

LEWIS SPURNS GREEN SECRET SESSION

235 Dead, Million Destitute in Drought Area

Farm Holiday Leader Asks Immediate Aid No Rent, Foreclosures Evictions, Demands of Association

SUMMARY OF DROUGHT WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Weather Bureau reports indicated no let-up of the 31-day heat wave in sight. CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.—Grain prices hurried upward in frenzied stock market transactions as rainless skies continued. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 9.—Farm leader John Bosch calls for adequate federal relief program and virtual moratorium on farm debts. North Dakota—Wheat crop burned out except in Northern section. Pasture gone. Too late for rain. South Dakota—Wheat, corn and small grain crops gone except in Southeast section. Forest fires raging in Black Hills. Wyoming—Wheat crop total loss in Northeast. Rain will aid other sections. Montana—Eastern section burned out. Good crops in Western area, but rain needed badly. Minnesota—Central section crops withered, but corn crop still in good condition in Southern and most of Western areas. Iowa—Return to normal temperatures will save corn crop. Grasshoppers and chinch bug damage heavy in Western section. Wisconsin—Rain needed for pastures turning brown. Grain yield in most counties expected to be from 25 to 75 per cent of normal. Illinois—Oats crop burned out in most sections. Michigan—Damage not considerable, but may be extreme if drought continues. Missouri—Grasshoppers and chinch bug damage extensive in Western section. Hot, dry weather hindered growth after good start. Oklahoma—Condition critical, but still much to be saved by rain. CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.—Heat so intense it burst highways, killed barnyard live stock and dropped men dead in their tracks, swept from the parched Midwest prairies over the East today. The score to date, in favor of Mother Nature gone berserk, is more than \$200,000,000 damage in crop losses, 235 dead and 1,000,000 farmers and their families destitute and burned off their lands. Sputtering showers agonizingly brief and as tantalizing as a mirage before the eyes of a thirst-mad desert wanderer—fell in parts of North Dakota to be blotted off the land immediately by a scorching sun. In other parts of the stricken drought area, nature lashed out savagely with thunderstorms and lightning—destroying property and cutting the remaining crops off the fields with scythe-sharp driving rain.

(Special to the Daily Worker) MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 9.—Speaking in the name of thousands of farm members of the National Farm Holiday Association, John Bosch, national president, telegraphed President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, today. He demanded immediate relief for the 235 dead and 1,000,000 destitute farmers and their families in the drought-stricken Midwest. Bosch said that the drought has caused the death of 235 people and the destitution of 1,000,000 farmers and their families. He demanded that the government provide immediate relief, including no rent, no foreclosures, and no evictions. He also demanded that the government provide food and clothing for the destitute. Bosch said that the drought has caused the death of 235 people and the destitution of 1,000,000 farmers and their families. He demanded that the government provide immediate relief, including no rent, no foreclosures, and no evictions. He also demanded that the government provide food and clothing for the destitute.

(Continued on Page 2) Cotton Strike Is Ended In Victory (Federated Press) MUSKOGEE, Okla., July 9.—Victory in a great part of the cotton area covered by the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union caused the executive council of the union meeting in Muskogee July 3 and 4 to announce ending of the strike for this season. Preparations for strike action in the cotton picking season, if necessary, are already under way. Two important gains were won by the strike despite the bloody violence of the planters and the deputies under planter control. 1. Wages for farm laborers were raised in all localities. Instead of 65 cents and 75 cents a day, they got up to \$1.25 for a ten-hour day in some cases. Thousands more got \$1 a day. For the first time in history in the Arkansas district a few small planters agreed to contracts with the union and collective bargaining. 2. The cotton farm laborers tenants and sharecroppers learned that they have common interests against the planters and that Negro and white can work together against the white exploiters. This produced a fighting spirit which the planters were unable to undermine by the traditional appeal to race prejudice. Cotton picking begins in Southern Texas late in August, in the lower South in September and extends into October farther North.

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LOSSES MOUNT AS HEAT BURNS CROPS



F. W. Thomas, owner of a farm fifteen miles from Reader, N. D., and his sons examine withered plants in what promised to be a field of tall corn. Scorching sun and the ravages of insects have laid waste huge areas in eighteen states. More than 200,000 farm families need immediate relief in the Midwest area while the heat wave is now striking with force in the East.

15 Overcome In WPA Line

5,000 Forced to Wait in Streets for Pay Delayed by Ridder The mercury reached 102.3 degrees at 2:30 P.M. yesterday, breaking the all-time heat record here, the Weather Bureau announced. The previous all-time heat record was 102 degrees on August 7, 1918. Fifteen persons were overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon when more than 5,000 professional and white collar WPA workers lined up at 121 West Twentieth Street for pay checks which many of them did not receive. The workers waited in lines of four deep under a sweltering heat which registered 98 degrees in the shade. Failing to find room on the side of the street where the pay office is located, hundreds stood soaked with sweat across the street from the WPA office. Disbursing clerks, limp and ready to drop, admitted that they would be unable to pay off the vast crowd sent to the Twentieth Street address for their checks. After two women collapsed from the heat and exhaustion from standing in line, two ambulances arrived and with them eighteen police. Traffic became jammed, more persons fainted and the police, adding to the confusion, began driving the workers from one side of the street to the other.

Stork (Or Sump'n) Brings Kid Brother To Dionne Quints

CALLANDER, Ont., July 9 (UP).—Another Dionne baby was born today—a brother to the famous girl quintuplets. Mrs. Olive Dionne, the mother, gave birth to the little son in the same rural home where the quintuplets were born on May 28, 1934.

Illinois Legislator Slain in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 9.—State Representative John M. Bolton was shot to death here today in typical gangland style. A shotgun blast ripped through his head after he failed to out-distance a car which pursued him in a mile-a-minute chase through the West Side.

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Landon Plan Of 'Security' Condemned

While the Kansas temperature was hitting 108 and up, and the drought adding to the suffering of the unemployed workers and farmers, Governor Landon delivered himself of a speech to a legislature to consider nothing but a constitutional amendment. He "advocated social security," a stop-gap to put off consideration of actual relief by the state six months. At present the counties must provide relief, \$1 a week in many cases. "This move by the Republican candidate, seems to be an obvious subterfuge," commented Mary Van Kleeck, expert on social security in the United States. "It is certainly questionable whether any amendment is needed. Governor Landon advocates an amendment to permit Kansas to take part in any 'broad social security program,'" she continued. "Which indicates that the workers' campaign for social security has been so effective that the Republican candidate can not ignore it. Nevertheless, he specifically avoids any comment on the present social security act, while calling attention to the Republican platform."

80,000 Strike In France

PARIS, July 9.—Failure of the employers in several industries to apply the new labor conditions legislated by the Blum Government, supported by the People's Front, including collective contracts, the 40-hour week and wage raises, has resulted in continued occupation of their factories by the workers. Approximately 80,000 workers including 10,000 at the St. Nazaire Naval dockyards are still striking for the application of the new terms. Maurice Thores, Communist Party Secretary, in a declaration to the press yesterday declared that the Communists will fully support the just demands of the workers. Referring to the bosses' demands from Strasbourg, St. Nazaire and other provincial industrial centers, that troops should be sent to clear the dockyards and factories Thores said, "The Communists will never oppose strikers occupying factories. If force were used against the working class it would be the greatest danger to the Republic. We cannot permit violence to workers occupying plants. We will not tolerate fascist provocation."

Cop Slays The Captor Of Prestes

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 9.—Jose Torres Galvao, political police detective who last March received much publicity as the captor of Luis Carlos Prestes, president of the National Liberation Alliance, was killed yesterday in the police station. It is reported that another policeman shot him and then escaped. Galvao was sure to meet a violent death," said Harrison George, American Communist leader and member of the Committee for the Aid of the Brazilian People, when interviewed yesterday. George is the father of Victor Barron, the young American who was tortured to death by the Brazilian police last March. "Shortly after March 5, when the murder of my son was revealed and Prestes was arrested, Galvao asked to resign his post in the political police. Apparently, some latent spark of honor lingered in him and he had a revulsion of feeling against the regime of white terror and fascist murder that rules Brazil under President Getulio Vargas. "It may well be that, as the mass movement in Brazil itself has grown, demanding the release of Prestes, the brave and adored leader of the people, the higher police officials feared that Galvao might expose all their bloody deeds against political prisoners. "That the murder of Galvao occurred in the police station, yet the murderer 'escaped,' shows that high police officials wanted the murderer, one of their own number, to escape. This all indicates a certain crumbling of the white terror regime, and will spur all those liberty-loving people in the United States who are fighting for Prestes' release and general amnesty, to new endeavor."

Browder Radio Speech Hailed In Letters

Communist Candidate to Broadcast Today in Schenectady "Dear Fellow American: These are the first words on two penny post cards which lie on the desk of Earl Browder, Communist candidate for the presidency of the United States. The first penny post card was first mailed to someone else, then forwarded to Browder. It is signed by the "Liquidation Committee, L. L. of Am." If you don't know what that means, it is the "Loyal League of America," and if you still don't know what it is, perhaps the "message" of the card will help. Characterizing Browder as the "Gentle front" of the Communists, you are informed that he spoke over the Columbia Broadcasting System from the Communist Party Convention, so that you would be made to believe that "socialism and communism are harmless." After a little more drivel it is suggested that "nothing can prevent you from writing all advertisers using Columbia Broadcasting System that you will never buy their goods. "You have our authority," says the Loyal Legion. "For God's sake, do your part." Second Card "Dear Fellow American:" says the second post card, which lies on top of a huge pile of letters and cards, postmarked from every state in the Union—Washington, D. C., and Canada. "Please send a copy of your Declaration of Independence and other information to W. R. S.—," the second card says. It comes from Jacksonville, Florida. Thumbing through hundreds of similar messages, you are struck by the number which, to quote one from Berkeley, California, "would like you to please write me in a plain envelope. I don't want anyone to catch me getting 'sneaked' mail. We're not supposed to think, you see." A bank clerk wrote that one. From the Mills, Mines Scores come from the steel mills, the coal mines and the factories of the nation. A Y.M.C.A. group in a large Ohio city wants copies of the Communist platform and the acceptance speeches of the nominees, to study more carefully. At 5:15 p. m. today Browder will himself answer the campaign of such reactionaries as the Loyal Legion, when he delivers a speech in Schenectady, New York, which will be broadcast over station WGY.

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REJECTS SUMMONS; CITY CENTRAL BODIES SUPPORT C.I.O. GROUP

Foster Says Steel Labor Must Rely On Own Strength

Urges Accepting Aid of All Friendly Groups, But Warns Against Dependence on Capitalist Politicians to Advance Drive

In the opening sentence of Comrade Foster's Article II there occurred a typographical error which seriously changed the sense of the article. The sentence should have read: "Another fundamental reason why the organizers of 1919, in the face of stupendous difficulties, were ABLE to mobilize such great masses of steel workers, etc." The error was to make the sentence read UNABLE, instead of ABLE.

Steel Barons Ban Newsman Photographer

MCKEESPORT, Pa., July 9.—Paul Peters, playwright, and Alfred Eisenstadt, who identified themselves as a reporter and photographer for the magazines Fortune and Time, said today that they were forbidden to take pictures of workers leaving a steel mill, under a city ordinance prohibiting "the soliciting and canvassing of photographs without a permit." "The two were attracting a crowd and we'd had complaints," Police Chief Whelan said. He did not identify the complainants, however. Peters said that he and Eisenstadt were taking pictures of workers leaving the National Tube Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, when they were taken to police headquarters for questioning. They were released later and left town.

Four Out of Five Steel Men Eager to Join Trade Union

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 9.—A steady stream of applications kept coming in to union headquarters, new organizers were being dispatched into the field, and the companies sharpened their fight against the campaign to unionize the steel industry this week as the big drive brought new developments on numerous fronts. A series of mass meetings to dramatize the campaign proceeded following a rally in Homestead last Sunday to commemorate the martyrs of the Homestead strike of 1892, which drew a crowd of several thousand to hear Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Kennedy pledge non-interference by troops or state police in case of strikes in the Keystone State. Canvassing committees of the union, beginning house-to-house work in the tighter company-dominated towns, reported "four out of every five ready to join up immediately, and the remaining one hesitating to take any definite position against the drive." In Portsmouth, 5,500 strikers at the Wheeling Steel Corporation plant there continued their walkout after futile attempts by conciliators to wheedle them back to work with five of their leaders "left out" and the same conditions and wages which obtained before the strike started six weeks ago.

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LONDON, July 9.—Official announcement from Berlin and Vienna was expected here momentarily to confirm the authoritative reports that Hitler and Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria have reached an understanding whereby the Nazis will pledge to recognize and respect Austria's independence in return for a hoped-for agreement with Mussolini. Berlin cables state, without official sanction, that the German ambassador to Austria, Franz von Papen, has already initiated such an understanding. This move on the part of the Hitler government is prompted by its desire to set up a bloc of powers for an attack on Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. Hitler thus sacrifices—at least for a while—the Anschluss with Austria for further penetration in Central Europe and the Balkans. In return for these guarantees, it is reported that Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria is expected to return of the Austrian Legion, the armed Nazi league, which will enter the Fatherland Front, and to proclaim a generous amnesty for the Nazis. In addition it is likely that two friends of the Nazis will enter the Cabinet fairly soon. Backing the agreement was the Association of Austrian Industrialists, which wished to improve the economic situation of Austria by closer cooperation with Germany.

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Mine Chief Visits President Instead—Barons Threaten Discharges

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor continued its closed sessions today and discussed throwing a whole third of the membership out of the Federation, as protests against its policies arrived from Passaic County Central Labor Union, Philadelphia Central Labor Union, and the southern conference of the International Typographical Union. The groups in danger of suspension make up the most progressive section of the A. F. of L. They are the twelve unions of the Committee for Industrial Organization, now conducting the steel drive. Does Not Appear John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and chairman of the C.I.O., had been summoned to appear before the council at 10 o'clock this morning. He did not appear. Lewis had previously made it clear that he felt the Council had all the facts at its disposal, that he could tell it nothing new, and that the steel drive was occupying all his time. Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, one of the larger C.I.O. affiliates was summoned to appear at 2 P.M. today. He did not appear either. Absent Treatment The heads of the other unions affiliated with the C.I.O., invited to appear before the council at the rate of two per day, are expected to remain away too. "Mr. Green is saying something which isn't so," John L. Lewis declared this afternoon upon seeing a statement just issued by the president of the American Federation of Labor. (Continued on Page 2)

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Frank Murphy Quits Philippine Commission

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Frank Murphy, U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, handed in his resignation to President Roosevelt today. He indicated that his resignation, which would be effective at the desire of the President, had been submitted in order that he be able to run as Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan.

Drought Raises Foreclosures In 'Dust Bowl'

Federal Land Bank Will Close Out Victims of Dust, Official Says

(By United Press)
WASHINGTON, July 9 (UP).—A sharp increase this year in farm foreclosures by the \$2,000,000,000 chain of federal land banks through abandonment of many farms in the western "dust bowl" was forecast today by high farm credit administration officials.

Federal Land Bank Commissioner Albert S. Goss said the government is not getting panicky about its investment in the banks but said that it will exercise a liberal policy regarding loans based "not on charity out on a financially sound policy."

"Our collection policy is to go along with the farmer doing his honest best," Goss said. "In abnormal times such as these, loans will be based on whether the farmer will have a reasonable chance to work it out under normal conditions."

"There will be more foreclosures this year than in 1935. I don't know how many more but the drought is responsible largely."

The Federal government has a \$1,800,000,000 stake in the Federal Land Bank set-up which has loaned \$2,900,000,000 to farmers on easy long-term repayment terms. Of the loan total, \$472,000,000 has been made through the land commissioner's fund, the balance through the twelve banks.

The Federal government holds about 52 per cent of the capital stock in the banks, which are organized along cooperative lines by 5,000 farm loan associations and which endorse the farmers' notes.

Goss said he felt it an unsound policy for both the farmer and the banks to make loans on which the farmer has inadequate security and little chance of repaying in normal times.

In case a farmer had little chance to repay his loans, it was better to foreclose and sell the property, Goss said.

"We have relief facilities to care for that type while our set-up can take care of others with a prospect for success in the future under normal conditions," he said.

"As a matter of fact, in some worthy cases, we are advancing taxes and interest payments to farmers with far greater liberality than the law specifies."

235 Are Dead As Heat Wave Sweeps East

(Continued from Page 1)

Wallace, asking an immediate and far-reaching program of relief for drought victims in twenty-seven stricken states.

The farm leader listed a series of proposals, requesting undelayed action by the Federal government. He urged the following measures to combat the ravages and destruction of nature:

An immediate halt to crop reduction under the soil conservation plans of the administration and full release of all agrarian productive forces possible to avert approaching famine in the drought zone.

Rents must be sharply reduced in the stricken territories; tenants must be allowed free occupation of homes—

Where there is no farm income, there must be no rent collections—

No forced sales, foreclosures or evictions—

There must be no profiteering allowed on feeds—

No collection allowed on feed or seed loans—

The price paid for federal cattle purchases shall be adequate compensation for the full value of the stock—

All money thus received by the farmers shall go for the support of their families and not for debts—

Federal cash relief at standards high enough to support the needy farm families in comfort—

There shall be no working in gravel pits at thirty below zero, as in the past—

Farmers shall be allowed to work out their relief on their own farms.

WHAT'S ON

Michigan
Announcing the opening of the children's camp at Camp Liberty (formerly the Workers' Camp). New buildings, excellent food, swimming and sports. Ages, 6-18, at \$9.00 a week. Limited enrollment. Make reservations now. Transportation furnished. Call Mr. 7439, Camp Liberty, Farmington, Mich.

CHICAGO, ILL.
E. Clark at Jackson
236 to 3 P. M.
ONE WEEK ONLY - NOW PLAYING
"Moscow Laughs"
A Joyous Commentary on Soviet Life
(English Dialogue Titles)

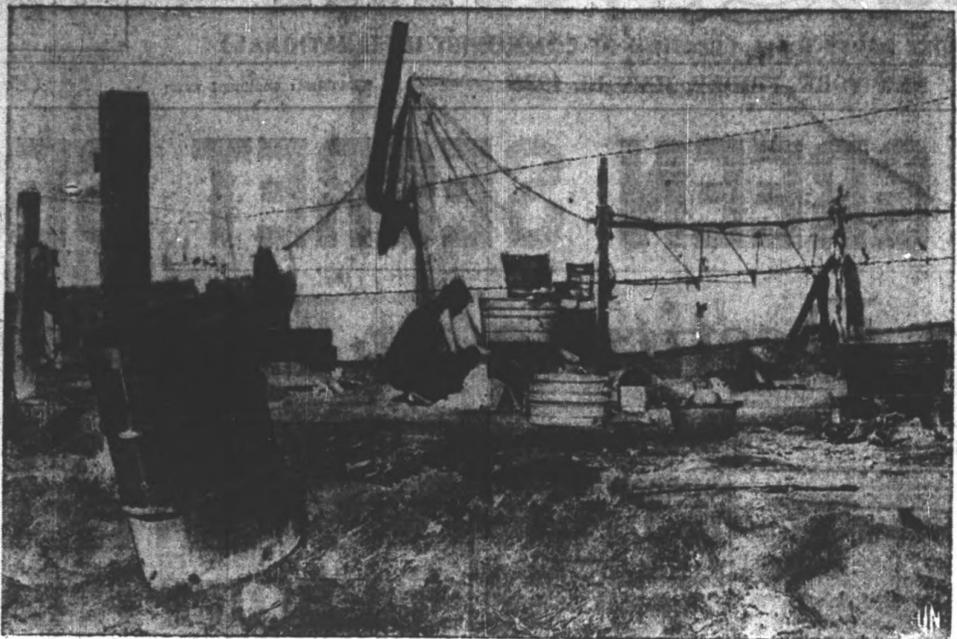
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Sixteenth & Market St.
TODAY and SATURDAY
"CHAPAYEV"
The Red Commander
The Bravest of the Brave

NEW JERSEY
Russian and Ukrainian
Section I.W.O. New Jersey Dist.

PICNIC
SUNDAY, JULY 12th
CRYSTAL LAKE
Early Book, West Orange, N. J.

DANCING - SWIMMING - ROWING
PROMINENT SPEAKER
Adm. 25c - From Noon to Midnight

FARMERS OF DROUGHT AREA FLEEING 'DUST BOWL' HOME



Fleeing the drought-ridden area of Oklahoma, this refugee pitches a tent for a temporary home as she halts on her way from the area of desolation. More than 200,000 farmers in 17 states have been affected by the lack of water and the scorching heat, and as yet no rain is in view.

FOSTER ASSERTS STEEL WORKERS MUST RELY ON OWN STRENGTH

By William Z. Foster

(Continued from Page 1)

ternal societies and every other body that showed any disposition of friendliness towards the steel workers.

But (and here is the nub of it) they never depended upon these movements and activities as substitutes for solid union action by the workers themselves. And it was well that they did not, because all such appeals and protests were quite fruitless to secure government action against the Steel Trust. On the contrary, what the steel workers got nationally, state-wide and locally from the Wilson government, so-called friend of labor, in 1919 were injunctions, police, troops, armies of deputy sheriffs, suppression of free speech and assemblage, thousands of workers clubbed, shot and thrown in jail, tricky disruptive maneuvers, etc.

Free Speech Fight

Consider, for example, the line followed in the great free speech fight in Western Pennsylvania. In this great territory, where there were some 200,000 steel workers employed, the Steel Trust, through subservient local politicians, completely suppressed the right of steel workers to assemble in union meetings. There was the anomalous situation created where the S. P., I.W.W. and other left-wing organizations were allowed to meet freely, while the A. F. of L. steel unions were rigidly denied the right to hire halls, meet on the street, or even on their own property. The organizers, of course, protested far and wide against this gross violation of the workers' constitutional rights. They fought it out in the courts, sent delegations to the local mayors and to the governor of Pennsylvania, had a dozen investigators in from the United States Department of Labor (whose report was never published).

All this political activity was correct, but it had only an agitational value. The main reliance was correctly placed upon mass action by the workers themselves. As the organizers went ahead with political protests, they at the same time attacked the free assemblage problem directly by going out to speak on the streets of Monessen, Homestead, McKeesport, Duquesne, Braddock and many other towns in face of the prohibition of all meetings by the local officials. The organizers were repeatedly thrown into jail in this free speech fight. But the steel workers were inspired by their bold example and rallied to the movement in such thousands that everywhere the local city officials decided it was better to lift their free assembly embargo and allow the steel workers to hold meetings in halls. Thus, the steel workers established free speech and free assembly in the Pennsylvania steel districts in the pre-strike period by their own direct actions when all political protests had completely failed.

Wilson's Conference

This policy of the workers depending only upon themselves, received, however, its greatest test just on the eve of the big strike. The strike date had been set for September 22. President Wilson had called a national industrial conference for October 9, which was supposed to establish "harmony between capital and labor." Suddenly, therefore, President Wilson called upon us to "postpone" the steel strike until after his national industrial conference. President Gompers of the A. F. of L. immediately supported Wilson's proposal through a statement in the press, and soon afterward we received telegrams showing that a majority of the presidents of the twenty-four cooperating unions also supported Wilson.

But the organizers on the job were convinced that to attempt to postpone the strike as proposed would be absolutely fatal to the movement. Tens of thousands of workers were walking the streets discharged. Agents of the steel companies among the workers were circulating the story that the whole movement was about to collapse. And in any event there was absolutely no assurance whatever that the October 9 conference would do anything to help the steel workers. To postpone the strike, therefore, would have liquidated the movement altogether. It would have resulted in a violent offensive by the Steel Trust to cut the movement to pieces and a series of futile defensive local strikes by the demoralized workers.

Realizing these facts, therefore, the organizers went ahead with the strike on the date scheduled. It so turned out that the October 9th conference was a complete fiasco and had the steel strike been postponed waiting for it, it would have resulted in the most shameful collapse that labor in this country had ever experienced. As it was, by

striking the steel workers had a fighting chance to win. And they would have won their great strike had they received even a minimum of support from the labor movement generally.

Bitter Fight Seen

During the present campaign it will be well to pay close attention to the lesson of the 1919 steel workers in not depending upon the capitalist politicians to save the workers' cause. It is practically certain that the present organization campaign in the steel industry will not be allowed by the Steel Trust to be carried through to a victorious end without a big and bitterly fought strike. The workers must realize this from the outset. In face of the statement by the Steel Institute and the traditional position of the steel bosses any other conclusion would be folly.

Of course, it is necessary in the present struggle to utilize every government institution possible to protect the steel workers. It will be of enormous advantage if friendly government officials in Pennsylvania maintain the right of assemblage for the steel workers, furnish relief to those of them who are discharged for membership in the union, prevent the murderous use of state troopers and other police forces against the workers, and generally create a favorable public opinion toward the steel movement. Nevertheless, it would be wrong to depend upon capitalist politicians to make a real fight for the organization of the steel workers.

In the huge struggle now developing, we may be sure that the Steel Trust and finance capital generally will exert the heaviest pressure upon every government agency to prevent the organization of the steel workers. It is already certain that they will be able to use the courts to knock out the Wagner Labor Act, to cripple the National Labor Relations Board, and to issue injunctions against the workers.

No Dependence on Roosevelt

Nor can the steel workers put their trust in Roosevelt. Roosevelt is now on the retreat before the attacks of the great capitalists. And he cannot be expected to withstand the heavy capitalist pressure that will be placed upon him and to make the necessary last ditch fight for the organization of the steel workers. On the contrary, Roosevelt is practically certain in the very probable strike crisis to adopt half-way measures or to make some sort of a maneuver that would rob the steel workers of their victory either partly or completely.

That this lack of confidence in Roosevelt is justified was demonstrated by the experience of the steel workers with him in 1934. At that time, with the "Committee of Ten" movement, the workers in the steel industry had got underway a vast strike movement. The whole country was in the midst of a great wave of strikes and had the steel workers struck at this time they would have surely been speedily victorious. It was the best opportunity for victory ever presented to the steel workers in the history of the industry. But the victory was snatched from their hands by a maneuver of the steel barons to which William Green was an accessory, with the approval of Roosevelt. He induced the leaders of the union to turn the whole situation over to a government committee, with the result that the workers' cause was lost and their entire movement completely dissipated. Because the C.I.O. leaders are so closely bound up with Roosevelt politically it is all the more necessary to sound this warning against relying upon him.

From all this experience, in 1919 and later years, it is clear that the steel workers and their labor allies must prepare for a real fight. They, of course, should utilize so far as they can friendly government officials, but under no circumstances should they put their cause in the hands of such people. On the contrary, every preparation must be made for a probable great strike. Especially it is necessary to draw the railroad men into the movement, so that when such a strike is forced by the Steel Trust the mills (and perhaps many other industries) will be tied up completely. Failure of the railroad men to support the 1919 struggle was the final cause of the defeat of the movement. The 1936 campaign must be kept upon a fighting basis and not allowed to slip into the control of designing capitalist politicians. The whole history of the labor movement fairly shouts this elementary lesson.

F.—A Political Movement

Although the steel workers must not surrender their movement in the hands of politicians, this

Child Labor On Increase, Green Says

A. F. of L. President Reports Worsened Conditions of Labor

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Larger hours, smaller pay and an increase of child labor were reported yesterday by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a report made to President Roosevelt yesterday at the very time Green was threatening to divide the labor movement by expelling the industrial union bloc.

Green reported to the President that a total of 538,123 workers have been deprived of employment because of the general lengthening of working hours in industry since the NRA was declared invalid. He said that the A. F. of L. survey showed that the hours of labor had been lengthened "35,247,473 man-hours, weekly in excess of the maximum working hours prescribed by the NRA codes."

In addition to this Mr. Green said that wages have been cut, overtime rates have been lowered, the stretch-out has been employed and there has been a "widespread recurrence of child labor."

After Green had submitted his report he called for the White House to launch a campaign against John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and all unions connected with the C. I. O., which are driving forward to build big industrial unions to fight against the very evils that Mr. Green cited in his report.

9 Old Men—9 Evils

The A. F. of L. survey shows that the following evils have become more manifest since the voiding of the NRA:

- (1) Lengthening of hours; (2) wage-cutting below the minimum rates established by codes; (3) abandonment of overtime rates for overtime work; (4) reduction of wages above the minimum; (5) stretch-out, doubling-up and speed-up; (6) widespread recurrence of child labor; (7) resumption of home labor; (8) elimination of minimum apprenticeship standards; (9) abandonment of old standards of work load, elimination of night work and special labor provisions for women in industry.

does not mean in any sense that organized political action is not necessary for them. On the contrary, they have the most urgent need in combination with other workers, to give their movement the highest political character and to utilize it to entrench workers' representatives in all branches of the government. Only when this is done will it be possible to use government forces—courts, police, soldiers, etc.—on the side of the workers. And to accomplish these ends in the only really effective way requires the establishment of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The 1919 strike also has some very valuable lessons to teach regarding such organized political action by the workers. At that time, as well as now, almost universally the steel town governments were in the hands of Steel Trust lackeys. These people played a vital role in suppressing free assemblage, using the police power against the workers, and in generally supporting the Steel Trust terror. They were a real menace and enemy of the steel workers at every step along the road.

A highly instructive exception was in the Wheeling, West Virginia, area, when the Labor Party movement was strong. There the workers before the strike had conducted important independent political action and had captured many key county and city offices. Thus, when the strike came, the workers were in a strategic position. They were able to maintain free assemblage and the right to picket in spite of all the menaces of the steel bosses and of their subservient courts and their armed thugs. And when, for example, it came to appointing deputy sheriffs to maintain public order, the workers' representatives picked them from the ranks of the strikers themselves. The general result was protection for the workers and a stronger strike generally.

The Political Lessons of 1919

The 1919 strike awoke the steel workers politically in many places. In Johnstown, Pa., for example, the workers captured both the Republican and Democratic party machinery and nominated their own candidates for mayor, etc. However, due to their political inexperience and also to the work of provocateurs and disrupters, they were defeated by the bosses who put up an independent ticket. Had not 1919 been an off election year there doubtless would have been many similar local movements in other steel towns making towards the creation of a Labor Party. The need for organized political action by the workers was so evident that I myself, who entered the steel campaign a syndicalist and an opponent of political action, became a member of the Labor Party immediately after the end of the strike.

The C. I. O. should not ignore these vital political lessons of 1919. During the present struggle of the steel workers it will very probably be impossible to develop a national Farmer-Labor Party, or even state Farmer-Labor Parties in steel industry states soon enough to play an important role in the struggle. Nevertheless, very much can be done on a local scale by setting up Farmer-Labor Party and labor tickets in the various steel towns and nearby mining centers during the 1936 elections. Such local parties and movements would be a great source of strength to the present organization campaign and the strike that will almost surely follow it. They would also give a great impulse to the development of a Farmer-Labor Party on a state-wide and national basis.

Not dependence upon capitalist friends of labor, but the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party; this must be the political line of the steel workers. The steel campaign should not only result in organizing huge masses of workers in the various basic industries, but should also be a real starting point for a great mass national Farmer-Labor Party.

(The concluding article in this series will be published next Monday)

Foster Refutes Claims of Green In 1919 Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

spite of the A. F. of L. top leadership indifference and sabotage, gradually we managed to wheedle out of them a few organizers, largely of the chair-warming variety. Throughout the campaign of organization, they gave no money whatsoever to the movement.

Funds 14 Months Late

"The only important sums of money that came through the hands of the A. F. of L. for the 1919 steel movement, came when the strike had begun some fourteen months after the initiation of the organization drive.

"When the strike took place, we pressed the reluctant Gompers to issue a general appeal for funds to the trade union movement. But the A. F. of L. did nothing more than just issue the call in a routine way. To raise the funds, it was necessary that the National Steel Committee recruit a corps of solicitors and put them to work in the field. The A. F. of L. apparatus never stirred itself to help in the matter. As it was, we managed to collect \$4,141.14 for strike relief. Of this \$300,000 came from three needle trades unions and a couple of other progressive organizations in New York. The A. F. of L. leaders are entitled to practically zero so far as credit for financial support in the 1919 strike is concerned. It is hard to conceive of them doing anything less than they did."

On the impotent role of the right wing leadership of the A. F. of L., Foster concluded emphatically:

"The right wing of the A. F. of L., represented in 1919 by Gompers and in 1936 by Green, never could or would organize the steel workers. They have never produced either plans or funds then or now. They have never initiated a serious steel campaign. The task of organizing the steel workers in 1919 just as it is in 1936, was the task of the progressive wing of the A. F. of L. and the work now also must be carried through in the face of the sabotage by the right reactionaries, who, by their course of action, always give objective support to the steel bosses. The less Mr. Green has to say about the role of the A. F. of L. general office in the 1919 steel campaign, the better it will be for the honor of the trade union movement."

Conveniently Forgets

He then glossed over the two years that went by with nothing done, and triumphantly produced the "plan" recently rejected by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers for organization of the steel industry by crafts.

Green admitted, in answer to a question, that he had received "a few" protests from unions against the threatened suspension of the C.I.O.

(At least thirty-five national unions, state federations, central labor bodies and other union groups have endorsed the C.I.O.)

Asked to name the unions whose protests he had received, Green declined on the extraordinary ground that since "there were so few" he couldn't remember them!

Lewis Visits President

WASHINGTON, July 9.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, visited President Roosevelt in the White House today.

Lewis said afterward that the master of suspension from the A. F. of L. of twelve unions including the miners was not brought up in the conversation. He said that he discussed the steel drive, and told Roosevelt that the arrogant threats of the steel companies would bring support to the Roosevelt forces in the present election campaign.

President Green of the A. F. of L., leader of the forces against Lewis, saw Roosevelt yesterday, Lewis saw Roosevelt today, both meetings were secret, in each case the labor leaders deny that the question of splitting the A. F. of L. was discussed.

Frey Asks Lewis' Head

It was learned today that John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, has already raised a demand in the executive council meetings now going on here for the suspension of the C.I.O. unions. There were also reports today that Vice-President Matthew Woll was ready to leap to Frey's support. Woll is still smarting from the drubbing he got from the progressive forces at the last convention for his close association in the National Civic Federation with big non-union employers.

Passaic Backs C. I. O.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—Passaic County Central Labor Union passed a motion last night to endorse the drive led by the Committee for Industrial Organization for the unionization of the steel workers. At the same time it was voted to write officially to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and urge it not to split the ranks of labor.

Ditto Philadelphia

CAMDEN, N. J., July 9.—Philadelphia Central Labor Union representative members of American Federation of Labor unions last night condemned the actions against the RCA strikers by A. F. of L. President Green. Green's fight against the 12,000 RCA strikers is part of his fight against industrial unionism, and against the C. I. O. The United Electrical and Radio Workers Union, leading the Camden strike has been denied an A. F. of L. charter because of its industrial form.

William Leader, president of Branch No. 1 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers led the opposition to Green.

Leader said he talked with Lewis by telephone and that Lewis asked him to address the radio worker strikers and tell them they "have his full support."

Lewis also promised to have his Committee for Industrial Organization "do all in their power to help the cause" of the RCA strikers, Leader said.

Passaic, Too

PASADENA, Cal., July 9 (FP).—Industrial union organization for new industries was endorsed at a joint meeting of the northern and southern conferences of the typographical union.

Lewis Spurns Secret Session Offer of Green

City Central Bodies Support Industrial Union Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor on the subject of craft and industrial unionism.

Green had hit a new low in his latest attempt to justify the Executive Council's stand that the steel industry should be organized—if at all—only on a craft basis. Green had tried to reduce the industrial union position of Lewis to an absurdity by claiming that the Committee for Industrial Organization wanted all employees of the steel corporations in one union, regardless of the industry. The typographical union would not agree, Green said, "if they found the steel corporations were operating printing plants and employing printers, to turn over these workers to the one big union."

Declaring that this was "rather childish," Lewis pointed out, that the C.I.O. stood for organizing on an industrial not a corporate basis. "Mr. Green knows very well," he said, "that the many mining companies own railroads but the United Mine Workers have always helped organize these railroad workers not into the U.M.W.A.—but into the Railroad Brotherhoods."

At a press conference late yesterday afternoon, after the first session of the executive council, Green turned abruptly to the issue of the C.I.O. and to Lewis's charge made the day before that the executive council never had a plan to organize the steel industry.

"Lewis claims we never had a plan," Green said with an injured air. He attempted to prove that they really did have one. He told how the 1934 convention of the A. F. of L. had instructed the council to proceed with an organizational drive in steel.

He then glossed over the two years that went by with nothing done, and triumphantly produced the "plan" recently rejected by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers for organization of the steel industry by crafts.

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President Green of the A. F. of L., leader of the forces against Lewis, saw Roosevelt yesterday, Lewis saw Roosevelt today, both meetings were secret, in each case the labor leaders deny that the question of splitting the A. F. of L. was discussed.

Frey Asks Lewis' Head

It was learned today that John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, has already raised a demand in the executive council meetings now going on here for the suspension of the C.I.O. unions. There were also reports today that Vice-President Matthew Woll was ready to leap to Frey's support. Woll is still smarting from the drubbing he got from the progressive forces at the last convention for his close association in the National Civic Federation with big non-union employers.

Passaic Backs C. I. O.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—Passaic County Central Labor Union passed a motion last night to endorse the drive led by the Committee for Industrial Organization for the unionization of the steel workers. At the same time it was voted to write officially to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and urge it not to split the ranks of labor.

Ditto Philadelphia

CAMDEN, N. J., July 9.—Philadelphia Central Labor Union representative members of American Federation of Labor unions last night condemned the actions against the RCA strikers by A. F. of L. President Green. Green's fight against the 12,000 RCA strikers is part of his fight against industrial unionism, and against the C. I. O. The United Electrical and Radio Workers Union, leading the Camden strike has been denied an A. F. of L. charter because of its industrial form.

William Leader, president of Branch No. 1 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers led the opposition to Green.

Leader said he talked with Lewis by telephone and that Lewis asked him to address the radio worker strikers and tell them they "have his full support."

Lewis also promised to have his Committee for Industrial Organization "do all in their power to help the cause" of the RCA strikers, Leader said.

Passaic, Too

PASADENA, Cal., July 9 (FP).—Industrial union organization for new industries was endorsed at a joint meeting of the northern and southern conferences of the typographical union.

Heat Wave Hit Farley, Hints Mayor

Laughs at Postmaster's Prediction That He Will Back F.D.R.

CITY HALL, PELHAM BAY PARK, July 9.—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia was asked today for comment on Postmaster General James A. Farley's prediction that he would support President Roosevelt for reelection.

"The heat wave must have hit Washington before it hit here," the Mayor laughed.

It is understood that Mayor LaGuardia will support Roosevelt in the 1936 campaign and the remark was directed at Farley rather than Roosevelt.

LaGuardia has not been on the best of terms with the Post Office Department since he failed to obtain an airmail concession for Floyd Bennett airport.

Yesterday while the Mayor was signing papers turning over ten acres of Brooklyn land on Jamaica Bay to the United States Treasury Department for a Coast Guard air base he was sharply critical of the Post Office Department.

Speaking to Leonard Jeffrie, representative of the Treasury Department, the Mayor said:

"I am very glad to do this for the Treasury Department. Every department of the government has cooperated with the city but the Post Office Department, which has failed to understand the importance of aviation."

Kids Want a Swim, But Are Rebuffed, By Bold Bronx Cops

Bronx riot squad police yesterday forced Negro children away from the Bronx swimming pool on Bronxville Avenue and White Plains Road where they had gone with white friends for a swim.

A group of about 50 Negro and white youngsters, members of the Vanguard Community center, at 2800 Bronx Park East, went in a body to the pool hoping for relief from the sweltering weather.

When the manager of the pool saw that the Negro children and their white friends insisted upon being allowed in, despite his attempt to keep the Negroes out, he hurriedly summoned the police. The police, undaunted by the children, forced the kids to leave.

Harry Berger, director of the Vanguard Center, announced that a committee against discriminatory practices would be formed at a meeting on Wednesday, July 15, at the Cultural office of 2800 Bronx Park East. All local organizations have been invited to the meeting.

Radio Wave Censorship By Federal Commission Scored by Prof. Hughes

Characterizing the Federal Communications Commission's proposed order to censor foreign programs broadcast in the United States as "unwarranted extension of already too great powers of censorship," Prof. Hatcher Hughes of Columbia University, chairman of the National Council on Freedom from Censorship, yesterday addressed a sharp protest to the commission at Washington.

Speaking for the Council, a unit of the American Civil Liberties Union, Prof. Hughes asked for the reasons which moved the Commission to issue "an order which smacks of censorship." The Council protested control of "the character of broadcasts just because they happen to originate in other countries."

The date of the Commission's order, originally effective July 1st, has been postponed until August 1st to study the situation in the light of numerous protests.

Only a Farmer-Labor Party gives any hope of checking and defeating the Republican-Liberty League threat against our liberties.

Classified

- APARTMENT FOR RENT**
4TH, 2nd W. Cool, 4-1/2, small 4-room apartment, furnished, for summer months. Phone Shields at Watkins 9-0272, night, or Algonquin 4-7954, day.
- LOTS FOR SALE**
20 LOTS, 25 by 100 in old American village near Rhinebeck, \$300; terms. Watkins 9-4868.
- HELP WANTED**
CARPENTER to do a job in exchange for dental work. Dr. Fried, Esplanade 1-4356.
- YOUNG MEN** for Saturday eve. work. Delivering Sunday Worker to homes. Apply Home Delivery Dept., 35 E. 12th St. (store).
- 25 YOUNG MEN** and women to sell Dairy-Workers in Coney Island. Good salaries guaranteed. Apply Room 201, 35 E. 12th St., or 211 Brighton Beach Ave.
- PARTNER WANTED**
FIRST-CLASS taxi-cab as partner on Long Island. Box 124, care of Daily Worker.
- ROOMS FOR RENT**
11th, 21st E. (apt. 6). Nice, cool room; reasonable.
- 17TH, 34th E. Cool room**, single, all improvements. Inquire all week. Esplanade, Ground floor.
- SEND, 21st W. (apt. 77)**, Clean, sunny room. Call evenings 6-9 P.M.

OLDEST MONEY AND OIL KING



John D. Rockefeller, Sr., on the occasion of his 97th birthday this week. The far-off look in the gentleman's eyes is due to dim efforts to recollect how he made all that money and what all the photographers and reporters are bothering him about.

Floor Boys' Union Passes 1,000 Mark

140 Strikes Won by Organization Less Than Year in Existence—Ben Gold Is Tops With Them—Membership Grows

By Esther Canton

A Horatio Alger success story, not about an individual but a union, is being acted right now in New York City. The hero is the Fur Floor Boys Union, not quite a year old, but lusty and active as if it were much older.

Yesterday, the fur floor boys pulled another one of their strikes—a whole building, 352 Seventh Avenue, at seven in the morning. By eleven, the thirty shops affected were settling at union terms. That brings the number of strikes won since the middle of May when the organizational drive started up to 140. No strikes lost, though a couple of shops are still being picketed. How's that for a record?

Ira Gordon, young president of the union told the story yesterday. Gordon himself, is a husky young fellow, as husky as his young union.

Gold Offers Help
There had been several previous attempts to organize fur floor boys, but they failed. Then, last August, a group of young fellows approached Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Council of the Furriers' Union, and asked his cooperation. He offered both his help and the furriers' office facilities.

Somehow or other, the few struggling members managed to survive the September to December slack season, something the previous unions had failed to do. During that whole period only one shop was struck, but that was won.

In December, true to his promise, Ben Gold had a clause in the Furriers' contract which included the fur floor boys. But the powerful bosses' association put thumbs down on the proposal, as far as the floor boys. Then, with Gold's help, the union really got started.

Gordon described the next few months as "huck work." "We picked off a boss here and a boss there and by the middle of May we had doubled our membership."

"Youth" Union
The union is really a "youth" union. The average age is between 18 and 23 with most of the floor boys 18. Italians, Jews, Negroes, Americans, Greeks and Hungarians are all represented in the trade.

"We take our youth problems very seriously," Gordon said. Two delegates, Tony de Frisco and Bob Lint, represented the union at the recent American Youth Congress in Cleveland.

"We've helped in the campaign to free Murray Melvin, young printers' helper, imprisoned for strike activity. We supported the strike of the shipping clerks in the textile yarn strike and helped the building strikers as much as we could. "And of course we have a good baseball team and plan further sport activities."

| SHIP ARRIVALS | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Ship and Line | From | Deck |
| MANHATTAN, United States | Hamburg, July 1 | W. 20th St. |
| DEUTSCHLAND, Hamburg-Amer. | Hamburg, July 1 | W. 48th St. |
| SWEDEN, Swedish-Amer. | Gothenburg, June 30 | W. 57th St. |
| TULCANIA, Cosulich | Trieste, June 28 | W. 85th St. |
| MILANO, Mianon | Havana, July 4 | W. 11th St. |
| SOUTHERN PRINCE | Buenos Aires, June 20 | 43d St., Brooklyn |
| PORT TOWNSEND, Red Cross | S. John's, July 4 | W. 34th St. |
| MUSA, United Fruit | Porto Cortes, July 5 | Morris St. |
| DUE TODAY | | |
| ORIENTE, N. Y. & Cuba Mail | Havana, July 8 | 1:30 P.M., Wall St. |
| AMAPALA, Standard Fruit | Veracruz, July 4 | 8 A.M., Peck Slip |
| DUE TOMORROW | | |
| SANTA ISABEL, Grace | Valparaiso, June 19 | Morris St. |
| MOYER OF BERMUDA, Furness | Bermuda, July 9 | W. 55th St. |
| FRANCE GEORGY, Can. National | Bermuda, July 9 | W. 14th St. |

Perkins Showered With Richter Protests

Labor and Fraternal Groups in U. S. and Canada Oppose Deportation of Anti-Nazi—Release from Ellis Island Demanded

Protests against the threatened deportation of Otto Richter, German-American worker, and his continued imprisonment on Ellis Island, continued to pour into the offices of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins this week.

Labor and fraternal organizations in every part of the country and Canada demanded the release of the young class war prisoner, whose deportation to Hitler Germany means certain death.

Other letters and telegrams were sent to Commissioner Rudolph Reimer, in charge of Ellis Island read: "Nature Friends of American New York local protest department and treatment of Otto Richter who is being held without bail. Request his release on reasonable bail and right of asylum for this German refugee. We urge you act immediately."

A similar telegram was sent by the Eastern District Board of the Nature Friends of America. Other telegrams, were forwarded to Commissioner of Immigration, D. Mac-

Cormack, by the Bakers and Confectioners Union, Local 164, of the American Federation of Labor.

The Hearst press is continuing its fascist attacks on Richter and all foreign-born workers. In an editorial of the New York American, July 9—Benjamin deCasseres, now a decrepit hack writer for Hearst and once hailed by H. L. Mencken as "one of America's unrecognized geniuses," viciously attacks Richter.

The Hearst press demands the deportation of virtually all foreign-born workers—and the jailing, flogging and persecution of all militant workers and trade unionists.

Got Bonus? Ridder Scored Keep WPA Job By Teachers

Needy Veterans May Retain Relief Jobs, Says Herzog

ALBANY, July 9 (UP).—Up-state WPA Director Lester W. Herzog announced today that war veterans who cashed their bonus will not be prohibited from employment on WPA projects if they are in need.

Explaining the new employment system which became effective July 1, on WPA projects, Herzog told representatives of welfare agencies throughout the state that the bonus payments were excluded when determining the actual need of persons. He said that Congress has specifically provided that bonus money could not be considered an asset.

Herzog said the new relief system which will be expanded to include any person for home relief would provide additional jobs for thousands and reduce the expenditures of localities for relief work.

The prevailing rate of wage, he explained, would continue, but workers would only be paid for the actual number of hours worked. The average earnings would be \$60 a month.

Shubert Agent Takes a Walk From WPA Theatre

Otto Metzger, managing producer of the New York Federal WPA Preview Theatre, has been handed his walking papers for trying to serve the Shubert Theatre interests while drawing government pay. National Director Hallie Flanagan of the Federal Theatre Project ordered Metzger to take a leave of absence and to stay away from the Federal Theatre forever.

The Preview Theatre has been liquidated, and all of its workers transferred to other units of the New York Federal Theatre. In its place, the Playwrights Laboratory Theatre, connected with the Bureau of Research and Publication, will try out all promising scripts not used by the regular production groups. This group supervised by Katherine Clugston and Francis Bosworth, is under the control of a board of seven playwrights chosen by the writers on the project themselves. There will be no favoritism shown, it is believed, and no Otto Metzger to take the cream of the plays and send them to the Shubert office.

Coupon Clippers
—SUDBURY, Canada, July 9 (FP).—Of the new wealth produced by 44 Ontario gold mines in 1935, 12,000 miners received \$17,600,000 and a handful of coupon clippers and stockholders received \$24,787,506.

To Our Readers

Some of our readers are complaining that they cannot get the Daily Worker on the stands after 10 A.M.

We can assure them that it is not our fault, as the newsstands usually carry the morning papers until the first edition of the evening papers appear.

We would, therefore, advise them to secure their copy in the morning so that they would not have any cause to complain.

We would also urge our readers to place their orders with the newsdealers from whom they buy their papers, as the paper at the present is not returnable.

DAILY WORKER

SOVIET WORKERS ENJOY BOAT RIDES



On the steamboat Third International, hundreds of Russian tourists travel throughout their huge land. The above boat makes regular trips from Gorki, industrial center, to Astrakhan in the south.

Ask Dismissal In Puerto Rico Sedition Cases

Liberties Union Letter to Ickes Says Charges Have No Foundation

An appeal to Secretary Harold L. Ickes of the Department of Interior to dismiss "political prosecutions" pending against leaders of the Puerto Rico Nationalist Party was sent yesterday by the American Civil Liberties Union following receipt of news from San Juan, Puerto Rico, that the cases have been called for trial July 14.

The prosecutions against Pedro Albizu Campos, chairman of the Nationalist Party, and other leaders are based on a charge of seditious conspiracy to overthrow the government. The charges grew out of the murder of the Island's Police Commissioner, Colonel E. Francis Riggs on the streets of San Juan last spring by two Puerto Ricans who were killed by the police.

"It makes no difference what the letter said," said Victor F. Ridder at WPA headquarters yesterday in the point that collective bargaining had ceased to exist under the Ridder administration, and asked for time to discuss the matter.

Ridder insisted on interviewing ten organizations between four and five o'clock, and gave the teachers but a moment.

"It makes no difference what the letter said," said Ridder, and shooed them out, although his communication with them had indicated there might be a real conference.

The administrators' claim was that he had been unfairly blamed for the WPA policy of dismissals and had, therefore, become disillusioned on the question of collective bargaining. He admitted that the newest order to dismiss 4,000 single workers was his own.

When the case of Murray Willing a worker who had been beaten by WPA guards at 111 Eighth Avenue and subsequently dismissed was raised, he first stated that the case was before the Appeals Board over which he had no jurisdiction. Later he told a delegation of the City Projects Council that "Mr. Willing will stay out as long as I'm in charge."

The committee issued the following statement: "Mr. Ridder is pursuing a vicious anti-labor policy. His recent negation of the right to collective bargaining is the culmination of a series of acts designed to break the backbone of unionism on WPA. This is a conscious move in the direction of liquidation of WPA. The Teachers Union, Local 453, is unalterably opposed to any dismissals on WPA and will continue unflinchingly its fight for collective bargaining."

G-Men May Enter Wendel Kidnaping

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UP).—The Department of Justice is considering a request, it was announced today, for intervention in the alleged kidnaping of Paul H. Wendel, who claimed he was kidnaped and persecuted in an effort to make him confess participation in the kidnaping of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's infant son.

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings refused to comment on the request but Department officials indicated a reply will be forthcoming soon.

The request was made by former Brooklyn Magistrate Joseph H. Goldstein and was relayed to Washington by Leo Hickey, District Attorney in charge of the Brooklyn office. Hickey refused to take any action on Goldstein's request until he heard from Washington.

Moskowitz was taken to jail on the complaint of Harry Weisler, president of the Gran Laundry Service, Astoria, because he failed to obey a court order restraining him from soliciting customers he formerly had while employed with the G. M. firm.

When Mrs. Moskowitz and six of her children came to jail to tell that they were starving Weisler released and Moskowitz was released by order of Supreme Court Justice Faber of Jamaica.

MANHATTAN

- Army-Navy Stores**
HUDSON—165 Third Ave., cor. 13, Tennis, Camping and Hiking Equipment.
- Chiroprapist-Podiatrist**
FOOT sufferers! See A. Shapiro, P.D. G., 123 Second Ave., cor. 14th. AL. 4-4432.
- Clothing**
WINKOV'S Clothes Shop, Open Eve. & Sundays, 139-41 Stanton St., cor. Norfolk.
- Dentists**
DR. B. SHIFFERSON, Surgeon Dentist, 363 E. 14th St., cor. First Ave. GR. 5-8942.
DR. C. WEISMAN, Surgeon Dentist, formerly director I.W.O. Dental Department, 1 Union Square W., Suite 511. GR. 7-6296.
DR. I. F. REIKIN, 1108 Second Ave., bet. 58th-59th Sts. VO. 5-2290. 9 A. M.—8 P. M. daily.
- Express and Moving**
FRANK GIARALTA, Express and Moving, 13 East 7th St., near 3rd Ave. DRYdock 4-1581.
- Folding Chairs**
LARGE Stock of New and Used Folding Chairs, cheap. Kalmus, 35 W. 26th St.
- Furniture**
14th STREET FURNITURE EXCHANGE Sacrificing Manufacturers' Samples Modern—Maple—Living—Dining Bedrooms. Imported rugs 35 up. 5 Union St. West (W. 47th St.—14th St.)
- Grocery and Dairy**
SUPREME DAIRY, 381 First Avenue, bet. 15th & 16th. Butter, Cheese & Eggs.
- Hardware**
GOTTLEB'S—Expert Locksmith, 119 3rd Ave., bet. 13th & 14th St. TO. 6-4547.
- Jeweler**
SACL C. SCHWOWITZ, "Your Jeweler," Now at 825 6th Ave. Watch Repairing.

Bronx

- Cafeterias**
RITZ DAIRY CAFETERIA, 974 So. Blvd., bet. Aldous and 162nd St. Finest of food.
- Clothing**
THE CO-OPERATIVE DINING ROOM, No. 115, Self Service, 2790 Bronx Park East.
- Clothing**
VIX CLOTHING SHOP, 1915 Southern Blvd. Special attention to readers D. W.
- Fish Market**
SPECIALIZING in fresh water fish at reasonable prices. Sam Imperato, 770 Allerton Ave.
- Jeweler**
S. PLOTKA, Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, 746 Allerton Ave. Special attention to readers.
- Moving and Storage**
FINCHURST MOVING & STORAGE, 961 E. 172nd St. IM. 9-6213. KL 9-3694.

Peace Group Delegates Will Go to Geneva

Universal Anti-War Parley Scheduled for September

The American League Against War and Fascism and the National Peace Conference, a federation of thirty-four anti-war organizations, yesterday announced plans for sending delegations to the Universal Peace Conference, which will be held in Geneva, Sept. 3 to 6.

Although the American League is not part of the National Peace Conference, close collaboration between the two groups was predicted yesterday by Clark Elcheimer, delegate of the League of Nations Association and acting chairman of the conference delegation.

The chairman of the American League delegation will be Margaret Forsythe, a member of the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association, teacher at Teachers' College and a member of the national bureau of the League Against War and Fascism.

Other members of the delegation include Dorothy Detzer, secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; A. A. Heller, of the Friends of the Soviet Union; Mrs. Luella Milner, of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker.

The chairman of the National Peace Conference delegation is John Nevins Sayre, chairman of the Fellowship for Reconciliation.

The Universal Peace Conference was initiated by a group of leading European statesmen, including Viscount Robert Cecil of England, Manuel Azana of Spain and Edward Benes of Czechoslovakia.

The chairman of the National Peace Conference delegation is John Nevins Sayre, chairman of the Fellowship for Reconciliation.

Because the city locked the gates on the playground at the Stitts School, in the vicinity of West 165th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, little "Paddy" Ford, eleven, was killed Tuesday while romping with other children on the street.

Another playground in Edgecomb Park, nearby, was also left unfinished by the city some time ago. Children, as a result, are forced to find recreation on the traffic-congested streets, and are in constant danger of meeting the same violent death by automobiles as little Paddy.

Locked Playfield Gate Means Death of Kids

DE LUXE Mountain Line

7-Passenger Lincoln Cars to all Mountain Points in SULLIVAN and ULSTER COUNTIES—4 times daily — 10% Discount to Daily Worker Readers
385 HOWARD AVE. (W. 41st) DL 2-7777

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705 Brighton Beach Avenue Opposite Workers Center
Brighton's First and Leading Haberdasher and Hatter
DEPENDABLE — RELIABLE —
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94 Fifth Avenue—(between 14th and 15th Streets)
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WINES AND LIQUORS
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- Jeweler**
SACL C. SCHWOWITZ, "Your Jeweler," Now at 825 6th Ave. Watch Repairing.
- Oculists & Opticians**
COOPERATIVE OPTICIANS, 1 Union Sq. W. (cor. 14th St.), Room 208. GR. 3-3385. Optical Opticians to I.W.O. and A. F. of L. Unions. Union Shop.
- COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St. DR. 4-9860. Prescriptions filled. Lenses duplicated.
- Physicians**
S. A. CHERNOFF, M.D., 223 2nd Ave., cor. 14th. To. 6-7697. Hrs. 10-6; Sun. 11-2. Woman Doctor in attendance.
- Restaurants**
CHINESE Village, 141 W. 32nd St. Chinese & American Luncheon 25c. Dinner 50c.
SOLLING, 216 E. 14th St., 1 night up. Seven-course dinner 55c. Lunch 25c, 45c.
- Typewriters**
ALL MAKES, new and rebuilt. J. A. Albright & Co., 823 Broadway. AL. 4-6226.
- Wines and Liquors**
FREEMAN'S 176 Fifth Ave. at 22nd St. ST. 9-7328—5323. Prompt delivery.

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RITZ DAIRY CAFETERIA, 974 So. Blvd., bet. Aldous and 162nd St. Finest of food.
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SCHUMANN PHARMACY, Aldous St., cor. Hoe Ave. Phone IM. 9-8068. OE. I.W.O. store.
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CHINA GARDEN, Chinese-American, 65 W. Mt. Eden Ave. Special Luncheon and Dinner 25c.
- Shoe Repairing**
M. PARKWAY, Shoe Repairing, Hat Remodeling, 245-A Jerome Ave., nr. Mosholu Parkway.

Court Upholds Gas, Electric Rate Fixing

Ruling Makes Loophole For Increases in Temporary Changes

ALBANY, July 9.—The Court of Appeals today upheld the Public Service Commission in fixing temporary rates for electricity of the Bronx Gas and Electric Company and the Yonkers Electric Light and Power Company.

The state's highest tribunal reversed the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in certiorari order proceedings.

Chief Justice Frederick Crane who wrote the prevailing decision allowed a loophole for increasing rates in the future when the commission deems it necessary.

"Fair Return"
He held that under the reduced temporary rates the Bronx company would realize a return of 4.84 per cent and the Yonkers concern, 4.89. He said that should the temporary rates prove to be lower than the "fair return," the commission could take that under consideration in making final determination.

Taking a position for the utilities against the consumers, Justice Crane said:

Preparations were being rushed yesterday by the knitgoods workers for strike action if necessary on the expiration of their contract on July 18. Already the Joint Council of the Knitgoods Workers Union here has taken vigorous action against runaway and contract breaking shops.

All shop chairmen of the Joint Council met for an analysis of the situation on the eve of the expiration of the contract and heard reports by Manager Louis Nelson and other officials.

It was found that the present chaotic situation in the industry is due to the tactics and strategy of the leaders of the Metropolitan Knitted Textile Association, who are mostly sportswear manufacturers. The season of the sportswear section does not start until the middle of August. Therefore, these manufacturers are attempting to provoke the union into a general strike prior to the beginning of their season so that the brunt of the situation would fall upon the shoulders of the manufacturers of men's and boys' garments.

The men's and boys' section is in full swing. These manufacturers stand to lose considerably by the strike while the sportswear people can sit comfortably aside and watch developments.

A general membership meeting of the Joint Council Knitgoods Workers Union will be held on Tuesday, at 8 P. M., at Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion Place, Brooklyn.

Easy to Cash WPA Checks

Difficulty in cashing WPA pay checks has been considerably eliminated, the Bank Contact unit of the local Works Progress Administration announced yesterday. More than 10,000 stores and offices in the five boroughs have agreed to cash the checks without charge.

Banks throughout the city had been charging WPA workers small fees to cash the checks. The workers had protested to WPA officials over a long period against the practice of banks. One private enterprise entered the business of cashing the checks at a discount of one-half of one per cent.

The concerns which have agreed to cash the checks without discount have been asked to place signs in their windows announcing that WPA checks will be accepted.

Among the concerns that have agreed with the Bank Contact unit of the local Works Progress Administration to accept the checks are the consolidated Edison Company of New York and all its gas and electric subsidiaries, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Gimbel's, Hearn's, John Wanamaker's, Bloomingdale's, Saks 34th Street, Namm's, Abraham & Straus, Lessor's, Sears Roebuck & Co., Daniel Reeves, Inc., Cristede's, James Butler Grocery Co., Liggett Drug Co., and Thomas Roulston.

Free the farmers from debts, unbearable tax burdens and foreclosures. Guarantee the land to those who till the soil. VOTE COMMUNIST!

The rich hold the wealth of the country—make the rich pay. VOTE COMMUNIST!

Full rights for the Negro people. VOTE COMMUNIST!

WHAT'S ON

Friday
CONCERT, entertainment, celebration of opening of I.W.O. day camp (children). I.W.O. Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Adm. fee, 2:30 P.M.

MEET all your friends and dancing partners at Social Dance Group, 45 Fifth Ave. Ping-pong, chess, cool fun, dance till 2 A.M. 8:30 P.M.

LETTERS REGIMENT of French music by Max Baer—historical review from 1900 to date—followed by recordings of Debussy "Nocturne," "Atmosphere of a Fairy," "The Blue Bird," and "The Blue Bird" (musical under auspices of American Music Alliance and Downtown People's Center, 45 11th University Pl. Adm. fee, 8:45 P.M.

Saturday
OPEN AIR Dance, benefit of Locked-out Ohrbach workers! Heckscher Foundation Roof Garden, at 194th St. and 4th Ave. Will Cost, Master of Ceremonies, featuring Amateur Hour. Adm. fee: League of Women Shoppers and Dept. Store Employed Union, Local 125, 2 P.M.

FESTIVAL, entertainment, dance. Party with party to Conrad's Laar. Units send \$1.00. Adm. fee, 10:30 P.M.

At evening "chess full of fun" Chess, in Young's Club, 131 W. 14th St. Adm. fee, 11:45 P.M.

GALA VARIETY NITE in Brighton Beach, WPA. Entertainment, musical groups, contest, dancing at I.W.O. Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Adm. fee, 10:30 P.M. Saturday, July 11 at 8:30 P.M.

NOT! You shouldn't bet Garden party, enjoy cool breeze, withers, under twin-

WHEN ETHIOPIA'S EMPEROR FACED THE LEAGUE



Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia speaking before the League of Nations Assembly in protest against lifting of sanctions against Italy, just before Fascist journalists in the press gallery began their clownish demonstration against the Negus. Selassie is now reported in London arranging aid for the warriors still carrying on the fight in Ethiopia under terrific odds.

'Stop Teasing, Mr. Mayor,' East Siders Ask LaGuardia

Sweltering Slum Dwellers Demand Free Swimming

"Stop teasing, Mr. Mayor!" That's what the Communists of the Sixth Assembly District in New York are saying when they look at the new swimming pool in Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Pitt Streets.

The high, straightfaced crowd of crowded tenements rear up on all four sides of the little park, the dark windows open to catch any slightest breath of air, mothers and fathers sitting on the narrow doorsteps in the evenings, fanning themselves. Over 64,000 people live—or exist—cramped together in this little district of New York's teeming East Side.

"And we get a swimming pool which can hold 2,200 people at the most," says Rubin Shulman, candidate for the Assembly on the Communist ticket.

Shulman to Speak
Shulman will speak on this issue at a mass meeting called by the Sixth Assembly District of the Communist Party for 8 P.M. today at Houston and Pitt Streets, right at the overcrowded pool. Mayor Florencio LaGuardia, Alderman Saul Easler, Assemblyman Irving D. Neustein and Sam Koenig, the Republican boss of the district, have all been invited to be present also.

Thirty per cent of the people in the district are on relief, but the city charges a 20-cent admission during the afternoon and evening, and 10 cents for children, with the exception of two hours in the morning, when kids below 14 can get in free.

"Swell—when you can get in, Shulman said, mopping his sweating face in the hot, dusty street, "but why should they charge a single penny to these people? I know hundreds of kids that never get a chance to get a dip in that water, just because of that charge."

Just Can't Afford It
They come around in the evenings and hang over the iron, spiked fence watching the lucky ones who have been able to get in. Older people watch, too, with wistful looks and the thought always in the back of their minds, "But we can't spare that 20 cents. We've got to eat first, rent, clothes..."

"For years we've been talking about such as this," one mother of four said, "we've been asking for a pool, crying for it. Now, when we get it, it's a fine pool, isn't it now?" she waved an arm toward the water past the fence. "But how can all these people get cooled off in that little thing?" Her arm went toward the blocks upon blocks of tenements.

"We have, therefore, formed a provisional committee for free swimming pools on the East Side," says a letter sent out to scores of organizations by this committee, calling for a delegate conference at 8 P.M. Monday, July 13, at the Henry Street Settlement, 265 Henry Street.

Neighborhood Backs Petition
More than 1,500 people have already signed a petition to the Mayor for free admission to this pool, and a score of organizations have already endorsed the conference to be held.

The East Side Federation of Social Clubs, the Grace Chapel, the Henry Street Settlement and many clubs and organizations, including the Workers' Alliance and the Communist Party, will have elected delegates.

Stop teasing, Mr. Mayor. The pool is swell. It's just enough to show the tens of thousands of sweltering East Side residents what they could have if the city administration were forced to really provide adequate swimming and bathing facilities with free admission.

Free the farmers from debts, unbearable tax burdens and foreclosures. Guarantee the land to those who till the soil. VOTE COMMUNIST!

British Group Gets Demands Of Litvinoff

Soviet Backs Turkish Dardanelles Demand—English Arms Rise

MONTEUX, Switzerland, July 9.—Faced with an ultimatum from the Soviet delegation that Maxim Litvinoff and his associates would leave the Dardanelles conference here unless the British were willing to concede the Soviet demands, the British delegation considered concession to the Soviet Union today.

A near crisis in the conference, which is considering Turkey's request to re-territory the Dardanelles strait which connects the Mediterranean and the Black Seas, broke out yesterday when the Soviet delegation threatened to depart from the conference unless British warships are not allowed entrance to the Black Sea in the event of war.

The British fear that should their stubbornness force the Soviet delegates to leave the Turkish government, which is friendly towards the Soviet Union, would effect a separate agreement on the Dardanelles despite British opposition.

The situation of the British was complicated by a German hint that Hitler would regard recognition of the Soviet demands as breaking the Anglo-German naval agreement.

British Uneasy, Arm
LONDON, July 9.—As King Edward and various Foreign Office officials conferred with Eric Phipps, British Ambassador in Germany, the British government made a new appropriation of almost \$100,000,000, bringing the total expenditures for national defense this year to \$441,918,500.

Though the British doubt that Hitler will actually employ force to establish complete German control of Danzig, they are uneasy about the enormous expansion of German armaments, as well as about German refusal to sign a Western Air Pact for the limitation of air forces. Over half of the new supplementary appropriation, it should be noted, is to be devoted to the Royal Air Force.

Meanwhile the British began reducing their fleet in the Mediterranean as part of developing harmony between Italy and Britain. A good number of ships are to be sent to the Far East, where Japan has been encouraged in the renewed depredations in China by British naval weakness. They also expect that Italian garrisons in Libya would be reduced as a consequence of this action.

A. Meisel Dies; Yiddish Writer, Editor of Texts

Comrade A. Meisel, well-known Yiddish proletarian writer and teacher, died Wednesday morning at his home, 282 E. Gunhill Road, Bronx, it was learned yesterday.

Meisel suffered from leukemia for the last three years, although he was unaware of it until the last few months. He was a member of the Communist Party, joining in 1924.

Born 46 years ago in Berezin, a little town near Minsk, Russia, he helped his father in his trade of watch repairing and came to the United States in 1911. Since 1919 he devoted himself to teaching and literary work. Most of his works were published in various proletarian publications. Together with other teachers he helped compile and edit various text books for the Jewish Children's Schools of the International Workers Order.

The funeral will take place today, 10 A.M. in front of the Workers Center, 35 E. 12th Street.

Noted Sword Swallower Swallows One Too Much

William G. Knoll, 27, of Reading, Pa., who attempted to keep out of the ranks of the nation's unemployed army by becoming a professional circus sword swallower, was unemployed and in a hospital bed in St. John's Hospital yesterday.

Knoll swallowed a two-foot electric tube and half of it broke off in his stomach. The doctors operated and removed the tube. Now the sword swallower cannot even swallow soup.

Drivers' Union Opens Fight on Milk Firms

Local 584 Pickets Four Brooklyn Companies and Asks Public Support—Injunction Case Will Be Appealed

An open fight against four milk companies was announced by the Milk Wagon Drivers Union, Local 584, when negotiations for a union-contract fell through.

The Queensboro Dairy Company, the Queens Farms, Inc., the Fred Beers Company, Inc., all of Long Island, and the Eisenberg Farms, Inc., of Brooklyn are being picketed by Local 584. The union also announced that stores selling these products will be picketed.

The fight by Local 584 against the sweeping injunction issued by Judge Thomas C. Kadian is being appealed for the union by the firm of Rice and MacGuire, attorneys.

The appeal points out that the injunction was granted to the Grandview Dairy Company, Inc., not on the merits of the case but on Judge Kadian's unexplained friendship for the Grandview Dairy.

The appeal further notes that Judge Kadian's campaign manager, Benjamin C. Ribman, was hired by the company to represent them in the case.

A representative of the Teamsters International, to which Local 584 is affiliated, will ask the cooperation of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council in the fight against the injunction at the next meeting. Local 584 pointed out that the injunction which prevents the union from bringing either directly or indirectly to the notice of the public their complaints against the company is a danger to the whole labor movement.

The rich hold the wealth of the country—make the rich pay. VOTE COMMUNIST!

Burt Ignoring Laundry Locals President of Union Charged with Laxity in Drive

Roy Burt, president of the Laundry Workers Union, is deliberately ignoring the existing organized laundry locals in the proposed New York organizational drive, Sam Berland, manager of the Local 280, 143 East 108th Street, charged yesterday.

Berland welcomed the drive, and pointed out that the repeal of the minimum wage law for women has been a signal for renewed attacks on the already low wages of laundry workers. The \$5 and \$6 wage for a 6-day week is a common occurrence, Berland said.

Faced with this situation, Burt has neither consulted nor asked the cooperation of Local 280, the largest local in the city, said Berland.

A successful organization drive can only be accomplished through the cooperation and unity of all existing organized locals of laundry workers, or else the decision announced by Burt will only be a paper decision, Berland stated.

The local also claims that Burt has kept his whereabouts secret from the members of the local unions. Burt spoke at a meeting of Local 280 last Wednesday and was asked to set up a joint council of all laundry locals in the city. He promised to return and give his decision but has been unavailable since then.

Berland, speaking for the executive committee and members of Local 280 urged that the International and the Central Trades and Labor Council which is cooperating in the planned organizational campaign among the 40,000 laundry workers, seriously consider the question of unity within the union.

Meanwhile, Thomas F. Murphy, secretary of the Milk Drivers Union of Westchester County, announced yesterday that he had been appointed in charge of the laundry drive for Westchester County. Headquarters have been set up at 4 North 3rd Street, Mount Vernon.

Neighbors Protest Against Eviction Of Elmhurst Family

Arriving in two buses and bearing an American flag, thirty residents of Elmhurst marched into Queens Supreme Court in Jamaica yesterday to protest against the eviction of Mrs. Mary Barry and her four children.

The chartered buses bore the slogans—"Keep the Bankers Out of Elmhurst" and "Protest Unlawful Evictions."

Ten years ago, the Barrys purchased a small frame house for \$7,500. They worked hard to pay off a second mortgage. In 1934, Barry, an independently tax driver had hit financially, received an agreement from the East New York Savings Bank to pay \$30 per month and a smaller sum to carry the debt off.

Last April the bank ordered the family to move, threatening sheriff's action.

The community rallied to the defense of the Barry family, and the delegation of thirty accompanied Mrs. Barry to the court hearing.

'Remove Hein!' Demand Bronx Communists

To Ask Ouster of School Principal for Actions in Peace Strike

The removal of Dr. Henry E. Hein as principal of James Monroe High School will be demanded at an open air meeting tonight at Watson Avenue and Boynton Street, the Bronx, under the auspices of the Westchester Branch of the Communist Party.

James Casey, managing editor of the Daily Worker and candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth Congressional District, will address the meeting. Other speakers will include Peter V. Caccone, candidate for Senator in the Twenty-third Senatorial District, and Ben Levy, Communist campaign manager in the Sixth Assembly District.

The activities of the Bronx Committee against police brutality are expected to receive the hearty support of the Communist Party spokesmen.

Speakers will ask the removal of Dr. Hein because of his actions in having two student peace strikers deprived of their diplomas and in having Philip Kaplan, member of the International Labor Defense, who protested at the commencement exercises of the school brutally beaten by detectives.

Sardines the "Big Fish"
MONTEREY, Cal., July 9 (UP).—Sardines are the "big fish" in California. Latest statistics show the sardine pack in California is larger than that of all the other fish packed in the State.

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Irish Folk Songs

SATURDAY—
"Angels Herndon"—Play
Trio Concert
Chorus—Negro Protest Songs
Dancing on Tennis Court

SUNDAY—
Lecture
Review: "3 Songs About Lenin"
Charlie Chaplin

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THIS SATURDAY NIGHT PERFORMANCE OF PRIVATE HICKS by Albert Maltz and a new act of the celebrated Yiddish folk opera "A BUNT MIT A STATCKHE"

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ADMISSION 25 cents with this ad. 35 cents at the gate FROM NOON TO MIDNIGHT

Building United Negro People's Front a Central Task Before American Masses, Declares James W. Ford

Fascism Would Mean Terrible Treatment Of the Negro Masses

300 Years of Brutality of Imperialism Would Pale Besides Fascist Torture of Negroes, Ford Declares—Recounts United Front Experiences

The following speech was delivered at the Ninth National Convention of the Communist Party held recently in New York City, by James W. Ford, Negro working class leader and the party's vice-presidential candidate:

In applying the united front to the problems of the Negroes, our immediate task is to build the Negro People's Front. Let me now deal briefly with the current positions and problems of the Negro people.

The increasing attacks against the Negroes express themselves mainly in four ways: 1) virtual serfdom in the South supported by anti-Negro, anti-labor, terror-

istic attacks. 2) Increased lynchings and cutting down of civil rights, Jim-crowism and segregation. 3) The spectre of fascism which spreads throughout the country. 4) The deadly clouds of war that threaten the national existence of a weak and oppressed nation. The Negro people are becoming deeply conscious of the sinister forces of reaction that are arising in this country. We see, most of all, the Liberty League behind them, making energetic efforts to foster the reactionary Republican program on the country. How terrible will be the fate of the Negroes if the Republican-Liberty League, who have financed anti-Negro organizations throughout the country, come to power! The notorious Black Legion is a child of Republican reaction.

REPORTED TO CONVENTION

Harlem, and to the relief administration, and on occasions we had to defend ourselves against the attacks of the police. We forced the establishment of eight relief stations where none existed before. By united front methods we were able to unite all sections of the people affected by unemployment. Joint struggles of the unemployed, of relief workers, and of people of the whole community, to aid the relief workers to secure relief for the unemployed, were organized. We had, however, to expose and to struggle against some of the relief investigators in the bureau because they did not deal fairly with the unemployed, because they did not understand the problems of the unemployed of Harlem. Some of them denied relief to the unemployed on the flimsiest pretext, exactly in line with the Jim-crow policies of the relief administration.

A broad joint conference, including all sections of the population was organized to develop a struggle to support unemployment and social insurance bills, and the Washington convention of the Unemployed Councils. This conference received the support of community leaders and was held at one of the largest churches in Harlem. There the slogans were raised: "Pass the Frazier-Lundeen Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill," "Better and More Relief," "Jobs for Negro Workers in Relief Bureaus in Harlem and Downtown Offices," "Down With Discrimination." The Unemployed Council became a mass movement with eleven locals and thousands of followers. The Council took the initiative to build the Joint Committee Against Discriminatory Practices. This Committee immediately became a broad movement involving hundreds of organizations. It grew to such proportions that Departments were organized to handle discrimination in the school system, the situation in Harlem Hospital, the lack of recreational facilities for Negro children, etc., etc.



JAMES W. FORD Vice-Presidential Candidate of Communist Party

Fascism and the Negro People

What is the meaning of fascism to Negroes?

It means first of all the military invasion of Ethiopia by Fascist Italy. This act was an evil omen to Negroes everywhere. It showed black men that fascism threatens with increased violence their rights and their efforts to earn a livelihood. Fascism will be more terrible than imperialism's 300 years of horrible treatment of Negroes. The brazen aggression of Italian fascism in Ethiopia is an example of this. This reckless, unbridled attack of Italian fascism on the Ethiopian people gives a clear idea of what evil, foreign influences these fascist-minded reactionary Republican Liberty Leaguers aim to bring into this country. In order to carry out their program of disunity among the Negroes, the Republican reactionaries support the most corrupt and reactionary Negro leaders, such as Professor Kelly Miller, Perry Howard and Oscar DePriest.

The United Negro People's Front is the only means of fighting against fascism and for national liberation. The sons and daughters of African descent must unite! It is necessary for us Negro Communists, who thoroughly understand our responsibility, to exert our greatest efforts to unite the Negro people, to preserve their heritage and to bring them into the people's movement—the Farmer-Labor Party movement—against fascism and war, that is emerging in this country.

We know full well the positive and the negative sides of this nationalistic feeling among the Negro people. We shall not allow it to be used by those whose programs have proved a failure but do our best to give it the direction that will guarantee real liberation, and unite that power and strength with the working-class movement. Let me say this for the benefit of the fascists:

Shall Defend Negro National Integrity

WE ARE NOT AN INFERIOR PEOPLE. YOU KEEP US IN AN INFERIOR POSITION IT IS TRUE. BUT FROM NOW ON WE DECLARE THAT WE ARE PREPARING OUR FORCES, AND BY DEFENDING OUR DAILY IMMEDIATE INTERESTS TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST GREATER OPPRESSION, WE SHALL DEFEND OUR NATIONAL INTEGRITY! WE SHALL FIGHT TO PRESERVE HUMAN RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES! THESE ARE THE THINGS WE HAVE ALWAYS STOOD FOR. THE MIGHTY TRADITIONS OF TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, DES SALINES, NAT TURNER AND FREDERICK DOUGLASS, SHALL NOT PERISH!

can sink, is the example of Colonel Julian who sold himself to the Italian fascists for a mess of pottage. The influence and leadership of the Negro reformists over the Negro masses is growing weaker. Differences of opinion exist in the ranks of these leaders. Divisions are taking place in certain organizations; left groups are being formed in some of them; the influence of trade union organization is growing; the prestige of the Communist Party has grown. All of these facts make possible the united front among the Negro people.

The growth of the forces of struggle can be accounted for not only by the general attacks of the capitalists and the use of their corrupt Negro agents, but also by the influence of the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution. The future, for the oppressed Negro people, can be seen by examples of the position of national minorities in Soviet Russia. It is shown in the Soviet constitution. This great document shows how nations are awakening to a new life; how a new spirit in mankind is being born in the world. This constitution breathes a flourishing life for formerly oppressed nationalities. It is no wonder that a man like Paul Robeson tells the world of the fine possibilities for men of culture and for the cultural advancement of minorities in Soviet Russia.

Inspiration of Soviet Constitution

What great example there is for Haiti, Liberia, Ethiopia, and all the so-called backward countries! What examples of how they can transform their countries into countries that are able to defend themselves and become free and cultured peoples, and how the Negroes of the United States can become freed of national oppression and develop a fine flourishing culture.

ways the first victims of tyranny, prejudice and war. This is why all the paragraphs of the marvellous Constitution riveted my attention. "I endorse it enthusiastically. "Do you hear, black people? "The Soviet Constitution—the constitution of a democratic country—calls on all people, irrespective of race, sex and nationality, to enjoy all the rights which human beings should enjoy—freedom, equality and the right to labor. "The people of the black race never demanded anything else. "Black comrades: whom shall we follow? Those who want to regard us as people who will respect us as people or those who want to treat us like cattle? "Black men! We will follow those who love us and offer us a brotherly hand."

This is contrary to what Mr. Marcus Garvey says about Russia. He says: "Were twenty million 'merican Negroes to be seen in Russia, Communism there would have a difficult task in straightening out its programme with the hostility of white and black." Listen, comrades, to what a great Haitian statesman says about the Soviet Constitution: "I belong to the black race. I am a citizen of the small nation, the Negro Republic of Haiti. "I cannot remain indifferent to anything capable of establishing justice, liberty, equality and peace. "The colored peoples are al-

This statement, coming from a Negro man of affairs, representing the Negro state of Haiti at the League of Nations in Geneva, is the real meaning of Soviet Russia to weak nations and oppressed people.

Building the People's Front in Harlem

Allow me to make critical analysis of some united front experiences. Two years ago there was not a single relief dispensing bureau in Harlem where unemployment affected eighty per cent of the pop-

ulation. A movement was started through the unemployment councils to fight for relief. Thousands of people were involved in the struggles for relief through street meetings, through leading delegations to relief stations outside of

"Wipe Out Jim-Crowism"

It must be said, however, that despite this splendid work, the Communists did not take full advantage of this movement which had grown out of the burning issues of the people of Harlem. It did not reach its possible height and power as a people's united front movement. We did not fully understand the tactics and policies in mass united front actions. We were able to reach the leaders in mass organizations but did not sufficiently reach the membership of these organizations. The Party units were not sufficiently apprised of the work on top and were not guided sufficiently to work in the mass Negro organizations.

Certain of the non-Party community leaders were satisfied to parade themselves as the "united front" but they were afraid of the slogan, "Unite the People of Harlem," "Unite the Trade Unions and Workers Organizations to Wipe Out Jim-Crowism." In many cases we worked in a timid manner to develop mass actions; in other cases in a too-commanding manner. These forms of sectarianism prevented us from involving large masses, and made it possible for the reformist leaders to ignore basic issues and accuse us of dominating the organization. Everyone knows that the Communists have taken up the cudgels against police terror and persecution, and for the defense of civil liberties. At every turn we exposed acts of violence on the part of police. No act of police brutality can happen without the Communists knowing it and exposing it. Nothing against the in-

The March 19th Outbreak

March 19, 1935, expressed the indignation of the people of Harlem against a system of Jim-crowism that flows out of National oppression. The rumor of the death of a Negro boy resulted in street fighting. And could have taken the form of barricades to defend the people. It was a struggle against discrimination in the Harlem Hospital, against schools that are so rotten that they serve as training schools for prostitution and dope peddling. It was a fight against discrimination and for the employment of Negroes throughout the City of New York. Four persons were killed by the police. The ruling class was badly frightened but they reacted quickly. They planned to railroad Communists to prison and to indict them for murder. LaGuardia's plans were more vicious than most of us today know or realize. But the Communists also reacted quickly. We were able to set in motion a movement that changed the course of events and LaGuardia's plans. Our quick action in calling together a broad citizen's committee on the morning of March 20th forced LaGuardia to appoint a commission to investigate conditions in Harlem. We used the platform of the

For a People's Party

Tammamy is connected with the potential fascist forces. There is close connection between Tammamy and Hearst as evidenced by the Tammamy bill, the Lyons Bill, introduced in the City Council. This bill aims to throw all foreign-born out of relief and out of WPA jobs. Tammamy opposes Roosevelt and is tied to the Liberty Leaguers through Al Smith. Tammamy is responsible for the

assembly and to provide an excuse for the sending of the Army of Occupation into Harlem, and to break up the movement for Independent Political Action. They are carrying on disruptive activities in the Garvey organization. The people of Harlem are tired of these old parties. A movement for Independent Political Action has been started in Harlem. This movement was started by the Joint Committee against discriminatory practices. A conference was held on April 27. There were

interests of the Negro people can happen in Harlem without street meetings being held, leaflets quickly gotten out, and delegations being organized and sent to Mayor LaGuardia or Police Commissioner Valentine. Let me give an example of how we should have involved mass organizations and individual people in simple actions for the Scottsboro Boys and Angelo Herndon. Many organizations and numbers of organizations could have been involved by systematic and patient work to get them to send a package of candy or cigarettes, a letter or some other simple token, to the Scottsboro Boys and Angelo Herndon in the prisons. We passed over these simple preliminary steps, looking for big mass political demonstrations or for large individual contributions of money. These, of course, are important, but often they did not materialize.

Growth of Communist Party in Harlem

We have developed a corps of Negro forces in Harlem. We have a personnel that has grown up with mass contact. Our Party organization grew from 250 members in 1933 to 1,800 today; from approximately 50 Negro members in 1933 to 850 Negro members today. The Harlem section has become the Harlem Division of the Party, with sections in Lower Harlem, Upper Harlem and Washington Heights. We have developed a leadership in each section. We, however, still have the problem of developing a better trained personnel. We have developed a Negro personnel but I want here to pay the very highest tribute to the white membership of our Party in Harlem. They have demonstrated by life itself in a Negro community how the forces of the Negro and white people can be united for common struggle. Many of our white comrades have shown excellent qualities of work among the Negro people.

The National Negro Congress

The National Negro Congress has become a really serious movement. We cannot pay too high regards to the energetic and tireless work that has been put into the National Negro Congress by Mr. John P. Davis. The Congress movement shows the possibilities for developing a broad united Negro Peoples Front. We Communists must render every possible assistance to this movement, which should be developed on the vital issues that face the Negro people: the struggle for Negro rights, against discrimination, for the defense of civil liberties and rights, for the freedom of Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro Boys, for the liberation of the Negro people. At the Executive Committee meeting of the National Negro Congress held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 19 and 20, it was reported that councils have been formed throughout the country. Altogether there are fifty-six councils, twenty-six organized, eleven partially organized and nineteen in the process of organization. These councils are made up of representatives of various types of organizations; the councils have been formed as a federation of representatives of organizations, divided into committees on labor, civil liberties, women, trade union, youth, etc. The work of the Cleveland council is perhaps the most outstanding. Its labor committee has been successful in a fight to secure the endorsement of the Randolph resolution, and the metal trades council, consisting of 16 locals, has passed the resolution. It has been successful in securing the abolition of the color bar from the constitution of Local 439 of the Machinists Union, a union that had its doors closed to Negroes for over 40 years. It has secured the endorsement of the Randolph resolution in the Central Labor Council of Cleveland. In the South, splendid work was recorded of the activities of the council in Florida. The youth committees of the National Negro Congress reported progress. It plans a National Youth Week in November and the convening of a youth conference in Richmond, Va.

The Randolph Resolution

The Randolph resolution introduced at the 55th convention of the American Federation of Labor, which received sympathetic support from many progressive elements, offers great possibilities for broadening the campaign for the inclusion of Negro workers into the trade unions; and it will serve to give a solid trade union base for the National Negro Congress. The example of the work done in Cleveland shows what can be done in other parts of the country. The bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor has been for a long time a barrier against the organization of Negro workers into trade unions. But now the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, offers the greatest possibility for bringing Negro workers into the stream of the American Labor movement. We endorse and recom-

600 people present; 280 delegates from 105 organizations, including 16 trade unions and branches of Socialist Party who sent observers. A continuation committee was set up consisting of 60 peoples representing the various organizations. It put out the slogans "A UNITED HARLEM WILL MEAN A BETTER HARLEM," "UNITE FOR INCREASED RELIEF, DECENT HOUSING, ADEQUATE HOSPITALIZATION, NEW SCHOOLS AND BETTER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, JOBS AT UNION WAGES," "POOL THE VOTE OF HARLEM." A convention was held on June 20 and 21. It was attended by 270 delegates representing more than 100 social, religious, trade union, civic and other organizations. It elected an executive committee of 32 members, with proportional representation from lower, upper Harlem and Washington Heights. A permanent All People's Party of Harlem was organized. The executive committee was instructed to take under consideration the nomination of candidates in Congressional, Assembly and Senatorial Districts. Mr. Donald Phillips, of the Consolidated Tenants League, was elected chairman. The convention adopted the following platform: 1—Strict opposition to present gerrymandering in Harlem. 2—More employment for Harlem people at trade union wages and conditions with a unionization of all workers and no discrimination of any race. 3—Adequate unemployment relief and medical care for the unemployed of the community. 4—Enactment of the Frazier-Lundeen social insurance bill and the Marcantonio relief bill. 5—Adoption by Mayor LaGuardia of the recommendations made in the report of the committee he appointed to investigate conditions in Harlem. 6—Protection of civil liberties of the people of Harlem and the immediate decrease of the police force to a proportion equalling that of any other law-abiding community. 7—Continued opposition to war and fascism. 8—Adequate school facilities to care for the youth of the community. 9—Opposition to any deportation drive of aliens, regardless of race and color. 10—Abolition of fire-trap tenements and a 40 per cent decrease in rents. 11—Independence for Puerto Rico. 12—Freedom of all political prisoners.

The Negro and the Farmer-Labor Party

I have already spoken extensively of the possibilities for a movement for Independent political activities among the Negroes. Our position on the Farmer-Labor Party and the Negro people was made clear at the November Plenum of the Central Committee. Let us see what has taken place since that time. We stated that the Farmer-Labor Party would offer great possibilities for the Negro in the political field. The rise of the Farmer-Labor Party movement has already shown what that Party can offer the Negro people. The Chicago conference of the Farmer-Labor Party called by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party Association has shown that what we said at the November Plenum on this question is quite correct. In the excellent platform adopted by the Chicago conference the part of the platform that applies to the Negro people is of special importance. I quote from the section on Democratic rights: "We stand for the abolition of all restrictions on the franchise; for the unrestricted freedom of speech, of press and of the right to assemble and demonstrate; for unconditional equal rights for Negroes and against discrimination, segregation and lynchings to which they are subjected; against deportation and other forms of persecution of the foreign born and for the restoration of the right of political asylum to fighters against fascism and reaction." Who except the Communists have been responsible for this change of attitude towards the Negro in the political field? Whose policies except the program and policies of the Communist Party, especially beginning with the election campaign of 1932, on the issues of equal rights for Negroes, have influenced this changing situation? Suffice it for me to call your attention to the actions of the old political parties at their recent conventions—their policies of Jim-Crowism and contemptuous attitude towards the Negro people. I do not want to quarrel with the Socialist Party. But let us

Sons and Daughters Of African Descent Must Unite, He Says

Communist Vice-Presidential Candidate Warns Fascist Elements That Negroes Are Not Inferior and Will Defend Their National Integrity

trial Organization. I am not saying this as an individual, but as the representative of the C.I.O. Your organization deserves the whole-hearted support of the entire labor movement."

look at what happened at their convention in Cleveland. There were only three Negro delegates; not a single Negro was allowed to take the floor at this convention. Nevertheless it should be possible to secure united front action with the Socialist Party on such issues as Angelo Herndon, the Scottsboro Boys, the rights of Negroes in the trade unions, etc. Compare the position of all these parties with how the Communist Party raises as one of the basic questions before the American working class and the American people that of the freedom and liberation of the Negro people. I have already made it clear that the Republican Party of today is the party of reaction. The Republican Party of today is not the party of Lincoln and Douglass. The Democratic Party offers no protection for the rights of Negroes. The Democratic Party has systematically avoided anti-lynching legislation; Roosevelt has not raised a single finger to stop the hands of the lynch mob, Ku Klux Klan, Black Legion, against the Negro people. The Democratic Party is putting up no resistance against these reactionary tendencies of the Republican Party against the Negroes. Nevertheless the Negro people must take advantage of even the smallest possibilities to defend their rights wherever these parties are in power—rights that the Republicans claim to have established, rights that the Democrats claim to defend. Here is where the National Negro Congress can render a signal service to the Negro people in the election campaign. The Negro Congress, in its resolutions at Chicago, took a non-partisan position. But this does not mean that the Negro Congress can afford to be neutral in politics. Politics is a burning issue before the Negro people; this election promises to be the most important election since the Civil War. The Communist Presidential ticket and the Communist Party is the only force rallying all forces for Negro rights and in the interests of the Negro people. Vote the Communist Presidential ticket.

Developing Negro Leaders

There is a lack of sufficiently trained Negro forces, that can work and act independently. We have, however, a staple corps of more than thirty outstanding old forces of our Party membership who are known throughout the country. It is around this corps that the future development of our personnel must be centered. What is required for us to do? The shortcomings referred to by Comrade Krumbin in his excellent report on personnel apply twice as much among our Negro personnel as among our personnel generally. I invite them to my home. We establish such personal relationship that we are able to discuss the problems of their organization as well as the problems of ours. This personal contact applies not only to myself, but also to the other leading comrades in Harlem. Each of us has some one

with whom we work. From the viewpoint of mass united Negro People's Front, which involves the bringing together of Negro mass organizations, this form of personal work is perhaps the most important. c. As our Negro comrades develop in the general field of Negro work, they must simultaneously be drawn into the general life and work of the Party leadership as a whole. Too often in the past we have dwarfed the training of Negro Communists by keeping them most of their time in a committee or among workers entirely foreign to them. They are able to get knowledge of how to work, but often are not given the possibility to apply this knowledge. This is not good for the comrade; nor for the Party. The procedure I propose is toward the all-round development of our Negro personnel.

TRAINING SCHOOLS:

a. We are proposing the organization of special training schools for our Negro comrades. For the co-ordination of our Negro work: a. We are recommending that in Districts that have a large Negro population that committees to coordinate the work on a District scale be set up, and in certain districts where we have the regular Party organization (section committees) such as in Harlem, these committees can often serve as the co-ordinating committee for the District, where periodically joint and enlarged section committee meetings can be held to take up the problems of the Negroes on a district-wide scale, to exchange experiences, etc. b. In order to begin to better coordinate our Negro work nationally we are proposing the calling of periodic regional conferences. c. Finally we believe that the idea that is sometimes prevalent of comrades jumping over committees as a means of promotion is not the best. Sometimes comrades believe that they should be members of a district committee before they have been in a section committee, or even sometimes functioned in unit bureau. I believe that if this systematic work is followed in the development of our Negro personnel, we will be on the road to the building of a powerful Negro personnel to meet the challenge of the desire of thousands of Negroes to join our Party, of holding them in the Party, of recruiting Negroes into the Party, of making a leadership for 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States that will be able

to serve the increasing responsibility that we must take in the problems of the Negroes on an international scale. I have spoken of the United Negro People's Front, of the challenge of the Negro nationalists. I have given you some idea of how in language and by appeal we must develop the United Negro People's Front. We have to make clear to the Negro people that their liberation can only be successful on the basis of internationalism, that the Negro people can only be completely free through the proletarian revolution, through the unity of the Negro and white workers. The first and main task of our Negro comrades is to convince the Negro people whom they contact of this fact. I ET us continue the traditions of CRISTUS ATTACKS, the Negro revolutionary soldier, who fought jointly with the revolutionists of 1776 and was the first person to die in the struggle for the independence of this country. Let us continue the best traditions of Douglass and Lincoln, of the unity of the Negro soldiers and the white farmers and workers of the North who formed the basis of the Union Army in the Civil War, destroyed the slave atrocity. Let us unite our forces—Negro and white. Forward to the United Negro People's Front! Forward to the Farmer-Labor Party—the People's Front against fascism and war in the United States!

Ohio Governor Evicts

Deputies Oust Unemployed From Senate

'Hunger Session' of Legislature Passes Meagre Relief

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 9.—After a delegation of fifty unemployed from the Ohio Workers Alliance squatted for three days and nights in the State Assembly Chamber and two days in the Senate, the law makers passed an emergency measure for relief of the jobless. The squatters were evicted from the senate chamber early this morning by deputies under orders of Governor Davey.

The unemployed called yesterday's session of the legislature the "Hunger Session." The presence of the unemployed in the chambers caused Speaker of the House to call an emergency relief session on July 13. The Alliance has issued a call for the unemployed to be present at this session.

During the time the delegation remained in the legislative chambers they ate and slept there. They represented the unemployed of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Akron, and Greene, Trumbull and Guernsey Counties.

During their stay in the capitol building the "hunger squatters" held a mock session similar to the one held in the New Jersey legislative halls last spring. At this session the delegation voted for passage of the Ohio Relief Standards Bill, a measure which would increase relief allotments to the unemployed.

Fascists Unite Against Unions In New Orleans

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 9.—The Louisiana Coalition of Patriotic Societies, a fascist council to suppress the growth of trade union and progressive organizations, was formed here this week.

Led by Dr. Emmett L. Irwin, the fascist group, representative of the Liberty League-Landon forces, is designed to fight all organizations which have any liberal policies.

"Certain anti-American persons have indiscreetly formed into organizations bearing names which easily mislead individuals into believing them to be innocuous and supporters of Americanism," Dr. Irwin announced. "To the contrary, they have entered upon a plan of deception for the purpose of adding to their cause many true Americans who otherwise would not become associated with such persons."

"Many members of these organizations call themselves liberals, free thinkers and what not while, as is well known, they are nothing more than enemies of the American people seeking the destruction of American ideals and principles."

The coalition has no mass support but is merely the mouthpiece of the most reactionary influences in New Orleans. Among its affiliates are the American Legion and auxiliary, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of 1812, the Army and Navy Club, a duPont controlled organization; the Louisiana Colonials and the Spanish-American war veterans group.

Grand Rapids Strikers Win

(Federated Press)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 9.—The workers at the Leonard Division of the Kelvinox Corporation at Grand Rapids established a new tradition when they won a six-day strike which arose as a result of a decrease in the bonus. Employers had boasted that a strike had never been won here. The workers in the metal plant walked out when their week's pay had been slashed by a reduction in the bonus to 89 per cent.

This meant a loss of \$3 to \$4. Indignation ran high. Led by members of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, Departments Seventy-six and Seventy-two walked out. The following day workers in other departments came out in sympathy. A picket line was established and the workers were organized for concerted action. At a strikers' mass meeting it was revealed that punch press operators received from 50 cents to 60 cents an hour, welders got seventy cents, sweepers forty-six cents, luggers forty-two cents, grinders, metal finishers, spot and flash welders sixty cents.

The Kelvinox Corp. made \$440,000 for the first six months of 1936 as compared to \$37,000 for the corresponding six months of 1935. The management took a hardboiled attitude that slowly changed as the strike became more effective.

At the final conference the company agreed to abolish the bonus system in the metal plant and guarantee the hourly rate plus a 100 per cent bonus and pledged that there would be no discrimination. The offer was accepted and the strikers victoriously returned to work. The winning of this strike has given a tremendous impetus to union organization and predictions are freely made that the open shop American plan will be seriously challenged.

Only a Farmer-Labor Party gives any hope of checking and defeating the Republican-Liberty League threat against our liberties.

Jersey WPA Wages Low as 20c an Hour

State's 80,000 Workers Affected By New Scales Which Vary in Counties—Forces in Many Sections Get Less Than 'Security Wage'

NEWARK, July 9.—New Jersey's WPA has charted the new fiscal year's wage by a rate of pay ranging from 20 cents to \$2.12 an hour, William H. J. Ely, State Administrator, said today.

He said the major effect upon the State's 80,000-odd project workers of this arrangement, effective from July 1, would be:

Hours Cut
1.—Laborers will receive the same monthly pay though their 130-hour month will be reduced by five to twenty-five hours in these sixteen counties: Atlantic, Bergen, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren.

2.—Laborers will continue their 130-hour month but sustain \$2.90 to \$8.50 reductions in monthly pay in these remaining five counties: Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem.
3.—The maximum \$2.12 hourly pay goes to structural steel riveters in Somerset County where the rate is boosted by scarcity of skilled labor. The 20-cent hourly minimum goes to messengers in several counties.

Less Than Security Wage
Here are the amounts to be dropped from laborers' monthly pay in the only five counties in which the prevailing rate per hour multiplied by maximum working hours, does not equal the old security wage:
Burlington (except in Schamong, Tabernacle, Woodland, Washington and Bass River Townships), \$2.50.
Burlington (within these Townships), \$2.20.
Gloucester, \$5.20.
Cape May and Cumberland, \$2.90.

Laws for U.S. Inquiry Of Black Legion Cited

Demand for a Department of Justice investigation of the terror activities of the Black Legion, based on a study of the facts thrown up by local investigations, and of the federal law authorizing such action, was made upon Homer S. Cummings, United States attorney-general, in a memorandum submitted to him yesterday by Miss Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense.

At the same time Miss Damon announced that copies of the memorandum, an eighteen-page document, have been sent to all Presidential candidates with a request for their comment, one way or another, upon the issue of stamping out the Black Legion and other terrorist anti-labor bands throughout the country. Copies have also been sent to both Senators from Michigan, and to all Congressmen from that state.

The authority for the investigation as a whole is cited from Article 300, U. S. Statutes, 5, which provides that:

"For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States . . . the Attorney-General is authorized to appoint officials who shall be vested with the authority necessary for the execution of such duties."

"More recently," the report says, "the Division of Investigation was given broad powers of arrest and seizure and its members authorized to carry firearms. . . . To refuse an investigation now is to deny the very reasons for broadening its authority."

After citing all the proved charges and all the allegations in regard to the terrorist activities of the Black Legion, the memorandum states:

"Despite this series of intended political murders by an interstate organization, there has been no Federal action by the Department of Investigation. Yet it has been reported that when a jewel robbery was committed at the Coe estate off Long Island the Federal Department commenced an investigation. Surely there are more urgent reasons for Federal action in the case of a jewel robbery, however important that may be."

On the speakers' program are listed Governor Floyd B. Olson; L. P. Zimmerman, State relief administrator; Victor A. Christgau, State WPA administrator; T. E. Cunningham, of the Minnesota Federation of Labor.

Representatives of central A. F. of L. bodies, independent unions and local unions will appear and present their position relative to the demands of the unemployed workers and farmers who are expected to turn out in thousands.

Ex-President of Soviet Hungary Speaks Tonight

Alexander Garbai, former president of the Hungarian Workers Republic of 1918-19, will address a meeting in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., tonight at 8:30 o'clock. Garbai will speak on affairs in Europe and their significance.

War inspires the hatred and the disgust of the toiling masses, for it brings to them unlimited, indescribable moral and physical suffering.

How many unfortunates, mutilated for the rest of their lives by the last war, live in the town and the countryside, belged at whose sight the heart tightens and a feeling of hatred begins to burn against those responsible for this war.

The people cannot without a feeling of horror and just indignation remember the sufferings which during the war fell to the lot of the children, the women, the aged mothers.

Millions Sacrificed
In whose name were nine million dead, fifteen million wounded, and several million missing sacrificed to the War God? All these sacrifices only served to give fabulous profits to a handful of merchants and marauders, the war profiteers.

The wounds inflicted on the toiling masses by the war of 1914-1918 have not yet healed, and now the fascist warmongers are preparing new and terrible tests for mankind. The masses have not yet forgotten the bitter experience of the past, they do not want war.

Masses Begin to Move
They are beginning to move, to assemble their forces for the purpose of a joint active struggle for the defense of peace.

Throughout the whole world, the great movement of the friends and the partisans of peace is developing and broadening as each day passes. The immediate and sacred duty of all those who want to fight for

peace sincerely and systematically consists in indefatigable organization in rallying and unifying the great masses of the workers and the peasantry and of all the toilers in an active and effective struggle against war.

Must Struggle for Peace
It is not enough to speak of peace. We must struggle for peace. But if we wish to struggle for peace successfully, we must know who prepares war, who are its champions and its foments.

We who have taken the initiative in the struggle against the war peril, we must know how to make the broad masses understand in a tangible fashion "the great mystery in which war is born." We should show them that "war is the continuation of politics."

Hitler Principal Foe of Peace
At the present moment, the principal source of the danger of war is fascism and particularly German fascism.

After having come to power by means of a bloody terror, and after having chained the people of its country with bonds of iron, German fascism is seeking to escape the growing difficulties and imminent explosion of the indignation of the people by throwing itself into the adventure of war against other peoples.

Without war fascism dies of suffocation; it is as necessary to fascism as air.

Fascism is the absolute enemy of peace, work and cultural progress.

Fight Against Fascism
It is impossible seriously and practically to combat the war danger without fighting fascism;

Jobless Chicago Groups Meet Tonight On Relief Crisis

Labor Party, Jobless and Unions to Send Representatives

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.—A huge "town meeting" on the acute relief crisis affecting Chicago and the townships in Cook County will take place at the Capitol building, 139 North State Street, tomorrow at 8 P.M.

Sponsored by local civic and community organizations, the importance of the meeting is stressed in a call issued in thousands of copies throughout the city.

"Beginning July 1, 87,000 families in Chicago have been left without provision for food, shelter, clothing and medical care. What have our elected representatives done to meet this critical situation. . . . We call on you as an individual and as a member of any organization—civic, social, labor, fraternal, religious—to attend this meeting to discuss the relief crisis and to consider suitable forms of action."

Sponsors of the meeting which is expected to mobilize public opinion for an immediate solution to the relief crisis include such persons as: John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Joel Hunter, superintendent of the United Charities; Virginia Frank, director of the Jewish Social Service Bureau; O. Wayne McMillan, of the University of Chicago; the Rev. W. H. Clark and Rabbi Gerson Levi.

Organizations which will send representatives include: American Association of Social Workers, Association of Practitioners of Jewish Social Service Agencies, Association of Workers in Public Agencies, Evanston Community Chest, Hull House, Federation of Settlements, Illinois Labor Party, Illinois Workers' Alliance, National Negro Congress and the Illinois League of Women Voters.

The Council of Social Agencies of this city, in a letter to Mayor Kelly and all members of the city council, spoke of the increasing distress among the unemployed and told of the immediate needs confronting families. The letter urged care for sick people able to attend clinics but unable to walk great distances; medical attention for hundreds of bed-ridden relief clients who can no longer obtain the services of the doctors formerly paid by the Illinois Relief Commission; payment of rent to meet the increasing number of evictions due to the reluctance of landlords to continue to underwrite the relief situation, milk for little children, food for the thousands of families who face actual starvation.

"The discontinuance of special diets and special medicines for diabetics, epileptics and patients with pernicious anemia. In many instances this means death and in all a terrible anxiety," the letter states.

Minnesota Meeting
ST. PAUL, Minn., July 9.—A mass assembly of the unemployed will be held at the entrance of the State Capitol here on Saturday morning, officers of the Workers' Alliance announced today. The assembly will discuss ways and means of securing more adequate direct and work relief.

On the speakers' program are listed Governor Floyd B. Olson; L. P. Zimmerman, State relief administrator; Victor A. Christgau, State WPA administrator; T. E. Cunningham, of the Minnesota Federation of Labor.

Representatives of central A. F. of L. bodies, independent unions and local unions will appear and present their position relative to the demands of the unemployed workers and farmers who are expected to turn out in thousands.

Put America back to work—provide jobs and a living wage. VOTE COMMUNIST!
Provide unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and social security for all. VOTE COMMUNIST!

the struggle against fascism is in practice the struggle for peace, against war.

Therefore it is necessary that in order to halt war, we must direct the brunt of the attack of the masses of the people against fascism and against the forces which within each country give aid to fascism directly or by indirect means.

Will the masses of the people be able to halt war?
Yes, on condition that they want to. The danger of war is great, but still greater are the forces which can be mobilized against war.

Quotes Stalin
We, the friends and the partisans of peace, we who do not want war, we are the overwhelming majority in all countries.

"Throughout the world there is no people that wants war." (Stalin.) Our might, our superiority, consists also in this: while the enemies of peace act in secret, our efforts take place in broad daylight, and we have with us the might of organized public opinion of the toiling masses, the farmers, and of all the toiling masses.

The most important, the decisive force in the struggle against war is in the first place the working class, and then the farmers, the best representatives of mankind, the men of science, art, and letters, the broad masses of the toiling intellectuals, whatever be their political hue and their religious convictions.

Peace Indivisible
Peace is indivisible. Wherever be the point where war breaks, it will inevitably end in a world war.

We should support the League of Nations in its struggle for peace.

We should demand of the governments which are members of the League of Nations that they fully carry out the decisions of the League in respect to the preservation of peace. Whatever its faults and its inner antagonisms, the League of Nations can be an instrument of struggle against the aggressor, for collective security in Europe and in the entire world, for the defense of peace.

But we should never forget that the working class of the entire world must mobilize all the authority and all the force of its own proletarian organizations for the struggle against fascism and war, for the defense of peace throughout the world. The working class really represents invincible force when it presents a united front, even more so since the working class, the toiling masses and all the sincere partisans of peace find in the person of the Soviet Union a powerful and steady support in the struggle for peace.

Soviet Union and Peace
The struggle for peace flows from the very nature of the Soviet government, just as war flows from the nature of fascism.

It is generally recognized that the Soviet Union does not have to conquer outlets owned by other countries, since our country does not know economic crisis; we have no need of reducing other peoples to slavery, for the Soviet Union has shown the model of a voluntary union of nationalities aiming at a goal which they have in common: the building of a classless society.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a Socialist State of workers and farmers, a State in which neither capitalists, bankers, coupon-

clippers, nor the exploitation of man by man exist—it is the most democratic state in the world.

Draft Constitution
The draft of the new constitution of the U. S. S. R. includes universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage. Our Soviet government, which is the government of the workers, the farmers, the genuinely toiling intellectuals, is from now on in a position to guarantee the right to obtain work to all its citizens!

We have suppressed unemployment in our country and we are realizing in practice today one of the most important principles of socialism: he who does not work shall not eat.

Victory of Socialism in U.S.S.R.
In the Soviet Union, the law guarantees to everyone vacations with pay, retirement at the expense of the social insurance system, free primary, secondary and higher education.

The fact of the definitive victory of socialism in a sixth of the globe finds its expression in the conquest of the toiling masses of the Soviet Union, conquests which henceforth constitute the unbreakable base of our social regime.

Comrade workers, comrade toilers of the hand and brain, and all of you who are sincere partisans of peace, know that what has been achieved in the land of the Soviets, under the leadership of the Bolshevik party and Comrade Stalin, all that is socialism.

And Socialism is Peace!
I express my firm conviction that in spite of the difficulties, the international peace front will be created; war must be halted; Peace must be preserved! And it will be preserved!

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise.

Adolescent Sex Problem
H. P. Brooklyn, New York, writes:

"After some time of thinking to whom I might turn with my problem, I've decided you are the only ones I can speak to frankly and without hesitation. I've drawn this conclusion from reading the very beneficial answers to your readers in the Column. I am seventeen years old and have always been fine and upright in all ways. The following is my problem: Until recently sex has been the farthest thought from my mind. But lately I've become sex conscious. Whenever these thoughts do enter my subconscious mind some sort of passion seems to come over me. This starts me off thinking all sorts of morbid things which makes me feel very wretched and ashamed. For I have always had very high standards regarding sex and I would and will never do anything immoral. I have enough foresight to know what can happen to one when one feels that way and naturally I try to divert myself with more pleasant thoughts. But try as I might these thoughts again re-enter my subconscious mind, driving me to distraction. Whenever I am among people I never think of such things. But what is even worse than these thoughts is a fear I have, after hearing a story of a girl who lost her mind from having sex prey on her mind. Is this likely to happen to me? Is this passion that overflows me at times an abnormal feeling? I'm terribly worried."

WE CAN relieve your mind by telling you that, far from being abnormal, the passionate feelings that overwhelm you from time to time are the most normal thing in the world. What you describe as "morbid" are, in all likelihood, simple, ordinary images in your mind of the sexual act.

There is such a thing as being too fine and upright in all ways, but having standards which are too high. You cannot deny your sexual feelings; they belong to you as a human being, and you consider them immoral only because you have been told so by some other people about you. Talk to your friends about sex. Do not be afraid to divulge your thoughts. You will find that they all have the same problems; they have all been as worried as you about these sexual feelings. If you did not have them we should think you fundamentally lacking in a very important human attribute.

From time to time, lectures on sex hygiene are scheduled in the "What's On" column; you should attend them.

If you should try to stifle your sexual thoughts too much you will become nervous, high strung, depressed, and more self-conscious. Sex is a source of the most exciting and delightful human feelings, and you must not be afraid of it. You will not become insane from thinking about it, but you will get yourself into a state of extreme tension and anxiety if you keep on thinking that these feelings that you have are so wicked. The girl who became insane did not become so from having sex prey on her mind, but she must have been a very abnormal person who incidentally had sexual difficulties.

Go out with boys; go to dances; don't be afraid; discuss your sexual problems with your friends; enjoy your sexual feelings.

Put America back to work—provide jobs and a living wage. VOTE COMMUNIST!
Provide unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and social security for all. VOTE COMMUNIST!

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In the Soviet Union, the law guarantees to everyone vacations with pay, retirement at the expense of the social insurance system, free primary, secondary and higher education.

The fact of the definitive victory of socialism in a sixth of the globe finds its expression in the conquest of the toiling masses of the Soviet Union, conquests which henceforth constitute the unbreakable base of our social regime.

Comrade workers, comrade toilers of the hand and brain, and all of you who are sincere partisans of peace, know that what has been achieved in the land of the Soviets, under the leadership of the Bolshevik party and Comrade Stalin, all that is socialism.

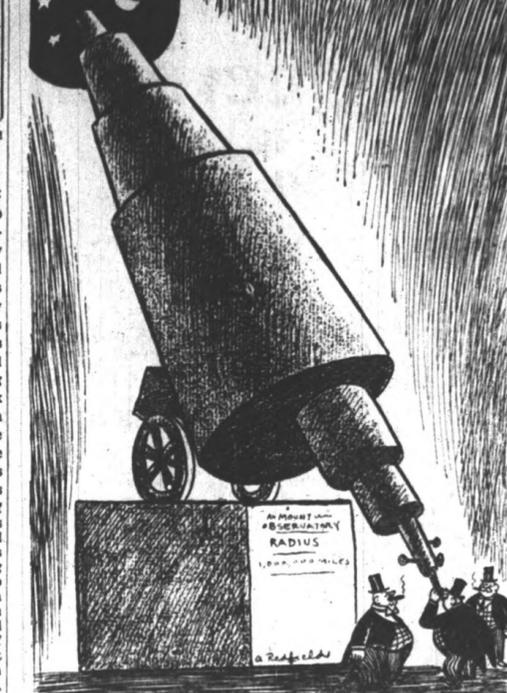
And Socialism is Peace!
I express my firm conviction that in spite of the difficulties, the international peace front will be created; war must be halted; Peace must be preserved! And it will be preserved!

The article reads, in part: "Despair. An idyl lost. Dreams of a lifetime shattered—all for the lack of a job. . . . A taunting wife, a hard-working husband whom ill luck has pursued, three little curly-heads at the end of their rope. . . . They won't accept charity. What can the wife and mother do but despair?"

"The first thing she can do is to thank her stars that she and her husband have come through this trying time with their romance intact. . . . They have not let each other down. Out of their heart-breaking tribulations has sprung only a love more deep. . . . The wife, who writes me, fears to look for work herself because she is prematurely gray. I hope I can dispel those fears. . . . She should not let her husband's experience frighten her off—women are far more adaptable than most men, and can usually fit themselves to any work they can find to do. . . . These two will march ahead. I have no fear of that. . . . AND NOW, this is what I think: That Anne Hirst and the whole tribe of Anne Hirsts, with their sentimental "understanding" tone and their professional hypocrites, do a busy trade for the circulation of their papers. That the wares they deal in are the most personal and painful of human problems. And that they handle them dishonestly, with false comfort and empty, misleading maxims. . . . Look at this particular case. The man has worked hard, and is willing to work. The woman has done her share. Their three children are "at the end of their rope." Anne Hirst appears to think it very fine that they refuse to accept "charity," these people who have always been willing and anxious to do their share in the work of the world. She does not tell them they have a right to work, to live. She does not mention that obvious necessity, unemployment and social insurance. She encourages the woman to do "any work," because "women are far more adaptable than men." She never hints at the reason for this "adaptability," the grim necessity that warps the life of the doubly exploited sex. . . . So, fella Pollyanna that she is, she tells this couple to "thank their stars" that they still love each other. Strange comfort, in a system where love that does not know the militant path of struggle, is only an additional burden of sorrow for the dear ones, as well as for one's self. . . . You would never tell this couple, you so trust you as to come to you in their extremity, that they are entitled to relief, would you Anne Hirst? That by taking "any work" the woman will only help her family to starve for the benefit of those who exploit her, and help the exploiters to keep all wages down. You would never tell them to fight for their rights, to join with others in their predicament in the demand for the necessities of life which are their rights. You would never tell them the truth, would you? It seems that it is not your business to do that.

The Ruling Class

by Redfield



"Look, boys! PROSPERITY!"

TUNING IN

WEAF-400 Kc. WOR-710 Kc. WJZ-700 Kc. WABC-400 Kc. WEDV-1800 Kc.

- 1:30-WEAF-Beecher Orch.
- WOR-Talks and Music
- WJZ-Farm and Home Hour
- WABC-Studio Orch.
- 1:45-WOR-Freudberg Orch.
- WABC-Do Re Mi Girls Trio
- WJZ-Do Re Mi Girls Trio
- 2:00-WEAF-By Be Announced
- WOR-Martha Deane's Program
- WABC-Jimmy Farrell, Baritone
- 2:15-WABC-Happy Hollow-Sketch
- 2:30-WEAF-Holly Orch.
- WJZ-Edward Davis, Baritone
- WABC-Dorsey and Daley, Songs
- 2:45-WOR-Soprano
- WJZ-Women's Clubs Talk; Music
- WABC-Do Re Mi Girls Trio
- 3:00-WEAF-Pepper Young Family-Sketch
- WOR-Molly of the Movies-Sketch
- WJZ-Ole Page, Contralto
- WABC-Dance Orch.
- WEAF-"Around the World," Variety Show
- 3:15-WEAF-Ms Perkins-Sketch
- WOR-Preudberg Orch.
- WJZ-Holly Orch.; Dorothy
- WABC-Soprano
- 3:30-WEAF-Vic and Sade-Sketch
- WOR-Garden Club Talk
- WABC-The Three Concois
- WJZ-King Neeson, Songs
- 3:45-WEAF-The O'Neills-Sketch
- WOR-McCune Orch.
- WABC-Manager Music Quartet
- WEAF-Michel Michalek, Songs
- 4:00-WEAF-Wheel of the Color
- WOR-Bessie, Orlan
- Family-Dorothy
- WJZ-Foxes of Flatbush-Sketch
- WABC-Mills Orch.
- WEAF-Kalwajskie Orch.
- 4:15-WOR-By Be Announced
- WJZ-Jack Heller, Tenor
- WEAF-Happy Jack, Songs
- WABC-To Be Announced
- WABC-U. S. Army Band
- WEAF-Italian Music
- 4:45-WEAF-Orchestra-Sketch
- WOR-News; Orlan
- WJZ-Magiv Voice-Sketch
- 5:00-WEAF-Two Sisters Orch.
- WABC-News; Orlan
- WJZ-Variety Musicale
- WABC-Margaret McGee, Songs
- WEAF-Minnetoli and Company-Drama
- 5:15-WABC-Dorothy Gordon, Children's Program
- 5:30-WEAF-Terri La Prapoint, Tenor
- WOR-Pancho Orch.
- WJZ-Singing Lady
- WABC-Warlow Orch.
- WEAF-Clemente Giglio Brothers
- 5:45-WEAF-Alexander Brothers, Piano
- WOR-Little Orphan Annie-Sketch
- WABC-Clidens Road-Sketch
- WEAF-Giulia Bergamo, Soprano
- 6:00-WEAF-Flying Time-Sketch
- WOR-Don-Children's Program
- WJZ-News; Animal News Club
- WABC-Buddy Clark, Baritone
- 6:15-WEAF-News; Noble Orch.
- WJZ-Midge Williams, Songs
- WABC-Bobby Benson-Sketch
- 6:30-WEAF-Press-Radio News
- WOR-Junior G-Men-Sketch
- WEAF-Radio News
- WABC-Press-Radio News
- 6:35-WEAF-Baseball Resume
- WJZ-Entertainers Mixed Quartet
- WABC-Sheffield Scotts
- 6:45-WEAF-Billy and Betty-Sketch
- WOR-News; Sports Resume
- WJZ-Lewell Thomas, Commentator
- WABC-Retiree of the Mounted
- 7:00-WEAF-Amps 'n' Andy
- WJZ-Mary Small, Songs
- WABC-Virginia Vercher, Songs
- 7:15-WEAF-Undiscovered Songs
- WOR-Ole Orchestra
- WJZ-Marie Cord, Baritone
- WABC-Fray and Baum, Piano
- 7:30-WEAF-Tom Howard and George Shelton, Comedy; McDonough Orchestra; Pat La Centra, Songs
- WOR-The Lons Range-Sketch
- WJZ-Lum and Abner-Sketch
- WABC-Benny Heald, Songs
- 7:45-WEAF-Ralph Kirby, Baritone; Al and Lee Reiser, Piano
- WABC-Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAF-Bourdon City; Jessica Draggonette, Soprano; Revelers Male Quartet
- WOR-Variety Musicale
- WJZ-Lady Counselor-Sketch; With Irene Rich
- WABC-Maxton Orch.; Walter Wolf King, Narrator; John Marsh, Songs</

A Letter from Chicago

By HAYS JONES

CHICAGO loves its lake, and well it may. If anybody tried to live in Chicago without the lake, he'd die of the prairie winds and arctic blasts, the dust and the sweet essence of stockyards that flows in from the South central part of town—hog-butcher to the world. But of course, without the lake, there'd be no Chicago to die in. The lake made Chicago the terminus of a hundred railroads and a few steamship lines. The lake gives Chicago water to drink, and water for sanitary purposes. Sometimes they get badly mixed, and Chicago runs its great open sewer, the "Chicago River" or the "drainage canal"—depending on your taste in descriptions.

Chicago appreciates its lake. Chicago is a "summer resort" according to Dirty Willie's dirty sheets here, and the Chicago Tribune, as dirty as Dirty Willie himself, on a "higher plane," has a cartoon annually on the subject. Today the cartoon is a series, as follows:

"You can forget politics" (by looking at the bathing wenches); "you can meditate on politics" (among the rocks); "you can enjoy yourself leisurely" (in a sailboat—if you can afford it); "you can enjoy yourself violently" (in a motorboat—again if you can afford it); "you can be gregarious" (on the crowded sands); "you can be exclusive" (if you own a yacht); "you can be actively lazy" (fishing); "you can be homesick and seasick" (on an excursion steamer); "you can enjoy the lake vicariously" (by riding a lively nag on the bridge paths—if you can afford it); and then it gets down to practical proposals: "The lake chases away the hot prairie winds" (that ought to make Alf sore); "the lake brings vast commerce to our doors"; "the lake contributes to thoughts of matrimony or near matrimony" (surprising in such a chaste paper).

And we can think of a lot more. The lake contributes to segregation with its "Jim Crow beaches" and to the class struggle in the fight against this discrimination. The poor can enjoy the lake to some extent, and the rich pay grand prices for residential sites along the lake, the well known "North Shore," of parasites and exploiters.

CHICAGO has a marvelous lake, and to what purpose! Along the Lake, steel mills give way to barren sand where the poor of the southern reaches, cross railroad tracks and whizzing boulevards to dip in its cooling waters. These give way to more elegant beaches, where "Negroes Keep Out" is the rule and class lines are emphasized by wire fences. From then on, the lake shore is pretty much beaches—rich and poor like the people who use them, all the way up to where Milwaukee takes over the beaches, for its commerce and pleasure. Of course, there are a few piers, and a few mills along the Chicago lake front, but mostly the lake shore is beaches. More than one weary revolutionary has testified that nothing but the lake kept him alive during a Chicago August.

But that's not the whole story of the lake. The Chicago Tribune prints its rotogravure section in a breeze-cooled barn down by the lake front. A cavalry unit of the National Guard has a lake-cooled armory. The Furniture Mart rears its thirty storeys, topped by WCFL at 666 Lake Shore Drive, and a few hotels are there. But mostly Chicago—and certainly working class Chicago—lives well back from the Lake, in the fresh odors of the stockyards.

The gentle folk who own "homes" along the North Shore, have offices in the towers downtown—crowding the Loop, but breezy from old Lake Michigan. Stores benefit by the lake, but by the time the lake breezes get back into the some hundreds, where the workers live, they have swept over barren acres of sunhot brick, and the gusty flavor is lost in the sweet scent of the stockyards.

Comes the revolution, we'll change all that. We'll rebuild Chicago, with workers' apartments well spaced in the airy zone along the lake, and wipe out the two-story area that sprawls in mid-nineteenth century decrepitude for a mile back from the shore. Then we can breathe the lake air—and we can afford to enjoy ourselves leisurely, or violently, or be gregarious, but the exclusiveness of a yacht with twenty slaves catering to one exclusive taste we will not know—the one and twenty will be comrades together, running the yacht for mutual pleasure.

However, till then, the lake front will be reserved to everything but the workers, and they will live in the shanties they have now, far from the cooling breath of Lake Michigan. Of the houses they live in, more later.

FIFTY-ONE polling officials and "watchers" were arrested when Ward One ballots were recounted. The Court said they were "shielding someone," but it certainly was not the voter. State Senator Serritella, who profited by the fraud, voted for Alf Landon.

Serritella lives directly over the man who says Serritella stole the election from him. The scouser listened to the accused thumping footfalls overhead while deputy sheriffs "searched" for Serritella. They are still looking.

GLACIER was named for Alf Landon. An aptly chosen natural phenomenon.

HENRY A. WALLACE (AAA pig killer) doubts U. S. ready to plan economy," says headline. Henry's doubts are well founded. It can't be done till capitalism is abolished.

ARABS and Jews Near Poverty as Shots Ring Out—headline. And certain Imperialists, Zionists and Arab gentlemen hope the noise of the shots will keep the Arabs and Jews from getting together to solve the poverty problem which would mean solving these same gentlemen.

BRITAIN Worrying About Hitler's Air Forces." Well, they have only themselves to blame, which makes it harder.

THE Chicago Hearst sheets and the Tribune gave Alexander Berkman considerable space when he fired his first straight shot, and died from it. They thought well of Berkman. He fitted very nicely into their arguments that a "red" is a destroyer who cannot build. But what the working class thought of him is well shown by the obscenity that came between his desertion of the Soviet idea and his self-inflicted death.

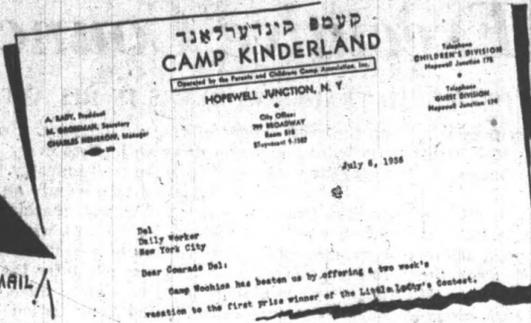
The Chicago Liberty Leaguers made one mistake however. They credit Berkman and Emma Goldman (indirectly) with Pres. McKinley's murder. The documentary evidence points nearer to Hearst. Chicago, the assassin, had a copy of a Hearst paper in his pocket, bitterly denouncing McKinley. In fact, Hearst's New York Journal suggested the assassination in the following words, in an editorial on his second election victory:

"If had men caught he get rid of except by killing, then the killing must be done." Give the Lord of San Simeon his due.

LITTLE LEFTY

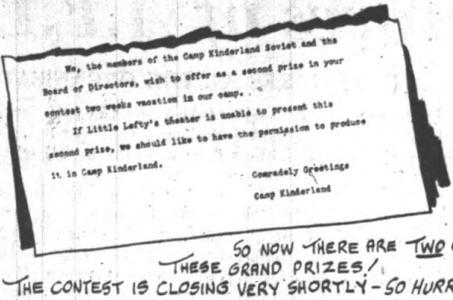
WHILE WAITING FOR BUTTONS TO FIND A WAY TO FOIL HIS HECKLERS, JUST—

LOOK AT THIS EXTRA SPECIAL LETTER WE JUST GOT IN THE MAIL!



Two big prizes!

by del



SO NOW THERE ARE TWO OF THESE GRAND PRIZES! THE CONTEST IS CLOSING VERY SHORTLY—SO HURRY!

Victorious Negroes of the Amistad

How the People of the North Cheated the Slave Traders of a Prize

By Elizabeth Lawson

ALL during the month of August, 1839, inhabitants of New Jersey and Long Island were disturbed by persistent reports of a "long, low, black schooner," which lay for hours at a time a few miles off the coast, disappeared and reappeared, and apparently made no attempt either to land or to head for the open sea.

Towards the end of the month a man walking on the Long Island ocean front encountered a dozen Negroes, their clothes in rags and their faces bearing the marks of long privation. In broken English, one of them asked: "What place is this?" "This is Long Island," the white man answered. "Are there any slaves here?" "No, this is a free country."

The Negroes shouted with joy, turned away and made for the "long, low, black schooner," which was that day visible some miles out to sea.

THE white man notified the officials. The mysterious ship, he reported, seemed to be manned by Negroes, and the Negroes appeared to have an idea what part of the world they were in.

A United States steamer, several revenue cutters and a surveying brig were sent after the schooner, which was quickly captured. The schooner proved to be the "Amistad," a Spanish ship. On board were 43 Africans, including three little girls, the oldest not yet eleven.

The capture of the schooner marked the beginning of the then famous "Amistad case." Before that case was closed, a mass movement had been built around the Negro captives, the questions at issue had come before the United States Supreme Court, and Spain and America had become involved in complex negotiations lasting for more than ten years.

THIS was the story the Negroes of the Amistad told upon their arrest for murder and piracy: they had been seized in the spring of the year in Mendí, near Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa, and put aboard a slave-ship flying the flag of Portugal. There they were shackled together in couples and were packed into a space between the two decks of the vessel—a space not over four feet high. During the entire trip they were never able to stand up; they could not even sit except by crouching. They had little food and almost no water. They suffered from open wounds caused by the constant pressure and rubbing of the manacles, and into these wounds the officers and crew of the ship poured vinegar and gunpowder. Men, women and children among the slaves died and were thrown overboard. The voyage lasted three tormenting months. At last the boat docked at night in dead secrecy, near Havana, Cuba.

Spain had prohibited the international slave trade after 1820, but there was a brisk illegal business at which the authorities winked. The Negroes from Mendí were admitted to Cuba, sold to two plantation owners, and within ten days were loaded into the Amistad, which set sail for Puerto Principe, another Cuban port. The owners of the slaves, Pedro Montez and José Ruiz, were on board.

The voyage out of Havana repeated the horrors of the passage from Africa. The slaves had little to eat and almost nothing to drink; they were kept in irons, and they were whipped. On the fourth night at sea, they broke their chains, rose against their tormentors, killed the captain and the cook, and placed their owners at the wheel of the vessel, ordering them under pain of death to take the boat back to Africa.

The two whites steered East by day, but at night, when the tell-tale sun had set, they headed the vessel around and to the Northwest. For two months the Amistad cruised about, drifting for several weeks in the vicinity of Long Island, where the Negroes finally came on shore to get water and a knowledge of their whereabouts.

THE leader of the slave uprising was Cinque, who had been a rice grower in Africa and had been seized and overpowered by a party of slave-traders while travelling alone on the road. When the United States officials boarded the Amistad, Cinque leapt overboard and swam away, but he was recaptured. Separated from his companions, he used a ruse to rejoin them. He told his captors that if they would take him back to the Amistad he would show them a store of gold doubloons. But as soon as he was in the presence of

his comrades, he spoke to them saying: "Friends and brothers, I would not see you serve the white man. I thought I should be killed. It would have been better. You had better be hanged than live many moons in misery. I could die happy if by dying I could save many of my brothers from the bondage of the white men."

THE case of the Amistad captives roused the Abolition movement and its friends, and a committee was quickly set up to receive funds for their defense and for supplying them with food and clothing while in jail. The story of their capture in Africa and their sufferings on the voyage to Cuba, at a time when the international slave trade had long been illegal, was told in the Abolition press and in mass meetings; resolutions and petitions demanded their freedom.

When the captives came to trial in January, 1840, at the United States District Court in New Haven, Conn., the courtroom was crowded with their sympathizers. It was this mass indignation which afterwards caused the United States Committee on Foreign Affairs, speaking as part of the pro-slavery Federal government, to say: "A lawless combination, insisting that these blacks were guilty of no offense, resisted their being punished. Zealots, with the help of the press, related the cause of justice, and resolved to free the Negro malefactors at all hazards. Moral force and intimidation were put in operation to awe the courts. The fanatical denunciation of Negro slavery, which latterly passed over from England to America, created these black heroes and martyrs."

The District Court was forced to admit the contention of the defense, that the Negroes had been captured



A portrait of Cinque, the leader of the slaves who mutinied and won their liberty, made by Nathaniel Jocelyn, for whom Cinque posed while in prison awaiting trial.

in Africa and received in Cuba in violation of the laws prohibiting the international slave trade, and were therefore free men and women, with the right to defend their freedom. The prosecution appealed, but the decision was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. Montez and Ruiz, owners of the cargo, demanded compensation, and

for ten years Spain negotiated with the United States for payment. The Committee on Foreign Affairs recommended to Congress the payment of \$70,000 to indemnify the owners of the Amistad and her cargo, but the report was tabled.

WHEN the Amistad captives were freed, they expressed the desire to go back to their homes and families in Africa, and the thousands of people who had helped them during their long defense struggle now collected money to enable them to return.

A number of mass meetings were held under Abolition auspices to bid farewell to the Africans, and at these meetings Cinque, leader of the uprising, addressed the audience on behalf of his comrades. Although he spoke in his native tongue, he made himself so perfectly understood by gestures and by the intonations of his voice that the translations which followed were superfluous. Cinque's powerful descriptions of the illegal slave trade and of the terrors of the voyage on board the slave ship brought an untold number of new recruits to the Abolition ranks.

ART

American Youth Exhibit

By JACOB KAINEN

THE American Youth Congress has arranged an exhibition of paintings and drawings at The New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street. Pictorial statistics, photographs and posters give the necessary documentary basis for the overwhelmingly convincing argument for youth relief as specified in the provisions of the American Youth Act.

The pictures are confined to describing the plight of American youth. Despite the highly specific character of the social theme, the artists have managed to adhere with surprising eliteness to the subject at hand.

As usual in exhibitions of this nature, the graphic work carries more punch than the paintings. Alexander Stavenits shows two fine prints (which give every indication of being aquatints, for those who go in for the subtleties), rich both in tonal qualities and social feeling. "The Bootblack's Nightmare" is particularly to be recommended. This is a delicious and bitter fantasy of persecution by New York's finest which should become immediately popular, both for its humanity and its artistic integrity.

George Picken's "Young Men in a Shell Hole," Anton Refregier's "Veterans of Future Wars" and Jack Markowa's "Sull Life" are stand-out lithographs, a scalpel sharp in social meaning. Barbara Grambs, Eugene Morley, Barbara Burrage, Elizabeth Olds, Winifred Manlius, Lynd Ward, Rockwell Kent and others contribute graphic work of conspicuous quality.

HOWEVER, the real star of the exhibition is Albert Hans, who not only designed and executed the pictorial statistics, posters and photo arrangements, but contributed drawings which are the most powerful in the exhibition.

Hans, whose proletarian drawings made him a candidate for special attention from the Nazis, left Germany a short while ago to continue his work in America. No less than eight of his red-lead drawings are on view, serious and bitter as those of his master Grouse. Keep his name well in mind, because it seems only a matter of time before he attracts general attention.

Among the painters, Louis Harris contributes a richly patterned "Employment Agency" in the Expressionist manner. If Harris and the other Expressionists would stop flattening their shapes and begin putting forms in space, it would not detract in the slightest from their designs, but on the contrary would vastly increase their effectiveness by gripping reality more firmly. The same suggestion is given, in all humility, to Ilya Bolotowsky, whose "Sweat Shop" is strongly designed from the two-dimensional standpoint.

Marracini, still in his teens, shows a large panel, "Lynching." Despite a smokiness and lack of differentiation in the dark passages, this picture is one of the most convincing in the exhibition. George Picken's "Strike," Abraham Harrison's "Bootblacks," M. I. A. Citron's "Orist to the Mill," Philip Evergood's "City Youth," and several other paintings are outstanding.

The work of sculptors, Nat Weiner's "Lynching" is wood carving of a high order. Recently shown at the Whitney Museum, its present installation in the New School for Social Research should give it the wider audiences it deserves.

The exhibition is on until July 31.

THE NEW FILMS

Only Two Arabs in Palestine! THIS IS THE LAND. Produced by Aga Film, Tel-Aviv, Palestine. At the Cameo Theatre. Running time, 68 minutes.

By RICHARD LURIA

EXTRA! Extra! Extra! Sensational News! There's nary an Arab in all Palestine. Or rather there are two; your reviewer counted them himself. But when last seen, one was leading a string of mean-looking camels across the desert, while the other was engaged in landing Jewish immigrants at Jaffa.

If you don't believe this remarkable news, and if you have an hour and five minutes to waste, go to the Cameo Theatre where, "This Is the Land," an all-Hebrew talkie, made in Palestine, is being shown under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund.

It is true that it must have been rather hard to make a film of Palestine without showing any Arabs, but the Zionist boys have done it, and the results may now be viewed by any one having the price of admission and the ability to endure boredom in large doses.

The film was produced, says the program, to show "fifty years in the rebuilding of Palestine and reveals the profound courage and indomitable will of those Zionist workers whose labor cannot and will not be in vain."

ACTUALLY it is a combination of selected newsreel shots of important events in Palestine and some pretty poor acting. The picture is tedious, repetitious, extremely sentimental and wordy to an amazing degree. Obviously the producers have taken the Soviet films as a model; but having nothing to say, and much to conceal, they have succeeded in producing only a monstrosity. The photography is fair, but the constant repetition of superimposed shots is very trying on the eyes.

"This Is the Land" is a bad film and is even worse in the message it is alleged to bring. Billed down it amounts to this: All Palestine was an empty desert until the Zionists came along and made it one huge beautiful garden. Of course, at this point some ungodly sceptic might stand up and say, "Then what's all the shootin' for in Palestine?" The answer would undoubtedly be that the questioner is an agent of the Communists and in the pay of Moscow, and if anyone asked whether really the Jewish workers and peasants are in such a happy state, let alone the majority population of Arab workers and peasants, you will get no answer, except that Zionism is pretty good for the rich Jews.

One interesting shot showed the founding of Tel Aviv and the celebration of that event after twenty-five years had elapsed. Mayor Meyer Disenoff is shown speaking at the founding, and then as an old man at the anniversary celebration. What the film failed to mention was that the mayor, who, in a

speech, calls for honesty and character and for the avoidance of crass materialism, made a huge fortune in real estate speculation in Tel Aviv. In one year, 1934, the government of Palestine collected approximately \$1,000,000 in land transfer taxes in Tel Aviv alone. The magnitude of the real estate speculation involved I leave to the imagination of the reader. Unlike our own John D., the mayor of Tel Aviv does not hand out dimes. Perhaps that will come later.

Of course the film made much of the "back to the land" idea. In fact it was built around this idea. But the most of the film was taken up with shots of Tel Aviv, and contained a silly defense of the abandonment of farming by large numbers of Jews on the ground that the "Jewish cities were different."

The picture is obviously designed to raise money among American Jews and carefully avoids anything that will interfere with this noble object. The first night audience was made up primarily of Zionist officials and politicians. However, even they failed to get up much enthusiasm.

Guns and Love as Usual PUBLIC ENEMY'S WIFE. A Warner picture directed by Nick Grinde, with Paulette Goddard, Robert Armstrong, Cesar Romero, Dick Foran. At the Strand.

By LAUREN ADAMS

LIKE the perennial cowboy screen "operas," the G-man and gangster film cycle seems destined to continue forever. Many of us had hoped that the recent "Bullets or Ballots" had about exhausted Hollywood's ability to twist the plot first presented in "Public Enemy." But along comes the new "Public Enemy's Wife," and from the crowded appearance of the Strand Theatre at yesterday morning's 9:30 o'clock show it apparently is all set to equal the popularity of the earlier racketeer pictures.

"Public Enemy's Wife" is slightly reminiscent of last week's "Parole." Both pictures are concerned with the difficulty released felons have in following an honest existence. Their prison past follows wherever they move. In "Parole" it was a young man and in "Public Enemy's Wife" it is—well, public enemy's wife.

She is a comely young lady, wealthy but a prisoner because her romantic nature caused her to marry a racketeer. Her husband is convicted of crime and frames her so that he can be sure that she is being faithful to him while he (as the dialogue writer so delicately puts it) is in stir.

Mrs. Gangster is released while her husband settles down to finish his life sentence. When he hears that she has divorced him and plans to marry a young millionaire, he breaks out of jail and goes gunning for his successor. The escape is as silly a piece of business ever seen on the screen.

It presupposes that a bunch of dicks won't recognize the smell of tear gas bombs. The melodramatic plot that follows is only slightly more credible. There is the usual suspense with hero and heroine in danger, and the customary shooting and running about. You don't need to be told that everything turns out all right, and that the wicked receive their just rewards—as usual, death by a G-man's smoking gun.

Hard Times a la Hollywood THE BRIDE WALKS OUT. An RKO-Radio picture directed by Leigh Jason and starring Gene Raymond, Barbara Stanwyck, Robert Young, Ned Sparks, Helen Broderick. At Radio City Music Hall.

By LAUREN ADAMS

IF THE Hollywood studios really are interested in depicting the average young American couple starting married life, they can find a wealth of material among the large mass of people to whom \$35 a week would seem like a high wage. Obviously, that salary isn't a princely sum, and it isn't a goal to which we should aspire nor an amount sufficient to take adequate care of a family but it is considerably more than millions receive in the United States. However, to the audience at the Music Hall, paying eighty-eight cents for a seat to see "The Bride Walks Out," the film's hero and heroine, having that income, probably appear but one step removed from the bread line.

You young wives fighting to maintain a decent standard of living on the fifteen dollars a week your husband makes in an under-staffed factory, and you wives starving on the pittance your husband earns on a "relief job"—go to see "The Bride Walks Out" and learn what it really means to have a hard time, a la Hollywood. There a young wife just lets her marriage go to ruin because she simply can't scrape along on the \$35 salary her husband receives from his job with the telephone company.

Even with this income, it is hard to see how they can afford the lovely four-room-kitchen-and-bath apartment that the picture-herd calls "a home." Their so-called terrible condition can be alleviated if the bride is permitted to go out and get herself a \$50 job as a model (you young girls in the Models Union—how often do you make \$50 a week?) but the handsome husband has old-fashioned ideas about a working wife. So the girl takes a job on the sly and the husband leaves her when he discovers the deception.

He leaves her to the clutches of an amiable, wealthy and permanently intoxicated young millionaire, who reforms and promises to marry the deserted wife if she will divorce her husband. She consents but at the last minute, like most movie heroines, changes her mind and decides to continue to starve on her husband's small salary.

Questions and Answers

Many more questions are received by this department than can be answered in the column. Many have recently been answered here or in articles in the Daily Worker. Questions are asked to enclose self-addressed, stamped envelopes for a direct reply. Address all questions to Questions and Answers, care of Daily Worker.

Question: If there is a picket line thrown around a store where there is no strike, or where from outside appearances a number of people are still working, or where we know the union has closed its books and will not accept those employed there for membership, what should be the attitude of other workers? Should they cross the picket line and go into the store to trade?

Answer: A fundamental principle of class discipline is: "Never go through a union picket line."

Many questions of correct union tactics are raised in this question. Certainly we are in favor of unions not closing their membership rolls. Certainly we are in favor of consultation between unions, where several are on the same job, so as to always present a united front to the boss. That, incidentally, is one of the arguments for industrial unions. The question of picketing where there is no strike, and using the sympathies of the public alone, is one that has to be decided in each individual case. It might be good tactics one time and wrong another.

But these are questions for the members of the union to decide, within their unions. They might decide rightly or wrongly.

But irrespective of all such questions, one thing is absolutely certain. At all times, and whether the union is thought to be correct in picketing a capitalist enterprise in the particular instance, it is every worker's duty to respect a picket line. It is every person's duty to boycott the employer who is picketed.

This is the fundamental principle of class discipline, of class solidarity, of human morality. The presence of a picket makes a presumption that the picketing is justified. Workers do not lightly place themselves in positions of some discomfort and danger, and picket. They have perfectly good reasons for it. If sometimes they are making a mistake, it is only a mistake of tactics, which can be corrected later, within the union or among the unions. It does not give another individual worker the right to pass judgment on the pickets and walk past them into the place to make purchases.

RADIO

News—Views—Reviews

By LUCIEN ZACHAROFF

A POWERFUL ALLY: Stepping into the Industrial vs. Craft Unionism controversy in the A. F. of L. radio turned out to be a useful instrument for the Committee for Industrial Organization when Monday night its head John L. Lewis went on the air over NBC's Blue network. Plans for further use of broadcasting in unionizing the steel industry are in the offing.

Kings, Queens, Pawns: If the popularity of the Sunday Worker's chess column (free adv.) is any criterion, the Daily Worker must have its share of the ancient game's devotees. We therefore pass on last Sunday's announcement over WNYC, by the veteran chess editor Hermann Helms, of the city's intention to set up chess-and-checker pavilions in Prospect and Central parks.

Offensive on Reaction: From Cleveland where the National Youth Congress met recently, its chairman W. W. Hinckley summed up the results of the sessions over WEAF Monday. He asserted the "simple and undeniable right of American youth to jobs and education." He assailed reaction headed by Hearst. He proclaimed young people's determination to "help stop the war that we know is being prepared."

REACTIONARIES ON THE AIR: During the Crusaders' 98th broadcast Tuesday—WOR, Commander Fred G. Clark hypocritically pretended not to know "Who Are the Economic Royalists." He disclaimed the existence of monopoly, defended Chicago packers and the utilities corporations which, he said, have been cutting down rates and increasing wages. Clark called for class collaboration and demagogically promised that "favorable public sentiment to business" is all that is needed to lift the country out of the depression. "Labor has everything to gain from cooperation with honorable business."

Re Their Theme Song: We had occasion previously to refer to the Crusaders' song with its description of their ilk:

Not a red, not a pink, not a yellow; Every man is true blue. And now the masterpiece has been brought out by a publisher and the Crusaders offer it for sale at two bits per copy.

European Affairs: After covering the national conventions, Commentator H. V. Kaltenborn made a quick getaway to Europe. The first of his four weekly interviews from the various capitals is due tomorrow—WABC-CBS, 6 P. M.—when he tackles Lord Eustace Percy, high in Britain's political life, on war debts, currency stabilization, foreign relations, the armament race, the English New Deal, prospects for war and peace.

YOUTH CONGRESS, ATTENTION: CBS mikes will on Saturday, August 8, 1:30 P. M., bring an eyewitness story of the U. S. Army and National Guard maneuvers at Fort Knox, Ky. Listeners will have the "thrill" of hearing the crash of 150s and 75s, crackling of machine gun fire, cavalry charges and the barking of commanders' orders—in fact, all the joys of war at their firesides, except the potato gas. And if they curb their impatience a while longer, they will have that too. A feature of this year's maneuvers will be the heavy employment of mechanized and motorized weapons of death. Besides the usual Red and Blue armies, a Brown army enters the picture. Its function in the games will be to have "interests closely paralleling those of the Red army and inclined toward the latter." Which one are you inclined toward?

Of Interest Up-State: Workers of Schenectady and vicinity know from Wednesday's front page in this paper that Earl Browder speaks today, 3:15 P. M., over WGY. It is a station with a strong signal and many listeners in New York City will get it on 790 kilocycles.

Destructive Moves of A.F.L. Executive Council Must Be Stopped

FREY STRIKES AT THE ORGANIZATION OF METAL TRADES WORKERS IN HIS ATTACK ON C.I.O.

IN STEEL the union banner moves forward; in Washington, the reactionary Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor continues to "deliberate" suspension of those unions advancing Steel unionization.

Before that council, at its first session, appeared John P. Frey, arch-enemy of industrial unionism. Frey spoke as president of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. He demanded suspension of the unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

By what right, we ask, did Frey speak for the metal trades workers at this session and in this fashion?

He had no such right. Within the ranks of the metal trades unions there has existed for years and still exists a strong demand for industrial unionism.

From their ranks came the call for amalgamation in the years following 1920. The reactionary leaders of such unions dare not take a poll of their members on this vital question.

No unions have been more severely shell-shocked by exclusive craft unionism than the organizations in the metal trades. At the present hour, a great industrial union drive in Steel would carry in its wake the unionization of thousands upon thousands of metal trades workers now denied the benefits of such organization.

When Frey asks for the suspension of the C.I.O. Unions, he strikes a blow at those metal trades workers for whom he declares he speaks.

What is Frey's "argument" for the suspension stand? He declares that the C.I.O. will conduct "raids"

on the craft unions of the metal trades. He says that the industrial union drive will affect every small machine shop connected with the steel industry.

But, John P. Frey, that is precisely an argument for the great steel drive. You are speaking of shops which you have never organized and which cannot be organized unless in the sweep of a great national drive in Steel. You are declaring in effect for the continued non-union conditions in these shops. Such an "argument" as yours cannot stand examination before the union workers.

Well do the city central bodies, to which local metal trades unions are affiliated, understand this fact. Protests from such bodies continue to flood the Executive Council against any act against the C.I.O.

The destructive program of the die-hard majority

on the Executive Council—as expressed by Frey—cannot be permitted to prevail. It is not only against the interests of the American workers. It is a flagrant violation of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, of which these die-hards have talked so much. Unions cannot be suspended from membership in the A. F. of L., except by a two-thirds majority of the national convention. The Executive Council has no such power.

We hail the protests that are pouring in against the reactionaries' destructive policies. We hail the action of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union in standing with the C.I.O. These steps should encourage a stronger and stronger labor demand—against a split; for a united, powerful American Federation of Labor.

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FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1936

Vote Communist! FOR THIS PROGRAM:

1. Put America back to work—provide jobs and a living wage.
2. Provide unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and social security for all.
3. Save the young generation.
4. Free the farmers from debts, unbearable tax burdens and foreclosures. Guarantee the land to those who till the soil.
5. The rich hold the wealth of the country—make the rich pay.
6. Defend and extend democratic and civil liberties. Curb the Supreme Court.
7. Full rights for the Negro people.
8. Keep America out of war by keeping war out of the world.

Satisfied, or Else!

NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY officials say their workers are completely satisfied. So do other big steel companies.

But this Morgan concern, like all the other big companies, is hiring more and more stoopigeons. City governments controlled by the steel lords are putting on extra police.

Philip Murray reports that 150 new policemen have been put on at the Johnstown plant of Bethlehem Steel within the last ten days. Their duties consist entirely of watching for organizers among the steel workers.

It does seem queer, if the men are so satisfied with their low wages and their overwork and their company unions as the employers claim, that it would be necessary to double and redouble the armed forces and the secret service of the steel companies. If the men are really in favor of company unions, why don't the companies accept Murray's challenge to take a vote under the National Labor Relations Board?

They say there was once a king of Prussia, who, seeing his subjects avoiding him on the street, used to chase after them and beat them up with a cane, shouting, "Love me, damn you, I want my people to meet me with expressions of love and affection!"

That's about the way the company union member is "satisfied" with the company union, and its scale of wages, hours and conditions.

Maurer and Thomas

JAMES H. MAURER, old guard "Socialist," resigned from the Socialist Party the other day, on the ground that the leadership had "left the doors open for the admission of Communists."

But Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate, was "Johnny-on-the-spot" with an answer. He said:

"We are not admitting Communists to the party." And he's right, they're not. They are admitting the disruptive, Trotskyites, a deadly counter-revolutionary group which will poison the whole Socialist Party.

But Thomas' answer didn't stop there, and he added:

"But [we] are fighting Communism." Pardon us, maybe we've made a slight error. But Thomas mentioned something previously about fighting capitalism and reaction.

Anyway, when Thomas opened his mouth this time, he put his foot in it.

Norman Thomas needs to get Norman Thomas straight.

The Peace Congress

LOOMING before the meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions, now meeting in London with delegates from twenty-two countries, are the twin monstrosities of Fascism and the danger of war.

The European trade union leaders are forced to do some hard thinking on the subject.

Every peace-loving, progressive individual must welcome the meaty speech of Walter Citrine, president of the London Congress. Fascism is the chief fomentor of war, he declared. Collective action for peace is the prime necessity for staving off war.

But we must ask, is labor to depend exclusively on the League of Nations, or pressure on their capitalist governments? Didn't Ethiopian events cryingly emphasize the fact that independent action of labor is the greatest single factor in the world to enforce peace?

One of the most important movements to rally labor for peace is the Universal Peace Congress to be held in Geneva, Sept. 3-6.

The American League Against War and Fascism and the National Peace Conference are actively sponsoring American delegations to this great world effort to enlist universal action for peace.

Have our readers all done their part in bringing this Congress to the attention of the workers' organizations in their cities or towns?

The Same Brush

THE move to oust Kings County Attorney William F. X. Geoghan for obstructing justice and consorting with underworld characters in the Drukman case—is based on only a fraction of the actual guilt of that machine-politician.

Geoghan was close to Abraham Kartzman, attorney for May's Store, prosecutor of militant strikers, and with Leo Byck, who acted as his (Geoghan's) advisor. Byck is a slot machine racketeer.

Both Republican and Democratic parties in Brooklyn are smeared with the same brush of corruption. The inquiry must not stop on the issues of the Drukman case alone. The backers of this vicious anti-union drive and police terror against Brooklyn strikers must also be brought into the public light—and stopped.

The Drukman case, and the very political set-up which can give rise to people like a Geoghan, must give impetus to the movement for a Kings County Farmer-Labor Party!

Hits Nail on Head

COMMENTING on the shocking conditions revealed by the Daily Worker in three Harlem Commission reports suppressed by Mayor LaGuardia, Frank R. Crosswain, Negro trade union and Socialist leader, said:

"My experience tells me that it is futile to expect that either the politicians or the economic and social parasites who infest Harlem will sincerely strive to remove the evils from which the Negro people of Harlem suffer."

And with that he hit the nail on the head.

Under mass pressure from the Negro people, Mayor LaGuardia took one step forward by appointing a progressive commission to investigate conditions in Harlem. But then he took two steps backwards by dropping the commission's report like a hot potato—thus yielding to the Tammany politicians and the reactionary Wall Street bankers as he did on the sales tax.

Meantime, the Negro people of Harlem have a new and effective weapon in their hands: the All People's Party. Built and supported by trade unions, church, civic and political organizations, this broad people's movement can become a powerful instrument for the demands and needs of the Harlem community.

Meantime, the people of New York want to know:

What is Mayor LaGuardia going to do now about the misery and suffering forced upon the Negro people in Harlem?

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Our Party Must Lead Important Struggles For Needs of Women

IT IS a real achievement when we can state today that ten districts are engaged in or are beginning to do work among women in a systematic way.

Typical is Detroit: Here the District Bureau helped and gave careful attention to the campaign against the high cost of living. Thousands of women came into the streets and mass meetings for the reduction of meat prices. The Party carried on a fight against the idea that women were not able to lead this mass movement. Mass figures, like Mary Zuk, came forward in this movement from the lower ranks. It was her popularity in this mass movement around a question that was of such an immediate concern to masses of workers, the reduction of high prices, the fight against the monopolies, the most vicious reactionaries, that carried her into the City Council as the candidate of the people's ticket in Detroit. Here is a movement, comrades, properly handled, that was a great factor in the organizational crystallization of a Farmer-Labor Party in an important county.

In the elections of the City Council, there was a correct fight carried on against the fascist-minded reactionaries, who raised the red scare, who said that there will be breaking up of the home, nationalization of women if Mary Zuk is elected on the people's ticket. The Black Legion was not asleep. But the women helped the workers to remember the meat strike and how Mary stood at the head of this fight.

THE WOMEN were organized in the neighborhoods, into consumers' clubs. A city-wide united front organization was formed. The Women's League Against the High Cost of Living, which has the support of the trade unions. Here is a new organizational form that came out of the work itself.

What should be the main lesson in this work? It is that new forces were brought forth, forces that have contact with the masses; not superficially but, nevertheless, it was done. Now from among these new forces there is a functioning District Women's Commission to carry on the general work among women in the District.

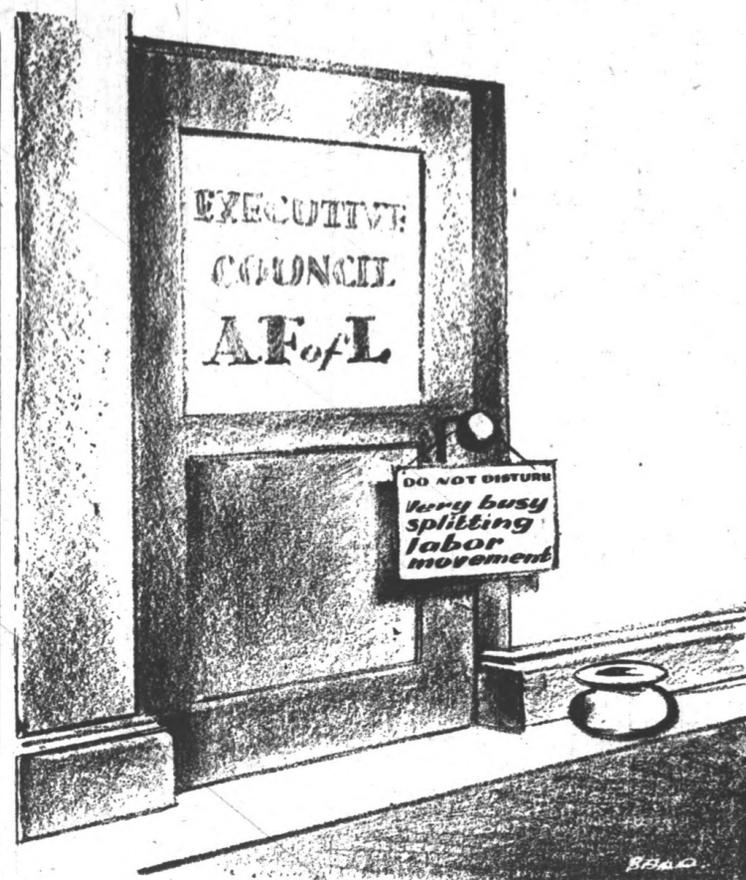
WE CANNOT leave out here mention of the mass activities of the comrades in New York in the meat strike. But we must say that it was not the Party as a whole, not the sections that helped in this work. It was individual comrades only. The Progressive Women's Council in New York was the leader of the meat strike which for four weeks was on the front pages of all the newspapers. It increased its membership as a result. It made contacts with new women's organizations which it later involved in a huge peace meeting on Mother's Day. New York was really the pioneer of the meat strike movement. From New York other cities drew inspiration, including Detroit and Minneapolis. Had the Party as a whole helped in the very beginning this movement in New York undoubtedly too would have gotten real political results. Only in Harlem was there a mass movement developed. There the prices of meat went down twenty-five per cent in the chain stores. There masses of Negro women came out into the streets calling, "God bless the Communist Party for helping us."

Women comrades, let's throw away our timidity. Let's go to our Party, to its leading committees with concrete plans for work that come out of the needs of the masses of women. We in the Party know these needs best. Let's not be afraid of making mistakes, of being nests. The masses of women are calling. They are groping for real leadership. They are not satisfied with the inactivity of the leadership of their organizations. Our Party is the only one with the real program that fits women's needs, the only one with energy, forces, etc. to rally the masses of women against reaction, for equal rights, against war.

Margaret Cowi, Women's Commission, C. F.

Provide unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and social security for all. VOTE COMMUNIST!

MEN AT WORK!



Letters From Our Readers

Newsies Face Eviction For Beauty's Sake

New York, N. Y. Editor, Daily Worker: In the interest of 2,500 newsdealers in New York we appeal to you for help. Within the last three weeks 1,500 newsdealers have received notice from the License Department of New York to remove their booths and get open stands or to change the location of their present ones. They, poor unfortunate—the blind, the crippled, the widows and disabled war veterans, have been running around bewildered and looking for help from politicians, lawyers and societies of all kinds to maintain their only means of shelter against the rain, snow and cold wintry days. They have pleaded, they have begged and they have prayed, but to no avail.

We ask you in the name of humanity to investigate this matter and find out why the beautifying of the city is more important than the lives of these people. Without these booths many of the people—unable to stand the long cold winters—will be forced on relief.

Trusting in you, we are, NEWSDEALERS.

Ridder's Cutting Up Needs Cutting Down

New York, N. Y. Editor, Daily Worker: Under an order dated June 9, 1936, issued by Victor Ridder, Works

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

Progress Administrator City of New York regarding a publication "New America" the order says in part that the distribution of "New America" is forbidden on W.P.A. projects. Many workers would like some information about "New America."

May we soon have a Workers and Farmers Government not alone in this country, but all over the world. That will be a great and glorious event, and not until then will the people have true freedom, peace and land for which you are fighting so fearlessly.

F. B.

EDITOR'S NOTE: "New America" is published by the American Security League, a strongly pro-New Deal organization which is carrying on propaganda for the continuance of the W.P.A. and is seeking members among W.P.A. workers. We do not know why its distribution was barred by Victor Ridder unless it is because a recent issue of "New America" criticized Ridder.

Sources to Refute Slander Of "Negro Inferiority"

New York, N. Y. Editor, Daily Worker:

A serious omission in Communist discussion of the Negro question is a full consideration of the idea of "innate inferiority." The economic basis for white chauvinism is sufficiently shown, and the results, as greater unemployment, higher mortality rates, lower wages, are quite thoroughly discussed, but in no radical pamphlet, article or book have I seen a detailed refutation of the rationalization offered for all this.

This stereotype concerning one-tenth of our citizens is more widely and firmly believed than any other I know of. As long as this is believed the Marxist solution appears idealistic and purely humanitarian, instead of accurate and realistic.

In the confines of a letter, only the names of the authors who have conclusively shown the falsity of this inferiority idea can be mentioned. Barth, Du Bois, J. W. Johnson, Reclus for the cultural side; Boas, Kroeber, Reuter for the anthropological; Mall, Sergi, Genna, Bennington for the physiological; Link, Johnson, Woodworth, Katz, Braly for the psychological.

And for a complete discussion one should read the works of Otto Klineberg, like "Race Differences," "Negro Intelligence and Selective Migration," and others. H. A.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Hitler, Austria, Mussolini Selling the Anschluss Rome and London Gold

HITLER wants to wait along the Blue Danube to the tune of Mussolini's fiddle.

Unanimous news reports from every European capital involved in Austria's future, except Rome, confirm a forthcoming agreement of the first importance between Nazi Germany and the Vienna government.

Chief gainer of the agreement will be Mussolini whose luck still seems to be holding out.

BEFORE discussing the factors compelling Hitler to change Nazi policy towards Austria, it would be well to trim the embellished reports of the prospective understanding of all fancy phrases. Hitler is reported ready to agree:

- 1.—That Austrian independence will not be molested by either internal or external Nazi attacks.
- 2.—That, in return, there will be no Hapsburg restoration.
- 3.—That the Nazis in Austria will not be supported by Berlin for an overthrow of the Schuschnigg regime.
- 4.—That, to compensate for point 2, the Schuschnigg government will contentenance the return of the Austrian Legion, now in Germany; and put two individuals friendly to Germany into the Austrian cabinet.

THAT means that Hitler is selling the hope of an early Anschluss (union) with Austria for the friendship of Mussolini, for continued penetration into the Balkans, for Rome support to an anti-Soviet war, to prevent the reestablishment of the Stressa front, to avert Mussolini's cooperating with Britain, this time, with the greatest emphasis on blocking the Nazi's rapid march into the Balkans.

WHY has Hitler agreed to abandon the time being at least, what has always been an ambition with him reaching the proportions of an insane fixed idea?

Instead of, as expected, the failure of the League of Nations in the Ethiopian situation, leading to a complete breakdown, with Britain moving closer to Nazi Germany, the road was open for the re-creation of the Stressa front as well as a possible agreement among the League powers (with Germany excluded). The main purport of the nations involved who would act in cooperation with the League would be to block Nazi further penetration into the Balkans.

TO keep Italy from too close an understanding with Great Britain, Hitler is ready to go the whole hog in giving Mussolini whatever assurances he wants so far as Austria is concerned.

While Mussolini is ready to accept Hitler's panicky promises on Austria, he can give der Fuehrer no guarantees.

For the Italian Fascists pant after credits more than Hitler thirsts for the Balkans and war against the Soviet Union.

There are only two possible sources of credit for Mussolini in the world today. They are: The United States and Great Britain. Latest reports from Wall Street and London state quite definitely, Mussolini's efforts to raise money in the United States for Ethiopian investment have failed. He now must rely almost exclusively on London.

Without credits, the Ethiopian "victory" will become a quagmire that will engulf the whole financial structure of Italy. Though the war is over, the Italian war machine must be kept up at little less cost than when the fighting was at its full height.

HITLER'S Austrian agreement cannot make profits flow from Addis Ababa. Only London's financial alchemy can hold out that prospect.

So that, to paraphrase William Jennings Bryan, Hitler's Austrian agreement ultimately will be sacrificed on a British cross of gold.

BESIDES, London has its own interests in not allowing Hitler to penetrate any deeper into the Balkans. Bill Kaiser, remember, also had the bright idea of making the Balkans a private German gateway to the Near East; and that was one of the most potent points of conflict between Britain and Germany leading to the last world slaughter.

Neither Italy nor Britain will fall for Hitler's idea of selling his Austrian ambitions for control of the Balkans; for each wants to dominate there themselves. Both countries will accept Hitler's promise of hands-off Austria, but will work with one another also to keep his W.P.A. off the Balkans.

SAVE THE FARMERS

"We declare that the American government is obligated to save the American farmers from distress and ruin, to guarantee the farmers and tenants their inalienable rights to possession of their land, their homes and chattels. We demand for this purpose the immediate refinancing of the farmers' debts with government loans at nominal interest.

"We demand a stop to evictions and foreclosures and a long term moratorium on all needy farmers' debts and measures taken to provide land for the landless farmers.

"We favor immediate relief to the drought-stricken farmers by the government. We favor a graduated land tax to prevent the accumulation of large land holdings in the hands of the insurance companies, private and government banks and other absentee owners. We favor exemption from taxation of small operating farmers and farm cooperatives.

"We are unalterably opposed to the policy of crop destruction and curtailment. We support government regulation of farm prices with the aim of guaranteeing to the farmer his cost of production. We urge scientific soil conservation under supervision of elected representatives of farmers' organizations with compensation to farmer-owners and tenants for loss of income."—Section IV. of the 1936 Communist Party Election Platform.