earthquake occurred somewhere it would make little difference if a law was enacted recognizing the fact that such an earthquake took place. But this is all the Guffey bill means concerning wages, hours and agreements.

Even if enacted, the miners will find themselves just where they are now—without an agreement and facing the need of obtaining one containing their vital demands through means of struggle. The bill doesn't settle the issue of wages and hours. Only the organized might and striking power of the miners can settle that. Since that will have to be done, why delay now? Who benefits from the delay? Only the employers benefit.

There is close connection between the Guffey Bill and miners' wages and hours. However, the bill does not refer to it. It is this: When the miners do see that it is necessary to struggle to win their demands, the real intent of the Guffey bill will show itself, as an instrument of the employers standing in the way of the miners accomplishing their demands. The miners will see the Guffey bill and its machinery functioning as a noose set up specially for the purpose of strangling the miners' efforts to improve their intolerable standard of life.

That is why a new agreement can only be won on the basis of the miners organized strength and determination to struggle. That is why it will be fatal to continue allowing the employers to weave a web around the miners, such as reliance upon the Guffey bill.

(The final article tomorrow will suggest a program of action for the miners.)

Norman Thomas Socialists. As long as the R. P. P. A. members remain an isolated sect, it will be easy for the "Old Guard" to expel them on the charge of advocating armed insurrection. Their own group interests; as well as the interests of the broad sections of the membership demand that they break through their sectarian shell and join with the best of the "Militants" and all other genuine left elements in an uncompromising fight for the united front with the Communist Party in defense of the economic demands and civil rights of the toilers and for the building of a united anti-capitalist Labor Party.

If they organize this fight effectively, they will rally such support that the "Old Guard" will not dare to expel them because it will mean expelling a large section of the membership.

Comrades of the R. P. P. A.: the road to power for the left wing in the Socialist Party is the fight for the united front. This is the only way to end the demoralization that is spreading among the membership, the only way to oust the reactionary "Old Guard," the only way to set the Socialist Party on the path that the Socialist Party of France has found, the path of united struggle for the economic and political rights of the masses, against war and fascism.

Political Crisis in Madrid

MADRID, July 25 (U.P.).—The left Republican Party withdrew from Parliament tonight, indicating a probable political crisis.

Guffey Bill Makes No Provision For Hours and Wages of Miners; Men Can Win Only by Striking

BY PAT TOONEY

The Guffey Bill directly attacks the miners' right to strike, it aims to do away with this only weapon whereby the miners may enforce their demands upon the employers. Its set-up is designed to wipe out the possibility of strikes in the industry. Significantly, this bill, although not yet enacted, has prevented a national strike three times since April 1. If enacted, we can expect a greater stifling of strikes. The machinery which it sets up makes it next to impossible to strike.

If enacted, miners' demands and grievances will be deeply buried in a network of arbitration machinery and maze of governmental "labor" boards. Demands and grievances will be dealt with by a "Bittuminous Coal Labor Board" appointed by President Roosevelt. (Sec. C, Part 3). This board will have unequalled powers to decide upon all disputes between the miners and employers (Part 5). This includes questions of recognition and union representation as well as settlement of grievances (Sec. E, Part 3). This means that the miners will have no direct dealings with the employers on these vital matters but immediately confronts the government which will function in the capacity of a midwife in the delivering of wage cuts and worsening of conditions.

We have many experiences showing what this scheme will mean in practice. This "Coal Labor Board" will have even greater powers than those boards established by Roosevelt in the steel, automobile and textile industries. And what happened in those industries under Roosevelt's "labor boards" is still fresh in the minds of all workers. The auto, steel and textile boards were open instruments of the employers. They defeated the demands and stifled the grievances of the workers in those industries. They smashed strikes and prevented others from taking place. These boards were responsible for the encouragement and growth of company unions and of weakening the real trade unions.

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Pirandello Calls for War On Ethiopia

Italian Playwright Says War Is Terrible, But Supports Mussolini

Fascist Italy's present chief publicity agent in America today, Luigi Pirandello, found it embarrassing to

Pittsburgh Jobless Fight Impending Relief Slashes

Sick and Aged Will Lose All Federal Aid

Jobless Mass at Aid Office in McKeesport as 500 Are Cut Off

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 25.—Unemployment Councils of Allegheny County prepared yesterday to protest as county relief authorities announced that beginning September 1 a total of 15,000 so-called "unemployables" would be transferred to the city welfare department and county poor boards, and indicated a cut in total relief would be part of the transferring process.

Under the projected change, part of the President's \$4,000,000,000 "security program," the above total of relief clients, numbering around 5,000 separate cases, are to be cut off federal relief because no member of the family can be forced to work for Roosevelt's starvation wages on relief works.

In a communication in possession of Herbert Nasser, county Unemployment Council leader, relief authorities mention that in the cases of the above category, city welfare and county poor board will "almost certainly discontinue some items" now on the budget, such as allotments for "incidentals," fuel-allotment reductions, etc.—so that an approximate 20 per cent cut will take place.

The Unemployed Council will conduct a mass delegation Monday at 2 p. m. to the Public Relations Office of the relief department, to protest against removal from relief rolls of single men refusing to go to the C. C. C. camps. Opposition to being herded into these militarization-concentration camps on the part of workers in Allegheny County has been so stiff that yesterday the committee was forced to print an appeal for "4,000 recruits for the government's 'tree army,'" the number by which the County has failed to fulfill its quota.

Aghest at this lack of "100 per cent" blood in the county, Relief Director Mills has tried to "explain" the phenomenon by attributing it to a mistaken impression on the part of young workers that no other members of their family would be eligible for employment if they enlisted in the C. C. C.

500 Dropped in McKeesport
McKEESPORT, Pa., July 25.—Around five hundred relief clients were deprived of their weekly checks beginning this week yesterday in McKeesport. The relief authorities are closing local relief offices here for the past two days.

The checks of many single individuals were cut from \$9.80 to \$2; the rest of the roll of unmarried clients were cut off completely.

A mass meeting has been called by McKeesport Unemployment Council to organize the workers' forces and demand that former relief be maintained.

Those dropped completely were formerly employed on L.W.D. projects; all were ordered to re-apply for relief all over again, ensuring the passage of at least two or three weeks without relief while the red tape is slowly unbound.

Garment Workers Press To Curb Coolie Wages In Virginia Factory

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 25.—

Strikers are still picketing the Century Manufacturing Company, where ninety-nine women workers are fighting against increased hours and reduced wages.

The women were asked to take a cut of 25 per cent and an increase of working hours to 48. They were only averaging \$6 to \$7 per week, while some made as low as \$2.75 a week.

The strikers belong to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Lawrence Labor Faces Task of Organizing Mills

By EDITH BERKMAN

Mr. William Dunlap is the head of the woolen and worsted department of the United Textile Workers' Union. This department held a conference on July 7, in Providence, R. I. There were present 120 delegates representing many woolen and worsted sections. Lawrence, the largest woolen center in this country was absent.

The conference went on record for the formation of a woolen and worsted federation, to be affiliated with the U. T. W. This Federation is to be built on the same basis as the Silk and Rayon Dyers and Finishers Federation. The executive committee of the woolen department was increased to include representatives of the various woolen centers.

It was agreed that a meeting of the department executive board meet with the U. T. W. executive and a committee of five from the Dyers Federation to establish the Wool and Worsted Federation.

Lawrence not Discussed
 To talk of organizing the wool workers without organizing Lawrence, Mass., is only idle chatter. To talk of a struggle against "chiselers" without preparing to struggle against the greatest "chiseler," the American Woolen Co., is only empty words. The American Woolen Co. is the largest producer in this field in the whole country. A struggle against this company, of course,

MUSSOLINI MASSES TROOPS AT ETHIOPIA'S BORDER



An Italian army encampment in Eritrea, similar to those being established all along the Ethiopian frontier as the Fascist dictator prepares to attack Ethiopia. It is reported that 300,000 Italian troops are either in East Africa or enroute.

Rubber Workers' Parley Postponed to September

Workers Declare for International Union—Leaders Say A.F.L. Executive Council Should 'Mother' the Organization

By Sandor Voros
 (Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
AKRON, O., July 25.—The convention of the rubber workers, tentatively set for the early part of August, has been postponed to the middle of September.

This postponement was made in order to give the A. F. of L. Executive Council the benefit of the experiences of the auto convention, which is to be held sometimes in August, G. B. Roberts and W. H. Wilson, A. F. L. organizers and representatives in Akron informed your correspondent.

Want International
 According to them, all federal rubber locals have answered in the affirmative the questionnaire sent out by Wm. F. Green, asking whether they wanted an International Union in rubber.

The convention will be held in Akron, the seat of the rubber industry. Out of the 65 federal rubber locals in the country, 30 are to be found in Ohio. Out of these 30 locals, 15 are in Summit County, which embraces Akron and these 15 include the largest three locals in the industry.

Plans Embryonic
 Preparations for the convention are still in the embryonic stage. Although both Roberts and Wilson received your correspondent most courteously and spoke freely on all questions, they were unable to give definite information on the proposed business of the convention.

The convention will concern itself mainly with the setting up of an international union in rubber, both Roberts and Wilson declared.

There is no set program as yet; neither has the basis of representation been decided upon. Close observers of the labor movement in

Jobless Join in Philadelphia Parley Tonight

Many Trade Unions Are in Affiliated Body—To Plan Relief Fight

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 25.—The 30,000 workers who were arbitrarily cut off the relief projects here, are rallying behind the Joint Labor Council for Emergency Work Relief Projects for the struggle to force the resumption of relief and for trade union wages on all projects.

The Joint Council has called a special enlarged conference to meet the situation and plan action. The conference will be held in the Plasterers' Hall, 1324 Melon Street, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

Those organizations already affiliated to the Council are: the Building Trades Council and affiliated locals; District Council of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; Strategy Committee of the American Federation of Labor; Unemployment Council; Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians; Association of Recreation and Education Workers; Federation of Art Workers; Lead, Oil, Varnish and Paint Makers' Union, Local 697; Molders' Union, Local 15; Musicians' Union, Local 77; Office Workers' Union; Association of White Collar Workers; Philadelphia Typographical Union, Local 2; Pure Food Workers; Central Labor Union, Wilmington, Del.; Delaware State Federation of Labor.

Employees Win Strike At Preserving Plant

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—A total of 180 out of the 200 workers at the Gibbs Preserving Company went on strike Saturday and forced the withdrawal of a cut in wages from 27 1/2 cents per hour to 25.

An important factor in the victory was the unity of the Negro and white workers.

The Young Communist League issued two leaflets in support of the strikes and helped on the picket line.

Union Hiring Bonus Bill

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At a mass meeting of veterans held in Salem and addressed by Richard Lovelace and Major L. A. Milner, Portland veterans long active in working class affairs, condemnation of the Patman, Vinson and Fish measures was expressed and a broad committee, consisting of American Legion, V.F.W., D.A.V. members and members of organized labor set up to rally support for the Marcantonio bill.

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(By Federated Press)
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It was discovered during the World War that victims of malnutrition suffered blindness and poor vision in dim light for lack of vitamin A. These defects increased in Denmark for instance, following heavy exports of butter.

In a school at Des Moines, it was found this year that 79 per cent of children in the lowest economic level had eyes which adjusted poorly to dim light because of diet deficiency. In two other economic groupings 63 and 56 per cent suf-

Militants Ask General Strike In Sioux Falls

Union Leaders Scored for Allowing Scabs in Packing Plant

SIoux FALLS, S. D., July 25.—The growing resentment against the policy of the union officials in allowing scabs into the Morrell Packinghouse, is seen in the speech on the picket line by one of these leaders, McCoy.

"There is talk in town of a general strike," McCoy declared. "I am opposed to it. I'll only bring the National Guard. We don't want to close the roads to scabs or cattle. The boycott will win this strike for us."

The general strike sentiment is being led by several militant members of the Trades and Labor Assembly.

There are now more than 400 scabs in the plant. Late yesterday three carloads of meat were shipped from the plant. Twedell, McCoy and Houtama, Local and International union officials made no attempt to stop them. To all intents and purposes scabs are coming and going freely.

Although production is still far below average, it is clear that the rank and file of Local 304 will have to compel their leaders to stop all scabs and meat and feed shipments in and out of the plant.

Cleveland Guild Pickets the Home of Publisher

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—The exclusive residential section of Shaker Heights was disturbed Wednesday evening by the sudden appearance of a mass picket line of fifty Newspaper Guild members in front of the palatial mansion of Sam A. Horvitz, publisher of the Lorain Journal.

Protesting the lockout of seven Guild members on the journal, which has been turned into a strike, the Cleveland Guild carried militant action right to the home of Horvitz, treating the millionaire suburb to a picket line for the first time in its history.

Two carloads of police, called by Horvitz, ordered the picket line to disperse. The pickets immediately went to the police station demanding to be shown the ordinance forbidding picketing.

Acting Police Chief Longstreet admitted no such ordinance existed but promised one by the next day, when the City Council would be asked to pass one.

Meantime additional Guild members arrived and continued picketing till eight o'clock in the evening. Inscriptions on some of the signs carried by the pickets, read:

"This is the mansion Horvitz built by paying reporters \$13 a week—Beautiful mansion for Horvitz—breadline for reporters."

St. Louis Police Slug Jobless, Arrest Five

Negroes Singled Out—Child's Arm Crushed—Pregnant Woman Clubbed—American Workers Union to Hold Protest Rally Saturday

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—A vicious police attack was made upon the unemployed and their families Tuesday in front of the offices of the Central Relief Administration, 2221 Locust. More than 1,000 persons, husbands and wives with their children, Negro and white, had responded to the call of the American Workers' Union to place before the relief administration their protests against the slashes in food, rents, clothing, milk and ice which the unemployed had been subject to for nearly three weeks.

The demonstrators were awaiting a report from their committee of twelve, which had entered the relief offices with the demands for a stoppage of relief cuts, for restoration of all cuts made, for a rise of 25 per cent in relief due to the high cost of food, for cash relief, for ice, for a cessation of lower relief to Negro families, for a stoppage of threats to families which did not desire to send their sons to C. C. C. camps, for union scales of wages for project workers, against laying off of the case workers, for sanitary conditions and three meals a day for the homeless men and youth, for H. R. 8327.

Attack Peaceful Meeting
 Six police cars with riot squads rode into the area where the unemployed were assembled, and instantly began beating every one. The demonstrators had lined up on the sidewalk, and captains of each of the U. S. branch police at a time, Joe Morris of the A. W. U. executive committee, the leader of the demonstration, was knocked down and clubbed by five cops. Am-

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Jobless Seek Funds for Parley Against Low Paid Relief Jobs

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The committee from the Central Federation Against Unemployment replied with the announcement that it was up to the workers if they wanted to solicit finances to make possible the conference of trade unions and jobless to resist the new starvation work relief program, and that responsibility for trouble would rest with the Mayor.

Work of welding unity between organized labor and the unemployed in a common front against the work program which strikes heavy blows at both is going forward.

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Martin and Lena Halverson recently experienced the forced labor nature of the re-employment program, having been forced into the berry fields. There, working four days they made \$2.52. They returned home and were refused further relief on the grounds that they refused to work. An attempt was made to order Martin Halverson to Astoria to work in the mine fields at \$20 per month and board, and to send Lena Halverson to do housework for room and board.

Finally, unable to get the family to take starvation and fictitious jobs, the police were called in to arrest them. Organized protest on the part of the unemployed prevented the arrest.

The case is not isolated in Oregon, as the experience of every unemployed local shows. Preparation for the re-employment "crusade" has been taking place for a period of months, the single men's relief unit having been closed some time ago, as the initial achievement in the campaign "against the dole" deferred from faulty diet.

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WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.
 All working class organizations are asked to cooperate with the Daily Worker by not planning any other affair on Sunday, Aug. 11, when the Daily Worker will hold its picnic. Further details will follow.

Picnic, City Comm. Unemployment Councils, Sunday, Aug. 4 at Burtchess Park. All workers organizations are urged to reserve this date and support the picnic. A full day of entertainment and fun is assured.

Grand Picnic held by C. P. Unit 113 and 118, Sunday, July 26th at Burtchess Park. Baseball game played by team from two units. Music will be provided. All funds toward preparation for August 2. Directions: Take Car 34 on 7th St. Get off at Burtchess Park.

Mass Meeting on the War Situation, Sat., July 27th, 8 p.m., at 1008 Girard Ave. A. W. Mills will be the main speaker. Ausp. Communist Party No. 2.

Boston, Mass.
 Harry Gannas, writer "World Front" column, speaks on "War in Africa" at joint Daily Worker-International Workshop on July 27 and 28 at Camp Wigglesworth, Franklin, Mass. Round trip, \$10. From all Boston Workers Councils, Sunday, 10:30 a.m.

Newark, N. J.
 House Party given by Jim Conroy, E. L.L.D. at 79 Elm St., North Arlington, N. J. (Kaufman). Sat., July 27th, at 8:30 p.m. Directions: Take No. 46 bus to Belleville Pike and Elm St. Walk two blocks north. Refreshments, entertainment. Admission free.

The Newark Collective Theatre will perform "Waiting for Lefty" and "Till the Day I Die" by Clifford Odets, on the 10th Anniversary Celebration of the I.L.D. at Vegetarian Inn, Freedom Hill, Berkeley Heights, N.J. Jersey.

Lawrence Labor Faces Task of Organizing Mills

means a drive to unionize and organize Lawrence, Maynard, and a number of other woolen sections in New England. But first of all Lawrence must be organized.

Lawrence and the Strike
 The greatest setback to the textile workers during the general strike was the fact that Lawrence workers worked all through the strike.

Are the Lawrence workers to be considered scabs?
 No, many times no! We know the Lawrence workers and their traditions of struggle. The history of strike struggles in America is full of heroic battles of the Lawrence textile workers. The Lawrence workers have given their very life in the struggle for better conditions and shorter hours. Time and again they came out on strike. It is still fresh in our memory that Lawrence gave the answer to the first attempts of "efficiency schemes" and speed-up with strike action.

Twice in 1931, first in February against speed-up and again in September against a wage cut, Lawrence workers, like one man, answered the strike call of their Union. But Francis Gorman and Horace A. Riviere, as well as President McMahon and Mr. Dunlap, know why Lawrence did not answer the general strike call of the U. T. W. last September.

The Lawrence workers learned not to trust the U. T. W. because of

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"... a handbook for revolutionists!"

The capitalist press has referred to Earl Browder's "Communism in the United States" as "a handbook for revolutionists."

It is more! It is the only complete analysis of the current of American affairs, both in politics and economics.

It is the challenge of the American working class to oppression at home and abroad!

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	City _____ State _____
	50 E. 12th St., New York, N. Y.

Rally Against Fascism and War Give Answer to Hearsts, Coughlins and Langs in Mighty Demonstrations August 1 and 3

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

THE personal problems of children are twice as serious, twice as heartrending as the problems of adults. Adults have their experience, their toughness to help them cope with things. But children are tremendously affected by the frustration of their deepest desires. The utmost patience is necessary to make the child understand that there are forces beyond his own father and mother that control what they do.

MARY BENO'S story might be that of a thousand city kids. Mary is 10 years old. Her father has been unemployed for a year. Before that there was food in the house, money for ice cream cones, and even for movies. The last year has been a different one. All Mary's time out of school has been spent in housework and care of the two younger children of the household. There was no playtime, no recreation. What broke Mary's heart was that when all of her friends went to camp, she remained behind continuing the dull, hard routine of her days. Mary wanted to go to camp. She wept and begged. But in the whole year, Mary's father had had one day's work. Perhaps Mary's mother was not patient with the child — perhaps she did not understand the child enough to promise a trip to the park, or some form of compensation, with which to satisfy the ache in Mary's heart. In any case, Mary ran away. Now Mary is back with her mother again. She has been brought back to her dish washing, baby-tending routine. And what will Mary have gained by her summer?

THERE are many mothers who would much rather slave their summers away themselves than let a child of ten take on the burdens of the household. They would scribble and scheme, so that their Marys might either go away, at a minimum expense, to a camp — or they would investigate to find out what facilities there were in their own locality to give the child a free vacation. I can remember one summer, long ago, when my own mother, weighed down with the care of her large family, still managed to send me to a camp for one week. It cost her \$8. It was a tremendous sum to the family, and I am sure that that week, the entire family suffered.

CERTAINLY the scrimping and worrying of parents, may give a few children vacations — but these cannot give vacations to the millions of city children, from the working class neighborhoods. Again it is capitalism, that cares nothing for childhood, that is at fault. We who fight for a Soviet America, fight for a real childhood for children. The unemployed parents, faced now with the question of vacations, should consider delegations to county and city relief boards, demanding vacations for the children, as a basic need for them in these summer months when they must store up energy for the next school year.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself? Pattern 2361 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 36-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send for your copy of the ANNE ADAMS SUMMER FASHION BOOK! PRICE OF BOOK FIFTEEN CENTS BUT WHEN ORDERED WITH AN ANNE ADAMS PATTERN IT IS ONLY TEN CENTS. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR BOTH (one cent additional on each order must be enclosed by residents of New York City in payment of City Tax). Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Postal Telegraph Workers Hit by Speedup, Low Wages

By a Telegraph Correspondent
NEW YORK CITY.—An attempt to completely expose the existing miserable working conditions in the Postal Telegraph would require volumes. None of the present operators could write the necessary volumes. Not that they lack the ability, but because of the constant effort required to maintain that "average" from hour to hour, day to day, and week to week, leaves them too weary to attempt it.

There is no necessity for this condition, but the frantic scramble for profits results in an undermanned operating staff. Could it be true there is a shortage of telegraph operators? Ridiculous! We all know there are hundreds of capable operators unemployed. There could be no better demonstration of the speed-up caused by a short force. When a wire is cleared there is always to be found two or more positions sadly in need of attention. Delayed shorts and lunch. Being continually requested and required to stay in excess of eight hours a day. When operators get time off to eliminate overtime hours, there are no replacements, the burden falls on those present, in normal times and taxed to their full capacity.

The management not satisfied with imposing this terrific speed-up has managed to make us tear at each others' throats, thereby drawing our attention away from our miserable working conditions, and our common enemy and exploiter, "the boss." Their method is simple, they hold the horror of unemployment, like the sword of Damocles, above our heads. Yet this cowardly weapon at their disposal does not fully satisfy them. They resort to unscrupulous tactics.

Unconsciously we fall for their plot and lash at one another by way of the "correction slip route." How often have you been antagonistic towards a fellow worker, one who has been working alongside of you for years, simply because he or she beat you to a wire where you could have boosted your average.

How often have you requested the supervisor to nab back such obvious errors as the words "and" and "the" when they were rendered "and" and "teh" or for a message dated 41 and transmitted 41? Why? For fear you would lose your early "trick" if the other fellow had less correction slips chalked against him than you or perhaps you thought it would give you a better chance of getting more favorable hours if you managed to get a large number of slips marked up against a co-worker and thereby opening a way for a more desirable working hour.

The wages paid the postal telegraph operators are the most miserable paid to skilled labor. The company gives no consideration for ability and length of service. We have only to look about us and see former first class operators, who returned only as a last resort, hold down the main circuits at the minimum wage of \$63.21 a month and thereby opening a way for a more desirable working hour.

Discussion of our problems alone will get us nowhere. Let us take a lesson from the history of the American working class and see if we can't benefit by it. All improvements such as the eight hour day, increased wages, sanitary working conditions, etc., were won only through militant and unified struggle of the workers against their common opponent, "the boss." Only by organizing in a union of our own choosing can we better our working conditions. Such a union now exists, "The Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America," it is our union, join it, fight with and through it, build it, it is yours!

Utility Workers Use 'Daily' To Win Gains, Fight Abuses

By a Utility Correspondent
NEW YORK, N. Y.—I want to tell you of the influence of the Daily Worker among the utility workers who receive it.

This utility is the mother of the oldest union in America. It was spawned during the war when the American Federation of Labor maneuvered to call off a strike under the guise of patriotism. Not until the Daily Worker began to expose the miserable role of the company union and its effects did a faint militancy begin to develop among the workers. A strike in one of the departments was stemmed only by the desperate efforts of the Red Squad, Bergoff and paid spies. The value of the Daily Worker grew apace. Every official of the company with few exceptions, reads the "Daily" on the days that the workers' correspondence appears. The workers know this and naturally by the paper to see what interests their bosses.

Many concessions have been gained and abuses corrected because the Daily Worker gave publicity to them. The Daily Worker, it is true, still frightens a few but not the great majority who have come to know it.

Week after week, without fail, hundreds of workers are introduced to this paper by the efforts of a growing number of non-Party workers. It is the only paper that carries the story of our exploitation and points out the way to correct them.

The company union officials are frantic but nothing can stop the Daily Worker from teaching their former dupes. In the recent meetings for the first time embarrassing questions are asked from the floor. Delegates to the coming national convention of the company union have been instructed by their locals to demand certain immediate concessions every one of which was first presented on the pages of the Daily Worker.

The Daily Worker may be the official organ of the Communist Party but the workers are adopting it as their own paper. The paper of all the workers goes above any title or any party. It is accepted by us for what it has done and can do. It has rallied workers of all religious faiths, including the Catholic and that is going some.

Our quota and goal is 500 Daily Workers a week to the workers of our industry. More power to you.

Dockers Reject Company Union

By a Worker Correspondent
The United Fruit Company is attempting to foist a company union upon its longshoremen.

This was made clear on Friday, July 19 when a group of company union agents went to the Industrial Labor Board's office to get a charter for the company union. This group said they represented the men on the dock. Upon cross-examination by the Labor Board, it was shown that they don't represent 9 per cent of the men. Over 91 per cent of the men refused to take out membership cards in the company union.

This same group some months ago tried to get a charter for the "West Street Dock Workers" and were refused. Rank and file dock-

ers are fighting against the company union and against a charter for it.

Instead they offer the men this fighting program:

1. The right to elect and choose our own representatives;
2. Union wages and conditions;
3. No work without pay;
4. No discrimination against old timers;
5. Sanitary toilets and wash rooms;
6. Pay one a week;
7. Half hour for dinner with pay after four hours of work;
8. Pay for all waiting time.

All gangs should elect delegates and prepare to fight for these demands. We must prepare for strike against the company union and for the above demands. We must send our delegates to present these demands to the ship owners.

NOTE
Material on railroads, marine and telegraph, which we could not print today for lack of space, will be used during following week.

The Ruling Class

by Redfield

Oust A. W. U. E. Officials, Says Western Union Worker



"He was always the perfect Democrat—he grafted equally from everybody."

From a Telegraph Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK, N. Y., July 25.—Now that Roosevelt's "Blue Bullyard" the N. R. A. is dead, it doesn't look as though we were to get any benefit in the few additional hours we could work, but the company still adheres to their nonsensical 192-hour basis per month, besides putting on a more terrific speed-up, and this week furloughed over fifty, whose places we have to fill. We used to think we were working hard, with one machine, but they have piled as many as three on us now, and just about a week ago, eleven simpler operators had to report to the Medical Department, due to the heavy strain of too much to look after, and the continuous "battering" and hollering of the supervisors that the Western Union has for slave-drivers.

We are compelled to work overtime, because so many employments have been furloughed, but what little benefit we might derive from the additional hours we worked, is deducted from us by making us take time off, not when it would be most convenient to us, but whenever it suits these slave-driving nitwits of supervisors, who try to make a showing.

Sunday work is practically compulsory, and the day we might have a little pleasure at home, to get out for some fresh air, we must show up then have to lose that time also when it suits the company's convenience.

Surely the officials of the A. W. U. E. must be aware of the fact that bearable conditions that are being heaped upon the workers, but being

spineless, and looking to their old-age nest-feathering, they bow and scrape when they come before executive officials of the Western Union, and sell their bodies and souls.

Yet when we meet them at local meetings they feel so all-important to think they were instrumental in getting us such good conditions to work under. They get theirs, but haven't the guts to fight for the workers. Everything is smoothed over (to the company's benefit) at conferences which the workers don't get asked to attend, for that would be unvetting too much of the fact that the A. W. U. E. is absolutely company-dominated. For if it was not company-dominated, why did the A. W. U. E. permit the company to take away time and a half for Sunday work?

Come on workers, let's get rid of these spineless, parasitical jelly fish officials, and elect a fighting line-up, that will oust all from Frank Burton down to the jelly fish Elsdien we have in New York. This same Elsdien, when running for his present job, was supposed to be the fighting division president A. W. U. E. in New York has ever had, but who turned out to be just like the rest, an old age nest featherer, and at our expense.

Now that we are squirming under this speed-up, with fighting in our hearts, let's get together and throw out that whole A. W. U. E. and line ourselves up with the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, where we can elect our own officials, and where we can discuss our own problems, without any domination by the company.

U. S. Seaman Tells of Life On Soviet Ship, 'Kim'

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK CITY.—I want to tell of my impressions while on a tour aboard the Soviet ship, Kim. (Kim is an abbreviation of the Young Communist International).

Climbing up the gangway, the absence of a ship's officer to give you a careful once-over was my first impression. Inspecting the quarters unaccompanied, we noticed the neat mess room with its meeting hall amidship, its piano, phonograph and radio, its tables with clean white linen, and an alcove for private meetings, called the Red Corner.

In the mess room we saw vases of artificial flowers, and real crockery to eat from, not tin plates and mugs as we find on board our capitalist-owned ships. Below the men's quarters were neat and clean. Two seamen to a room, real beds, a writing desk, and even carpets on the deck. Work clothes were kept in private lockers in the passageway outside.

Books were in shelves along the wall. Showerbath was part of the equipment. The officers' quarters were in no wise different from those of the crew. No one lived down aft under the poop deck or under the fo'c'sle head as in American ships. Everything had the appearance of

being clean, modern and sanitary. The cargo was coming aboard. All hatches were open and every boom and winch in action.

This cargo consisted mainly of automobiles and refrigerators for general consumption in the U. S. S. R. and machinery bound for the Baku oil fields. No trivial cargo this.

No crew was over the side painting, as on U. S. ships. No chipping hammers were heard. This ship is painted by a shore gang in Leningrad. The seamen's job is only to sail the ship.

No one seemed to be in a hurry and there was no one to speed up the work of the seamen. Each one seemed to know his job. They appeared happy and contented, without a worry on their minds.

Wages?—\$95 a month and a cut out of the ship's earnings which brings the total wages to well over \$100. And this was for A. B.'s. Food?—well, roast beef was roasting in the galley, the small pervading the ship. All ate alike except the firemen who received richer milk with a greater vitamin content on account of their harder labor.

Housing?—There is a shortage of houses in the Soviet Union because of the rapid industrialization, but soon they will overcome that.

'Stop Shipments of War Supplies,' Railroad Worker Urges

By a Railroad Correspondent
CHICAGO.—I work on the Chicago and North Western and when the papers are filled with threats of war, I get to thinking of trainloads of deadly explosives and poison gas on the way to deal destruction to humanity. Then again I get to thinking of the pineapples and bombs dropped from airplanes finding a clear cut target at Proviso, or Fortieth Street Shops, or at Chicago Avenue or at Madison Street Terminal.

I'm against war and I'm against being used to help capitalism in any way in the bloody slaughter that threatens the world.

Railroads and War! Can we think of war without thinking of the part that railroad transportation and we railroad workers will play in the next world conflict? Can we who work on the roads consider our present conditions without taking the results of the last war or the prospects of another one into consideration?

Railroad men, at least the ones who were not drafted for service,

may have thought we gained something out of the last war.

On the other hand, high prices during the war and after, lowered our real bread and butter wages. The strength of our organizations was dissipated by the splitting tactics of the Grand (?) Chiefs, who at every turn kept the crafts divided and who in the shopmen's strike refused to rally all railroad labor to the support of the shop-crafts.

Today our organizations must be lined up not only to defeat consolidation plans, not only to get the six hour day, not only to get pensions, but to defeat the war plans of capitalism as well. Resolutions passed in our lodges will serve notice to the war mongers that railroad labor will oppose war. We railroad workers must refuse to take out trains which include ammunition and war supplies which may be used against Ethiopia, China or the Soviet Union. We should pledge ourselves to stop capitalist war even to the extent of joining with the rest of the toiling masses to turn capitalist war into civil war as was done in the Soviet Union.

Baltimore Seamen Win Strike On Bull Liner, S. S. Major Wheeler

By a Marine Correspondent
BALTIMORE, Md.—All hands in the black-gang and on deck, with the exception of a lone fink carpenter, struck the S. S. Major Wheeler, Bull Line, demanding that fans be put in the fo'c'sle and mess rooms. Fans were promised to the crew last trip, but since the Union officials have been doing everything in their power to prevent the seamen from struggling to enforce the agreement, the Bull Line has been liberal with promises — they cost nothing.

When the crew struck and the Union was notified, the officials tried to softsoap the seamen by calling the strike "unconstitutional." When the Bull Line officials called upon their partners, the I. S. U. officials, for a new crew, everybody in the hall shouted "Strike! Strike!" and a mass picket line! And a rush was made, without the sanction of the I. S. U. officials, to give support to the brothers on strike.

After about 5 hours of picketing the company was finally forced to meet ALL the demands, except getting the fink carpenter off. The crew, however, vouched that he'll not be on the ship long.

This is an example that should be a lesson not only to the seamen of Baltimore, but to all I. S. U. men on the Atlantic and Gulf. Too often officials have the I. S. U. belly-aching officials been flinging a yellow scrap of an agreement in its membership's face, preventing the seamen from taking action! While the shipowners have been flagrantly, willfully, maliciously breaking the agreement by cutting down on crews, carrying work-aways, working overtime and thousands and one other ways.

More action like on the Major Wheeler and we'll not only see the Union make a tremendous increase in membership, but when this present agreement expires the ship-owners will know that they are dealing with a powerful fighting seamen's union. They haven't forgotten the hole tore in their fat pocketbooks by the West Coast seamen.

Act for Real Pension Law, Railroad Worker Declares

By a Worker Correspondent
The Campaign for a Railroad Retirement Act, to take the place of one declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court May 6th, is exhausting itself in the halls of Congress and in futile trips to the White House. Mention of a strike to force favorable action on a pension bill was never heard in any of the brotherhood officials' speeches in favor of this legislation. Nor has any such preparation been made.

Although assured of enough votes in both House and Senate to pass a Retirement Act in this session of Congress, Coordinator Eastman expects to postpone action on the plea that "legislation at this time would necessarily be hasty and ill-advised." Railroad labor has been fighting for such legislation for four years, but in view of the fact that the fight has been confined to talk, it is not taken seriously by the administration.

In place of an adequate railroad retirement bill, which is the demand of the rank and file, railroad labor is to be transferred to the pauper benefits of the Administration's "Social Security Act." Under existing "voluntary" pension schemes, the roads pay an

average retirement pension of \$52 a month. These pensions could have been strengthened and made obligatory as part of union agreements, but the roads have been allowed to slash benefits and fire men before the pension was due, at will.

The result of this policy of "class peace" is that pensions for railroad labor will now average \$20 a month payable in 1942, but that taxes on wages, to secure this pension, will begin with one per cent in 1937 and rise to 3 per cent in 1940.

Members of railroad lodges have three immediate tasks: 1. Put your lodge on record against the passage of the President's "Social Security Act" and so notify your representatives in Congress and the President. 2. Demand the reporting out and passage at this session of Congress of an adequate, non-contributory Railroad Retirement Act. 3. Unite with all organizations who are fighting for the only real security measure before Congress, the Workers Bill, H. R. 227, which in addition to unemployment insurance and other benefits provides insurance for workers 65 years of age and over, at full wages, with a compulsory minimum of \$10 a week, plus \$3 for each dependent.

FOR nits, prepare a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil and vinegar. Saturate the hair with this mixture and comb all the hair out from the roots with a fine comb. Then apply tincture of iodoquinol to the whole scalp. Cover with a towel and then a bathing cap. Shampoo the scalp the next morning. This procedure should be carried out for three consecutive nights. Take care not to get any of the liquids used for treatment, into the eyes.

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YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

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A Woman's Problem

RUTH of New York City, writes:—"Please help me in the following problem which perplexes me a great deal. I am a girl of 30, sexually attractive, and a virgin. I am no prude, I know how unwise and unhealthy it is for healthy young people to repress their sex desires — but I'm reluctant to relinquish my virginity. I do not feel any great affection for any particular fellow, and have no desire for a prolonged friendship with the different men I've known, although they are very nice. I had the advice of a physician, about a year ago, a man who is most conservative, to the effect that a healthy young girl should have relations freely before marriage—but others have advised me that it is much better to "retain one's virginity. What do you advise?"

YOUR letter, touching as it does upon a complicated problem of sexual morality as ordained in a capitalistic society, is not very easy to answer. Our upbringing (consisting of parents, school, church, neighbors, and so forth) decrees sexual abstinence for women before marriage. Later these forces become even more effective in the form of an exacting "conscience" while at the same time the demands of awakening sexual appetite result in a never-ending conflict.

A SOCIALIST society would undoubtedly offer a solution that would allow of greater freedom with a minimum of pain. This does not imply necessarily "free love" or promiscuity, for the family would still be the central focus of private help, but it would be a family of greater friendliness and co-operation. More important, it would result in a social organization that has destroyed that feeling of guilt which is united with sexual freedom in our own society. It would offer greater opportunities for social expression of our instinctual needs. Certain real difficulties, that in our society re-inforce sexual fears, such as fear of pregnancy or fear of disease, would be abolished.

BUT to return to your particular problem as it is framed by our present set-up, a problem which is not individual, but shared by many people today. You evidence two opposing feelings towards your problem: to give and receive or to retreat. Suppose the former and that you embarked on a course of sexual freedom. Would that give you satisfaction? Your feeling is that it would not, precisely because you have so many qualms about it, and could not enter wholeheartedly on such a career. It is only a changed psychological attitude on your part that could alter this.

FURTHER, your letter indicates that it is more a matter of pleasing your partner by submitting to him rather than love (in its broad sense) that is behind your impulse to enter on such a relationship. It is better not to do this with such a motive; for the results would be disappointing. Better wait for more favorable ideas regarding the subject which you will hear, especially in so-called "liberal intellectual" circles. They, too, are by-products of a vicious order—an attempt on the part of capitalist society and bourgeois individuals to find a compromise between incompatible forces — and compromises are notoriously unsatisfactory with a nasty habit of creating additional difficulties.

"Nits"

M. F. of New York City, writes:—"During my confinement, both my children who were temporarily in a nursery contracted "nits" in the head. Please let me know what to do for it."

FOR nits, prepare a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil and vinegar. Saturate the hair with this mixture and comb all the hair out from the roots with a fine comb. Then apply tincture of iodoquinol to the whole scalp. Cover with a towel and then a bathing cap. Shampoo the scalp the next morning. This procedure should be carried out for three consecutive nights. Take care not to get any of the liquids used for treatment, into the eyes.

NEW YORK WORKERS' RALLY ON AUGUST 3! Against Imperialist War, For the Defense of the Soviet Union! Support Ethiopia!

Fatherland

By Karl Dillinger

CHAPTER VIII United Front

There was, on the whole, little difference to be noted in the treatment accorded the various political groups by the lower ranks of the Black Shirts. Uneducated, lacking all knowledge of or interest in politics, trained to blind obedience, most of them were fit for nothing but fogging, rifle practice and beer swilling.

Except when they were being hounded by the officers they left us in peace during working hours. Many of them were perfectly willing to let us loaf on the job. They were not interested in helping the private contractors—who hired us from the camp at fifty to eighty pfennigs per head—to get rich on the proceeds of our labor.

Yet we were never safe from their brutality. The most fantastic rumors of plans for revolt or assassination sufficed to transform them into wild beasts. In a state of permanent uneasiness as to what was going on in camp and in the minds of the prisoners, and with the need of silencing by renewed demonstrations of courage both their secret misgivings as to their "revolutionary" activity and their fear of its consequences, they responded automatically to every provocative scheme devised by the officers.

Schindlernecht—who enjoyed a minimum of authority over them—had only to go storming about the yard in the morning before we were marched off to work, shouting that he had got wind of an escape to be attempted that day, and the guards would be reduced to frenzy for a week. Then they would drive us to work at the points of their rifles, deny us permission to urinate save at a distance not to exceed five paces from the spot where we were working, and forbid all conversation.

The fact that the camp inmates included both Communists and Social-Democrats from the same towns and factories—workers and functionaries who knew and hated each other from old-formed another obstacle to any understanding between SPG and CPG.

There was one Social-Democrat, for instance, who in his capacity as president of the factory council in a large machine shop in Central Germany had made it his business to drive all Communists from the factory and to throttle every attempt of the personnel toward strikes. Exchange so much as a word with a scoundrel of that caliber? Not if they knew it!

Still greater was their loathing for an SPG prisoner who had formerly been a high government official, executing the emergency decrees of the Bruening, Papen regime. His Communist fellow townsmen in the camp recognized him the moment the Secret Police brought him in, though he presented a far more proletarian appearance than in the good old days when he had been drawing down a monthly salary of a thousand marks and had cut unemployment relief from ten to six marks a week. Yes, it would have been an easier matter to discuss the past calmly, to join hands in preparing for the future, had it not been for those hated faces which kept conjuring up fresh the bitterness of the last few years.

When a well-known SPG functionary was released the Communists liked to speed him on his way with ironic comment, which incensed the Social-Democrats. Hadn't they been languishing in protective custody as long as the Communists? Hadn't they gone through the same "examinations" and "coordinations"? Hadn't the Brown Shirts and the Black Shirts routed them out of their beds and dragged them off with equal brutality?

In many of the smaller towns and villages, where the Reichsbanner had been composed of workers and led by workers, the fight against Hitler had been conducted under Social-Democratic leadership. Their leaders had been arrested with them and were sharing their present lot. Were they to permit the Communists to sling mud at them? Hadn't well-known Communists, as well as Social-Democrats, obtained their release from "protective custody"? Hadn't E. himself, a close associate of Thaelmann, gone free?

The SPG prisoners were right in that respect. Release, as a rule, proved nothing conclusive about the character of the man released, but served only to emphasize the utter confusion prevailing among the Secret Police and in the Prussian ministry of the interior. For months we tried to figure out the general rules that were being applied to the suspension of custody, till we finally reached the conclusion that there were no rules.

How else explain the fact that certain well-known Communists were set free at the expiration of eight weeks, while non-party workers and middle-class people were held for eight months?

IF, HOWEVER, there seemed to be no centralized system, we did in time become familiar with the routine of individual cases. Prisoners who were turned in by the Secret Police might be set free at the end of a few months—provided there was no evidence on which charges of high treason, seditious conspiracy, or breach of the peace could be lodged against them. Prisoners arrested either by the local SA groups or the local police—the latter under the jurisdiction of the district prefect—found themselves wholly at the mercy of Brown Shirt malice.

Despite Herr Diels' statement that members of the secret political police must be imbued with a proper passion for their calling, the Gestapa remained a bureaucratic organization, which in the course of a few weeks had swelled to such proportions that no official could possibly find his way through the welter of accumulated documents, orders, and counter orders. Working side by side, the various departments of the Gestapa knew neither plan nor system.

One department would release prisoners who were being frantically sought by another. It was impossible for the officials to follow up every case. If they failed to unearth evidence for court proceedings they crammed the prisoners into the concentration camps for safekeeping; if the camp examinations likewise failed to produce anything concrete, Herr Diels' impassioned manhunters would lose interest in the case. The Gestapa then had to be reminded that Prisoner X had been under protective arrest for so and so many months.

(To Be Continued)

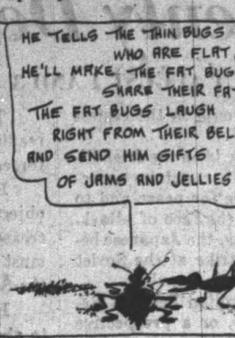
Reprinted by special arrangement with International Publishers, who are the publishers of the popular edition of "Fatherland," at \$1.25.

LITTLE LEFTY



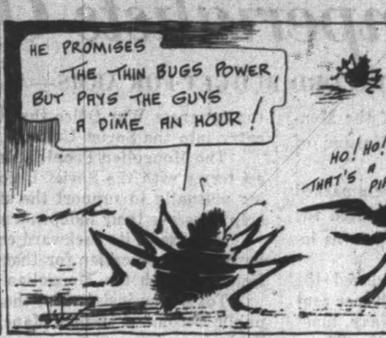
WHO IS THIS UGLY, BLOATED BUG? PERHAPS A BOOZE HOUND OR A TRUG?
ON NO, MY FRIEND, YOU ARE QUITE WRONG WHY THAT'S THE FAMOUS HUEY LONG, THE FAT BUGS LIKE HIS FUNNY PRANKS AND HE'S GOT PULL WITH ALL THE BANKS!

Spunky's Dream (Continued)



HE TELLS THE THIN BUGS WHO ARE FAT, HE'LL MAKE THE FAT BUGS SHAKE THEIR FAT. THE FAT BUGS LAUGH RIGHT FROM THEIR BELLIES AND SEND HIM GIFTS OF JAMS AND JELLIES

Spunky's Dream (Continued)



HE PROMISES THE THIN BUGS POWER BUT PAYS THE GUYS A DIME AN HOUR!
HO! HO! THAT'S A PIP!

WORLD of the MOVIES

East Is East, etc.

SHANGHAI, with Charles Boyer and Loretta Young, directed by James Flood, a Paramount production, now playing at the Paramount.

Reviewed by Josephine Damsel
THIS picture might be vicious if it were not so dull. The point of an hour and a half's high drama is that a man who is half Chinese and half Russian, cannot marry a white girl. The audience is never told why.

Dmitri (Charles Boyer) is a rising young banker, Barbara (Loretta Young) a million dollar society girl. Much of the picture is concerned with her pursuing him as he pursues his ideal of wealth and power. And the tragedy is that their great love can never be consummated because of that Chinese blood.

When Dmitri announces at one of his exquisite parties that his mother was a Manchurian princess, Barbara is so shocked that she walks out with the rest of the guests. Later, realizing that she really loves Dmitri in spite of this "taint," she chases him up into the Chinese hinterland to tell him so. It actually appears that the marriage will occur, until Dmitri discovers that his mother had committed suicide because she couldn't stand the social ostracism. That settles matters, and the two give each other up. As they stand in a farewell embrace, tears streaming down their faces, Dmitri says: "Some day there will be no more prejudice."

The ridiculousness of this ending is made more apparent by the fact that the society whose ostracism breaks up the romance is shown to consist of drunken young men and still more drunken dowagers, whom Barbara insists she despises. Combined with this meek acceptance of race prejudice there are a few speeches which indicate, even though they pass without emphasis, the typical capitalist bias of the picture. Dmitri, whose business deals are hailed as brilliant, but who seemed to me to be merely unscrupulous, explains his major coup in terms of a vague philanthropy, and then remarks: "If I make a profit, what of it?" A Negro maid says that the slaving colonies are perfectly well off as they are.

Altogether the fundamentally vicious chauvinist attitude in this picture loses all its impact because the whole film is so dull and ineffective.

New Labor Defender Prints Photographs Smuggled from Cuba

Photos smuggled out of the Cuban jail in which the American commission of investigation was held for twenty-four hours before they were shipped out of the country by Cuban authorities with the connivance of their American imperialist "advisors" are featured in the August issue of the Labor Defender.

The pictures were taken by Frank Griffin, field organizer of the New York District of the I.L.D., in spite of the vigilance of the armed marines left to guard them.

With the pictures is a graphic description of their treatment, written by Griffin and the thrilling story of how the Cuban I.L.D. smuggled its greetings into the jail. Other features in the August issue, which is a Sacco-Vanzetti memorial issue, are exclusive photos of the chain gang cage replica now touring the country in behalf of Angelo Herndon, a moving story by the young novelist, Beth McHenry, of the lives of hundreds of Scottsboro boys in the black belt of the south, and an account of the activities on June 28th, tenth anniversary of the I.L.D., organized by the New York District, in New York City's jails, and at the graves of our fallen heroes, written by Sam Duglin.

A heart to heart talk with Stella Petrovsky, who is threatened with deportation to Poland, is written by Janet Ginn, and a startling report of how political prisoners are persecuted in San Quentin, a discussion of the role of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Sacco Vanzetti case, and a special report from the scene of action on the West Coast lumber strike, round out the issue.

Strachey's Analysis Of Literature Offered At Great Reduction

John Strachey in his "Literature and Dialectical Materialism" upholds the claim of Marxism to the heritage of all that is precious in modern civilization. Mr. Strachey expounds fully the Marxist approach to literature and to the cultural problems of our day. He analyzes the work of Marcel Proust, James Joyce, D. H. Lawrence, Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner, Erskine Caldwell, Archibald MacLeish, Joseph Wood Krutch, and Henry Hazlitt.

This book which originally was published for \$1 is now obtainable in the Workers Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street, for 55 cents. A limited supply is available. All mail orders should include 5 cents extra for postage.

Paris Workers' University

By OAKLEY JOHNSON

ON THE morning of the last Sunday in June some three hundred of the students in the Université Ouvrière (Workers' School) of Paris came in ones and threes and dozens out of the subway station at Porte Maillot, having come from all over Paris to go on a picnic to the woods of Malmalson. At the invitation of the general secretary, Georges Cogniot, I was there, too. We all took a bus some miles into the country to Malmalson, then walked still further along country roads and paths, arriving at a pleasant hill where small tents were set up among trees, and where very soon scores of youths and girls were in their bathing suits playing handball, or walking or lying on the grass or eating sandwiches. The last classes had been held the Friday before, and on this day they were celebrating the successful close of the third year of the Workers' University.

I thoroughly enjoyed the whole day, meeting and talking with teachers and students of the school. Toward the end of the day there was an interesting meeting, the students sitting on the grass, M. Cogniot and others making speeches, the Workers' Chorus singing revolutionary songs. As a teacher of the Workers' School of New York, I also made a short speech about the New York School and its work in spreading Marxist education, and bringing greetings from the New York student workers to their French comrades. The French students were much interested in the work of the American workers' schools, which are more widespread than are the workers' schools in France, and also especially interested in the student movement in the colleges under the leadership of the National Student League and the growing united front with the Student League for Industrial Democracy.

The following week I visited the headquarters of the Paris Workers' University, and even attended a session of the Student Chorus, which, although it was organized only about three months ago, is a very capable group of about fifty who have already participated in more than a score of public entertainments.

2,000 Students

The Workers' University of Paris has a total enrollment of close to two thousand students in the course of a year, which is remarkable when one remembers that the school was organized less than three years ago, in December, 1933. About forty classes a week are held, in such subjects as Political Economy, Economic Geography, Workers' Rights (i.e., in a legal sense), History of the Workers' Movement, Historical Materialism, Medicine and Hygiene, Commercial Accounting, Industrial Design, Marxism, and in five languages—French, German, Spanish, English and Russian. About half



Students of the Workers' University of Paris who participated in the first workers' Olympiad, mass carnival held at Strasbourg on June 16, 1935.

of the students are of the white collar class, and half are industrial workers.

The classes are held in the building at 8, Avenue Mathurin-Moreau, which housed the Soviet Union's display in the International Exposition held at Paris in 1925. This old building, belonging to the left wing union, Confédération General du Travail Unitaire, has two floors, and of course its seven class rooms, its reading room and library are overcrowded most of the time.

Some 2,000 volumes are in the library, which is a lending as well as a reference library. More than fifty new Russian novels in translation are in the library. A large selection of magazines are available. Over 250 people borrow books from the library every month.

Correspondence Courses

In addition to the regular classes, the school also has correspondence courses which are taken by several hundred workers who live in provinces far from Paris. Up to the present the Workers' University in Paris is the only proletarian institution of this kind in France, but this coming year it is expected to organize workers' schools in other places, using as a nucleus those students in the different towns who have been taking courses by correspondence.

The employed students pay 10 francs a month (about 70 cents). If not employed, students pay five francs a month, unless they are at the same time members of the Committees of Unemployed, in which case they pay only two and a half francs monthly.

The Workers' University of Paris publishes a mimeographed school bulletin about four times a year, containing essays on subjects studied in the different courses, about proposals for student groups for special study, about demonstrations, the history of the school, improvement of the library, and so on, along with a calendar of various revolutionary events—demonstrations, movies, plays, etc.

Distinguished Teachers

Among the printed leaflets which are distributed about the school, giving the lists of courses and the aims of the school, I was particularly interested in one which named several of the teachers of the school, telling of their qualifications and accomplishments and of the special courses given by them. Thus were openly named Professor Georges Cogniot, not only general secretary of the Workers' University but a well-known teacher of Latin and Greek in the French government schools, and Marcel Cohen, "director d'études à l'École des Hautes-Études" (similar to a high school principal in the United States). Cogniot taught a course in Imperialism, Cohen a course in the history of the French language.

The Workers' University of Paris wishes to establish regular contact with the Workers' School of New York, exchanging bulletins, printed courses of study, outlines, experience. Without doubt a closer direct contact between the workers' schools in different countries would help a great deal to strengthen the international revolutionary movement.

On Some Radio Headliners

By LUCIEN ZACHAROFF

HAVE you met Amos 'n' Andy?

Certainly—if you're one of the 18,000,000 American homes equipped with radio receiving sets. As a year-in-year-out, five-nights-a-week broadcast, Amos 'n' Andy have become characters that reach millions of adults and children, over one of the world's great stations, WJZ, and associated outlets of America's biggest radio organization, the National Broadcasting Company.

Amos 'n' Andy come to you and me through the courtesy of the Peppercorn toothpaste, a concoction exposed by Kallet and Schlink in their "100,000 Guinea Pigs," a book about the dangers in everyday foods, drugs and cosmetics advertised in big-time periodicals and over the air. But that's another story.

Let's come back to Amos 'n' Andy, the only radio series of dramatic sketches purporting to represent Negro life. Actually, the performers engage in cheap mimicry of dialect, while an impression is subtly conveyed that the life of the South and Harlem is honestly portrayed. But how many Negroes today own taxi-cab companies and engage in the petty bourgeois aspirations of Amos 'n' Andy? How many Negro women are living on the incomes like that of Madam Queen's beauty salon?

Slander of Negro People

Through all its years this program has cast nothing but ridicule, humiliation, contempt and calumny upon the Negro masses by representing them through a cross-section of an all-too-negligible well-to-do minority, unconcerned with the misery and struggles of the oppressed race, virtually joining the white exploiting element in fostering race antagonisms, Jim-Crowism, lynchings.

There is no place on the "representative" Amos 'n' Andy programs for such aspects of Negro life (dominant today) as the Scottsboro case, the Negro masses by representing them through a cross-section of an all-too-negligible well-to-do minority, unconcerned with the misery and struggles of the oppressed white workers for jobs and relief.

Radio—like newspapers, motion pictures, schools, churches—is a

medium for the service of lynchers, advocates of race hatred, promoters of segregation and discrimination, sowing the seeds of animosity between the black and white victims of the economic crisis.

Enemy of Labor

If you own a radio or have access to one you must have also met Father Coughlin through the facilities of the outstanding "independent" Newark station WOR and its affiliates of the Mutual WORM. I shall not go into detail about Coughlin, who has been thoroughly shown up elsewhere, particularly in the convincingly documented work of A. B. Magil. Coughlin stands branded as an outstanding enemy of organized workers, a wage-cutting employer of non-union labor, promoter of war, especially against the Soviet Union, shady manipulator in the silver market, bosom pal of the most sinister Wall Streeters, anti-semitic, and an intimate of William Randolph Hearst, who makes no secret of being the nation's leading hater of militant labor and of progressive education.

For the purposes of this review I merely wish to point out that it is the medium of radio broadcasting that made possible the meteoric rise of Coughlin to a position of alarming importance in the American counterparty of the Hitlerite movement.

The Super-Patriotic Major

Or perhaps of a Sunday evening you tune in on the WEAF—N. E. C. network's presentation, known as the Major Bowes' Original Amateur Hour. This is staged weekly to sing the glories of the Chase & Sanborn Oatmeal Coffee.

From coast to coast and throughout Canada millions have been educated to stay glued to their receiving-sets for a full hour to imbibe the emanations of the super-patriotic Major. Their sympathies are played upon by the accomplished master of ceremonies who in his infinite kindness gives a chance to the crowd of tense amateur singers to do their stuff. He tells the invisible audience that "your telephone and mail votes de-

termine their future." Not, mind you, the quality of aspiring singers' and musicians' performance, but the votes.

Why? Because, brandishing a voluminous sheaf of mailed votes, Major Bowes proves to his sponsors that his showmanship sells dated coffee, that he is worth \$3,500 a week (an hour).

And what of those who make up the audience? There is more than the contribution of mere votes. They dig and dig again into the shrunken pocketbooks to meet the rising cost of advertised products, the cost of extravagant salaries of Major Bowes and of broadcasting executives, with a tidy sum left over for the coffers of the power trust.

Hon. Phelps Phelps

Perhaps you are a faithful listener-in on your local station, like "New York's own" WMCA, where on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays may be heard the honeyed words of the Hon. Phelps Phelps, former member of the State Legislature. Introduced and concluded by a martial theme song, a typical Phelps program spitefully attacks Communist attempts to discourage "Communist-led" bonus marches on Washington, etc.

Speaking of Washington, you have, no doubt, tuned in on the fireside talks of President Roosevelt himself and were entertained by bedtime stories from many members of his regime—all extolling the virtues of the New Deal with its millions of jobsless, millions on home relief and other needy millions denied even that pittance.

You have heard Roosevelt and his henchmen on every station. But you do not hear the voices of protest against their offensive measures, against the feverish rataplan of the warmongers' drums, against unbearable "living" conditions.

Radio broadcasting is an increasingly powerful medium for mass education, propaganda, entertainment and organization. It reaches millions of men, women and children, literate and illiterate, blind

WORLD of MUSIC

Neither Fish, Fowl nor Good Red Herring

PIRATES OF PENZANCE, written by W. S. Gilbert, composed by Arthur Sullivan, staged by R. G. Burnside. Presented by the Civic Light Opera Company, at the Adelphi Theatre.

Reviewed by THEODORE SHERMAN

AT the Adelphi Theatre this week, the titling boys make faces behind Queen Victoria's petticoats and chaff the sacred ideological oows of the British bourgeoisie. "Pirates of Penzance" is specifically for the thoroughly sound dimers who live in drawing-rooms with over-stuffed chairs and intend to see that the working class keeps them there. Once in a while they like to spend a "light" amusing evening seeing the mental furniture dusted off and moved around a bit. But, of course, "every one knows, my dear, that a Major General isn't really like that, particularly not Generals Dawes and Johnson, and aren't these police persons just too screamingly funny? Though very necessary to break up strikes, of course."

If "Pirates of Penzance" were produced to remind us of the fatuous properties of sentiment of the sacred 70's and elegant 80's it would be a nice type of museum piece. But this production is neither fish, fowl, nor far from good red herring. It transmits scarcely all the idiomatic tone and gesture of the manners and customs of the Victorian stuffed-shirts and their women folk. This Winthrop Ames did in his revivals some years ago. The opera always was a phoney in a phoney Gilded Age, but this sort of revived satire in the sixth year of the crisis is washed high and dry of any contemporary relevance. The beautiful ladies of the chorus aren't quite sure what is expected of them, no doubt because no one else was. Frederic (Howard Marsh) makes his hands go this way and that way, sometimes folding them across his chest, and swaggers freely about like a kid with his first set of long pants on. Meanwhile, his dotting nurse-maid Ruth (Vera Ross) stands with arms akimbo from time to time. Words that you can't catch are sung very prettily to music that is oftentimes an excellent burlesque on grand opera, which the audience, apparently, missed. The whole thing is fairly dull until the Major General (Frank Moulan), a glorious thing to behold, appears. He is the first one whose words one can catch although he sings a very rapid patter of jaw-breakers.

As always, the fun begins when the cops arrive. Although William Danforth steps the character of the Sergeant down to a burlesque level, as one trying to be as funny as can be for kids, still it is the most delicious spot in the whole opera when the flat-footed sing: "For when threatened with eunuchs And your heart is in your boots There is nothing brings it round Like the trumpet's martial sound, Ta-ran-la-ra Ta-ran-la-ra, etc. The production isn't really bad, it is simply somewhat awry and askew, and doesn't quite come off. As for the music, if you can imagine Haydn and Mendelssohn writing Rondos in a second rate mode of spoofing, the Sullivan score is that excellent, which is no mean praise.

Comprehensive Study Of Labor Conditions In Bound Pamphlets

Expert reporting of labor conditions in the United States, the colonies and the Soviet Union makes the Fourth Bound Volume (Nos. 34-44) of International Pamphlets, a reference work whose appearance will be welcomed by every student and participant in the labor movement.

Titles are "Dangerous Jobs," by Grace Burnham; Luis Montes' "Barrabas," Harvey O'Connor's "How Mellon Got Rich," Walmun "Hawall," Potamkin's "Eyes of the Movie," David's "Schools and the Crisis," Strong's "Dictatorship and Democracy in the Soviet Union," "N.R.A. From Within," by Thompson, van Kleef and Browder; Bukharin's "Culture in Two Worlds," Dunn's "Company Unions Today," and Kravits' "Tel. and Tel.: The Communications Workers." The bound volume costs \$1.00.

and stay-at-homes, in a few minutes. It stays on the job day and night.

It is today a public service utilizing those potentialities. Of a huge monopolistic machine making staggering profit at the expense of America's workers, promoting Fascism, war, anti-Negro discrimination, rigid censorship in the interests of giant corporations, politicians and demagogues, aiding in strikebreaking, and swelling the money-bags of the class which insolently tramples upon the rights and needs of the masses of America.

Questions and Answers

Women in Industry

Question: Why do Communists oppose dismissing married women from jobs in order to make room for unemployed men?—H.S.

Answer: Communists are opposed to driving married women out of industry, because this is a reactionary move, not only against women, but against the entire working class. It is an attempt on the part of the capitalists to lower the living standards of the workers, since the men who replace the married women are taken on at the latter's wages, which are far below those of working men. The spread of this practice will thus depress the wage scales of all workers as these lowered wages become the standard. In addition, the practice of dismissing women is part of the fascist campaign to degrade women to being beasts of burden—tied down to children, cooking and the church—with no opportunities for social and cultural advancement. It has been used by the capitalists, and by the German fascists in particular, as a means of throwing the heavy burdens of unemployment upon the backs of the workers and as a method of cutting all wage scales.

It must be emphasized that 40 per cent of all the women in industry are married women. They do not merely work to make pin-money as is claimed by the capitalists and their apologists. The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor admits that 90 per cent of the married women who are in industry toil because they must supplement the meager earnings of their husbands and children.

The Communist Party fights for the equality of women with men in every economic, political and cultural struggle. In this particular case, it conducts a struggle against the efforts of the capitalists to split the ranks of the working class by pitting the unemployed against married women in industry. To support the capitalists by attempting to drive all married women from industry would mean fostering the fascist ideology of degrading women to being mere breeding animals. It would also help the capitalists in their offensive against the living standards of the working class.

The fight for the right of working women to maintain their jobs is therefore the fight of the entire working class. Mass resistance must be organized in the factories and in the unions. Women must be drawn into organizational activity and into union leadership right now on the basis of their special needs and demands. The militant organ of working class women—The Working Woman—can serve as an effective weapon and organizer in the struggle against such dismissals. It is the duty of every employed and unemployed worker to join in this fight against another fascist manifestation.

Short Wave Radio

Radio in the Arctic

THE Soviet Union has established at least forty radio-meteorological stations within the Arctic circle. These stations have proven themselves to be of the greatest importance to the Soviet Union in their heroic efforts to convert the waste lands of the Arctic regions to useful and productive areas. These scientific stations are manned by crews of young technical workers who are equipped with the best and most modern equipment for making all-year-round observations. Air and water temperatures are recorded. The winds are studied by means of pilot balloons. The movements of the ice fields are watched, the sea water is analyzed and the strength and direction of the various ocean currents is recorded.

This data may, by means of radio, be assembled at a central point daily, and accurate weather forecasts can be prepared for a large part of the world. The Arctic regions are the birthplace of cyclones, anti-cyclones and other violent disturbances and if we had enough weather stations in these regions it would be possible to forecast many storms several days before they arrive in the more inhabited regions.

The development of radio communication was a very important step in the conquest of the Kara Sea. This vast ice-bound sea was called "The Ice Bag," and was considered impassable. Now this sea has been conquered and at least fifty vessels annually make the trip across the Kara Sea and up to the mouth of the Yenisei River. A new town, Igarka, with a population of fifteen thousand, has grown up on the shores of the Yenisei River and its lumber, graphite and other resources are of great importance to the work of building Socialism.

The Soviet radio station on Frank Joseph Land is the most northerly radio station in the world, and it was from this station that a young Soviet radio operator established the world's record for long distance radio communication. E. T. Krenkel, the radio operator in charge, exchanged messages with the Byrd expedition then at the South Pole.

The Soviet Union has built up strong cadres of Arctic radio operators, who are specialists in the art of radio communication under difficult Polar conditions, and all vessels that go to these regions carry specially trained operators.

Under capitalism, Arctic exploration is merely a method of self-glorification and a swell way to advertise beer and radio sets. But under Socialism, Arctic exploration has become a vital part of the struggle to better the conditions of mankind, and here again radio has been one of the major weapons in the fight to conquer the vast resources of the Soviet Arctic.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy
- 7:05—Sports Resume—Stan Lomax
- 7:12—Variety Ensemble
- 7:15—Variety Musicale
- 7:18—WEAF—Uncle Gus
- 7:20—Young Orch.
- 7:25—Tony and Gera
- 7:30—Jerry Cooper, Baritone
- 7:35—WEAF—Kathleen Wells
- 7:40—Mystery Sketch
- 7:45—Dot and Will
- 7:50—Black Orch.
- 7:55—WEAF—Morton Downey, Tenor
- 8:00—Front-Page Drama
- 8:05—Dangerous Paradise
- 8:10—Boake Carter, Comedian
- 8:15—Bourdon Orch.
- 8:20—Jessica Dragonette, Soprano, Male Quartet
- 8:25—Lena Ronger-Sketch
- 8:30—Irene Rich, Dramatic
- 8:35—Cullen's Day Yes
- 8:40—Green Orch., Violinists
- 8:45—Variety Musicale
- 8:50—Sinifonietta
- 8:55—WABC—Concert Orch., Lois Ravel, Contralto
- 9:00—WEAF—Kaye Orch.
- 9:05—WEAF—Dance Music
- 9:10—Talk—George Staines, Chief, Washington Bureau
- 9:15—WJZ—Nickel Orch.; Ruth Stitt, Soloist
- 9:20—WEAF—Lyman Orch.; Frank Mann, Tenor; Villanova Segal, Soprano
- 9:25—WEAF—Herbert Brothers
- 9:30—Civic Opera Chorus, Grand Park, Chicago
- 9:35—Young Orch.
- 9:40—Mystery Sketch
- 9:45—WEAF—Terray Brothers Orch.
- 9:50—Tom Torrey, Adventurer
- 9:55—Phil Baker, Comedian
- 10:00—WEAF—Phyllis Brooks, aroon
- 10:05—WEAF—Play Ball
- 10:10—Variety Musicale
- 10:15—WJZ—Meadow House
- 10:20—WABC—Humber Orch.
- 10:25—WJZ—Hervord Brown
- 10:30—WEAF—Rollie Orch.; Joe O'Connell, Comedian; Phil Dany, Baritone; LeRoy Mannie, Soprano; Peg La Centre, Song; Tim and Irene, Comedy; Toddy Bergman, Comedian
- 10:35—Variety Musicale
- 10:40—WJZ—Sinifonietta
- 10:45—WABC—Concert Orch., Lois Ravel, Contralto
- 11:00—WEAF—Kaye Orch.
- 11:05—WEAF—Dance Music
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Japanese Imperialists Openly Declare Aims for War on USSR

MINISTER OF WAR DEMANDS RECORD BUDGET FOR ARMS—ALL OUT AUGUST 1 AND 3 TO SHOW SOLIDARITY WITH SOVIET UNION AGAINST THE WAR MONGERS

MANCHUKUO is knocking at the door of the Mongolian People's Republic," declared Minister of War of Japan General Senjuro Hayashi.

And if the door isn't opened it will be smashed down with gunfire and bombing planes, intimated the General in an interview explaining why Japan was increasing its war budget for the coming year.

Quite openly the Minister of War declared the back-breaking war budget, with more than 60 per cent of the income allocated to the Army and Navy, must go through for war preparations against the Soviet Union.

The particular provocation against the Mongolian People's Republic is due to the belief on the part of

the Japanese War Office that this would be the easiest entry into the Soviet Union.

The Mongolian People's Republic is on the friendliest terms with the Soviet Union, both countries agreeing mutually to support the struggle for peace and to help preserve their independence in the face of attack.

Because of its backward economy, the Japanese believe it will be easier for them to strike at the Soviet Union through the Mongolian People's Republic.

Tokio now insists that the Mongolian People's Republic become a second Manchukuo, or a prospective Ethiopia.

At the same time, the Japanese navy, army, air force, do not halt for a second in their war plans all along the Soviet Far Eastern border.

The defensive measures of the Soviet Union, the readiness of the Red Army to hurl back any attack, has forced delay after delay in the Japanese war plans.

But now General Hayashi tells those in Japan who object to the idea of new crushing burdens due to increased war expenditures, that Japanese imperialism must not stop now in building its war machine against the Soviet Union.

Hayashi demands over 100,000,000 yen in addition to above last year's heavy war expenditures for arms against the Soviet Union.

All Soviet offers of a non-aggression pact, all attempts to make treaties for peace in the Far East, have

been callously turned down by the booty-hungry Japanese militarists.

Japanese imperialism is known for its swift, lightning-like attacks. The constant provocations, attacks on the Soviet borders, arrogant and shameless demands on Mongolia, are signs of an oncoming storm.

We must be prepared at any moment to rush to the defense of the Soviet Union in the Far East.

Hitler Fascism is pledged to attack from the West to assist the Japanese imperialist robbers.

August 1 this year sees the intensification of the war danger in every conceivable spot on the globe—and particularly along the borders of the Land of Socialism.

All out August 1 (and August 3 in New York and some other cities) for the Defense of the Soviet Union!

Daily Worker

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

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FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1935

Strike Again!

THE employers have taken advantage of the sudden calling off of the great general strike in Terre Haute.

National guardsmen promptly escorted 100 scabs into the Columbian plant, scene of the original strike.

Employers of the Home Packing Company and other plants have locked out the workers, under the excuse that they violated their contracts when they joined the walkout. It is evident that the launching of the city-wide drive against organized labor which was responsible for the general strike, is now being resumed.

In the face of this, 800 miners and other groups have already voted to remain on strike until the scabs at the Columbian plant are removed.

The course of action to be taken by the workers of Terre Haute is clear. They should reform their ranks at once, through the 48 unions that called the strike. With the same splendid solidarity they displayed for two days, but with even better organization, they should once again strike for the removal of the scabs and of the National Guard.

Demand That Wharton and Wilson Quit Board

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The New Deal today sought to placate organized labor's opposition to "security" wages paid under the \$4,000,000,000 employment drive by appointing two union leaders on a three-man board set up to settle work disputes.—United Press dispatch.

THE two union leaders are Arthur O. Wharton, head of the International Association of Machinists and vice-president of the A. F. of L., and James A. Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers League of North America and until last year an A. F. of L. vice-president.

Father Francis J. Haas, who, as member of an N.R.A. board, played a leading role in breaking last year's Minneapolis truck drivers' strike, is the third member of the new board.

Here is the essence of Bill Green's "opposition" to the Roosevelt coolie wage scales—the appointment of two members of the A. F. of L. ruling family to head off strikes against the starvation pay.

One must admit that the two A. F. of L. gentlemen are eminently qualified for the job. Wharton is the man who foisted Daniel Willard's notorious B. & O. plan on the railroad workers, one of the prize strike-prevention, class-collaboration schemes in the days of the boom. Both Wharton and Wilson were part of the government apparatus during the war, their job being to keep labor gagged while the employers drove full steam ahead.

A. F. of L. locals throughout the country should send immediate protests to the Executive Council, demanding that Wharton and Wilson withdraw from this strike-breaking board.

The Alabama Lynchers

THE Alabama lynchers are trying new tricks.

They have learned lessons from their previous experiences with the Scottsboro trials, in which they saw tremendous masses in organized array, putting up a fight to save the lives of the nine innocent Negro boys.

Through a series of postponements and delays, Lieutenant-Governor Thomas E. Knight, for more than four years the leading figure in the persecution of the boys, is attempting to cripple the Scottsboro defense. He wants to scuttle the preparations to back up with mass pressure the legal actions which are being taken by the attorneys of the International Labor Defense on behalf of Roy Wright and Eugene Williams, juveniles who have not yet had a hearing in the proper court, and Willie Robertson and Olen Montgomery, for whom an attempt is being made to secure bail.

The trickery of Knight must be met by a conscious drive for real action around these hearings. Protests should immediately be sent to Governor Bibb Graves, Attorney-General A. A. Carmichael and unconditional freedom for all the boys.

At the same time we must meet the \$35,000 lynch-fund voted by the Alabama Legislature for prosecution of the Scottsboro boys by building a fighting defense fund to free them. Rush funds to the International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Miners Must Act

ON August 1 the third successive "truce" engineered by the coal operators, seconded by John L. Lewis, will expire.

Since April 1, when these "truces" began, the operators have been piling up coal while Lewis has been dangling before the miners the fake promises of the Guffey Bill.

The Guffey Bill is a trap. It does not grant one single demand of the miners.

Only the organized power of the miners can win the \$6 day, 30-hour week and their other demands. And the miners are organized well enough to win their needs.

When Aug. 1 rolls around, Lewis will probably propose still another "truce." This time, however, the miners should demonstrate in every field for their real demands and against the strike-breaking "truces."

The miners should make known their sentiments in demonstrations on that day, in parades, street meetings, in stoppages of work for an hour, and, where possible, with protest strikes. The U.M.W.A. locals should mobilize the Central Labor Union in each town behind these demonstrations. Meanwhile, the rank and file miners should call special meetings in preparation for the wage-scale conferences.

Make Aug. 1 a day of struggle for the real demands of the miners—for the \$6-day and the 30-hour week.

The Camden Strike

THE 4,600 strikers at Camden, N. J., are putting up a splendid fight against the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

This company has a network of powerful allies, stretching right into the Navy Department.

But the allies of the strikers are no less powerful. The entire working population of Camden has been behind the shipyard men, contributing to their strike fund and joining them on the picket line.

The full strength of Camden labor, however, has not yet been called into play.

The strikers should seriously consider the question of instructing their negotiating committee to call upon the organized labor movement of the city to back them with sympathetic action—with a general strike movement that will bring the wealthy shipbuilding company to terms.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Agitprop Tasks Against War Bring Campaign Into Shops Guidance for Units

THE July issue of the "Michigan Organizer" introduces an agitprop section, as a means of guidance to the agitprop cadres in the units and sections. We are reprinting the very excellent directives to the sections and units on the Anti-War Campaign, preparatory to August First, which we believe will be of help to all the units of the Party.

Agit-prop work generally is that part of Party work which involves bringing the message of the Party to the workers on the outside and, secondly, enabling our own Party membership, through systematic inner educational work on the political campaigns and final aims of the Party, to bring this message to the workers in the best, clearest manner.

What, then, are some of the concrete tasks of Agit-props in units and sections in connection with the August First campaign?

BRING the Anti-War Campaign into the automobile and other factories. We must rouse the attention of the workers in the auto shops and others in Detroit and throughout this district to the new provocations against the Soviet Union, by Japanese imperialism; to fascist Italy's attack on Ethiopia and the many other alarming developments which make the question of war such an urgent immediate one for the workers.

This can be done through the section and unit agit-prop director who must mobilize the membership in the units for the following tasks:

- 1) Shop Papers and Shop Leaflets. Every shop unit should decide now on a special August First anti-war edition of their shop paper, bringing the workers in that shop the meaning and danger of war, and the way to fight it.
- 2) Shop units that have not yet issued shop papers—now is the time!
- 3) Shop units (and street units concentrating on certain shops) should issue shop leaflets on the question of war and August First.
- 4) Bring the anti-war fight into the shops and factories by arming each comrade with anti-war literature to sell to the workers in the shops.
- 5) Shop gate meetings on the question of war, combined with the sale of the Daily Worker; should be carried through by shop unit with the assistance of street units in the same section.

In the neighborhoods. Street meetings by every street unit in the district! Street and neighborhood leaflets! Neighborhood papers! House to house sale of the Daily Worker and Young Worker! Leaflets and posters pasted up in the neighborhoods—all these are phases of preparations for August First, which fall upon the agit-prop directors to organize, check up on and assist.

In our May Day preparations, the weakest link was the covering of trade unions and fraternal organizations. This is one of the greatest reasons our May Day demonstration was not the size that the objective conditions demanded. Shall we make the same error for the August First demonstration? It's up to the comrades in the units!

FOR carrying out the above tasks it will be clearly seen that our Party members (speakers, individual agitators in factory and neighborhood, etc.) must be armed with sound, clear understanding of the Communist position on imperialist war, the aims and tasks of the Communists in fighting against war and the war danger. To get this understanding, the agit-prop director of the unit will have to see that a comrade is assigned to lead a carefully prepared discussion on this question, utilizing as material the district outline, the Sixth World Congress Resolution on War, "The Struggle Against War and the Tasks of the Communists," the everyday facts and editorials contained in the Daily Worker, etc. In the mass agitation which we carry on for our class struggle program, we must bring forward concretely the call for unity of the working class against the ideologies of a petty-bourgeois and fascist character (Long, Coughlin, the demagoguery of the Roosevelt administration, etc.)

COMRADES in the Units! We want to know what you are doing to prepare for August First. How are you bringing the campaign into the factories? What are you doing to mobilize the white and Negro masses for a united struggle for the defense of Ethiopia? Write to this column and tell us your experiences.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL

by Burck



World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

The Truth About Germany Daily Worker Confirmed What's in the Offing?

WHAT the Daily Worker was first to point out about the present campaign of terror in Nazi Germany is now confirmed and is becoming generally acknowledged. The onrushing catastrophic crisis, plus rising mass discontent, epitomized by a growing strike movement, which the Nazis fear the Communist Party will lead to more gigantic struggles, are at the basis of the diverse attacks against Jews and Catholics.

Certainly the Nazis do not fear the Jews, and the talk about the Catholics being the spearhead of anti-Nazi resistance is so much nonsense. The great masses of Catholics and large numbers of Protestants, it is true, are becoming restive, discontented, and are beginning to show their anti-Nazi sentiments in religious oppositional forms. But though this may be a powerful force, it is at most a force of passive resistance. It is in the nature of Gandhi-ism, and that will never overwhelm the bloodiest Fascist dictatorship the world has ever seen. And the Nazi henchman know it.

THE real factors behind the Nazi's enraged campaign against every force of opposition, no matter what its potentialities, is the certainty that Germany is faced in the immediate future with a sharp, rising phase of bitter class struggle.

That fact can be gained both in the open capitalist press cables, and in confidential reports to capitalist business organizations in the United States.

Nearly all of the American correspondents in Germany now point out the fact that a day of reckoning is rapidly arriving in Germany where the workers' will be called upon to tighten their belts in order to pay for the Nazi war plans and increased armament profits. The Associated Press publishes the startling story that Hitler has been hiding a secret debt of more than \$6,000,000—making a total indebtedness of \$12,000,000,000. This crushing burden has been so distributed among the diseased tissues of the Nazi economic body, that the slightest shock will make the structure fall apart, and on the heads of the masses.

Hitler, it is now revealed, is spending more than \$240,000,000 every month for war purposes. To get this money, the workers' wages are cut nearly every month through steadily rising prices, the brutal and merciless beating of the boys and girls by the police, who had formed a gauntlet. As the unemployed came out, blinded and choking from the tear gas, the police beat both boys and girls so brutally that five had to go to the hospital, and most of the others had to be given first aid.

FROM the Whaley-Eaton service confidential foreign letter, just released "For Clients Only," we get this picture of the situation in Germany:

"The revival of religious and racial terrorism in Germany is directly due to economic deterioration. Demands for formal devaluation of the mark are becoming more insistent. There has been a sharp shrinkage in the half-year's foreign trade. The disparity between wages and prices is widening, which produces discontent and emphasizes economic instability. And to think it is only a month or so ago when the Trotskyite experts were howling 'about Hitler's growing popularity, and the stability of Fascism in Germany—H.G. Schacht is fearful of the economic effects of Goebbels' activities, which are designed to divert attention from economic difficulties. Prices for equities have been advancing, with bonds sliding off, which is a sign of inflation. The nation's economy has been weakened by purchases of war supplies. German payments to Switzerland are in peril, which is a chief cause, as indicated above, of the trouble of Swiss banks."

The anti-Jewish-Catholic campaign is not hitting fire, as some of the leading Nazis themselves recognize. They are beginning to figure that what they gain in the way of diverse acts in Germany, they lose by greater measure in emphasizing their difficulties in the world financial markets, not to say by the further sharpening of world opinion against German fascism.

Hail and support the Red Army of China and the anti-imperialist front against the Japanese imperialist invasion!

Letters From Our Readers

Building Workers' Libraries In Mine and Farm Centers

Hillsboro, N. H.

Comrade Editor:

On July 11, your column published an appeal for literature for the farmers. The response has been very good. To date, we have received nine packages containing a large number of pamphlets and periodicals which will be very helpful in the work here.

I have pledged to collect enough literature for two unit libraries and with all the literature that is coming in we can build several libraries. What about other cities doing the same. Certainly comrades in Chicago can collect literature and send it to the mining villages and those in the midwest sending it to the farm communities.

A. F.

Stresses Hearst's Fascist Attitude Towards Women

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I do not believe that the fascist attitude towards women has been used as effectively as possible in the anti-Hearst campaign.

In the fascist states, Italy and Germany, we see that women are to the position of housekeepers and bearers of children. They are kept out of the schools, they have lost their independence, and all in all hold a very inferior position in these war-mad states.

Hearst in his pro-fascist campaign is also advocating these conditions for women. One of Hearst's writers, in a speech to a Women's Business Club, expressed the same ideas—told the women to get back to raising children.

I believe if this angle was presented in the anti-Hearst campaign the struggle of women would be raised to a higher level.

I. L.

Reports Unmentioned Facts of Police Brutality

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

On Saturday, July 20th, there appeared on the first page of the Daily Worker an article describing the happenings at the Home Relief Bureau on Powell Street and Sutter Avenue in Brownsville. Most of the article was correct, but you left out an item of major importance: the brutal and merciless beating of the boys and girls by the police, who had formed a gauntlet. As the unemployed came out, blinded and choking from the tear gas, the police beat both boys and girls so brutally that five had to go to the hospital, and most of the others had to be given first aid.

P. F.

Asks for Exposure of Earl's Equal Rights Bill

Philadelphia, Pa.

Comrade Editor:

Governor Earl of Pennsylvania has signed an Equal Rights Bill which obviously has as many loopholes as a sponge. Please expose it. This will be a means of spreading the Daily Worker among the Negroes of Pennsylvania. S.W.

Soviet America Pamphlet Wins Praise of Miners

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I got a letter from the mine fields I want to share with other Daily Worker readers:

"The Miners' Road to Freedom is simply grand. It came this morning and we have all been reading it. Lots of fine information. Much the best general statement we have." Just now, when Lewis is trying to put over the Guffey Bill, it is most important that all miners, and other workers too, should know about this new pamphlet in the Soviet America series. I. K.

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.

Order Extra Bundles Today Of Special Anti-War Issue Of the 'Daily' on Saturday