

All Out to the "Daily" Picnic  
at Pleasant Bay Park on  
Sunday, July 30!

(Section of the Communist International)

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## ROOSEVELT THREATENS WORKERS IN RADIO SPEECH

### Who Will Lead These Strikes? Cuban Mass Struggles Against Wage Cuts, Starvation Taxes

THERE is a strike ferment throughout the United States, as shown in Reading, Pennsylvania, where nearly the entire working class of that city took part. We can see it in the repeated textile strikes. Symptoms of it are clearly visible in the action of the steel workers in several plants rejecting the slave code proposals, and moving to organization of their own. The bosses admit that a period of major strikes are opening up and are preparing to crush them.

We know that the A. F. of L., the left reformists and socialists have been active in these strikes in lighter industries, especially in Reading. They have been leading these strikes. The workers remember that the A. F. of L. and left reformists as well as the socialists, led strikes during the crisis aiding the bosses to put over wage cuts. Wherever these elements lead strikes, especially the left reformists, they have opened the way for Miss Perkins' government conciliators, to end the strikes or the strikes led to direct wage cuts and the defeat of the workers' demands.

IN the major struggles that are impending, especially in the basic industries, the A. F. of L., sensing the mass discontent, seeing the growing influence of the revolutionary trade unions and the Communist Party, is coming in to win leadership of the strikes in order to behead them. The A. F. of L., with the aid of the left reformists and the socialists want to repeat in the steel industry the great betrayal of 1919. At that time, when a general strike was in full swing under the brilliant and heroic leadership of William Z. Foster, the A. F. of L. knifed the steel workers, acting with the Wilson government to crush the strike and drive the workers back to the steel mills.

The A. F. of L. and the left reformists are moving towards the steel mills to repeat history.

THE question arises sharply: Who will lead these strikes in the basic industries? Who will prepare these strike struggles?

There is a danger that the American Federation of Labor, now in the process of an intensive organizational drive to head these struggles in order to behead them, will actually lead the strikes.

Here we must take to heart the following expressions of the Open Letter to the members of the Communist Party:

"The reformists and especially the Mustelites are attempting in the most active manner to paralyze the influence of the Communists by their own activity . . .

"The clearest expression of the failure to carry out this concentration (in the basic industries) is the fact that during the past year the majority of strikes were led by reformists, while we made no serious attempts to get the leadership of these struggles away from them, thus abandoning the militant workers to the disorganizing and disrupting activities of the reformists."

LET us see some of the facts. Viewing the action of sections of the Michigan and Gary steel workers in rejecting the slave codes, under the leadership of the revolutionary trade unions, the A. F. of L. is quickly moving into the field. In Gary they have established headquarters right near the Communist Party office. The Chicago Federation of Labor is carrying on a crafty organizational drive in the stockyards. They hold open air meetings, try to parade under the slogan of organization of an "international" union.

In many industries the workers have learned of the treachery of the A. F. of L., and have been staying shy of them, seeking independent forms of organization. There is a spontaneous move to organization, with some resistance to the betrayals of the A. F. of L. It is in these situations that the left reformists step in to cover the open strike-breaking face of the A. F. of L. This is especially true in the basic industries, and it is here where the greatest danger lies and where the Open Letter has the deepest significance in calling for concentration on the basic shops and for the establishment of united front struggles to lead the workers into action on their day to day demands and away from the withering grasp of A. F. of L. and left reformist leadership.

AS our activities in the basic industries increase we have the dangerous situation of the A. F. of L., the socialists and left reformists hovering about the basic plants, in order to defeat the aims of the workers. But it is not such a simple matter to convince the workers of this by words alone.

We must increase our activity a hundred fold to advance the initial stages to higher and wider forms of struggling, to defeat the purposes of the A. F. of L., the Mustelites and Socialists.

We must raise the loudest alarm in the ranks of the Party and the revolutionary trade unions, stressing the burning point in the Open Letter—centering our greatest energy, our strongest organizational forces, our constant activity in the basic industries. We must sink our roots deeper among the workers in the basic industries, by day to day activity and organization, defeating the attempts of the socialists to repeat the betrayals of the past year on a larger scale.

The answer to the question: "Who shall lead the strikes?" will be given by the activity of the Communist Party now in the critical period of the preliminary stages of the strike struggles, when the workers have not yet formed their ranks, when they have not yet allowed the A. F. of L. to fasten its hooks on them. It will be answered by the intensity, by the understanding, the painstaking persistent day to day work of our concentration of the basic industries.

### No Time to Be Lost

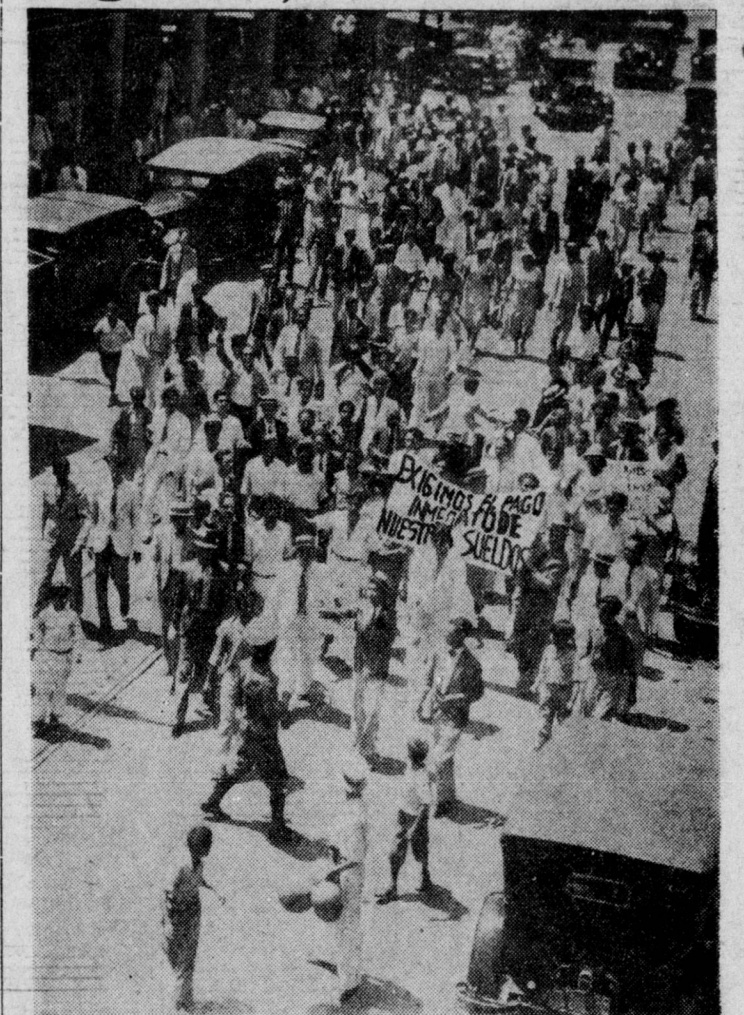
THE further deepening of the most devastating economic crisis in history which reflected itself in the most spectacular Wall Street crash since 1929, has spurred the big capitalist nations to speed up their drive toward imperialism. The race for armaments has reached a frenzied stage during the past few weeks. Every day sees more ambitious flights to test the speed and flying range of air forces.

In the United States the open glorification of Balbo, one of the chief assassins of the working class in Mussolini's fascist regime, takes place at the time of an intensified offensive against the standards of life of the toiling masses, which is also part of the war preparations.

This threat to the workers of the whole world, this conspiracy to blast to pieces millions of the flower of the youth and young manhood of the working class and the poor farmers in behalf of imperialist plunder, must be met with the sternest resistance on the part of the toiling masses.

SUCH a situation, wherein war is on the order of the day, imposes the heaviest responsibility upon the Communist Party as the revolutionary vanguard of the working class. It is particularly essential that there be carried on the strongest resistance to any tendency to minimize the danger of imperialist war breaking out at any moment.

August First, International Fighting Day Against Imperialist War, can and must register a new high point in mass mobilization against the war-mongers. Days ago we pointed to the inadequacy of preparation for making this a landmark in working class struggles. Since then it must be frankly admitted that there has been no perceptible improvement. This lagging behind events must be overcome by utilizing to the full the remaining days before August First for the most intensive work to bring into action throughout the whole country on that day, the largest numbers that have ever engaged in mass struggle.



After nearly a year of working without salaries, these Havana teachers paraded through the streets demanding their pay. Banners demanding the release of Professor Felipe Donate, imprisoned by the government were also carried.

### Havana Teachers Are Jailed Demonstrating for Back Pay

HAVANA, July 25.—Fearing mass indignation, the Cuban government has released the 15 public school teachers thrown into Principe Fortress following a demonstration of teachers in front of the Department of Public Instruction. Many were severely clubbed by the police. The teachers have not been paid for 11 months. They demanded a moratorium on the payment of foreign debts, the budgeting of the school payroll, and the release of Professor Felipe Donate, who was sentenced to prison for distributing literature.

The 15 teachers were arrested in the office of "El Pais," a newspaper, where they had gone to report on the police attack on the demonstration.

### Japanese Bare Plot to Bomb Charlie Chaplin as Provocation to War

TOKIO, July 25.—A plot to kill Charlie Chaplin, in the hope of precipitating a war between Japan and America, was revealed by Lieut. Koga, a witness here today at the trial of 10 naval officers for the assassination of Premier Inukai in May 15, 1932.

The plotters intended to bomb the residence of Premier Inukai during a reception for Chaplin, who was visiting Japan at that time. The plan was abandoned when the reception was called off.

### Hitler Stops All Traffic to Halt Communist Activity

BERLIN, July 25.—The great growth of revolutionary action by the Communist Party of Germany has so alarmed the Hitler government that every train was halted and every motor road closed throughout Germany at noon today, in a search for Communists. Many arrests were made, but the actual number was not given out. Police and Storm Troopers went through every train in Germany, and searched every car on the highways.

### Nazis Steal Church Votes

BERLIN, July 25.—Wholesale illegal registration was charged against the Nazis today when it developed that the number of votes cast in Sunday's church elections was two to four times as great as the total at the previous elections. Padded lists and terrorization explain the 5 per cent average vote cast for the Nazi church ticket. One of the ten members of the supreme Church Council resigned yesterday, refusing to surrender to the Fascist "German Christians," Labor Front.

Bosses Urged to Demonstrate  
BERLIN, July 25.—In order to carry out the fiction of unity between employers and workers in Germany, employers are urged to take part in the forced parades which are organized by the hunger-drehts throughout Germany to "demonstrate" the enthusiasm of the German masses for Fascism. Workers who do not join the parades and demonstrations lose their jobs. Now to carry the fiction further, the bosses are also urged to take part. Dr. Ley, chief of the Nazi "Labor Front."

### Only Struggle of Workers Can Force Wage Increases and Jobless Insurance

#### Crashing Tree Kills Boy in Another Camp Tragedy



The scene at the funeral of Benjamin De Nois, killed by a falling tree in a labor camp. The boy was a member of the National Guard, and they are attempting to minimize the government's responsibility for the death by having a company of soldiers at the funeral.

### RELIEF BUREAUS CUT AID; START FIRST IN HARLEM

NEW YORK.—While the special session of the legislature convenes today and city officials try to outwardly give the appearance that relief is being distributed, the Home Relief Bureaus throughout the city started to eliminate families from getting relief. "The main center chosen for relief cuts was Harlem," an investigator reported, where Negro families are first to feel the effects of this attack.

Each precinct was allotted a sum of money far below the actual needs for its cases. In instances where an investigator received money for 25 families, now enough is given for only five. At least half of the active cases are skipped in some precincts. Investigators are entirely removed. Investigators were instructed by their superiors not to notify any family that relief will be cut. When the boys went to the reforestation camps their families were promised that the son's income could be used for rent. Instructions have now been issued that where rent is less than \$25, the balance must be used for food.

The increase in automobile production stimulated by inflation did not absorb many automobile workers, and in many plants of General Motors increased production was obtained with a decrease in the number of workers employed.

### General Motors Corp. Squeezes \$41,189,169 Profits from Workers

NEW YORK.—Earnings of the General Motors Corporation rose to \$41,189,169 for the second quarter of 1933, or an increase of 800 per cent over the same quarter of last year.

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### Drops Talk of "Decent Standard," and Unemployment Insurance in Speech on Blanket Slave Code to Shackle All Workers

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Appealing to the bosses' "opinion" and "conscience," President Roosevelt in his nation-wide radio broadcast last night directed a severe attack against the entire working class, especially against the unemployed, in their demand for unemployment insurance.

Roosevelt's speech opened up a war-time propaganda campaign for the voluntary acceptance of a blanket code by the employers providing for wages at low as \$10.50 for a 35-hour week, without hearings, in order to prevent the expression of the workers' resentment.

### Another Desperate Winter

He warned the bosses that if they did not extend the stagger plan to absorb a few more workers on their present payrolls "we will go into another desperate winter." The brunt of his attack was contained in the following paragraphs:

"While we are making this great common effort there should be no discord and dispute. This is no time to cavil or question the standard set by this universal agreement. It is time for patience and understanding and co-operation.

"The workers of this country have rights under this law which cannot be taken from them, and nobody will be permitted to whittle them away, but on the other hand no aggression is now necessary to attain those rights.

"Get them for you. The principle that applies to the workers as well, and I ask you workers to co-operate in the same spirit."

These general terms hiding the iron fist behind the demagogic velvet glove tell the starving millions of unemployed "this is no time to cavil or question the standard" of starvation. Do not demand unemployment insurance, says Roosevelt. "It is time for patience and understanding and co-operation."

### Empty Rights

To the unemployed he says "you have rights." But do not dare to exercise those rights as we will consider that as aggression and you will feel the heavy hand of the strike-breaking government. Accept the \$10.50 starvation standard to feed your family. Co-operate with the bosses.

Roosevelt tells the workers that Morgan & Co., the General Motors, Sears Roebuck & Co., the coal barons, will unite to get your rights for you. But you remain quiet and obedient while we shackle this new slave law on you.

When he first saw the Industrial Recovery act, Roosevelt spoke about "decent living standards," and promised "to put millions of men back in their regular jobs this summer."

"Forget Decent Standards  
But in his bombastic radio speech he fails to say anything about "decent living standards." He fails to admit the failure to provide jobs for millions in the summertime, but promises jobs for the winter to keep the unemployed from demanding relief and unemployment insurance.

He points to his forced labor camps as an example of helping the unemployed.

"We appropriated \$500,000,000 to supplement their (the cities') efforts and in addition, as you know, we have put 300,000 young men into practical and useful work in our forests and to prevent flood and soil erosion. The wages they earn are going in greater part to the support of the nearly one million people who constitute their families."

When reading Roosevelt's "solution" for unemployment insurance workers should recall the provisions of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and use it as an answer to Roosevelt's stagger and starvation schemes.

The Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill provides that the federal government immediately adopt unemployment insurance providing not less than \$10 weekly for adult workers, and \$3 for each dependent to all workers wholly unemployed through no fault of their own, without discrimination. The insurance to be paid at the expense of the employers and the government, the administration of the bill to be by the workers. Part-time workers

### Fascist Air Fleet Hops Off for Rome

NEW YORK, July 25.—One of Italo Balbo's 24 seaplanes was forced down at Rockland, Me., on the first leg of the Fascist armada's return flight to Italy. The flying fleet left Jamaica Bay, New York, at 10 a.m. today, making for Shediac, New Brunswick.

Wages. The working week is supposed to be 47 hours here but the strikers work from 57-60 hours. The company has been firing older workers who could not make the grade. Alice Bennet, 63, worked at the plant for 20 years and was fired when she could not earn \$10 a week on piece work. Frank Ingrassio worked at the plant for 25 years and was fired when it was found that he was trying to organize the plant. He was earning about \$7 a week. Other examples of the tyranny of this company are described by the workers. John J. Quinn, spokesman for the company and at present Democratic chairman of Monmouth County, declared today that the company was backing up the president's recovery program 100 per cent and is offering a \$13 minimum wage and a 40-hour week in accordance with the government code.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

# WORKERS MEET AT 'DAILY' PICNIC, PLEASANT BAY PARK, SUN.

## Nassau Supervisors Vote Relief As 2,000 Jobless Hold Meet

### Unity of Negro and White Smashes Jim Crow Stronghold of Ku Klux Klan

MINEOLA, L. I., July 25.—Two thousand Negro and white workers joined in a demonstration at the court house yesterday demanding relief or work. The demonstration was organized by the Unemployed Action Committee when a threat was made that relief funds will not be forthcoming after August First.

Though a committee of the workers was unable to see the officials, the supervisors authorized the borrowing of \$2,000 for home relief and a \$13,000 for work relief for the month of August. All workers recognized this decision as having been forced by the demonstration.

A committee had been elected to see the supervisors, but was informed by the police that they had adjourned for the week, though they were meeting at the time. The committee then decided to see the \$2,000 a year man, Dr. Devine who is in charge of work relief and again met without success.

The workers then voted to send a

resolution to Governor Lehman demanding an increase in relief, stopping of foreclosures and the enactment of unemployment insurance.

Three delegates were elected by the audience to join the mass workers' delegation which will go to the special session meeting this week in Albany to present the demands of the unemployed throughout the state.

Nassau county besides having a large number of poverty stricken workers is also the home of J. P. Morgan and other millionaires who have their homes here.

Although this county has been a stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan the example of unity of Negro and white workers at yesterday's demonstration served as a blow to this rabid Jim-crow outfit.

The demonstrators decided to organize the unemployed in all parts of the county and also gain the support of the farmers here. The Unemployed Action Committee is establishing a permanent headquarters to carry on this work.

## BROAD PLAN FOR TERZANI DEFENSE LAID BY I. L. D.

### Unity Committee to Call Wide Conference

NEW YORK—Plans are being laid by the New York District of the International Labor Defense for the setting up of a broad united front conference and campaign, based on a program of action, to free Athos Terzani, anti-fascist worker framed for the murder of Anthony Fierro, anti-fascist student, it was announced today.

The plans include the reconstitution of the present Anti-Fascist Unity Committee into a Provisional Committee for the Defense of Terzani, and the immediate broadening of the executive of this organization to include representatives of the I.L.D. and of the American Civil Liberties Union, and of the General Defense Committee of the I.W.W.

From this committee, according to the present plans, a call will go out to all working-class and liberal organizations for a broad united front conference for the defense of Terzani on the basis of struggle against fascism in Italy, Germany, and at home.

This, it was pointed out, will broaden the defense to include other than Italian anti-fascist elements, and bring wide strata of American and foreign-born workers into the struggle.

The present executive committee of the Unity Committee, consisting of Carlo Tresca, anarchist, Giovanni Montana, of the Italian Socialist Party, and Gino De Bartolo, editor of the Italian working class paper, "L'Unita Operaia," the I.L.D. said, is too narrow as presently constituted to carry on a broad defense.

The I.L.D. it was pointed out, has led and initiated the activity in organizing the defense of Terzani, both on a legal and mass basis.

The I.L.D. has already forced the release of Michael Palumbo, anti-fascist worker framed on a charge of felonious assault in connection with the murder by Philadelphia Kahki Shirts of Fierro, has issued leaflets calling on workers of all tendencies to support the fight for Terzani's release, has advanced funds to forward the defense, and is conducting investigations which will be of importance in smashing the frame-up against Terzani.

The first meeting between the executive board of the Unity Committee, and representatives of other organizations, to form a provisional defense committee, will be held Wednesday.

Attorneys in the case will be Joseph Brodsky, chief counsel for the I.L.D., Isaac Shorr, leading criminal attorney, and counsel from the American Civil Liberties Union.

## Chicago Unemployed Demand Insurance



With relief being cut off with the hypocritical excuse that Roosevelt has solved the crisis, and with millions still jobless, Chicago unemployed are demanding that the government establish unemployment and social insurance to care for the 16,000,000 "forgotten men."

## Hunger Faces Girls Who Leave Camp "Terror"

STEWART CARHART  
NEW YORK—A story of rapid explosions from Camp "Terror" for the slightest infringement of rules or indication of belief that camp conditions might be improved, was told by Florence Meyerson, who with her sister and another girl whose name was withheld, were expelled from camp July 12.

Miss Meyerson told of how the girls in the camp were kept in a constant state of terror; for had as were conditions in the camp, life on the streets of New York for homeless girls without money or friends is a worse prospect. The camp authorities play on this fear of the girls, ruthlessly breaking any attempt at protest against the repressive rules and unobtainable food with the weapons of expulsions and threats.

These three girls, it was explained,

had complained against the food and the stringent rules that gave the girls no leisure time to themselves and the camp authorities determined to expel them.

The opportunity to expel the three girls came Tuesday, July 11, when the girls were told that jobs awaited them in the city. "We were wary," Miss Meyerson said. "We knew of other girls who had been gotten out of camp under the pretext of giving them jobs—jobs that they weren't suited for, at all.

"So we told them that if we were given permission to return to camp, if we found we were unfitted for the job, we would gladly go to New York and be interviewed."

This permission was denied, and the girls refused to leave the camp. The morning of the day they left the girls were asked to sign the payroll for the \$5 that is presumably spent by camp authorities for their week's expenses. Shortly afterward, they were asked to sign it again "for next week's expenses."

Later in the morning Miss Meyerson was told that she, her sister and her friend were to leave camp immediately. Despite their protests, the three were ejected by policemen.

Miss Meyerson said: "We landed here broke. We had no chance to get in touch with friends and we wandered around for hours before we found an artist who befriended us. We all three slept in his bed—where he slept that night, I don't know."

The work these girls do in camp is not difficult, Miss Meyerson explained. "But it is administered blindly. The authorities never consider the capabilities of the girls for the work." She said that work consists of waiting on the tables, dishwashing, keeping the place clean. No account is taken of the strength of the girls. One of them, anemic and

## HONOR MURDERED VETS IN MARCH HERE TOMORROW

NEW YORK—The last Thursday of each July has been designated by the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League as Hushka-Carlson day. William Hushka and Eric Carlson, who fought for the U. S. in the last war, were murdered on the battlefield of the class struggle. They were killed July 28, 1932. Bloody Thursday, they were armed with guns, bayonets, and tear gas were used to evict the Bonus Marchers from Washington.

Tomorrow, Thursday, veterans, their wives and children will rally in New York to honor the memory of their fallen comrades.

There will be an assembly at Rutgers Square (East Broadway) at 3 p.m. From there, a parade will leave for Madison Square (23rd Street) at the Eternal Light. After a brief stop, the procession will continue to the north end of Union Square for the final rally. Prominent speakers in the veterans' movement, including leaders of the Bonus March, will make addresses. All workers are urged by the veterans to fall in line.

## PICK BRONX BOSS FOR FEDERAL JOB

### Public Works to Feed Tammany Machine

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Bronx boss of Tammany Hall, Edward J. Flynn, was selected for the post of Regional Federal Public Works Administrator taking in the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The post for which Flynn was selected is the most important of the ten regions into which the Public Works administration for handling out \$3,300,000 is divided.

This selection will give Tammany a good share of the funds allotted for this region. Already deep in graft from money assigned for relief purposes which is now being "invested" by a grand jury, this post will give it additional funds to feed its machine.

The Bronx boss has been on the "outs" somewhat with the New York city administration. His man for mayor was Joseph V. McKee who held the office temporarily when James J. Walker was removed.

weak asked that she be given work wiping dishes, as she was not strong enough to clear off the heavy dishes, as she had been assigned to do. This was considered "insubordination and refusal to work."

The general story of camp life, told by the girls, agreed with the details in the two stories from a camp correspondent printed in the Daily Worker recently.

## OVER 12,000 WOMEN ASK SHELTER IN ONE NIGHT, AGENCIES REPORT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—More than 12,000 homeless girls knocked at the doors of the Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Family Welfare, Jewish Social Service and community chests for shelter in one night, a survey made simultaneously in 800 cities shows. Of these, 9,769 were moving from town to town, jobless, and 1,480 were minors. The same night, 3,155 families, representing 14,187 individuals, asked for lodging. Of these 2,987 were women, 2,708 of them between the ages of 15 and 20. The children numbered 5,584. On the night of the survey, 1,956 women were found sleeping in hobo camps along railroad tracks.

These statistics are fragmentary. Girls are shy at reporting, and social agencies say the number of women should be multiplied by at least five to get only a rough total for those cities covered by the survey.

## Negro Rights, Issue in St. Louis Strike

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At the G. Mathes Co. where a strike is on for two weeks against sweatshop conditions, the company has declared that it would not employ Negro workers, although it has employed them for the past nine years. Raising the issue of Negro rights, the union is making this action of the boss an important issue and is calling for mass picketing to defend the rights of the Negro people to work and to live.

## I. L. D. LAWYERS BARRED FROM SEEING TUSCALOOSA NEGROES HELD FOR MURDER

### Five Are Held for Killing, Which Local Press Admits was Committed by White Man

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 25.—Attempts are being made to terrorize the Negro population of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in an effort to keep the International Labor Defense from defending five Negroes framed on a murder charge which was admitted by the local white press to be the work of a white man, it was announced today by Irving Schwab, I.L.D. attorney.

Schwab has been refused permission to visit four of the prisoners. The fifth, Dan Pippen, Jr., was interviewed in Birmingham jail, to which he had been transferred from Tuscaloosa. Schwab reports that the boy has been terribly beaten with sticks to secure a fake confession, and that his head is bandaged up. A fight for the right of his attorneys to visit his clients in Tuscaloosa is being made by the I.L.D.

Wholesale Arrests.  
"The Tuscaloosa authorities had to arrest someone for the crime, so they picked up a Negro boy on the way-so of a white man who owed him some wages. The boy had a couple of pals, so they arrested them too. The boy's father reported to the officials that his son hadn't been out of his sight that morning—so they put the father behind the bars. Then the Negro in whose field the boy had been working the morning of the crime, came before the grand jury to report that fact—so they arrested him too!"

This is the way in which Schwab sums up the frame-up of Dan Pippen, Jr., 20-year old Negro boy and of four other Negroes, for the murder of Vaundine Maddox, 21-year old white girl, in Tuscaloosa, Ala. Although Schwab and his co-attorney, Frank B. Irwin of Birmingham, have not been permitted to see their clients in jail, they have gathered enough evidence to prove that the Tuscaloosa case is one of the most brazen of recent frame-ups.

Evidence of White Slayer.  
On Monday, June 12, about 9 o'clock in the morning, Vaundine Maddox left home. On Tuesday, she was reported missing. A search began Wednesday revealed her dead body lying in a ravine.

All the evidence in the case, the local officials said, pointed to a murderer by an acquaintance of the girl. It was shown that Vaundine Maddox had sat or stood on a log near the ravine, evidently chatting with someone. A pile of flour she had been carrying was still sitting by the log, undisturbed. The local press went so far as to say that for these reasons, it was impracticable to suspect a Negro. The murderer, the papers pointed out, was without doubt someone whom the girl considered a friend—that is, a white person.

On Friday, June 16, Dan Pippen, Jr., a Negro boy of 20, was arrested and charged with attacking and murdering Vaundine Maddox. The arrest was made because a white man, who owed Pippen money, said that he had seen the boy near the scene of the crime on Monday morning.

No Evidence of Guilt.  
Young Pippen had been working all of Monday in the field of Willie Jimison, a Negro. Dan's father, Dan Pippen, Sr., told the officers that his son had been with him in the Jimison field—and was promptly arrested for "interfering with the investigation."

A. T. Harden, 15, a close friend of

Pippen and a member of the same singing club, was arrested, and a rumor was spread that Harden had confessed to watching Pippen commit the crime. Harden now says: "It's all a lie. Neither of us had anything to do with it." Ernest Clarke, another member of the same club, was also arrested. No evidence was offered by the officials as to the possible guilt of Harden or Clarke, and it appears they were arrested just to complete a "round-up of niggers."

All Five Indicted.  
Willie Jimison, the owner of the field in which young Pippen was working, came before the grand jury to testify that the boy had been at work with him—and was quickly clapped into jail.

A special grand jury was called. All five of the Negroes were indicted. Pippen, Jr., and Clarke, were charged with criminal assault and murder. Harden is charged with being accessory to the crime. Dan Pippen, Sr., is charged with obstructing and interfering with the investigation. The charge against Jimison is not known.

Lynch Mob Gathers.  
Tuscaloosa, seat of the University of Alabama, and thus one of the centers of higher learning in the South, lost no time in organizing a lynch-gang. On the evening of June 21, the lynchers stormed the Tuscaloosa County Jail. The prisoners however, had already been removed. Judge Henry B. Foster, before whom the case is heard, and those outside, gave out a statement the next day to the effect that the crowd was friendly and had been drawn to the jail only by "curiosity". Thus does the judge attempt to forestall a demand for a change of venue.

The court, the local press announces, intends to appoint counsel for the Negroes. With appointing counsel for Negroes framed in the South, we have already had experience in the Scottsboro case. The greatest fear of the local lynchers—those in the court and those outside it—is that the International Labor Defense will enter the case. The I. L. D. has already entered the case, and has secured retainers from the relatives of the defendants.

Attempts are being made to terrorize the local Negro population. The landlords, merchants, and employers of Tuscaloosa are warning the Negroes with whom they have contact that "tell the I. L. D. to keep out of this."

## Mob In Mississippi Hangs Negro Accused of "Insulting Woman"

CALEDONIA, Miss., July 23.—On the excuse that he had "insulted a white woman," a Negro whom authorities did not trouble to identify was hanged by an organized mob here Friday.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A telegram to the sheriff of Lowndes County, Miss., from William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, today, demanded the immediate arrest and death penalty for all officials and other persons implicated in the lynching of a Negro at Caledonia. A similar telegram was sent to Governor Mike Sennett, Governor of Mississippi.

The weapons with which the bourgeois fell on the lynchers to the ground are now turned against the bourgeoisie itself. But not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern workers—the Communist Manifesto.

## Building Soviet Canal Regenerates Prisoners

### Convicts Become Shock Brigaders On Far North Socialist Construction

MOSCOW.—Thousands of criminals and counter-revolutionaries, were transported to the far north of Russia by the Soviet O. G. P. U. (political police), and put to work on the construction of the gigantic canal to join the Baltic sea to the arctic White Sea. The bourgeois press of the world printed many false stories of the rigors to which these people were subjected.

"Now the gigantic canal is completed, in the record time of 19 months. And with its completion, in itself an amazing achievement, the story of what really happened to these people is being revealed to the world.

Given both freedom and work on a gigantic and inspiring job, the vast majority of these people were regenerated in the process. Given positions of responsibility and trust, and every opportunity to train themselves, the former criminals, wreckers, and kulaks have made themselves over into eager builders of socialist construction.

The story of all that happened in this drama of the Soviet northlands is to be long for a simple article, but the character of this drama as well illustrated by 1 letter out of the thousands of the same kind which have been written by the former criminals themselves.

"Not Threats, Nor Terror"

This particular letter is from Valda, one of the engineers of the White Sea Canal, who was himself a prisoner, but has now been released because of his good services in the camp.

"It was not threats, nor was it terror that made the people work for they did on the Baltic-White Sea Canal. On the one hand, it was the full realization of the immensity of our job. On the other, thousands of men and women who had never had the joy of performing useful constructive labor were awakened to new social consciousness through the opportunity to learn a trade."

"Neither the magnitude of the cliffs, nor the hardness of the diorama, nor the severe climate of the North could retard us," he continued.

"We became shock brigaders who astonished the world by breaking all known records. Usually one is called an udarnik if he exceeds his assignment by some five or 10 per cent. But what would you call a criminal of yesterday, transformed into a new man, full of energy and courage, who day in and day out, exceeds his task by 100 and 150 per cent!"

Prisoners Choose to Stay

"But what I saw in the forests of Karelia bewildered me. The strange convicts I found there felt and behaved as if they had been working on a Diogenes or some other big construction job. There was dignity about them. They had their own administration. They lived in clean warm barracks. Their food was nourishing and plentiful. They took pride in the best workers, printed their pictures in the papers, and even painted them with oil colors.

"Can you imagine a 'prison' whose inmates are free to go to the woods? Can you conceive a murderer or notorious burglar of yesterday, a dangerous man, speaking at a meeting of his fellowmen of the crying need to protect public property? Can you say that only the Soviet Government could use camps as a method of correction. The lies of the bourgeois press cannot alter the facts."

POSTPONE TRIALS OF 11 JOBLESS NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The trials of 11 workers on disorderly conduct charges for demanding jobless relief was postponed in Coney Island Court yesterday to Tuesday, Aug. 8.

## 15 Jobless on Trial Today for Picketing

NEW YORK.—Fifteen workers arrested on disorderly conduct charges while picketing the Home Relief Bureau on Westchester Avenue, July 13, will be tried today, 9:30 a.m. in the West Farms Court on 181st St., Bronx.

They will be defended by the International Labor Defense and workers coming to the court.

## Carter Describes Highlights of Tour to Help Nine Boys

By LESTER L. CARTER.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—My tour with Mother Patterson and Richard B. Moore from New York has been successful. There have been quite a few funny things that happened on the way. In Erie, Pa., the meeting was held in a court room. We exposed capitalist justice in the place where it is handed down.

We have had very large crowds, even as far South as St. Louis, Mo. There we had an audience of more than 3,000 people. The people of the small villages come as far as 30 miles to hear the story of Scottsboro and many of them say, "Speak all night. We will stay and listen." One fellow said he thought the people were foolish until he heard us tell the story. Then he said "If that is what you all are fighting for, then I will fight with you until all the farmers come to town roaring." The Scottsboro Boys

Shall Not Die."

A farmer said: "When a young boy like Lester Carter, born and raised in the South, comes here to tell how they are murdering workers like himself by the wholesale, it is time for workers like myself to wake up in all parts of the world."

In Campbell, Ohio, the Mayor sent his car to ride us around, but we did not use it. He spoke at the meeting welcoming Mother Patterson to his town. Richard Moore asked how long it was to the election. The reply was three days. Then he exposed the mayor, telling how this same mayor had jailed Negro and white workers for speaking on the Scottsboro case.

It was interesting to know and see the hundreds of people who are in the struggle. Hundreds of young men in the struggle, too. That makes me fight harder. I hope the tour from here to California will be as successful as this one.

## FEDERAL JOBLESS AID IS DENIED

### Buck Passing Brings Suffering to Masses

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A request for \$4,000,000 for relief from federal funds for Ohio was denied by Emergency Relief Administrator, Harry L. Hopkins. The delegation calling for aid was headed by Wilson's war secretary and arch-enemy of the workers, Newton D. Baker. The Ohio delegation similarly to those of other states, has spurred its responsibility for aid to the jobless and referred to the federal government for action.

Hopkins, as in all recent requests in turn rejected aid from the \$500,000,000 voted by Congress for federal relief. As in previous instances, he declared: "We are waiting to see what Ohio is going to do."

The federal relief head and the Ohio Governor are both waiting what the other will do. In the meantime Ohio workers just as in other states are without relief. All divisions of the government are pursuing a program of shirking responsibility.

For the unemployed this brings out the most glaring necessity for a struggle for federal unemployment insurance. The whole aim of the federal government is to make the largest division in relief distribution, so that the workers are shifted from city to county, state, and federal, and neither of these divisions take any responsibility for giving relief.

With the continuous refusal on the part of Roosevelt's appointee to give aid, it is necessary to get a new mobilization of organizations to demand that President Roosevelt call a special session of Congress to adopt the Federal Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

## Spurt in Production Chokes Warehouses; Workers Can't Buy

### Half of Steel Goes Into Stock, Says Capitalist Writer; Chain Stores Have Goods for a Year Speculating on Higher Prices

the form of invisible inventories. The steel companies hold large supplies of semifinished steel while thousands of small steel consumers, such as producers of locks and hardware, have also accumulated inventories."

But this is only a small extent of the total overproduction and stocking up.

The automobile manufacturers have not only been stocking automobiles but have their warehouses full of steel, cloth and other raw materials so that they will not have to buy for a long time.

OUT of 33,000,000 shoes produced half went into the warehouses and not to cover the feet of the millions of unemployed or employed workers.

Here is another startling fact Bolton tells us: "One of the largest chain grocery systems, which normally keeps the leading capitalist had to hire new warehouses to store their in. The increase in production did not bring about an increase in payrolls, and as officially admitted, employment lagged far behind.

So low has the purchasing power of the masses dropped, so deep is the poverty of the toiling population, that these huge surpluses were smashed without any great increase in production for the first half of 1933 as compared to 1932.

George W. Bolton, writing for the financial section of the New York Evening Post, Saturday, July 22, sums up the "prosperity" achieved during the reign of Roosevelt, and he finds the following comparisons: "Despite the rapid upturn, steel ingot production for the first six months of 1933 was only 8,889,192 gross tons, compared with 7,688,210 gross tons for the first half of 1932. Only huge forward buying in June made possible the improvement over last year.

"Car loadings up to last week were 13,780,941, a decline of 5.1 per cent from 1932.

"Electric power output for the year to last week was slightly less than 1 per cent under 1932."

"Thus, totalling up the Roosevelt 'prosperity' it amounts to a drop in these important lines except steel production."

benefit of higher prices, so that production can actually stop in their line without causing them any inconvenience.

These facts show why Roosevelt's promise of 6,000,000 jobs is a lie out of the whole cloth.

There is another angle to this stocking up.

THE steel and auto bosses are deliberately stocking up preparing to smash major strikes which they expect for higher wages. They do not feel Roosevelt will be successful in holding back the mass discontent and that strikes will break out. They want to be in a position to have goods on hand so that they can be better able to smash strikes.

In the offices of United States Steel Corporation, General Motors, the big coal companies, and other huge corporations the strategy of resistance to strikes is discussed every day.

We get a faint but important echo of this in the financial papers published for the big bosses and bankers.

FOR example, we learn the following from the July 21st issue of the *Annalist*, the foremost financial sheet. D. W. Ellsworth, summing up an article on the present business situation and the industrial recovery act says:

"Finally, there is the danger of strikes. The National Industrial Recovery Act has already stimulated

ed union activity on an unprecedented scale and is putting into the hands of the rank and file exaggerated notions of prosperity that is within their easy grasp under the 'New Deal'... there is a very grave danger that before the final chapter on the new planned economy is written we shall have labor disturbances of a kind never before experienced."

Clearly the bosses fear strikes like of which have never been seen. Mr. Ellsworth blames the "exaggerated notions" of prosperity as a cause of the impending strikes. Quite the contrary is true. Roosevelt's demagogic, his promises of prosperity, higher wages are intended to keep back strikes during the present critical period of inflation and the perspective of greater inflation, so that later, when the slave codes are in effect, the government can step in more powerfully and drastically to attempt to end every form of struggle by the workers.

MANY workers have been filled with illusions about the act, and more than one boss has stilled off a strike by promising increased wages "when the codes came up." The A. F. of L. has made a bluster about organization, but every move of the A. F. of L. fits in with the desires of Mr. Ellsworth and his exploiting class—to prevent strike struggles at all cost in order to give Roosevelt an opportunity to carry through the program of the big capitalists.

### DEMONSTRATE IN THOUSANDS JULY 30th

SEE WORKERS' WORLD FAIR to the Soviet Union FREE!

1. Characteristic National Dishes
2. The New Dance Group
3. The John Reed Club Artists
4. Labor Sports Union Events
5. Workers' Laboratory Theatre

### DAILY WORKER PICNIC Pleasant Bay Park

PIECE NEGRO JAZZ BAND

6. Two weeks in Kinderland
7. Two weeks in Nitgediget
8. Two weeks in Unity
9. Red Front Band
10. Marx's, Lenin's, Stalin's Books

Admission at door with drawing ticket 15c — Tickets 25c from your organization

I. R. T. Pleasant Bay Line to Zerega Avenue. Buses from Subway to Park

### 5,000 Workers Join Strike of Sound Men in Hollywood

#### Unions Vote to Join When Studios Hire Scabs

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., July 25.—A strike vote of workers in A. F. of L. craft unions employed in the Hollywood studios resulted in bringing 5,000 workers out in sympathy with the 665 striking sound men in the Hollywood movie studios. Eleven film studios, including the major moving picture companies in the industry, were virtually closed down.

The strike vote was taken by A. F. of L. officials after pressure by the workers. The employment of scabs to man the jobs of the strikers was quoted as the reason for calling out the A. F. of L. members by union officials. The action of the workers in voting to strike greatly strengthens the struggle of the sound men.

Sound men have been brought into the industry from engineering schools and promised \$75 a week for 52 weeks' work. Now they are forced to accept \$30 to \$40 a week for seven days of 12 and 16 hours work a year, with less than 30 weeks' work a year.

The strikers want a 6-day week, shorter hours and wage increases.

### Two Allentown Plants on Strike

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 25.—Workers of the Lehigh Valley Shirt Co. and the Adelphi Shirt Co. struck today. The immediate cause of the strike was the discharge of two workers for union activities. They are also demanding abolition of the 2 cent tax deduction.

### Cops Protect Bosses Playing Golf As 150 Va. Caddies Strike

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Some 150 militant, youthful caddies went on strike at the Guyan Country Club here Saturday. The capitalist paper stated that the "walking out of these boys seriously interfered with the play of the golfers." Only two caddies kept working.

Later in the day three young strikers returned to urge the remaining two boys to join them. A boss called the State Police and the three boys were arrested, thrown into the County Jail and charged with assault and trespassing.

The manager of the club has threatened to get students from the State College to act as scabs. State Police thugs were stationed over the golf course to protect the bosses while golfing.

### L. A. Granite Cutters On Strike Against Wage Reduction

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 25.—Four of the leading marble shops here were shut down today when the granite cutters walked out on strike this week. The cutters are standing pat on their demands for \$8.50 a day, recognition of their union and no discrimination against any of the strikers.

The McGilvray Raymond Co. cut the workers' pay in 1931 from \$8.50 to \$6 a day and has been trying to reduce the scale to the 1915 rate of \$5 a day.

The strike will have an important effect on the conditions of the stone cutters on the Pacific Coast as McGilvray has shops in San Francisco and Raymond.

The striking granite cutters are members of the A. F. of L. union and claim they will remain on strike regardless of any opposition which might come from their leaders.

### 300 Parlor Frame Workers on Strike

NEW YORK.—Three hundred parlor frame workers in 20 shops answered the call of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union and went out on a general strike yesterday for the following demands:

Forty-hour work week in the season; 85-hour work week in slack season; \$1 minimum wage per hour; recognition of the union; equal division of work; 3 per cent of payroll to go to the unemployed to be distributed by the workers.

The union is also conducting a general strike of 200 metal bed workers. Some of these are already settled.

All furniture workers of New York City are asked to come down to the headquarters at 818 Broadway to help picket.

An appeal has also been issued for funds to support the strike.

### OMAHA PACKING PLANT STOPPED

#### Halt Work to Protest Against Speed-up

OMAHA, Neb., July 25.—Workers in the Armour packing plant here are in a fighting mood against the starvation wages and speed-up. A few days ago one department (sheep kill) was shut down when the workers shut off the power and called the superintendent to demand a slowing-up.

The companies hire all kinds of efficiency experts to figure out how to speed things up and make more profit for the meat trust. This is the particular grievance of the workers. But when they went back to work in the department where the stoppage occurred there was still no improvement. The men are organizing and there will be action in many departments and before long a general walkout against unbearable conditions.

Men Drop on the Job  
It was reported at one of the meetings of packing house workers that some of the men collapse on the job and others are so worn out at night they can hardly move. The men in the plant are organizing themselves into the United Packing House Workers of Omaha. It takes in all the workers in the industry.

The chief of police at Yonkers, in an announcement to the press yesterday tried to whitewash the police and frame All by saying that the cops acted in self defense when All attacked them.

All was slugged by 3 policemen because he and his comrades resented insults from the police. Several witnesses who saw the beating declared that All was attacked without cause and the police brandished pistols at bystanders who protested.

The chief of police at Yonkers, in an announcement to the press yesterday tried to whitewash the police and frame All by saying that the cops acted in self defense when All attacked them.

The chief also cynically justified the attack by declaring that because All wore a red shirt, he was a Communist and therefore legal prey.

The International Labor Defense scores this attack and the arrest and announces that it will defend All. This is part of the general reign of terror against workers and their organizations in Yonkers, the I.L.D. stated.

At the Manhattan Delicatessen, 721 Brighton Beach Ave., after a two days' strike and despite the interference of the officials of Local 2, Waiters of the A. F. of L., who have a contract with the boss to supply only waiters, the counterman, dishwasher, cook and kitchenman gained their demands, which were \$3 to \$5 a week increase in wages, 10-hour day instead of 12, and recognition of the shop committee and the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

At the Non-Better Cafeteria, 518 Brighton Beach Ave., officials of Local 325, Cooks and Countermen of the A. F. of L., attempted to maneuver and negotiate but the union workers held solid and won the following demands: \$3 to \$4 increase, 10-hour day and 6-day week, and union recognition.

At the Severn's Cafeteria, 30th St. and Seventh Ave., the strike that has been going on for some time has met with the vicious injunction used against the Food Workers' Industrial Union, which was issued against the Amalgamated Food Workers in 1929. Numerous arrests have been made, which are still pending in court.

Peekskill Camp Gives \$40 to Daily Worker  
NEW YORK.—The answer to the call by Comrade Hathaway for assistance in the Daily Worker Drive was \$40.28, brought in to the "Daily" last night by Camp Croton Ave., Peekskill, New York. The camp ran an affair for the benefit of the Daily Worker and Young Worker. In the future it will deduct 10 per cent of all affairs for the Daily Worker.

Camp Croton Ave. challenges Camp New Life and Followers of the Trail Camp in the raising of funds for the revolutionary press. Every organization and workers' camp should take up the challenge and insure the existence of a six-page Daily.

WHAT'S ON  
Wednesday  
WORKERS' SCHOOL SUMMER TERM opens this week. Registration is accepted only this week for the course before its first session, at the school office, Room 301, 35 E. 12th St.

Special 25 per cent sale on all books and pamphlets, now going on at ALBANY headquarters. This sale open to all individual workers and units.

(Manhattan)  
Lecture J. Schiller, "Will the National Recovery Act Bring Back Prosperity?" 8:30 p.m. French Workers' Club, 40 W. 65th St. Admission free. In English.

Yorkville Branch, Friends of the Soviet Union, symposium of personal experiences in the Soviet Union, A. Granich and J. Holmes, Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., at 8:30. Admission free.

(Bronx)  
Membership meeting Sacco-Vanzetti Br. I. L. D., 792 E. Tremont Ave., 8:15. Reunion Daily Worker English Chorus, 1555 Boston Road, Resnick. All non-members invited.

Thursday  
Office Workers' Union Membership meeting, 8 p.m., Labor Temple, 242 E. 14th St. Typographical Union No. 6 lecture, on the National Industrial Recovery Act in the Carpenter Local 2090, 247 E. 84th St., 8 p.m. Brother Ross will be main speaker. He will also report on the Conference Against the Recovery Act.

### Still In Danger of Lynching



Page Jupiter, Negro, was "protected" momentarily from the murder-ous fist of a mob bent on lynching him at La Plata, Md., but authorities took him to another jail so flimsily constructed his life is yet in grave danger. The frame-up charge against him is the usual "raped a white woman" accusation.

### Police Whitewash Beating of Turkish Worker in Yonkers

NEW YORK.—Mohammed Ali, one of the Turkish workers beaten by police in Yonkers Sunday night while he was returning from a picnic arranged by the Turkish Workers' Club, is still in a serious condition in the Yonkers General Hospital, it was learned yesterday.

All was slugged by 3 policemen because he and his comrades resented insults from the police. Several witnesses who saw the beating declared that All was attacked without cause and the police brandished pistols at bystanders who protested.

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The International Labor Defense scores this attack and the arrest and announces that it will defend All. This is part of the general reign of terror against workers and their organizations in Yonkers, the I.L.D. stated.

### 2 STRIKES WON BY FOOD UNION

NEW YORK.—Strike victories at two restaurants in the Brighton Beach section of Brooklyn were announced yesterday by the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

At the Manhattan Delicatessen, 721 Brighton Beach Ave., after a two days' strike and despite the interference of the officials of Local 2, Waiters of the A. F. of L., who have a contract with the boss to supply only waiters, the counterman, dishwasher, cook and kitchenman gained their demands, which were \$3 to \$5 a week increase in wages, 10-hour day instead of 12, and recognition of the shop committee and the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

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### Crippled Veteran Beaten by Police Stands Trial Today

NEW YORK.—Louis Kelly, a crippled ex-serviceman, was arrested and later severely beaten by police at the instigation of Tammany hoodlums when he came to assist in a meeting of the 15 and 16 Street Block Committees at 17 Street and Avenue A Monday night.

Kelly was beaten yesterday morning in the police station by the same patrolman who arrested him, Julius Weiss, badge number 17094, and then taken to the Bellevue Hospital after the ambulance doctor of wagon 87 refused to treat him.

In night court Monday, Kelly was charged with "hitting an unknown boy." The "boy," a Tammanyite, had formerly threatened other workers with "blowing their brains out" if they continued their open-air meetings at that corner. The police refused to arrest this "boy."

The case will be heard today, 9:30 a.m., in the East 57th Street Court. Workers are urged to be present.

### Greenbaum Strike Won by Carpenters

NEW YORK.—After a week's strike, the workers of the Greenbaum Woodworking Corp. won the \$1 a day increase in wages and a 40-hour, 5-day week.

This strike was won under the leadership of the Independent Carpenters' Union, 618 Broadway, New York City. The union will have a general membership meeting today (Wednesday) at 7:30 p.m. All carpenters are urged to attend.

The stock market crash, and Frances Perkins' alarming report that production was going ahead without re-employment, emphasized the solid foundation of Roosevelt's recovery program.

The dropping of mention of unemployment insurance and "decent living standards," explains why he asks the exploiters to sign a common covenant directed against the workers.

His threat of terror and the smashing of strikes tells why he ends with a final appeal to the workers to accept their starvation lot "bravely and cheerfully" while he attempts to pull capitalism out of the crisis at the expense of the health and lives of the American working class.

A picket line has also been organized in front of the company's showroom at 303 Fifth Ave.

The boss is desperately trying to break the strike through the use of the police, who keep driving the workers from the vicinity of the shop. While the boss is losing orders and business every day, the strikers are receiving splendid financial and moral support from workers in other shops.

### Stop Favoritism on New Construction Job

WINGDALE, N.Y.—There are about 40 families, mostly Negro workers living in shacks on the land of Homer Slocum. He is the local political leader and he charges from \$4 to \$10 a month for the privilege of living on the land.

There is some work going to open up on the highway soon. A contractor boards a bunch of workers, charging them more than they would have to pay elsewhere, and they get taken on the state jobs ahead of anyone else.

We held a meeting and decided to tell Slocum that we would pay no more rent unless he got all the unemployed men at least one week's work a month at \$4 a day.

Our committee met Slocum and he gave in to our demand. We will make him carry it out, if he thinks that just a promise has ended our organizing.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS  
DOGSKIN WORKERS—Meeting tomorrow (Thursday), right after work, at 1088 Flushing Ave., to extend campaign for July increases.

KNIT GOODS WORKERS—Mass meeting tomorrow (Thursday), right after work, at 41st St. and 6th Ave., to hear report of committee sent to shop chairman's meeting of I. O. W. U., and take up question of united front on code to be presented to Washington.

The monthly membership meeting of the Building Maintenance Workers' Union will be held tonight at 8 p.m. at the Finnish Workers' Hall, 11 W. 25th St., near Fifth Ave., Room B.

Janitors, engineers, firemen, elevator cleaners, starters, porters, etc., are urged to attend.

### Roosevelt Speech Threat to Workers

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

should receive the difference between their wages and the unemployment insurance benefit.

How Farmers Are Helped  
He tells the farmers he is helping them, but says nothing about the millions made by the grain gamblers with the help of the government.

"Without our help," he said, "the farmers cannot get together and cut production." Without the help of the government the farmers could not be forced to slash their crops in order to raise grain prices on the grain exchange, and through the processing tax raise bread prices to starve out the employed and unemployed.

Throughout his speech Roosevelt stresses the "simplicity" of his scheme. All the employers should get together, send telegrams of agreement to the president. They will be given a sign to hang up in their window. They will not be called on for any appropriations for the workers will be brow-beaten to accept the bosses' terms.

Those Behind It  
The big slave corporations, Roosevelt admits, are behind the scheme. "Already all the great, basic industries have come forward willingly with proposed codes, and in these codes they accept the principles leading to mass re-employment."

Nothing about the thousands fired in the South and North when the textile code went into effect. Nothing about the slave open shop, company union plans of the Big steel and coal barons. Only the phrase of "mass re-employment" to cover up the failure to employ millions in the summer time.

Roosevelt, referring to the suffering of the unemployed last winter, and foretelling worse suffering this coming winter, due to the admitted failure to "re-employ" workers in the summer, said:

"We are not going through another winter like the last. I doubt if ever any people so bravely and cheerfully endured a season half so bitter. We cannot ask Americans to continue, to face such needless hardships."

No Guarantees  
But does he repeat his campaign promise of unemployment insurance to do away with "such needless hardships?" Not at all. He already leaves a loophole to excuse the mass starvation in the coming winter:

"I cannot guarantee the success of this nation-wide plan, but the people of this country can guarantee its success."

With billions in the treasury, and hundreds of millions being spent for war, while the stock and grain gamblers have made some \$20,000,000,000 out of Roosevelt's inflation boom, he cannot guarantee that there will not be "a season so bitter," full of "such needless hardships."

He concludes his speech saying: "That is why I am describing to you the simple purposes and the solid foundations upon which our program of recovery is built."

"What's Solid About It?"  
The stock market crash, and Frances Perkins' alarming report that production was going ahead without re-employment, emphasized the solid foundation of Roosevelt's recovery program.

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Janitors, engineers, firemen, elevator cleaners, starters, porters, etc., are urged to attend.

## TAILORS' DELEGATION WILL FIGHT CLOTHING CODE AT HEARINGS

Will Oppose Hillman-Manufacturers' Plan for a Maximum Wage and Piece Work, Present Rank and File Demands

### PRESENT LUMBER UNION'S DEMANDS AT CODE HEARING

Oppose Lumbermen's Code of Low Wages, Long Hours

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—At the final sessions on the lumber code hearings in Washington today, Alex. Noyah will represent the Lumber Workers' Union of the Northwest. He will present the facts about the miserable conditions in the lumber camps and mills and state the union's opposition to the lumbermen's code which proposes to intensify these conditions.

The union's statement contains the following demands:

1) That the minimum wage in the industry as a whole be no less than 55 cents an hour, \$3.30 a day and a periodic adjustment to meet any rise in the costs of living of the workers.

2) That all workers in the industry be guaranteed 5 days work a week and 38 weeks work a year. Where this can not be carried out, or where workers are placed on part time employment, the employer and the government pay Unemployment Insurance with no deductions from the workers for contributions from the workers for compensation.

3) That the six-hour day and 5-day week be established in the industry as a whole, and with the full pay now received by those workers who are working more than six hours and who now receive more than the minimum.

4) That every worker be paid for all dead time and be paid time and one-half for all over-time, the over-time not to exceed two hours in one day.

5) That the elimination of the speed-up and the placing of full crews on all work in the industry as a whole be put into practice immediately.

6) Complete abolition of the 4-L and other company unions, or of any other form of company controlled organization of workers.

7) That democratically elected camp and mill committees shall be recognized by the employers.

8) Immediate complete liquidation of the black list system.

9) The elimination of the hiring of workers through private employment agencies. Workers to be hired through the lumber workers' union, or through agencies established and controlled by workers' committees where the union does not yet exist. Under no circumstances shall a fee be charged for jobs.

10) Complete sanitary equipment and bedding to be provided in the logging camps.

STRIKES IN DRESS SHOPS  
NEW YORK.—Dressmakers are urged to help picket the Seitzer & Goldstein shop at 177 W. 29th St., where the workers are on strike under the leadership of the dress department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union. Four shops were struck last Thursday and Friday, and two have already settled for increased wages, the union announces.

Any other form of company controlled organization of workers.

That democratically elected camp and mill committees shall be recognized by the employers.

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Complete sanitary equipment and bedding to be provided in the logging camps.

STATIONERY  
At Special Prices for Organizations  
ALGONQUIN  
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Lerman Bros.  
-INC.-  
29 E. 14th St., N. Y.

WORKERS PATRONIZE CENTURY CAFETERIA  
154 West 28th Street  
Pure Food Proletarian Prices

Are You Moving or Storing Your Furniture?  
CALL HARLEM 7-1033  
COOKE'S STORAGE  
209 East 125th St.  
Special Low Rates to Comrades

12th ANNUAL Morning Freiheit Picnic SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th  
from 10 A. M. to Midnight at  
ULMER PARK  
25th AVENUE STATION WEST END LINE, BROOKLYN

All Kinds of Amusements and Games  
● EATS AND DRINKS AT PROLETARIAN PRICES  
● DOUBLE BRASS BAND ORCHESTRA FOR DANCING.  
A Demonstration for the Revolutionary Press  
ADMISSION 30c With Organization Ticket 15c at Gates

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When hearings on the clothing code proposed by the clothing manufacturers start in Washington, on Wednesday, a delegation of rank and file members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will be present to state the demands of the clothing workers.

The manufacturers' code, to which Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is a party as a member of the Recovery administration, proposes a 40-hour week, the piece-work system and minimum wage scales of 32½ cents an hour in the South and 35 an hour in the North. A maximum wage of \$30 for the higher paid workers is also proposed. The maximum wage is fixed to pare down the higher wage levels of the cutters, button holers, turners and workers in other sections of the trade who earn more than \$30 during the season.

Hillman announces that he intends to "light" the manufacturers' code and proposes an extended stagger plan whereby the hourly rate of wages of the manufacturers will be accepted, but a demand will be made for a 30-hour week.

The rank and file committee of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers declared yesterday that regardless of the demagogic Hillman may attempt at the hearings he will be unable to cover up the fact that only through his tacit support of the code did the clothing manufacturers dare propose it.

Demands of the rank and file are for week work, the elimination of a maximum wage, an unemployment insurance fund managed by an elected committee of tailors and the right to strike for better conditions. The rank and file workers are also demanding that the working week be 35 hours with minimum wages ranging from \$25 to \$45 for coat operators, vest makers and pants makers, \$25 to \$40 for knap pants makers, \$20 to \$30 for washables and shirtmakers, \$25 for shipping clerks and ticket sewers and a minimum of \$55 for cutters.

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# Towards the 6 Page 'Daily'

THE DAILY WORKER on August 14 is going to take a big step forward. On that date the size of the "Daily" will be enlarged to six pages each day and eight pages on Saturday.

It does not mean only that there will be more news in the paper, more features, more phases of the class struggle covered. It means that the Daily Worker will become a more effective agitator, propagandist organizer of the revolutionary forces.

But here we must ask the attention of every reader. How will the "Daily", in its enlarged form, help you to organize in your shop? How can we make closer contacts with workers in basic industries who are not now readers of the Daily Worker?

THE DAILY WORKER is more than a newspaper, reporting the events of the class struggle, exposing the Roosevelt "New Deal", fighting against imperialist war preparations. It is a political organ, an organizer of the most determined section of the working class. It contains a program of struggle, a program of day to day resistance to capitalism out of which should be welded the revolutionary trade unions and a mass revolutionary Communist Party.

In asking the co-operation of our readers in improving the Daily Worker it is for this end. The Daily Worker must become a more readable paper, so that the present readers will be satisfied and continue to obtain and support the paper. Only then can it serve its true function as an organizer winning new thousands of readers and supporters.

We want the co-operation of our readers to spread the Daily Worker to tens of thousands of workers, especially in the basic industries, who do not now read the paper.

How is this to be done? Lenin, discussing the establishment of a newspaper for the bolsheviks in their early organizational days gave us some very valuable hints. He said:

"The mere function of distributing a newspaper will help to establish real contacts."

We have the task now of rooting our Party in the basic industries. It is in the basic industries that the major battles against the "New Deal" will be fought. We can already see this in the steel code, the coal code, the textile code. But many party members read the Daily Worker as a sort of inner party bulletin, laying it aside after they have obtained the information they want. There is not the enthusiasm of spreading the "Daily" as a means of making real contacts in the basic industries. The very best first approach to a worker, in order to enlist him in the ranks of the revolutionary trade unions or in the Communist Party, is a copy of the Daily Worker.

If the readers think that for any reason the paper does not yet serve that purpose in the particular industry they are concentrating on, they should write in and say why. But they should do more. Wherever possible they should supply the necessary information—conditions, strikes, political struggles—in order to make the "Daily" serve its function in the basic industries.

LENIN pointed out that a Communist newspaper should serve for "an interchange of experience, of material, of forces and of resources." He pointed out that if this were done:

"The scope of organizational work would immediately become ever so much wider and the success of a single locality would serve as a standing encouragement to further perfection and a desire to utilize the experiences gained by comrades working in other parts of the country."

If this were done properly, Lenin said, "This newspaper would become a part of an enormous pair of smith's bellows that would blow every spark of class struggle and popular indignation into a general conflagration."

The Daily Worker must break through its present narrow bonds of circulation and distribution. It must fire the class struggle into a broad, organized mass discontent.

There is every opportunity of doing it now because of the developing sharpness of the struggle in the United States. Not only are the 17,000,000 unemployed being attacked, driven to lower levels of starvation, but, under the direct control of the state, the Roosevelt regime is opening the way for a smashing attack on the employed workers.

UNLESS a burning enthusiasm is developed not only for reading of the Daily Worker but for spreading it far and wide, the Daily Worker will never serve its function in the present sharp phase of the class struggle.

It is up to our present readers to fire this enthusiasm. The whole working class is aroused to a higher level of political consciousness because of the very boldness of the attack directed against them by the Roosevelt regime. Only the Daily Worker carries a complete answer to the Roosevelt fakery and a program of broad mass struggles.

WE will make the Daily Worker a better paper. But we ask all workers to help us in this task. Tell us what the workers think of the Daily Worker in your shop. Write us what you think is lacking now in the Daily Worker that prevents you from spreading it among the masses, from establishing contacts through it. Tell us how you think we can improve the Daily Worker so that your enthusiasm will be increased and so that you will strain all your efforts to spread it.

If you like it and think it can still be improved, as a class conscious worker it is your duty to write in and tell us how. If you have serious criticism, send it in so that the Daily Worker staff can discuss it and learn from your criticism. If any new reader you have obtained has a criticism of the Daily Worker, this is important for us to know.

By these means the determination to improve the Daily Worker will become a reality and the six pages will be not only an increase in size but an improvement in the entire revolutionary function of the Daily Worker.

Forward to a mass circulation for an improved Daily Worker:  
Forward to a six-page "Daily":

## When Can We Claim Leadership?

THE working class will be in a position to fulfill its role as the most decisive class in the struggle against finance capital, as the leader of all toiling masses, only if it is headed by a Communist Party which is closely bound up with the decisive strata of the workers. But a Communist Party with a very weak and inadequately functioning organization in the big factories and among the decisive sections of the American industrial workers, a Communist Party whose entire policy, whose entire agitation and propaganda, whose entire daily work was not concentrated on winning over and mobilizing these workers and winning of the factories, a Communist Party which, through its revolutionary trade union work, does not build highways to the broadest masses of workers, cannot lay claim to a policy capable of making it the leader of the working class in the shortest possible time.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO CARRY OUT SUCH A TURN IN OUR WORK? OF COURSE IT IS POSSIBLE. The members of the Party have shown in

countless activities in strikes, in hunger marches, demonstrations and in painstaking day to day work, that they are loyal and self-sacrificing revolutionists. Now all members and all Party organizations must at once proceed to determine how the work of the Party can be improved and what practical measures must be adopted in order to guarantee and carry out the turn in the Party.

THE discussion of this letter must not take place merely in a general way. Every nucleus, every organization, every Party fraction MUST LINK THIS DISCUSSION UP WITH CONCRETE TASKS, working out ways and means how to bring about immediately a real turn in the entire work of each individual organization, for the carrying out of this turn. The leading organs of the Party are responsible to the membership, the membership is responsible to the leading bodies and the Party is responsible to the American working class and the international working class.

—from the Open Letter.

## THE SOWER



By Fred Ellis

# Letters from Our Readers

## Criticizes Editorial

Dear Comrades:  
Just a word of criticism on your editorial of Monday, July 10. It seems to me that after so ably exposing our New Deal President that it would be a good idea to end up with the information as to what organization a worker reading this editorial should join and be active along this line of struggle. If I am wrong, comrades, please advise me by mail or in the Daily, as I am unable to buy a Daily as often as I would like to. Advise me what issue you will answer me in.  
R. D. M.  
Los Angeles, Cal.

Editorial Note:—You are correct in saying that we do not sufficiently appeal to workers to join the Communist Party in our editorials that expose the Roosevelt "New Deal". However, we do not think it necessary to end each editorial in this way. The whole paper is an appeal to the workers to enter the struggle, to join the revolutionary unions, to join the unemployed councils and all other revolutionary mass organizations that lead the struggles of the poor farmers, the toiling youth and the workers, especially to join the Communist Party.

## "Like Rain During a Hot Spell"

Dear Comrades:  
Responding to your request for criticism of the Worker I may say that I read eagerly your "Day by Day" and wish you could give us even more dope along this line that will help us to increase our sales. Most of the Daily readers here are ex-servicemen and I know it would help if you could print a good deal more about the veterans.

I am very glad to get the recent articles by Earl Browder and they help me in selling the paper because of these articles; they are so keen and clear; let's have more by him. I eat up anything W. Z. Foster writes, too, and wish he could contribute often. Give us plenty of book, theatre and movie news. I am also glad to see you include the table of contents of The Communist when it comes out and of New Masses; I wish you would extend that to several other magazines.

I am always interested in the foreign news, especially from the fascist countries Germany and Italy. Why don't we get more news about Italy? Things can't be so lovely there. Let's have more on the progress being made in China, too. Of course out here we are especially interested in news on the agrarian problem so you can't give us too much on that. I should like to see more on what I suppose would be called Party tactics, too. Some of the readers get a little tired of reading about what is wrong all the time; they want to know more about how to make things right.

However, the Daily Worker, is OK, and figuratively speaking, a Godsend to us out here and we appreciate it like a rain during a hot dry spell.

E. M. Filzroy,  
Hecla, South Dakota.

## Why Not a Comic Strip?

Comrade Editor:  
I wish to congratulate you and your competent staff upon the success and growth of the "Daily" to six pages. I would like to suggest that you start a cartoon strip in the paper. Such a strip could depict especially famous strikes and labor struggles. It could be fiction too. This, I am sure would create interest and build the circulation. The capitalist press uses this quite effectively. I don't see why we can't. I think that we have much more interesting and more vital stories to tell. It is true that capitalist papers syndicate such features, thus reducing the expense. We too could syndicate such strips with local papers as "The Liberator," "The Voice of Boro Park," "The Hunger Fighter," "The Southern Worker," etc.  
—A comrade.

## For Greater Promptness

Section 11 of our Party issued the following leaflet:  
WORKERS OF SHEEPSHEAD BAY—On account of rain, last week's discussion on the Roosevelt Recovery Bill will be held Saturday, July 8 at 8 p. m. Your questions will be answered by Burd—speaker.

The workers in the neighborhood took this announcement seriously. They came to the corner a few minutes before 8. When the speaker arrived on TIME, eight sharp, he found already two Negro and six white workers looking for the meeting. Until 8:45, no one else from the section showed up. Workers came and left. Finally, the workers, upon the suggestion of the speakers, volunteered, one to act as chairman, one to bring a chair, one to call the police and secure the permit, and one to buy a flag. By nine o'clock, the meeting was going on already. The workers listened very carefully to the discussion. A policeman came and tried to stop the meeting, claiming that we had a permit. The crowd got bigger and all were against breaking up the meeting. "Let him speak," "We want to hear about the bill," "He is right, it is a slavery bill," was heard from all sides. The cop had to retreat.

Were a cot for the irresponsibility of some comrades in the section, the meeting would have brought organizational results.  
M. Burd.

## "Superlatives of Praise"

Dear Sir:  
It is difficult to write you about the Daily Worker without using superlatives of praise. It is my belief that every article in the Worker of July 22 (Saturday), for example, was clearly and excellently written. Such valuable articles as Earl Browder's "Building a Broad Movement to Win Social Insurance" are especially praiseworthy. Browder's article give extremely useful information for counteracting the falsehoods of the saboteurs of the Social Insurance Fight. Such keen analyses of other phases of the class struggle are greatly needed.

Sections as Questions and Answer on the N.I.R.A. are very effective in dispelling illusions about that murderous act. I think it might be more effective if the questions were asked by workers themselves (perhaps the are?).

The article which tells how sort of a defense against tear gas attacks has been fashioned is of extreme value in encouraging those (if any) timid among strikers. More attention should be devoted to counter-acting physical and chemical attacks upon the workers and the information spread rapidly.

There is one little question I should like to have you answer—if politic four or five months ago, in the drive to secure funds to maintain the Worker it was claimed that a shortage of funds might completely shut down the circulation. How is it going to be financially possible to print a 6-page daily and 8-page Saturday issue? I admit the urgent necessity for so doing, but some of us may think of the fable of the shepherd boy and the wolf. If possible, then I think it indispensable.

I miss, and I imagine many others miss, "Sparks" greatly. Is the columnist on vacation? Let's have him back!

Yours Sincerely,  
Reader.

It is true that the increase in size to six pages daily and eight pages Saturday will at the same time increase our financial burden, which many times in the past has threatened to swamp even our four page paper. The reason for enlarging the Daily Worker, however, is more basic. The greater needs of the workers and the increased attacks on them on all fronts, make the six-page Daily absolutely necessary.

We are taking this step despite our financial burden, because we have faith in the determination of our readers to respond to our greater needs by popularizing the six-page paper. Circulation must be increased, new subscriptions secured. Steps should be taken to initiate a sustaining fund.

If our readers do these things, the six-page Daily Worker will be able to carry on and to improve steadily. It is up to our readers to see that they are done. —Editorial Note

## From a Farmer

Dear Friends:  
I read and pay for the Daily since it is in existence. I am not a member of the Party, but I do my best for the revolutionary class struggle among the farmers. I really got mad when I saw that the Party member do not do the work that they should do. The letter opened my eyes! Despite the fact that I can't handle the English language so good, I sat down and wrote the enclosed letter to you. Rewrite it in good English and print it. Don't mention my name. I work for the Pa. Highway Dept. and have a small farm. I am blacklisted already because I attend the meetings of the United Farm Association of Pennsylvania and try to enforce a more Communist activity. I am not a member of that organization yet because I want to organize a local in our township or in a nearby township on a more class-conscious basis. Kill the petty-bourgeois enemies are still too strong in our township. But that has nothing to do with it. Even if it takes one year longer, the local will be organized on a real Communist base. That is necessary to prevent the absorbing of the farmers by the social-patriots like Lewin, commission merchant from Philadelphia and owner of a farm in Montgomery County. I already had a fight with him in a meeting. He belonged to the U. F. of Pa. and now he is working against it. And there are a few more like him yet in the organization.

Another thing. The Daily don't bring enough news from Pennsylvania. Fight the Grundy (Mellon) Pinchot machine. Every week there should be a few columns from Pennsylvania.

## Value of Open Air Meets

Dear Comrades:  
Passing a street corner in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn a few months ago, I saw a meeting which was conducted by our fellow workers. I stopped to listen and was very much impressed by what they had to say. I saw how foolish I was up till now to believe the capitalist propaganda about returning prosperity. I studied the subject closer and I am now an ardent sympathizer with your cause. I have not seen any such meetings since then. I think if they would continue to bring other meetings, they could win over many others like me to be class-conscious workers.  
Comradely yours,  
M. Engel.

# The Open Letter Is Open Mass Criticism

By EARL BROWDER.

(From Comrade Browder's report and concluding remarks at the Extraordinary Party Conference.)

THE carrying through of the reorientation of the entire Party toward the decisive proletarian masses presupposes a stirring up of the entire Party from below, the release of all the Party's forces to expression and activity; the development of a healthy Bolshevik self-criticism; the development of collective leadership and collective work in every unit and committee of the Party.

It will be necessary in connection with making the open letter the instrument to bring about this change, to discuss the letter in every unit and committee of the Party and in every fraction of the mass organizations.

This discussion must not be abstract. It must be directed toward reviewing the work of the particular unit, fraction or committee. The work should be reviewed in light of the Open Letter. On the basis of this discussion a resolution on the next tasks in which each one of these bodies—unit, committee, or fraction—sets itself a certain minimum set of control tasks, a certain minimum that we must do within a certain time, and that we will check up on every week to see whether we are doing it or not.

Copies of these resolutions must be sent to the section, district and national office and furnish the basis for the further concretizing of the work of the higher bodies. The higher committees must base themselves on this work of concretization that is done in the lower units and fractions of the Party.

WHAT we are calling for is not merely a change in the work of the Central Committee but of the entire Party. We can build a mass Bolshevik Party only through the conscious participation of every Party member. We can build it only through controlling the execution of our decisions, checking up on them, placing definite responsibility for particular work on each particular member—by helping the nuclei from the section committees, from the district committees and from the Central Committee. This should be done in the spirit of helping them to overcome their difficulties and solve their tasks. To achieve this is the purpose of the Open Letter. This is also the reason for the special nature of this Party conference, which is not merely a Central Committee meeting but already involves a broad section of the Party activities.

On the basis of this discussion, these experiences, we can expect to be able to carry through a real refreshing of the leadership of the Party from the bottom to top. We can expect to draw into all leading posts those comrades who have distinguished themselves in mass work.

We can draw the fire of serious Bolshevik mass criticism against all those who remain passive or resist the necessary transformation of the Party's work in its turn to the masses. We can carry through a consolidation of all the healthiest and more energetic and most devoted forces of the Party in all the decisive points of

The Extraordinary Party Conference held on June 7-10 adopted an Open Letter to the membership which was printed in the Daily Worker on July 13th.

Have you read the Open Letter? Have you discussed the Open Letter? What are the problems of your district, section, unit and fraction in the light of the Open Letter? Discuss these problems, your experiences, the steps you are taking to carry out the Letter in the columns of the Daily Worker. Send in your resolutions outlining the future tasks and the methods decided upon to carry through these tasks. Send in your articles dealing with the many problems raised in your discussions. Take every necessary step to stir up the entire membership of the Party to a full understanding of the significance of the Letter and how it is to be carried out.

We invited the broadest participation of non-Party workers and farmers—all readers of the Daily Worker—to send in their opinions and suggestions to the discussion of the Open Letter. We have already received a number of such letters. These letters will be of great value in helping the Party improve its mass work.

A copy of the Open Letter can be secured from the Workers Library Publishers (in pamphlet form) for one cent.

## Party Leadership.

The carrying through of this discussion does not mean a moratorium on practical work. On the contrary, the discussion can only be fruitful if it is done in the midst of an intensified taking up of all the everyday tasks of the entire movement. The test of every comrade shall be not so much can he speak well about these problems, but can he work well in carrying out this line; how well can he put the Party Open Letter into practice in daily work.

ALL of the many-sided and often complex tasks which confront our Party will be carried through with greater success than ever before, if we learn the methods of concentration, if we learn to gather our forces for the most important tasks, if we learn to rouse and organize the new forces among the masses, if we learn to draw in the basic proletarian elements into the fight, if we achieve a correct approach to the masses, apply a correct united front policy, if we learn to promote fresh proletarian leading cadres and train them politically. If we carry on a relentless struggle against "left" and right deviations, and if we develop collective work and politically activate the entire Party.

ARE we able to carry through this change? Has the Party the necessary forces within itself to establish contacts with the masses and transform itself into a Bolshevik mass Party? Of course we can do it. With all its weaknesses, we have a Party which is proletarian in its composition, which is composed of the most loyal, devoted, energetic and enthusiastic elements, who are really the vanguard of the American proletariat. Our weaknesses can all be overcome, provided we really mobilize all of our forces, remove every obstruction, with the fullest utilization of every comrade, maintain Bolshevik unity of purpose and effort, establish a real inner Party democracy and fight energetically for the real carrying through of the turn to the masses. It depends upon us. The only guarantee for the carrying through of the line of this Open Letter is an aroused and active Party membership. We have faith that the Party members will unflinchingly respond to this call. That is why we called this special conference.

What are the concrete measures for taking the Open Letter to the Party? Comrades, these measures that we propose are: 1) That every Party member shall get a copy of the Open Letter; that we shall establish a guarantee that this will be done by requiring every Party member to have stamped in his book a certificate that he has received a copy of the letter.

2) We want every nucleus of the Party, after having discussed the letter, and not just one discussion, but two or maybe three discussions, to adopt a resolution on the basis of this letter about its own tasks in the light of the Open Letter, containing a plan of work for the next six months. Every section committee must do the same. Every fraction in a mass organization must do the same. Every District Committee must do the same.

We want to develop such a real popularization of the Open Letter that everybody will be talking about it, not only Party members, but the whole broad group of sympathizers around us. Let the Open Letter be made a means of recruiting these broad non-Party workers into the Party. Let there be a certain amount of socialist competition among our units as to which one can quickly and most effectively begin a decisive turn to carry out the Open Letter.

COMRADES, in conclusion, let us point out this, that although our

report has emphasized the very precarious nature of the present industrial production increase that is taking place, the nature of the inflation stimulus as a part of the "New Deal," and we have emphasized the imminence of a fresh collapse of industry and emphasized the sharpening of the crisis in every respect—let us be very careful not to develop the idea of waiting for collapse to come in order to bring about the change in our Party. If we wait for something outside of ourselves to bring the change in our Party, the change will not take place. There is only one thing that can make this change and this is us—you and I and every member of the Party. A conscious, determined struggle is the only thing that will put into effect the Open Letter, and that is what we have to secure in the Party today.

We must realize the truth pointed out in the 12th Plenum of the E.C.C.I. by Comrade Gusev, where he spoke particularly in regard to America of the immediate future holding the prospect of very quick developments and changes in the situation. That is more true today than ever before. The American social contradictions and economic contradictions have reached such a proportion, have such explosive possibilities in them, that tremendous historical events may break out about us at any time. We must prepare our Party for its revolutionary role in the great upheavals coming in the United States.

We can prepare ourselves only if we will actually carry through in life this course laid down by the Open Letter before this conference.

Comrades, we can take up this task with greater confidence when we see how our brother German Party has met more serious tasks than this, and has overcome a thousand-fold more difficulties than we have, even in the conditions under which they are working in Germany at the present time. If the German Communist Party, with such determination and heroism, succeeds in meeting the conditions of struggle against the Hitler regime, certainly we will be able to meet the offensive of the Roosevelt "New Deal" and establish our Party as a mass leader in America also. Certainly, when we understand that the program of our Party is worked out on the solid foundation of the teachings of Lenin, upon the same foundation which has produced that tremendous, revolutionary organization that has brought about the tremendous achievements of the Soviet Union, when we understand that our Party is a part of the same world Party as the Soviet Union Communist Party, then we can and must confidence in the ability of our Party, to boldly, fearlessly, carry through the line laid down in the Open Letter of this conference.

"The attitude of a political party towards its errors is one of the most important and surest criterions of the seriousness of the party, and of how it fulfills in practice its obligations towards the laboring masses. To admit a mistake openly, to disclose its reasons, to analyze the surroundings which created it, to study attentively the means of correcting this mistake, these are the signs of a serious party, this means a performance of its duties, this means educating and training the classes and consequently the masses."—Lenin

# Cuban Communist Party Most Advanced of All in the Caribbean Area

Formed in 1925 by Julio Mella and Others, It Has Waged Underground Fight Ever Since

By WILLIAM SIMONS

THE Communist Party of Cuba is one of the most developed of the Caribbean Communist Parties. Formed in 1925 by Julio Antonio Mella and others, it has led important struggles of the Cuban toiling masses. At this time, when the Roosevelt Administration is trying to save American imperialism at the expense of the toiling masses of the United States and of the colonies, the heroic battles of the Cuban working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, are an important part of the working class fight against Roosevelt's starvation "New Deal."

## MACHADO BRUTAL WATCH-DOG FOR U. S. IMPERIALISM

Has Killed Hundreds of Workers' Leaders

By E. P. GREENE

Gerardo Machado, elected President of Cuba in the fall of 1924, has been for eight years the most brutal and faithful watch-dog which American imperialism has ever maintained in Cuba to guard its interests there. A man of great physical strength, over sixty years of age, Machado began his career as a general in the Cuban army during the War of Independence against Spain in 1895. For many years he has been a leader of the so-called Liberal Party.

After the rule of President Zayas, who was unable to find a way out of the crisis in the sugar industry, which began as long ago as 1920, American imperialism chose Machado as a "strong man" who could more efficiently and ruthlessly exploit the masses. At this time Machado was vice-president of the Cuban Electric Co., a subsidiary of the Electric Bond and Share Co., a Morgan company closely allied with the General Electric Co. Henry W. Catlin, American representative of the Electric Bond and Share Co. in Cuba, was very busy behind the scenes before the election of 1924, and was instrumental in the election of Machado.

Machado, besides being one of the largest shareholders of the Cuban Electric Co., owns cement works, paint factories and other enterprises in Cuba. The carretera, a 700-mile highway extending from one end of the island to the other, costing \$100,000,000, and the new Capitol building in Havana, costing \$20,000,000, were both built during the Machado regime. The contracts for these two undertakings were mostly given to companies controlled by Machado, who thus pocketed millions of dollars.

Machado is intimately connected with the Chase National Bank, which controls the government finances of Cuba. Since 1925 the government debt has increased from \$100,000,000 to \$215,000,000. In 1928 Jose Obregon, son-in-law of Machado, was given a present of \$500,000 for his share in arranging a \$50,000,000 loan floated by the Chase National Bank, on which the latter cleared a profit of \$3,300,000. At this time Obregon was joint manager of the Cuban branch of the bank, retained at a salary of \$19,000 a year.

Soon after coming to power in 1925 Machado boasted to his Wall Street masters: "Under my rule no strike in Cuba will last more than twenty-four hours." The workers of Cuba, through a long series of militant strike struggles, have shown how empty was this boast.

Machado, known as the "Man of a Thousand Murders," who boasts of having withstood eighteen attempts on his life, has during eight years slaughtered the chief leaders of the workers and peasants: Yalob, Bronzon, Brook, Wong, Grant, Varona, Lopez, and scores of others. In 1925 he sent his agents to Mexico to assassinate Julio A. Mella, a founder of the Communist Party of Cuba, and leader of the struggles of the Cuban masses. It is this same butcher Machado whom American imperialism is attempting to maintain in power through the diplomatic intervention of Mr. Sumner Welles, recently appointed American ambassador to Cuba.

Cuban week should be the beginning of a campaign of protests to the Roosevelt Government against American imperialism domination of Cuba. Cuban Week should be merely the beginning of daily work on behalf of the heroic struggles of our Cuban fellow workers.

We greet the Communist Party of Cuba and through it the exploited Cuban workers and peasants.

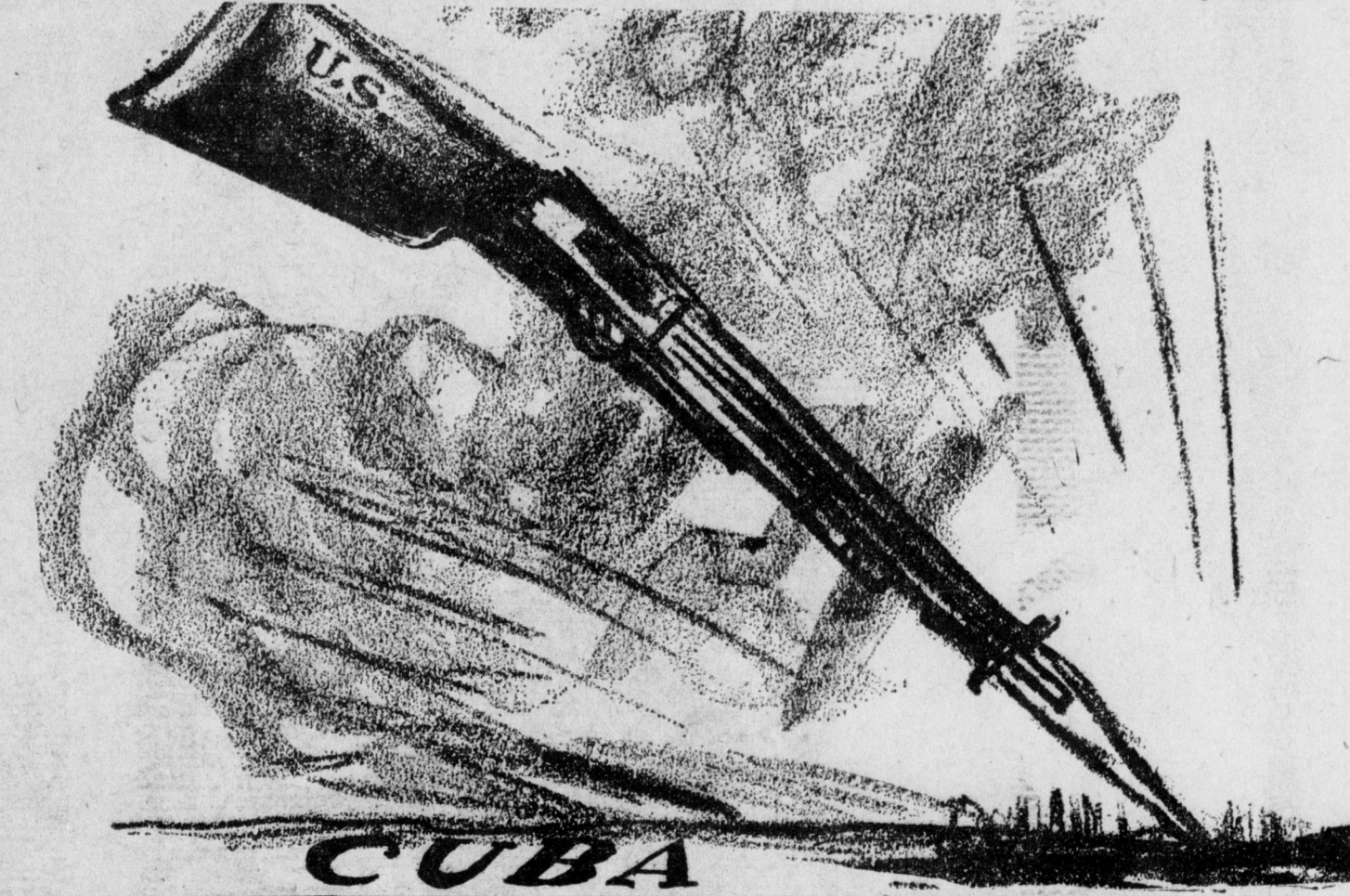
## Anti-War Art Show to Open August 1st

NEW YORK. — The Julio Mella Club, 1413 Fifth Ave., is preparing an exhibition of anti-imperialist art to open at its headquarters on August 1, to last until August 8. It has sent calls to various American and Latin-American artists to submit drawings and paintings to the exhibit, which is sponsored by Manuel Marsell, Ramon Arroyo, Pablo De La Torre and Frank Ibanez. The exhibit artists are urged to send in their work.

The Julio Mella Club is composed of Spanish and Latin-American workers in Harlem.

Have you approached your fellow worker in your shop with a copy of the "Daily"? If not do so.

## ARMS ACROSS THE CARIBBEAN



# Struggles of the Cuban Sugar Workers

J. NEVARES

With the close of this year's sugar milling season in Cuba, there also culminated a stage in the development of the Cuban working class movement, which is of the utmost significance for the entire revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggle in the Caribbean countries.

The sugar milling season this year was to be carried out under the conditions of the intensified and still deepening crisis of capitalism and its imperialist domination in Cuba. The conditions surrounding the milling of the sugar crop were those laid down by the drastic crop restrictions (from 2,700,000 tons last year to 2,000,000 tons this year) provided under the Chadbourne Plan, and the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 2 cents per pound of Cuban sugar.

The burden of these measures put into effect by Yankee imperialism was shifted on the shoulders of the already starving working masses of Cuba and particularly upon the large mass of plantation and sugar mill workers.

No Passive Mood However, the masses of workers of the sugar plantations as well as those of the mills were in no mood to accept passively those worsened conditions. The opening of the sugar milling season found the workers ready to resist further wage cuts and to struggle against imperialism and the terror regime of Machado.

This was further made possible by the fact that the ground for the workers' struggle was prepared by the First Sugar Workers' Conference, which took place on December 1, 1932, on the eve of the milling season, under the leadership of the revolutionary trade union movement, the Confederacion Nacional Obrera (National Workers Confederation of Cuba) and of the Communist Party of Cuba. This Sugar Workers' Conference, made up of worker delegates from the different sugar plantations and mills, discussed and formulated demands to be raised by the workers, laying the basis for the organization of these workers into the Sugar Workers Industrial Union.

Strikes Develop Strike struggles developed throughout the island and particularly embraced the sugar plantation workers as well as the mill workers of the Santa Clara Province, whose actions were prepared and led by the United Front Action and Strike Committees. The strikes were characterized by the revolutionary combativeness and initiative displayed by the masses, such as the formation of armed groups which in many cases repelled the attacks of the Machado military and of the company guards, and forcing their demands on the mill managements in the form of mass delegations, etc.

Particularly outstanding is the example of the Nazabal mill in Santa Clara Province, which was seized by the workers who hoisted the red flag. In this mill, as in others, the workers not only were able to resist the wage cuts but succeeded in forcing increases; particularly striking is the case of the agricultural workers in plantations of Vega Lazzaraga whose militant strike under revolutionary leadership not only won for them

an increase of 100 per cent in their original daily wages of 25 cents, but after having won the increase, they struck again, thus succeeding in bringing their daily wage to 70 cents.

But aside from their economic aspects, what is most important about the strike struggles of the sugar workers is their definite anti-imperialist character. These strikes

tended to become easily politicized, mobilizing around the illegal Communist Party vast masses of the decisive sector of the Cuban proletariat in direct struggle against the Machado terror regime sustained by Yankee imperialism.

The bloody bourgeois-landlord Machado dictatorship recognized the revolutionary significance of the sugar workers' strike movement, and mobilized against it its entire armed force, viciously intensifying the persecution of the illegal Communist Party and the revolutionary trade union movement.

The revolutionary movement of Cuba, the Communist Party and the trade union movement made very important strides in the course of the struggles in the sugar industry. In the first place, the Party and the C. N. O. C. (National Workers' Confederation of Cuba) have extended their influence immensely among the most numerous and basic section of the Cuban proletariat, the sugar plantation and mill workers.

The Party membership doubled. The National Sugar Workers Industrial Union attracted into its ranks new masses of both agricultural laborers and mill workers. The strikes under revolutionary leadership for the first time attracted into the orbit of the mass movement the Negro workers and the foreign born workers (Latin Americans, Chinese) who hitherto were looked upon with distrust and considered as strike-breaking elements by the native workers.

The peasants (colonos) were drawn into the movement on the basis of their own specific demands and under the leadership of the working class and its revolutionary vanguard. The strike struggles led to the unmasking of the counter-revolutionary character of the Junco group recently expelled from the Communist Party and shattered their opportunist theories that no struggle can be led in time of crisis and that strikes are impossible without previous consolidation of the union.

With the termination of the Sugar milling season, the Communist Party of Cuba and the revolutionary trade union movement directed themselves toward continuing to lead the economic struggles of the sugar workers, linking the demands of the few who remain employed, with demands by the vast masses of plantation and mill workers.

The continuation of this struggle will revolve around the demand for Social Insurance and immediate unemployed relief at the cost of the bosses and the government. The workers and all toilers of Cuba as well as those of other colonial and semi-colonial countries dominated by Yankee imperialism, look to the working class of the United States and particularly to its revolutionary movement, for support to their struggles. We must here point out again that our working class movement in the United States has not hitherto sufficiently fulfilled its revolutionary duty to extend its utmost support to the economic and national emancipation struggles in the colonies and semi-colonies of the United States.

## The Fight Against Armed Intervention in Cuba

THE Roosevelt Administration is trying its hardest to bring about an agreement between the Machado butcher government and the bourgeois landlord opposition factions. For months, Sumner Welles, American Ambassador to Cuba, has had meetings with various leaders. Conferences were held by Welles with representatives officially named by Machado, and separately with representatives of various opposition groups, as Union Nacionalista, A. B. C., etc. It has been announced that Welles will soon inform the opposition groups of the steps which the Machado Government is ready to take to guarantee democratic rights.



ROOSEVELT

What is the aim of the Roosevelt-Welles negotiations? It is an effort to have the native exploiters and their followers who disagree with Machado to come to some agreement suitable to American imperialism so that they can unite their forces to prevent revolutionary mass struggles. The capitalists use the pretext of protecting "American property and investments in Cuba" for their intervention. The so-called mediation by Welles is active, open intervention by American imperialism in Cuban affairs. Under threat of military intervention, Welles is trying to unify the various bourgeois-landlord factions. On the one

hand, concessions from Machado as to more freedom for the bourgeois opposition groups; and on the other hand, getting the bourgeois opposition groups to definitely give up the idea of any armed uprising against Machado.

To what extent the present negotiations will succeed, it is difficult to say. The leaders of the bourgeois-landlord opposition groups, are like Machado, supporters of American imperialism, and most if not all of them, will probably agree to a compromise submitted by Welles. How quickly these leaders will openly surrender will depend on whether they can keep their own followers from revolting against them. Unification of the bourgeois-landlord forces means a blow at the toiling masses of Cuba.

The fight against the Welles intervention in Cuba is being carried on in Cuba by the revolutionary workers and farmers, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The Communist Party of the U. S. A. supports wholeheartedly the brave fight carried on by our Cuban comrades. It has set aside 23 to 29 as "Cuban Week." The main features of that week are: 1—Open air meetings on Cuba, linking up with the August 1st anti-war campaign. 2—Adoption of resolutions to be forwarded to the Roosevelt Administration and to the Machado Government. 3—Sale of the special Cuban issue of the Daily Worker (Wednesday, July 26th). 4—Collections and sale of stamps, proceeds to be sent to the Cuban revolutionary organizations.

We urge all revolutionary organizations and individuals to do their part in this Cuban week.

U. S. capital divided into the following classifications:

Sugar industry	380,000,000
Real estate	150,000,000
Railroads	120,000,000
Government bonds	110,000,000
Public utilities	110,000,000
Industrials	50,000,000
Tobacco	50,000,000
Commercial	35,000,000
Banks	25,000,000
Miscellaneous	15,000,000

SOME well-known Wall Street-dominated companies that have shared in the looting of the islands, are the Bethlehem Steel Corp. (Bethlehem-Cuban Mines Company), the Cuba Sugar Cane Co., the American

By Fred Ellis

# United States Grooms Cuba in Preparation for New Colonial War

Under Platt Amendment to Cuban Constitution, U. S. Secured Important Naval Stations

By HARRY GANNES

CUBA, gained by American imperialism as the result of its first imperialist war in 1898, is now being groomed for a new war for greater colonial plunder.

Under the Platt amendment to the Cuban constitution, which includes that country in every move of the imperialist foreign policy of Wall Street, the United States navy got very important naval stations in Cuba. The United States navy has on Cuban territory the coaling stations of Guantanamo Bay and Bahia Honda. Strategically situated with regard to the Panama Canal, Cuba will play an important role in the next imperialist war involving the United States.

## FOR SOLIDARITY WITH THE CUBAN TOILING MASSES

Appeal of the Anti-Imperialist League of U.S.A.

Almost single-handed the Cuban masses have fought the double monster of United States imperialism and its Cuban tool, President Gerardo Machado. Braving boundless terror, they have heroically developed a clear-cut struggle against imperialism in their strikes and demonstrations.

The arch-enemy of the Cuban masses is United States imperialism. This power that reaches out to oppress the working class and the farmers of the United States. The enemy of the Cuban masses is our enemy.

The sugar barons, the bankers, and the utilities magnates, who oppress the Cuban workers and peasants are the same who drive down our own standards of living. They are the same who cut the relief of our unemployed, herding them into concentration camps, who have brought ruin to our farmers, evaded income taxes, and sold worthless securities.

We must join hands in solidarity. Solidarity in action is our greatest strength. The Cuban workers showed this when they recently stormed the office of the American consul in Santiago, demanding the release of the nine Scottsboro boys. They have shown it in their demonstrations against imperialist war.

The Cuban masses are fighting our fight. We must help them in theirs. To weaken the yoke of American imperialism, to free Cuba, will be a victory not alone for the Cubans. It will greatly help our struggle here in the United States. The fight is one. We must not fail.

The moment is critical. The United States through Ambassador Sumner Welles has intervened in the well-known Yankee manner. With the club of the Platt Amendment in one hand, and its obedient servants, the bourgeois-landlord opposition in the other, imperialism is mobilizing its forces to crush the struggles of the Cuban masses for liberation.

This wretched opposition will tell the masses that Machado will go, and that there is no further reason for rebelling. And while saying this they will be seeking to gain the favor of Welles, hoping to get Machado's job as butcher.

Our voice of protest must be lifted so strongly that the Cuban masses will know we are solid with them. The Platt Amendment, forced into the constitution of Cuba with marine bayonets, is the political instrument through which Wall Street dominates Cuba. We demand the withdrawal of the armed forces, and the complete independence of Cuba from American imperialism.

The Anti-Imperialist League of the United States has undertaken a campaign in support of the Cuban masses throughout this month, culminating in a Cuban Week, from July 23 to July 29. Many anti-imperialist organizations will participate. Central open air rallies have been held in New York, one in Harlem, one in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn, and a downtown Manhattan rally. In all cities where there is a Cuban consulate, there will be demonstrations on August 1st before they, just prior to the main Anti-War demonstration.

Form resolutions, addressed to the United States government, raising the demands of the League will be sent to all individuals and organizations asking for them.

Support the Anti-Imperialist League in this campaign. Cuba must be free!

No war plan of the United States leaves Cuba out of consideration. MAJOR GEN. ENOCH H. CROWDER, testifying before the Senate on the question of sugar tariffs, declared that in the event of war the United States would look to Cuba for the greatest share of its sugar supply. Not only that, Crowder pointed out that the American navy would operate from Cuba for the protection of the Panama Canal.

With the outbreak of war, as well as with each step towards war preparations, American imperialism would strengthen the dictatorship of the native bourgeoisie, whether it be Machado or a representative of any of the bourgeois landlord opposition groups.

Wall Street, building a "navy second to none," struggling for domination in the Pacific and for a greater share of the Latin American markets, is in the midst of the internal difficulties of Cuba now, in order to prevent the revolutionary uprising of the masses which will endanger its hold on this valuable pearl of the Antilles.

THE recent outlay of close to a billion dollars for war expenditures included large allotments for strengthening the American military machine in the Caribbean, particularly around the Panama Canal. This means strengthening the war machine in the West Indies, which includes the Virgin Islands, Porto Rico and Cuba. The American militarists look upon these islands as a strong chain around the canal defenses.

CUBA supported American imperialism in the last world war, and the native bourgeoisie is ready at the behest of Roosevelt to fling the country into another war to help American imperialism gain new colonies and new world markets.

At the first signs of war, American imperialism can make a pretext to invade Cuba and attempt to establish its full military domination over the island. The Platt amendment gives Wall Street the right to "intervene" at the first sign of political disturbances which may effect the billion-and-a-half American investment.

No matter on which front the war is fought, in the Atlantic or Pacific, or against the Soviet Union, Cuba will play an important role in the war mobilization of American imperialism.

The struggle against Machado and the Wall Street domination of Cuba, the struggle for the independence of Cuba, is a struggle against the war program of American imperialism.

## NAT'L STUDENTS LEAGUE GREET'S CUBAN STUDENTS

Plan to Raise Money to Support Their Struggles

To the Comité Pro Reorganizacion de la Izquierda; (Committee for the Students); to the Unorganized Revolutionary Students of Cuba; to the Cuban Emigres, who are carrying on militant struggles against Yankee Imperialism!

Greetings! The National Student League hails the Comité Pro Reorganizacion de la Izquierda (the only revolutionary student organization in Cuba which fights for the interests of the students), hails the revolutionary militant struggles against Yankee Imperialism, against Machado and Sumner Welles, tools of Yankee imperialism, and against the reformist and reactionary elements in Cuba which are attempting to impede their struggles. We offer our solidarity in this great fight—not the fake solidarity which the Pan-American Union stands for, but a solidarity which grows out of common problems and the need for common struggle against a common enemy, Yankee Imperialism! A solidarity which we are trying to substantiate by concrete struggles on behalf of the revolutionary students of Cuba.

Organized protests in the schools and elsewhere, and of attempts to raise money to aid the Cuban students. Cuban Week (July 23-29) during which we are holding protest meetings against U. S. Imperialism, against Machado, running lectures and affairs to raise money in support of the Cuban students, giving wide publicity to the role of the U. S. imperialism in Cuba, mobilizing the American student body, will be the starting point for a more intense fight against U. S. imperialism, for a wider demonstration campaign on behalf of the revolutionary students of Cuba.

National Executive Committee National Students League

# Cuba, A Colony of United States Imperialism in the Caribbean

By ROBERT DUNN

THE Island of Cuba, which Theodore Roosevelt called "a part of our international system," is an American "protectorate" seized in the war with Spain in 1898. Under the famous Platt Amendment to the Cuban constitution Cuba "consented"—under threat of marine force—to have the Wall Street government intervene at any time the latter saw fit "for the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty."

Under this provision the United States has intervened with an army of occupation several times and has always opposed any Cuban revolutionary movement attempting to upset the capitalist status quo in that country.

INTERVENTION has naturally been not on behalf of "life" or "individual liberty." It has always been on behalf of "property."

And American property in Cuba is very considerable. For the six billion dollars invested by United States capitalists in Latin American countries, a billion and a half is in Cuba. Wall Street has a bigger stake in Cuba than in any other Latin American country. Cuba is the key to her Caribbean empire. Investments of Wall Street in that country have increased over 550 per cent since 1912.

Although the United States has its most important Atlantic naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, its still more strategic stake is in the investments in sugar, real estate, railroads, public utilities, tobacco, mines, banks and government bonds. In these very tangible items are found the reason for the iron tutelage the Yankee imperialists hold over this island which has an estimated population of about

## Wall Street has a Bigger Stake in Cuba than in Any Other Latin-American Country

THE puppet agents of Wall Street in Cuba have been literally on the payroll of Wall Street. General Machado, for example, was for years an agent of the Morgan-controlled Electric Bond and Share Co. He engineered the leasing to a subsidiary of that company, of important public utilities in Havana. One Wall Street banking house is reported to have contributed a cold half million dollars to secure the election of this "Mussolini of the Antilles," as he likes to call himself.

Of the total of \$1,750,000,000 foreign capital invested in the island, at least \$1,500,000,000 has been estimated as

Sugar Co., Cuban American Sugar Co., Cuban Dominican Sugar Co., Cuba Railroad, Sugar Estates of Oriente, Puntas Alegre Sugar Co., Beattie Sugar Co., Warner Sugar Corp., Los Carros Copper Co., Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co., American Telephone and Telegraph Co., International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., American and Foreign Power Co., United Fruit Co., International Harvester Co., Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp., Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Texas Corp., Standard Brands.
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All of these, and many more companies in Cuba, are linked with the biggest banking houses of Wall Street, such as Morgan, the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank. One of the leading directors of the Cuba Railroad has been W. H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury. Others of the Roosevelt inner circle are identified with companies with heavy interests in Cuba.

IT is to pay interest on bonds, and dividends on stocks of these corporations, many of which also exploit labor in the United States, that the workers and peasants of Cuba are being attacked by the strike-breaking government of Machado. The same interests would still demand their toll from the sweat and blood of the Cuban masses regardless of what dictatorship may succeed Machado when he has served his day for his banker masters.

It is these U. S. companies that speak for American imperialism throughout the same wage cuts and lay-offs and stagger plans that they use at home against the workers, in Bethlehem, in Bayonne, in Chicago or Cleveland. It is they who are responsible for the peonage and forced labor and oppression that will go on as long as a bourgeois landlord government exists in this most important outpost of American imperialism in the Caribbean.

# American Workers--Show Your Solidarity With the Struggles of the Cuban Workers--Cuban Week, July 23rd to 29th

# WORKERS OF NEW YORK MOBILIZE MASSES FOR AUG. 1, ANTI-WAR DAY

### Preparatory Meetings Will Combine Struggles Against Fascism and Cuban Terror With Anti-War Action

The midtown, Manhattan section of the Communist Party, New York district, is speeding up the final preparations for the international day of struggle against fascism and war, August 1st. Party units in 20 shops in the section have issued leaflets, shop papers and bulletins bringing the question of the war preparations and plans of American imperialism before the workers. Special discussions have been arranged with groups of workers in the shops on the war danger and the tasks of the workers in the struggle against the danger of a new world bloodbath.

Party units in every neighborhood throughout the section have prepared local leaflets and arranged a series of meetings on the docks on the meaning of August 1st and what the intense war preparations of the new deal government already means to the unemployed and employed workers. Altogether more than 60,000 leaflets will be distributed in the section. The concentration points of the section are the waterfront and the 3rd Avenue railroad shop. Last Friday afternoon a meeting was held at the Clyde Mallory docks. This Friday a preliminary anti-war demonstration will be held jointly by sections 1 and 2 at the foot of West 12th street at noon. This will be followed by a final meeting on Monday at the docks. Fifteen thousand leaflets are being distributed on the waterfront. Two open air meetings have been held already at the Third Ave. Railway Shop. Next Monday night every walk is concentrating on arranging a series of meetings in every neighborhood.

### Anti-Machado Struggles.

During the week of the 29th the Party units are arranging a special campaign to bring forward the Cuban question and call for support of the Cuban revolutionary movement. Cables to Machado, and strong telegrams demanding the immediate cessation of the Machado Yankee imperialist terror, the release of the political prisoners and complete independence of Cuba have already been sent, while on the 29th there will be a special section rally bringing forward the Cuban situation.

A special call has been prepared by the section committee addressed to the members and followers of the Socialist Party calling for a joint August First anti-war demonstration, especially since the national committee of the Socialist Party has endorsed and decided to participate in the national anti-war congress on September 2, 3 and 4th. The campaign has already begun by the section to secure delegates to the congress from the shops, mass organizations and from among the unemployed.

The mass organizations in the section territory are working to mobilize the workers of their nationality or group independently in the name of their respective organizations. They have issued leaflets, are arranging meetings, preparing signs and placards, etc.

Section two of the Communist Party is also mobilizing the Party and mass organizations for the mass sale and distribution of the special edition of the Daily Worker and anti-war literature.

The membership of section two is participating in the trade union section of the anti-war demonstration that is mobilizing on 38th and 39th streets, east of 6th avenue and will march through 7th avenue, the garment section, down into 8th avenue, 14th street and into Union Square.

## EUROPE'S COPS TO MEET IN U. S.

### Will Discuss Ways to Attack Workers

NEW YORK, July 25.—Eight European police chiefs arrived in New York yesterday in the way to an international conference of police chiefs in Chicago, July 27, 28, 29. The purpose of the conference, which is an annual affair, is to develop co-operation between police departments throughout the world. An indication of what will be one of the chief problems of the conference will be discussed by Chief Roderick Ross of Glasgow, and Commissioner Florent E. Louwage, of Brussels.

Both said most of their problems were due to the crisis. "The dole has stayed off revolution," said Ross, but he regretted that the unemployed were given money. "It would have been better to give them food," he said. "The unemployed should have been made to work for their dole. Most of the roads in Britain need widening. We should put the unemployed to work on them. Of course the white collar workers would not be as efficient as the laborers, but at least they would earn something instead of having money given to them."

## Workers Attacked as Canada Departs Red

HALIFAX, July 25.—Royal Canadian Mounted Police attacked and smashed a dock demonstration of Halifax workers when John Sembly, revolutionary worker, was deported to the Soviet Union with his wife and child. Sembly was arrested in Edmonton nearly 15 months ago, kidnapped and secretly rushed to Halifax, where he was kept in the notorious immigration sheds until arrangements were made for him to go to the Soviet Union.

## THE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADS



By Limbach

## Roosevelt Admits Debt to Mussolini In "New Deal" Plan

ROME, July 25.—How President Roosevelt's "New Deal" ideas follow the plan of Fascist Italy is made clear in a dispatch from General Italo Balbo to Mussolini, reporting on his conversations with Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's scheme to put 25,000 families on farms, to try to make a living growing truck for themselves, is inspired by Mussolini, Balbo reported.

"Speaking of the crisis in the United States," Balbo's message said, "the president developed the idea of the necessity of disorganizing the American cities and inducing people to return to the country, and he recalled the work in this sense carried out by your Excellency. It is now finding application in the most modern country in the world."

## HENDERSON TRIES TO SCREEN ARMS RACE BY CONFAB

### Returns from Visit to Fascist Hitler, and Others

LONDON, July 25.—Arthur Henderson former socialist leader who has been visiting Hitler and other rulers of Europe on behalf of the British bosses, has returned to London to revive faith in the disarmament conference.

With armaments increasing at a furious pace, Henderson declared that he hoped to obtain a conference that would actually reduce armaments.

The complete flop of the London Economic Conference and the resulting sharp conflicts of the imperialists which intensified armaments has brought the question of war so clearly to the forefront, that Henderson has been straining himself to revitalize the manure of disarmament conferences to cover up the rush to war.

The hypocrisy of his new promises is effectively smashed by the acute armament race of Japan and the United States, as well as the rapid arming of Hitler, Mussolini, France and Britain.

## FRANCE SEIZES CHINESE ISLANDS

### Warships Grab Territory in China Sea

PARIS, July 25.—One more step in the dismemberment of China by the imperialist powers was taken by France today when French warships seized six groups of islands in the South China Sea, midway between Indo-China and the Philippine Islands.

The French Foreign Office announced that a French naval force had occupied the islands, which are inhabited by Chinese turtle fishers, and that hereafter they will belong under French sovereignty.

The islands include Sprally Island, Caye D'Amboine Islet, Iu-Aba Islet, the Twin Islands group, Loatio Islet, and Thitu Island.

While Japan is extending its conquest of China in the north, France has been extending its control over portions of Southern China, and this seizure of Chinese island territory is the most recent advance of French imperialism.

## Students Wire Protest Against Orloff Arrest

NEW YORK, July 25.—The National Student League sent telegrams yesterday to the Prussian Minister of Justice and to the Secretary of State at Washington, protesting against the arrest in Germany of Walter Orloff, New York medical student, on a charge of high treason, and demanding his immediate release.

## Finnish Reds Forced to Quit Hunger Strike

HELSINGFORS, July 25.—After 13 days, the 376 men and 113 women Communist prisoners in the Ekenas and Hameenlinna prisons were forced to give up the hunger strike for improvement of the prison conditions. Forceful feeding was started on Saturday.

## MEXICO SEIZES JAPANESE SHIP

MEXICO CITY, July 25.—The captain and crew of 8 of a Japanese fishing vessel loaded with tuna fish were arrested and their boat seized at Puerto Marquez, on the West Coast of Mexico. They were taken to Acapulco to stand charges of illegally fishing in Mexican waters.

## 500 ARRESTED BY SHAKING SPANISH "LABOR" REGIME

### Mass Resentment Leads to New Terror Measures

MADRID, July 25.—On the same day that Minister of Labor Largo Caballero, announced at a mass meeting here that the Spanish socialists were preparing to establish a dictatorship for the purpose of "fighting fascism," the government revealed its true plans for the fascization of the country by closing all Syndicalist and Anarchist centers, forbidding all Communist meetings, and arresting many working class leaders.

More than 500 prisoners were taken in a series of raids throughout Spain. The government said they were intended to prevent a coup d'etat by reactionaries, but along with a few priests and professional men, all the syndicalist leaders were arrested. In Madrid 125 persons were arrested yesterday.

The raids followed an immense demonstration of workers in Madrid on Saturday, when thousands marched through the streets singing the "Internationale" and demanding the resignation of Premier Azana. The demonstration was broken up by police reserves.

Civil guards killed one man, Ramon Urrea, when they fired on a demonstration of workers demanding the release of prisoners at Balboar.

Cabinet Crisis Seen

At Jerez de la Frontera a bomb exploded in the hall of Property Registry. This appears to be an expression of resentment against the government's failure to carry through its proposed agrarian reforms.

Meantime internal conflicts were threatening a new cabinet crisis in the tottering Socialist regime. The scramble now going on among different cliques for the privilege of appointing a new minister of justice is seen in some circles as leading to a conflict which will remove the Socialist Party from control of the cabinet and of parliament.

## In the Torture Barracks of the German Nazis

(By a Physician, Victim of Nazi Terror)

(Editor's Note: This is the first of 3 installments of a recital of tortures undergone in Nazi barracks by a Bulgarian physician, arrested in Berlin. He was finally set free and is now an exile in France.)

At four o'clock in the morning of March 6, the doorbell of my apartment rang. Several men's voices shouted:

"Open up! This is the police!"

"Come back in the morning, please," my wife answered. "I won't open the door at this time of night."

Then they battered against the door and smashed it. Five men in Storm Troop uniforms, without badges, entered with automatics and revolvers in their hands.

"What do you want?" I asked.

For answer they struck me with a rubber blackjack, and with their fists.

"Shut up! No one asked you anything!" one said.

"Sick them up!" another commanded.

## "Keep Fighting" Theme of Memorial Meeting

### Workers Salute the urn containing the ashes of Rose Pastor Stokes at the memorial meeting for her, Clara Zetkin and S. Gussev.



Workers salute the urn containing the ashes of Rose Pastor Stokes at the memorial meeting for her, Clara Zetkin and S. Gussev.

## Urn Bearing Ashes of Rose Stokes, Escorted Into Hall as Dead Bolsheviki Are Honored

NEW YORK.—A guard of honor, consisting of members of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League and the Council of Workingclass Women, escorted the urn containing the ashes of Rose Pastor Stokes into the hall at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., where memorial services were held Monday night by the Communist Party for Sergei Gussev, candidate of the presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International; Clara Zetkin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany, and Stokes, one of the founders of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

"Honor the memory of our revolutionary fighters, Gussev, Zetkin and Stokes—join the Communist Party," was the slogan written large on a red banner that stretched high above the platform. This was the slogan emphasized by all the speakers at the exercises.

"Not by mourning, but to follow in her ways," said Louis Hyman, president of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the first speaker, who described from personal experience the work of Rose Pastor Stokes on behalf of the needle trades workers.

The waistmakers of New York learned very quickly that Rose Pastor Stokes was not one of the "welfare workers" coming to "uplift" them, but came to join in their struggles. It was pointed out by Rose Worris, Trade Union Unity League organizer, Comrade Urtis also described her experience abroad with Clara Zetkin, at the time when Comrade Zetkin carried on a sharp struggle against opportunist tendencies in the Communist Party of Germany. Clara Zetkin, she emphasized, was foremost in the struggle for the rights of working women, and initiated International Women's Day.

Samuel Ornitz, writer, asked all workers to send in any writings, letters, etc., left by Rose Pastor Stokes, to Alexander Trachtenberg, care of International Publishers, so that the book which he is preparing a monument to the struggles of Comrade Stokes will be a complete memorial of her achievements.

## First-Hand Account of the Experiences of a Bulgarian Physician Arrested with His Wife in Berlin

because I am interested in hygiene in Russia. I accompanied a group of physicians of all political tendencies to the Soviet Union, to study the system of public hygiene as applied there.

"Go on!"

"With what? Ask me questions!" "We don't ask questions. You're going to tell us everything." "I have nothing to tell."

"Then the little man rose quickly and shook his stick in my face. 'You'll confess everything, or else...'"

I was taken into another room. There I saw five or six men, very pale, one of them, a blond, with his head wrapped in bloody bandages. All were silent.

"Here is your chief, you dirty dogs!" the Na\* said, as they pushed me in. "A Bulgarian, a physician, and the director of Communist propaganda." This was the first time that I heard the Nazis formulate any accusation against me. Director of propaganda—the position occupied by Goebbels for the National-Socialist Party!

The Nazis went through my pockets again and stole all my change and my pocketbook, which had fifty marks in it. Then they began to strike me savagely with blackjacks, clubs, and iron bars. They aimed especially at my head, climbing up on chairs and tables to strike me more effectively. My face ran with blood, and I soon stopped crying for help. A few blows with the iron bars, a whistling noise in my left ear, and I crumpled up and fell to the floor in a faint.

## "SOCIALISTS" TO RETURN FUGITIVE REDS TO HITLER

### Danish "Labor" Regime to Deport Terror Victims

COPENHAGEN, July 25.—The Social-Democratic government of Denmark has decided to refuse the right of asylum to Communists forced out of Germany by the Nazi terror. It will deport them back to torture and death in Germany.

This was the answer of the Social-Democratic minister of Justice to the Danish Communist Deputy Munch-Petersen, who asked for the right of asylum for two German Communists who had escaped across the border.

The Communists were ordered jailed. If they can arrange to go to the Soviet Union, they will be allowed to do so. If not, Denmark will deport them back into the hands of Hitler's murderers.

Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, related how Sergei Gussev helped to found the Bolshevik Party. Gussev, he said, as one of Lenin's closest associates, helped in the struggle against Trotsky, just as later he worked closely with Comrade Stalin in the struggle against the same opportunist tendencies. Not only was Gussev a theoretician of a high order but he was an organizer of strikes, and in 1905 was a close student of military science, Minor pointed out.

## A REST HOME FOR LEADERS

The last act of Rose Pastor Stokes in America was to draw up a will leaving everything she owned, including all royalties still due her from her writings, to be used as a fund for a rest home for leaders in the struggles of the working class, it was announced by Joseph Brodsky, of the International Labor Defense.

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"The rulers of the 'Third Realm' are preventing the defense of the defendants, they are threatening the German lawyers with reprisals if they undertake the defense of the tortured prisoners, they will not permit the defense to be undertaken by the foreign barristers ready to defend Torgler and the Bulgarian political emigrants. They tremble at the idea that the real facts may come to light. The incendiary Goering considers that he may feel safe only if fast-dyed fascists conduct the 'defense' of the prisoners. Incendiaries are to be the 'defending counsel,' incendiaries are to pronounce sentence!"

"But they will deceive nobody! All-ready workers' and intellectuals' delegations are coming forward in many countries, elected by the masses, ready to undertake the active defense of the victims of Hitler Terror."

"Whilst the juridical comedy is beginning in Leipzig, the tollers of the whole world will place German fascism in the prisoners' dock. In millions they will gather round the heroic, daily struggling German proletariat, the victims of the unheard of fascist Terror. In meetings and demonstrations they will pronounce their verdict on Hitler and Goering, who placed the incendiary torch in the hands of their mercenary van der Lubbe."

"Tollers! Unmask, stigmatise, and prevent the criminal juridical murder being planned!"

"Force the exposure of the bloody methods employed in the examination of the prisoners. Demand that all the details of the examinations be made public, demand the names of the brutal fascist warders who torture the prisoners!"

"Demand energetically that defending counsel chosen by the defendants themselves be permitted to undertake the defense!"

"Demand the release of the defendants and of all political prisoners! Down with fascism and Whites Terror! Long live international proletarian solidarity!"

## Langston Hughes Is Grilled by Police, Ordered from Japan

TOKIO, July 25.—Langston Hughes, famous revolutionary Negro writer and poet of New York, was grilled by Japanese police here yesterday for six hours, and ordered to leave the country at once.

Eleven Japanese who visited him at his hotel were also taken by the police and questioned, but they were released.

The police were afraid that Hughes would get in contact with Japanese revolutionary workers and writers. The Japanese government is carrying on a vigorous campaign of terror against the revolutionary movement.

Hughes arrived here Sunday from Shanghai, after a long stay in the Soviet Union, which he visited from end to end. He is sailing today from Yokohama for San Francisco, on the "Taigo Maru."

# Anti-Fascist Week in New York Begins Monday

### Drive for Defense and Relief Funds Opens Day Before Aug. 1 Demonstration Against War and Fascism

NEW YORK.—Workers' organizations throughout New York are hastening their preparations for the New York Week of Protest, Defense and Relief of Victims of German Fascism, which begins next Monday, July 31, and lasts until August 7.

The great August 1st demonstration against war, which falls on the second day of the anti-Fascist week, will be a day of struggle against fascism as much as against war.

While the New York anti-fascist week is July 31 to August 7, the date for other centers throughout the country is August 7 to 14. In Chicago the anti-fascist week began Monday and lasts until August 31.

## W.I.R. APPEALS FOR DEFENSE OF JAILED LEADERS

### Anti-Fascist Week Will Be Response of U. S. Workers

BERLIN, July 25.—The Executive Committee of the International Workers Relief, meeting secretly under the conditions of Nazi terror in Berlin, have issued a stirring call to the tollers of all countries to come to the defense of the German and Bulgarian Communists charged with setting fire to the Reichstag.

"German Fascism is beginning to carry out the second part of the vile provocation commenced by setting the Reichstag on fire," the manifesto declares.

"At the Supreme Court in Leipzig the curtain will be raised amidst the savage howls of fascist propaganda. Fascist reaction is creating a pogrom atmosphere against the revolutionary fighters.

"Meanwhile the Storm Troops continue to torture Torgler, to keep Dimitrov, Popoff, and Tanev in chains. Frightful tortures have been applied in the effort to extort 'confessions' from them.

"By means of torturing their victims, the fascist incendiaries and provocateurs are attempting to bring forward again the fairy story, already exposed in the eyes of the whole world, that not they, but the Communists, set the Reichstag on fire."

"They must not and they will not succeed in this!"

"German fascism cannot possibly clear itself of the crime of February 27th. Nor is it able to wash its hands of the blood of the thousands of workers tortured to death, of the thousands beaten and maltreated, or to wipe off the guilt of the provocative death sentences against the proletarians in Altona, and Chemnitz."

"Incendiaries the Judges!"

"The rulers of the 'Third Realm' are preventing the defense of the defendants, they are threatening the German lawyers with reprisals if they undertake the defense of the tortured prisoners, they will not permit the defense to be undertaken by the foreign barristers ready to defend Torgler and the Bulgarian political emigrants. They tremble at the idea that the real facts may come to light. The incendiary Goering considers that he may feel safe only if fast-dyed fascists conduct the 'defense' of the prisoners. Incendiaries are to be the 'defending counsel,' incendiaries are to pronounce sentence!"

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## Germany Protects Austrian Terrorists

VIENNA, July 25.—The Austrian government charged today that the German government is giving systematic assistance to Nazi terrorists working in Austria.

It charges that Baron Werner von Alvensleben, who took part in the shooting of Dr. Richard Steidle, Security Director of Tyrol, and plotted to murder Major Emil Fey, Austrian Security Minister, was protected by the police of Munich, who gave him a forged passport in the name of Fritz Steiger, so he could return to Austria to carry on his work.

Dr. Tranter, a leading lawyer of Innsbruck, has been given a month in jail for naming his dog Dollfus, the name of the Austrian chancellor—Emil Kuzman, of Kufstein, will spend two weeks in jail for putting a picture of Hitler in his window. Johann List of Innsbruck has been jailed for three weeks for having a swastika cross shaved on his head.

Dozens of hooked crosses, marked with terrible pain, as seen on miles-long walls, and in every sort of place throughout Austria. One immense hooked cross was painted on a mountainside at Innsbruck.

It was not until later that I learned they had told my wife, worried by the screams she heard in a room next to the one where she was held: "Listen! That's your husband!"

"Have you any connections with the Russians?"

"Yes, as a physician, and especially

(TO BE CONTINUED)