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Still to be collected\$12,256.47

Daily Worker

NATIONAL EDITION

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

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HEARST-HITLER TOOL ESCAPED CONVICT; THOMAS WALKER GOT WALL ST. CASH

JOBLESS WILL MARCH TODAY TO CITY HALL

Workers to Form Ranks at Union Square at 11 a. m. Today

Protests poured into City Hall and the offices of Deputy Inspector of Police David J. McAuliffe yesterday demanding that there shall be no interference with the workers' rights to march from Union Square to City Hall at noon today to present demands to Mayor LaGuardia for a 25 per cent increase in relief and union wages on relief projects.

Early in the day New York City police officials declared that their stand was the same as the day before—that they would not permit the thousands of relief marchers to proceed as far south as City Hall. But later in the afternoon at a conference between unemployed leaders and the Police Department the police agreed to allow the marchers to proceed to Foley Square, then past City Hall and West on Chambers Street and back to Foley Square.

Leaders of the march are considering the compromise, which they say was wrung from the police by mass pressure. Steps are being taken, however, to secure a permit that will allow the workers to assemble at the City Hall while the delegation is visiting the Mayor.

Preparations Speeded
Meanwhile, preparations for what is expected to be the greatest march of unemployed and employed working men and women through the streets of New York were speeded by workers' organizations in every one of the city's five boroughs.

The march, initiated by the Un-

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Moscow Plan Will Create Socialist City

By Vern Smith
Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent
MOSCOW, July 12.—I have been able to obtain some more details for the readers of the Daily Worker of the gigantic plan for the general reconstruction of Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union. Preliminary reports of these plans have already started the capitalist world.

The transformation of Moscow into a gigantic, beautiful, healthy, Socialist city is to be carried through in the next ten years. The facts were made known by a decision issued by the Council of Peoples Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Unequalled Plan
In scope and extent this plan has not its equal in the entire world. The basic aim of the plan is to reconstruct the city with a view of giving it the maximum for healthy, cultured, living conditions for the population. It will create a city worthy of the capital of the great Socialist country.

The present area of Moscow is 100 square miles. But under the new plan this is to be enlarged to 230 square miles, or to more than twice its present size.

For 5,000,000 Inhabitants
Although the area is being greatly extended, the population of the city is not to be allowed to grow hap-

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Reactionary Clique Kills West Coast's I. L. A. Resolutions

Carl Reeve, Daily Worker staff writer, was shoved, kicked and thrown out bodily from the convention hall of the International Longshoremen's Association in the Governor Clinton Hotel late yesterday by thugs working for Joseph Ryan, reactionary president of the I.L.A.

By Carl Reeve
The refusal of Joseph Ryan, reactionary president, and his official machine, to fight for union-controlled hiring halls and the six-hour day was openly exposed in the sessions of the International Longshoremen's Association yesterday. The Ryan-controlled resolutions committee, backed by a packed convention which includes many paid organizers, killed the proposals of the West Coast delegation for a united national fight for these demands of the locals. The machine also rejected endorsement of a Labor Party organized by the unions and other workers' organizations and another for the Luncheon Bill (H. R. 2627).

Harry Bridges, leader of the West Coast longshoremen, spoke several

times on these resolutions, and expressed the will of the overwhelming majority of the I. L. A. membership for a fight for improved conditions. Ryan, on the other hand, declared that a fight for union controlled hiring halls is "impractical" and defended the shape-up system, whereby the men are picked by the employer individually. Ryan also termed the fight for the six-hour day as "impractical."

Bridges Leads Struggle
Ryan, for the second successive day, launched into a tirade against the Communist press. He was angered that his attack on those reporters who had interviewed Harry Bridges was printed in some of the papers. Ryan's speeches were practically an instruction to the newspaper representatives to keep away from Bridges.

Bridges made a spirited argument for adoption of the resolution on the economic demands of the longshoremen. This resolution called for the districts to fight together for a national agreement to embody the six-hour day, and union control of hiring halls with rotation

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U.S. Seaman Beaten, Kidnaped by Nazis

By Leo Thompson
Lawrence B. Simpson, 35 years of age, an American citizen and a able-bodied seaman on the S. S. Manhattan, was brutally beaten, arrested and kidnaped by four German secret service men on Friday, June 28, while the ship was docked in Hamburg. Simpson has not been heard from since, despite efforts to reach him.

This fact was revealed to the Daily Worker by Edward Walisch, able-bodied seaman aboard the S. S. Manhattan and ship delegate of the International Seaman's Union. Walisch told the Daily Worker that on Friday, June 28, while the Manhattan was at its Hamburg pier, three German secret service men, assisted by another Gestapo man who came later, raided Simpson's locker in the ship's forecastle, confiscated his personal belongings, including anti-fascist stickers and literature, forced him to take off all his clothing, compelled him to submit to their search, and then brutally beat him up—without a word of protest from the ship's captain, G. C. Stedman, or any other officer.

Simpson was then taken off the

ship, kidnaped by Hitler's secret service in defiance of all international law.

Walisch, who is of German extraction, speaks and reads German well. He said that the stickers found in Simpson's locker carried this slogan in German: "Fascism must die if the workers are to live." Walisch acted as an interpreter between the Gestapo men and Simpson. Walisch declared that the Gestapo men told him in German, "We will make him talk on shore and we'll beat hell out of him!"

When Walisch asked what authority they had to do this, the Gestapo men said to have replied, "We have received official permission from the American Consul in Hamburg to take Simpson into our custody."

Protest telegrams and resolutions should be immediately rushed to the German Ambassador, Hans Luther, and to Secretary of State Hull, Washington, D. C., demanding that Simpson be located and brought to safety.

The S.S. Manhattan returned to New York Thursday without Lawrence B. Simpson in its crew.

KRAMER BILL BACKER SEEKS STRIKE BAN

McCormack Assails All General Strikes of Labor

By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Secret testimony on the Kramer gag bill, made public today, contains an admission by one of its main sponsors that the object of those attempting to outlaw advocating "overthrow of the government" is to suppress strikes. In a closed hearing, the document discloses, Representative John McCormack (Dem. Mass.) declared he opposes Communists because they "capitalized" and "prolonged" the great San Francisco strike. McCormack testified:

"It (San Francisco) was not a Communist strike, but they went in there and their influence was very powerful. . . . a general strike is not a fight between employer and employe. . . . It becomes a combat between government as such and those who have declared the strike. If the general strike wins, it is an overthrow of the government."

The publication of this testimony preceded shortly the approval today by the House Military Affairs Committee of another of the pending fascist gag bills, the Tydings-McCormack Military Disobedience Bill. This measure, recently sneaked through the Senate, was ordered reported favorably to the House although the committee did not have a quorum present. Opponents promptly declared the action illegal.

The Tydings-McCormack "duch probably will go now to the House Rules Committee for a special rule to push it through to enactment. This is necessary because opposition is known to be sufficient to block it under the "consent" provision.

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Victory Ends Subway Strike

Jerome Avenue barn workers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will return to work today following the termination of their one day's strike in a complete victory for the men.

All the sixty-six barn workers who struck under the leadership of the Transport Workers Union, following a lockout by the company, are to return to their former jobs with the same seniority rights and without discrimination, in accordance with the understanding reached Thursday evening.

This victory marks the culmination of a series of achievements made by the young and militant union, which has succeeded in forcing the reinstatement of close to 200 workers on the New York transit lines in the course of a year's time.

The possibilities for making more rapid strides forward in the drive to make every transit worker a union man were considerably improved, union leaders declared yesterday.

The reinstatement of Thomas H. O'Brien and J. D. Garrison last year started the ball rolling," one of them said, "among the larger groups we have reinstated forty-six painters, twenty-one ventilating department workers, many small groups and now sixty-six barnmen. Nothing can stop us now. We are out to do our bit in making New York a union town and we'll get there."

Wage Cut Complaints Flood Capital Office

WASHINGTON, July 12.—(U.P.).—Reports of widespread cutting of wages and lengthening of working hours throughout industry are being compiled by N.R.A. field agencies and former code authorities, the recovery agency revealed today. N.R.A. plans to "authenticate" the reports before making them public.

Hearst Knew His Hired Tool Lied In Soviet Union 'Starvation' Series

Fascist Publisher Also Aware Pictures of 'Famine' Were Faked—Hearst Executives Reluctantly Admit Plot—Daily Worker Carries Exclusive Inside Story of Conspiracy

By JAMES CASEY

William Randolph Hearst has been using a forger, a notorious Wall St. agent and an escaped convict as his chief assistant in his joint campaign with Adolph Hitler for a war against the Soviet Union.

Thomas Walker, whose vile and utterly repulsive lies about the Workers' and Farmers Republic, Hearst has plastered over the front pages of his chain of newspapers, is now in the Federal House of Detention in New York.

All day yesterday the self-confessed criminal was pacing his cell hoping perhaps, for help from his chief—from the fascist publisher who paid him thousands upon thousands of dollars to write the abominable libels against the million people. BUT THE FASCIST PUBLISHER REFUSED TO AID THE

Socialist Harry Lang Praised Hearst's Ex-Convict Forger

Hearst followed the Thomas Walker series with one by the Socialist, Harry Lang, managing editor of the Jewish Daily Forward. This is the series that aroused such a storm of protest from Socialist workers throughout the country. Here is what Lang wrote in the April 15 issue of the New York Journal about this ex-convict and forger:

"I feel that Walker has carried out the tradition of free American journalism which his other colleagues had failed to do. He was the first in the field of the American press to bring to millions the greatest untold story of our times." Now, what will the Forward and the Socialist "Old Guard" say?

Paris Police In New Raids To Police Chief

PARIS, July 12.—Police raided working class quarters here, seizing all arms from second-hand stores. Though the officials were silent about the reasons for this raid it is believed to be in preparation for the huge anti-Fascist demonstrations scheduled for Bastille Day, Sunday, July 14, commemorating the French Revolution.

Police were particularly active in the Rue Broca. Fascist groups, notably the Jeunesses Patriotes and the Solidarite Francaise, issued provocative leaflets, calling for an attack against the Peoples Anti-Fascist front to consist of the Socialist, Communist and Radical Socialist Parties. A split took place in the leading Fascist organization, Croix de Feu, when ten leaders quit the organization Tuesday.

Peoples' Front Demonstration
Twenty thousand police, mobile guards and Republican guards were being reinforced by heavy contingents of provincial constabulary. All soldiers in the Paris district have been ordered to stay in their barracks.

The Peoples' Front is using Bastille Day as an anti-Fascist concentration, for preservation of democratic rights and against the threat of a Fascist coup.

Fascists Issue Threats
The Fascists, at the same time, have planned to parade on this day for the inauguration of a Fascist regime in France. Their realization that the anti-Fascist Peoples' Front will be the greatest demonstration that Paris has ever seen has driven them to the most desperate measures, including threats of armed attack.

The Peoples' Front will demonstrate in the East section of the city.

Hearst Lies OK To Police Chief

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—Hearst's campaign against the Communist Party and the Soviet Union received a fitting tribute yesterday—from a murderer.

The tribute came from William J. Quinn, San Francisco Chief of Police, who ordered his men to fire into the longshoremen's picket line on "Bloody Thursday," July 4, 1934. Two workers were killed at the time, Howard Sperry, I. L. A. member, and Nick Bordolose, of the Cooks' and Assistants' Union.

Speaking before the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Quinn bemoaned the boycott against the Hearst papers and declared that it is in the Hearst press that the actual conditions in Russia are being truly pictured, rather than the idea that Russia has found the solution for all world ills and that the working man has found his paradise there.

Young Socialist 'Jailed, Charged With 'Anarchy' After N. Y. Street Rally

NEW YORK, July 12 (UP).—The rare charge of criminal anarchy was invoked today against Sidney Bykofsky, 19, arrested as he made a street speech last night under the auspices of the Young Peoples Socialist League.

Bykofsky was quoted as saying: "Comrades, if we can't do it by ballot we must do it by force."

Police took this to mean overthrow of the government and arrested him for disorderly conduct. The criminal anarchy charge was ordered by Magistrate Adolph Stern.

MAN WITH WHOM HE HAD ENTERED INTO AN OUTRAGEOUS CONSPIRACY. And Hearst's executives were ordered to keep a deadly silence and not attempt to explain away the worst series of libels ever committed by a chain of "American" newspapers against a friendly nation.

The Daily Worker, however, is in a position today to tell the whole inside story about the Hearst-Hitler-Walker plot. Immediately after the fascist publisher started the series of Walker inventions, I started a personal investigation of the Hearst-Walker tie-up. The facts, as I discovered, uphold once more the old adage that TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Long before Walker was placed on the Hearst-Hitler payroll, he had been receiving money from Wall Street interests. His job, back in 1932, when America reached the depths of the capitalist crisis, was to scribble and circulate lies about the Soviet Union. HE WAS PAID TO MAKE TRIPS TO THE SOVIET UNION AND THEN, ON RETURN TO TELL STORIES ABOUT MOTHERS EATING THEIR BABIES AND OTHER GRUESOME TALES. THE MONEY FOR THIS WORK CAME DIRECTLY FROM THE WIFE OF A NEW YORK BANKER.

PLOT WITH BRITISH BISHOP

Walker did his dirty work not only for Wall Street. He also aided the imperialists of Great Britain, who hate the Soviet Union as bitterly as do the American bankers and industrialists. In 1932, the Bishop of Canterbury had a conference with Walker. At this meeting, Walker supplied the head of the English Church with fabrications about the U.S.S.R. The Bishop later came before a select congregation and made a venomous attack on the Soviet Union—an attack which was eagerly caught up by the whole British capitalist press and utilized by pastors in sermons to their respective congregations.

It was while in London that Hearst and Walker came together to negotiate a prepared bombardment of slanderous and insidious propaganda against the Soviet Union. It was there also that Walker showed Hearst a pile of old faked pictures WHICH LAST MARCH WERE USED TO DEPICT "CONDITIONS" IN THE SOVIET UNION.

Longshore Strike Solid as Federal Action Is Expected

(By United Press)
GULFPORT, Miss., July 12.—Federal intervention in Gulfport's deadlocked longshoremen's strike was expected today following a statement by J. Wam Milner, Gulfport Mayor, that he expected a federal conciliator from Atlanta.

Members of the International Longshoremen's Association continued their peaceful picketing of the Gulfport waterfront. They were ousted from work by a port contract with members of the Gulfport Benevolent Association.

Sheriff O. L. Meador announced he was ready to act on affidavits charging "mob organization" or "disturbance of the peace" when several men were beaten and some shots were fired.

55 Persons Die as Heat Wave Blisters Country

The heat wave which struck the Midwest eight days ago broke yesterday afternoon after taking a toll of thirty-five dead in the Southwest and more than twenty in other parts of the country.

The temperature stood at 79 in New York City at 9 o'clock yesterday morning with five reported dead by nightfall.

Known Pictures Were Fakes
Hearst knew that the pictures were fakes. He knew that they were not taken in the Spring of 1934 as the Hearst papers had brazenly announced in big type over their front pages. Hearst knew that every line that was to appear in his press about the Soviet Union was preposterous invention. And Hearst knew that Walker was an escaped jail-bird, a forger and a Wall Street agent.

To protect himself against possible detection in his dastardly scheme, Hearst not only took the

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Moscow Plan Will Run Socialist City

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hardly. The new plan allows for a population of 5,000,000 people, with all conveniences for a healthy, cultured life.

The territory of the city is to be extended in several directions; and around the extension there is to be created a green belt of woods, forests which will be linked with the existing green belts of various parts of the city.

In order to give more water to the city, it is proposed to use to the maximum the water of the Volga River which runs through the city. This will be done by the Moscow-Volga Canal, already under construction.

2,500 New Apartments
Emphasis is directed to the question of the normal displacement of the 5,000,000 population of the city, and for correct organization of housing.

It is planned to build 2,500 large houses of one block each, covering a territory of 15,000 square meters each.

If one takes into account the fact that each of these new houses of one square block will house on the average of 500 persons, it can be said that during the next ten years Moscow will re-house one million of its population.

In such a giant plan of reconstruction, the question of transportation will obviously play an important part. The plan allows for this. By the end of 1938, the second line of the Moscow Metro (subway) which has already been commenced is to be completed.

Public Building Program
New street cars, new buses, new taxis are to be put on the streets. And besides this there will be 260 miles of new street car track laid within the next ten years.

The plan outlines the proposal of building 530 new school buildings in the next ten years; 390 will be completed within the next three years; 17 new hospitals, and 27 dispensaries; 80 new moving picture theaters, of which five will be completed in the next three years; three houses of culture, one children's house of culture, and seven clubs.

Due to the tremendous growth of the well-being of the population and Soviet trade, the plan provides for the building of nine large department stores. Of these two will be completed within the next three years. Five large refrigeration warehouses with a capacity of 50,000 tons will be built; new special underground signs for all kinds of vegetables, with a capacity of 600,000 tons; three new grain elevators, and six large bread factories.

Result of Soviet Power
Reading the many points outlined in the plan one gets a real conception of how it is possible only under Soviet power to embark upon such a gigantic scale of town planning. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Peoples' Commissars make it clear that the task is not to formally fulfill the plan but to do it in such a way as will reflect the healthy and great scale of the Socialist epoch.

Last night at a meeting of the Moscow Soviet and Moscow City Committee of the Communist Party, the plan for reconstruction of Moscow was discussed.

Hearst-Hitler Tool Got Wall Street Cash

By JAMES CASEY

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laked pictures from Walker—HE ALSO TOOK THE NEGATIVES.

One Paper Gets Scared
Shortly before Hearst hired Walker, the London Post had planned a series against the Soviet Union. The Post called in Walker. But just as negotiations were under way, the editor of the London paper learned that Walker had entered the country through a false passport. Fearing a scandal, the Post refused to use the articles.

Walker, nabbed by Wall Street, had been leading a happy-go-lucky life since his escape from the Colorado State Prison fourteen years ago. For a short time he lived in Canada. Then he came to New York. The chief lieutenant of Hearst is a handsome man of large build. He has been married more than once and boasts that he has lived with "many" women. IT WAS HEARST WHO BROUGHT HIM INTO HIS PRESENT STRAITS.

A Woman's Revenge
About two years ago, Walker had wooed and won very handsily a pretty woman. But Walker was as extravagant with women as he was with his money, most of which he has spent in speakeasies during the prohibition days and in Broadway night clubs. So Walker, after giving many promises and assuring her of his affection, suddenly left her and skipped to England. The woman began to trace Walker's past life. She learned of his criminal record. With a heart filled with bitterness and vengeance, she got in touch with the Department of Justice. She told the United States agents her story and about Walker's record.

The agents, unaware of his work for Wall Street, sent out a circular to European police authorities to apprehend Walker. The Hearst tool was arrested by French secret service police. But Walker, ever-circled "influencer," instead of being shipped back to the United States, he was sent to England.

Nabbed by U. S.
Almost at once, he was nabbed by Scotland Yard. This was two months ago. Again powerful influence was used in behalf of Walker. The British authorities were told to go easy. Finally, Walker was given time "to leave the country." He refused to do this and on the insistence of the United States Department of Justice was extradited. When he reached Ellis Island three days ago, two G-men were waiting for him.

Placed under arrest for using fraudulent passports, Walker pleaded guilty and is held without bail in the Federal Detention Home. Yesterday he was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury and will appear for sentence on the charge next Monday.

What sentence will the Federal court give to this Hearst-Hitler tool? All workers must watch this case with extreme interest. Walker is known by Broadway showgirls as a boaster, a swindler, a liar, a drunkard, and racketeer. He has attended innumerable drunken orgies in places along the Great White Way and has been kicked out of at least one home for his indecent behavior.

Also Frances Hitler
While he has defamed the name of the Soviet Union for money, he has been known to speak highly of Nazi Germany. At one of the drunken parties he attended more than a year ago, Walker praised Hitler Germany and told of the "good times" he had while in that country.

When Hearst advertised Walker as a noted journalist, the fascist publisher's executives knew that he was lying in his customary cowardly way. They knew that Walker was not a "student of Russian affairs." Yesterday, when the news of Walker's arrest leaked out, the Hearst executives were in a dilemma.

which opens its convention here today, have declined several invitations to participate in the great march.

They are hoping that the Unemployed Union will adjourn their convention for two hours to join the march. Sam Wiseman declared yesterday, "It would be a fine show of solidarity if the Unemployed Union would unite in this demonstration for more relief and union wages on the projects. But whatever happens we will send a delegation to the union's convention to ask the union to work out joint plans with the Unemployment Councils for united struggle for the needs of the jobless."

Hearst Men Dodge
I made a visit to the offices of the New York Journal yesterday to talk with the managing editor. The reception clerk asked me my name. I said, "apparently your name," she smiled, apparently having recognized me. He called to an assistant.

"Tell Mr. Curley," he said, "that the managing editor of the Daily Worker wants to talk to the managing editor of the New York Journal." But Mr. Curley feared the possible consequences of such an interview. However, he could not see his way to snub me completely. So he referred me to the assistant managing editor.

"Did the Journal know when it printed the Walker series that the so-called noted journalist was a criminal and an escaped convict?" I asked this executive. The poor man was in a spot. I sympathized with him. He urged his shoulders and replied:

"Never heard of him before."
"I tell you the truth; I had never heard of him before. Suppose I let you talk to the man, who had handled the story." He went over to this man. BUT THE EXECUTIVE TOOK ONE LOOK AT ME AND SHOOK HIS HEAD. HE WOULDN'T SAY A WORD.

I approached other executives on the Journal and the New York American. They were very cordial. One of them told me HE WISHED HE WAS WORKING FOR THE DAILY WORKER INSTEAD OF FOR HEARST. Stanley Walker, managing editor of the New York American, said: "This all happened before my time. I don't know anything about Walker."

It is a fact that no newspaper reporter or editor in New York ever heard about Walker until the "celebrated journalist and traveler" had begun to write his garbage for Hearst-Hitler money.

(Continued from Page 1)

Following a mass meeting held in front of the Home Relief Bureau, 43 Bleecker Street, by the Joint Action Committee of the Lower West Side yesterday, Kenneth Hollingshead, supervisor of the bureau, endorsed the march to City Hall and the first four demands of the council. Jerome Benton, leader of the Joint Committee announced yesterday:

The first four demands are for trade union wages on all relief jobs; 25 per cent increase in all relief payments; full payment of rent for the unemployed.

Abolition of discrimination of Negroes, single and foreign-born workers.
To place workers on the administrative relief jobs.
Endorsement of the Workers' unemployment insurance Bill (H.R. 2827).

Petitions Back Demands
These demands will be carried to the Mayor by a delegation of twenty-five. More than 100,000 signatures on petitions endorsing the demands will be brought by the marchers to City Hall.

The delegation that will visit the Mayor will be led by Sam Wiseman, secretary of the Unemployment Councils of Greater New York, and will be composed of representatives of five building trades unions; food, shoe, metal, needle trades and office workers' unions; the Unemployment Councils, Relief Workers' Committee, Committee Against the High Cost of Living, youth and children's organizations, the Consolidated Tenants League, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and veterans organizations. Leaders of the Unemployed Union.

March Formation
The parade will form promptly at 11 o'clock in the morning in 4 divisions on the following streets east of Union Square:

East Fifteenth Street: Unemployment Councils, other unemployed organizations, relief workers, American League of Ex-Servicemen, and other veterans' organizations.
East Sixteenth Street: Trade Unions.
East Seventeenth Street: Cultural and fraternal organizations, International Workers Order, Workers' Circle, International Labor Defense, League of Struggle for Negro Rights and other Negro organizations and clubs.

East Eighteenth Street: Children's organizations, youth and women and consumers' bodies.

Hathaway to Speak
It is reported that Mayor La Guardia left the city yesterday for his summer home in Westport, Conn. A letter from the Unemployment Council to Mayor La Guardia early this week requested that the City Hall to receive the demands of the workers; but that he speak to the marchers from City Hall stating his position on their demands.

Among those who will address the marchers at Foley Square and Union Square are Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; Irving Schurman of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators; Bonita Williams of the City Action Committee Against the High Cost of Living, and Sam Wiseman, Relief Aid Demands.

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The first four demands are for trade union wages on all relief jobs; 25 per cent increase in all relief payments; full payment of rent for the unemployed in each; abolition of discrimination against Negro, foreign-born and single workers.

Hollingshead said that he would not endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill until he had read it.

The Joint Action Committee has called a mass meeting for this morning at Sullivan and West Fourth Streets for 10:30 o'clock, where the workers will meet with the members of the West Side Communist Party units and march to Union Square to join the march to City Hall.

Resolution Weakens Fight
The resolutions committee recommended the "whereas" of the preamble in the resolution. They thus went on record that Mooney should be freed.

Briggs Asks H.R. 2827
Bridges, in using the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill made reference to the large number of agricultural workers, especially on the West Coast, who are barred from unemployment insurance benefits by social legislation now before Congress other than the Lundein bill. He declared that "other measures require the worker to be on the job for a certain period before receiving any benefits. The Lundein bill, on the other hand, provides for the large number who are totally unemployed and who have been for a long while." Bridges spoke of the fight of the vigilantes against the agricultural workers, and of the anti-picketing and anti-labor laws against them. He urged that the resolution be passed in their interest of the Lundein bill in their interest.

The Resolutions Committee proposed the continuation of the "non-partisan" policy of the A. F. of L. rejecting the proposal for the formation of a Labor Party. Bridges and other delegates voted against this proposal and for a labor party. The resolution calling for a one-day strike for the release of Tom Mooney was emasculated by the Resolutions Committee. The committee endorsed the "whereas" of the preamble in the resolution. They thus went on record that Mooney should be freed.

Clique Kills Pacific I. L. A. Resolutions
(Continued from Page 1)

tion of work. The resolution pointed out that the San Francisco and West Coast districts have won the six-hour day and union-controlled hiring halls as the result of their last strike and have increased employment. The I. L. A. convention was called upon to go on record for a national fight for these conditions in the coming agreement.

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Big Relief Cut Looms in Ohio

Federal Funds To Be Slashed 60% on Aug. 1

Councils Take Up Issue—Plan Local, City and State-Wide Actions

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12.—A relief cut amounting from 50 to 60 per cent is facing the unemployed in Ohio on August 1, according to the announcement by Charles C. Stillman, federal relief administrator. He bluntly told the Cuyahoga County Relief Administration that federal relief will be cut to four million dollars for the month of August as compared to the \$9,500,000 for June.

By September first, the federal government will entirely withdraw from direct relief, leaving the approximately half million "unemployables" to their fate.

Stillman made his announcement at the meeting of the citizens committee of forty appointed by Mrs. J. Grossman, chairman of Cuyahoga County Relief Administration.

Jobs For One Out of Six

Objecting strenuously to be left to face a "starving and maddened people," Mark Grossman pleaded that the Federal Relief Administration in Ohio make some sort of arrangement whereby relief could be provided while the Work Progress Administration gets under way.

Grossman showed that of a total of 70,000 cases, only 13,000 people could be put to work at the most on relief jobs by August 1. He added that even these 13,000 people would have to be given direct relief for the first half of the month, till they received their first pay.

Taking every cent available for relief for the rest of 1935 by the city, county and suburbs, the county would still be \$250,000 to \$500,000 short of taking care of the unemployed, Grossman declared.

Coway to Hold U. S. Responsible

Admitting that the Cuyahoga County Relief Administration is unable to cope with the situation, the Citizens Committee adopted a resolution holding the federal government responsible for the consequences if relief is withdrawn and asking the government to continue relief till adjustments could be made.

Immediate city-wide mobilization was decided upon by the Unemployment Councils to fight the proposed withdrawal of funds, which would result in mass starvation.

A series of neighborhood meetings and demonstrations are planned, to be followed by a city-wide and then a state-wide action. The Unemployment Councils demand:

Jobs for all unemployed at trade union wages.

Immediate withdrawal of the announced 60 per cent cut in relief allotment for August.

No cutting off of Federal relief funds for Ohio.

Portland I.L.A. Votes \$1,000 To Aid Mooney

PORTLAND, Ore., July 12.—The Portland local of the International Longshoremen's Association has voted \$1,000 for the defense of Tom Mooney, \$1,000 to the Modesto, Cal. defense fund, and \$1,000 to be pro-rated among those locals most affected by the lumber strike.

The money is from the last few thousand dollars left in the local's defense fund for the longshoremen who were framed during last summer's strike and were recently acquitted.

Marine Workers Honored Dead
All Portland labor is still talking about the splendid show of solidarity by the marine workers on July 5—when, with one exception, no ships were loaded in memory of the eight strikers killed last year in the great general strike.

Although the longshoremen were fooled by the brazen actions of the Thurston-Peabody-Negstad leadership into repudiating the resolution of the Maritime Federation and the District I. L. A. convention to honor the martyrs of last summer's maritime strike by a 24 hour strike, no one attempted to load cargo. The only exception was the British steamer S. S. Sunnington Court leading lumber at the Dant and Russell docks. The Sunnington Court was picketed by lumber strikers until the leadership—under Attorney K. C. Tanner's suave direction—called off the pickets on the docks.

Impressive Picketing
Because the sailors on board could not be struck, the ship worked cargo—the only blot on the Portland waterfront. Everywhere pickets wearing the impressive black ribbon kept watch at the entrances to docks, and longshoremen refused to pass the picket lines. One ship was tied up for three hours in the morning, the crew going aboard before the picket lines were formed. A committee of Marine Firemen boarded the ship, shut off the steam and made the commemorative strike solid.

The Portland I. L. A. vote on the support of the British Columbia strikers was close—384 to 381 in favor of supporting the strike. The propaganda of the shipowners eagerly carried on by lick-split officials, that unless the longshoremen knuckled down and were good boys the shipowners would cancel agreements had an obvious effect.

NOTICE
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12.—George Neber of Milwaukee has been asked to get in touch with Ken Egert of Toledo at once.

LABOR HONORS MURDERED PICKETS



Marching in stately procession, 25,000 San Francisco workers from twenty unions remembered the two pickets killed by cops in last year's general strike. They've vowed they'll never forget the men who died in the interests of labor as against the interests of Wall Street.

Unemployment Councils Seek To Join with Workers' Alliance In Nationwide Demonstration

Letter Cites Success of United Front Actions in Rallying Huge Masses to Support Demands

Following the announcement that a national demonstration for trade union wages, public works jobs, unemployment insurance and the 30-hour week will be held on Saturday, July 27, by the Workers' Alliance of America, the National Unemployment Council issued an appeal to the Alliance yesterday, calling for united action of the two organizations on this day for the demands.

The appeal in full follows:
July 11, 1935.
National Executive Committee
Workers Alliance of America
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

From your News Bulletin of which we just secured a copy, we learned that you are planning to make Saturday July 27th a national day of demonstrations for trade union wages on all public works jobs, for unemployment insurance, for the 30-hour week, etc. We consider it essential that any such demonstration shall be as effective and successful as possible. We accordingly desire to cooperate toward this end by mobilizing the members and supporters of our organization throughout the entire country and particularly in those centers where our organizations exist side by side.

Experience in the demonstrations you called on November 24th of last year has demonstrated that such actions are most effective and most capable of rallying wide-spread support when they are prepared and conducted on a united front basis. The contrast between the united front demonstration in Chicago on November 24th last year with demonstrations of the same date in cities where no united front was established confirms this. We regret that in planning the July 27th demonstration you overlooked that section of the resolution adopted in your convention of last March which provided that "the National Committee shall endeavor to consult and secure the cooperation of the leading bodies of other national organizations for joint action on all

Chicago Parley Plans Food Cost Fight Tomorrow

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—The fight against the high cost of living is going forward here.

Following the recent delegation to the stockyards demanding a reduction in the price of meats, a united front conference to plan action against the rising costs in daily food necessities has been called by the South Side Branch of the United Conference Against the High Cost of Living to be held Sunday at 3 p. m. at the Metropolitan Community Center, 4106 South Parkway. The conference has been endorsed by many working class groups, church and fraternal bodies.

A delegated body of the United Conference, whose city headquarters are at 160 North Wells, Room 317, has decided to press plans for a series of three meatless days, July 25, 26 and 27, following the one day boycott held every Thursday. The repeal of the 3 per cent sales tax is becoming one of the main demands in the activities of the organization.

Faking Seen In Chicago Painters' Poll

Reactionary Is Elected Despite Big Vote for Rank and File Man

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—Returns just made available on the election in Painters Local for District Council 14 in this city show that the rank and file candidate, Nordstrom, defeated the reactionary official, Secretary-Treasurer Wallace, in all of the largest locals, and that only corrupt machine rule in the other locals, with highly questionable counting, accounts for the announced victory of Wallace.

The final returns as given out by the present officials show a vote of 6,745 for Wallace and 2,381 for Nordstrom. However, in such large locals as 147, 194, 273, 275, and 637, where strong rank and file movements exist, the votes were as follows: 532 for Nordstrom and 244 for Wallace in Local 194; 110 for Nordstrom against 80 for Wallace in 273; 581 for Nordstrom and 398 for Wallace in 275, and 638 for Nordstrom against 146 for Wallace in 637. Thus the main bulk of the vote that elected Wallace again came from those locals ruled by an iron hand with no developed rank and file movement as yet.

Widespread corruption in the conducting of the election is clearly indicated by the fact in Local 265, for example, Wallace's supporters reported 328 votes for him while only 120 votes were registered; in Local 350, 875 votes were reported for Wallace while only 350 votes were registered; and in Local 200, 549 votes were reported for Wallace while only 200 were registered.

The rank and file of this district, which received and sent greetings to the New York painters in their fight against the corrupt and reactionary Zausner, are aware of these facts and are consolidating their ranks to cleanse the union of all corrupt elements for rank and file control.

Chicago Relief Administration Fights Unions

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—Bullying, threats of dismissal, and open anti-union activity by leading officials are becoming rife in the largest offices of the relief projects run here under the supervision of the Illinois Emergency Relief Administration, the Daily Worker learned today.

Twenty-five project workers at the Hardin Square Survey project station were informed yesterday that blacklist faces all the workers if the project is not rushed to completion within the next ten days, and that all workers joining the Association of Professional and Technical Employees will be fired.

At the Elmwood Park station, Severn Provus, a member of the union was demoted to the Central Station by Collier, the Cook County Director, for union activity. These reactionary anti-union activities are taking place despite the public assertions of Harry Hopkins, Federal relief administrator, that all workers on relief projects may join unions of their own choosing.

The A. P. T. E. is meeting Saturday at 160 North Wells, Room 317 to plan steps to defend the right to organize on the projects.

Detroit Workers Plan to Picket Italian Consulate

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—A conference to organize a united August First demonstration on Times Square at 5 p. m. was called by the League Against War and Fascism, for July 22 at 8 p. m. at Danish Brotherhood Hall, 1775 W. Forest Avenue. The call was addressed to all unions, fraternal organizations, Socialist Party, Communist Party, language clubs, youth, Negro and similar organizations. A special appeal was addressed to the Italian organizations to join in directing the protest against Mussolini's steps to conquer Ethiopia.

Each organization was asked to send three delegates.

With the view of making this year's demonstration especially broad, an attempt will be made to win the Socialist Party for a great united demonstration. The call pointed out the serious danger of a war developing, especially in the moves of Italy against Ethiopia, and of Japan in North China.

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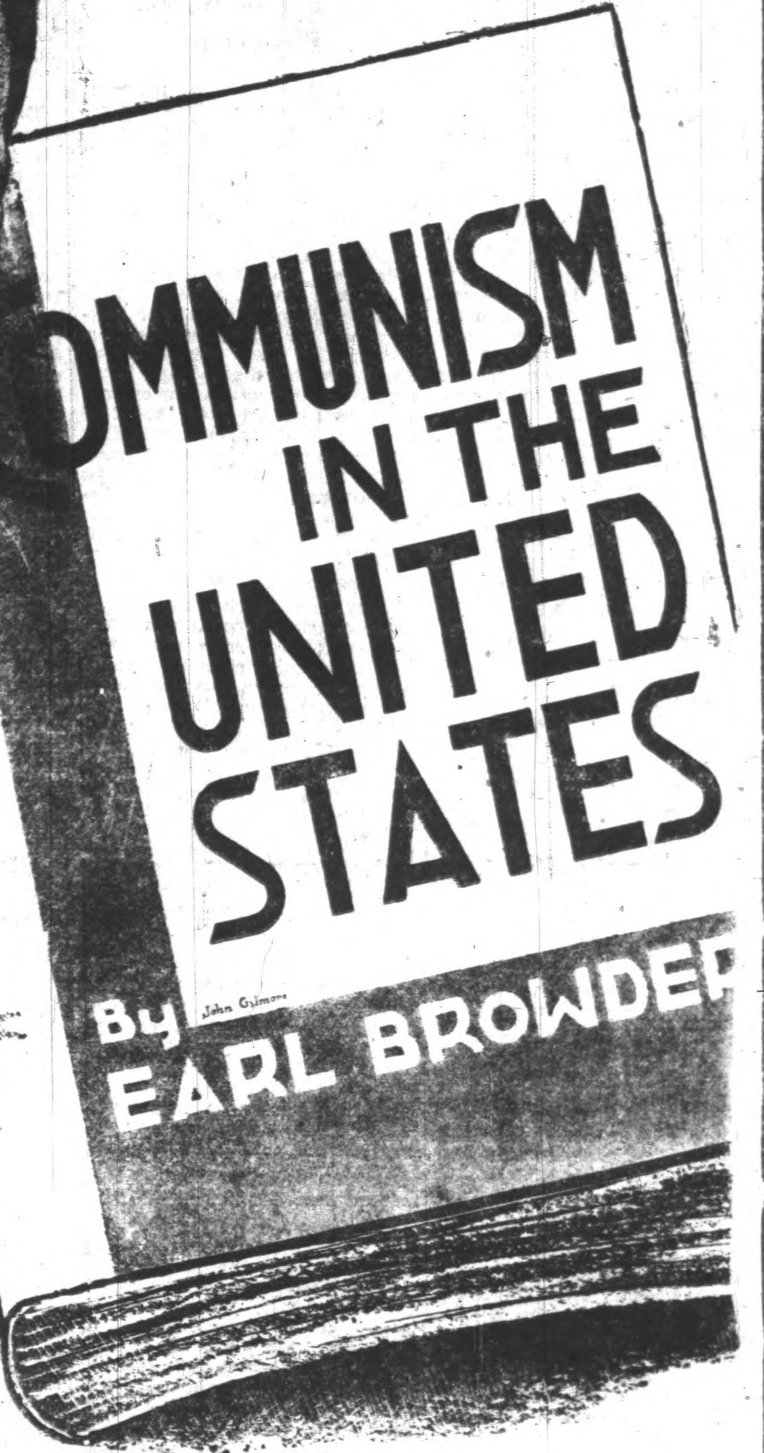
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EARL BROWDER
General Secretary,
Communist Party, U. S. A.



"Communism in the United States" is the product of a mind schooled in our best revolutionary traditions. As much a part of America as the cornfields of his native Kansas, Earl Browder analyzes the class struggle from a background rich in labor experience.

At the age of fifteen, this son of American labor took up the fight for Socialism. Followed years of organizing the unorganized, leading trade unionists in their struggles for better conditions. Then came the war and two years in Leavenworth for his activities in the anti-war League for Democratic Control. It was following this that Browder began to organize the left wing of the Socialist Party, which later became the Communist Party.

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Chicago Third Party Conference Represented Tiny Part of Middle Class and Not the Basis for a Labor Party

Scab Herding Opens Only 2 Lumber Mills

Muir, Reactionary Union Chief, Cooperates With Bosses and Press to Break Strike

PORTLAND, Ore., July 12.—Scab-herding activity, heralded by the lumber operators through the daily press as meeting with overwhelming success, has resulted in two mills in Portland and vicinity operating with skeleton crews, the "operations" in three other mills boasted about amounting to nothing.

The Inman-Poulsen mill, which began operating Monday, July 1, is running on a union agreement—one of the separate agreements being rammed down the lumber workers' throats by Abe Muir and his henchmen in local union office. The terms are 50 cents per hour minimum with increases in the higher brackets; a compromise union recognition which provides for recognition of a committee of three; and the forty-hour week.

Press Lies—As Usual
For days the daily (capitalist) press has been screaming that the strike is over—but on the picket line and in the homes of lumber workers a different condition is learned.

Bert Hall, president of the Forest Grove Local, S.T.W.U. and leading strong-arm, red-baiting artist of this locality, in carrying out the orders of his superior, Abe Muir, is presenting a new splitting wedge and attempting to drive it into the ranks of the lumber workers. At a recent meeting of the S.T.W.U. at Portland it was proposed that the loggers form a local of their own.

"Yah!" This from a lumber strike in his home. "So the loggers should be split off from the sawmill workers; Mr. Hall and his boss, Muir, don't like unity. But we'll show 'em. They're selling out the strike—selling it out a mail at a time. Us guys on the picket line got different ideas."

Ring in Oily Faker
K. C. Tanner, of the Green and Tanner team prominent in the conspiracy between I. L. A. officials, attorneys and Portland police to frame progressive longshoremen, was rung in by the reactionary S.T.W.U. leadership to use his oily voice to subdue the discontent and rumblings in the ranks of the lumber strikers.

The cry of "bow down meekly and go back to work at operators' terms" is meeting with anger and resentment on the part of the rank and file in spite of the efforts to raise the red scare in the ranks of the strikers.

The lengths to which the Hall-Wedel-Johnson group of Abe Muir tools are resorting is expressed by the attack on Dave Morgan who was chased by a gang of strong-arm hoodlums when he was distributing leaflets around the Labor Temple. They chased him into an apartment house, where the manager refused to turn him over to the strong-arm squad.

The meeting of reactionary strong-arm squads to violence against progressive rank and file strikers and against other workers is carried to the extent of planning raids on rank and file meetings, intimidating the strikers to the end that they can be driven to accept the

Baptist Ministers Aid I.L.D. In Fight to Free 2 Negroes Facing Death in Frame-up

Richmond, Va., July 12.—The ministers assembled in the Negro Baptist Ministers Conference here have voted to assist the International Labor Defense in fighting for the freedom of John Shell and Joe Jackson, Negroes condemned to die after a farcical trial in Spotsylvania County. The decision was made after Samuel Kelly, Richmond organizer of the I. L. D., spoke on the cases. The ministers agreed to ask their congregations to contribute to the \$500 defense fund.

Although Jackson and Shell were condemned to die between midnight and dawn on June 21, they are still alive and have been granted a stay of execution, through the efforts of the I. L. D. here. Slugs are now being taken to secure a new trial.

Prayed for Murder
Jackson and Shell were framed for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Coleman, a white couple of Spotsylvania. Their trial bore strong resemblance to the first trial of the Scottsboro boys four years ago. A lynch-mad crowd of 2,500 milled in and around the courthouse.

Two white brothers, Raymond and Warwick Foster, broke through the police lines and attacked the defendants as they were being brought, handcuffed, into court. The police made no effort to seize the Foster brothers, who rained blows on the Negroes, bring-

ing Shell to his knees and hearing handfuls of hair from his head. The defendants did not have counsel of their choice. Just as the trial was about to start, an attorney, Harry M. Sager, was called out from among the spectators and pressed into service. He presented no evidence and no witnesses for the defense, and his plea to the jury was that they "do their duty."

Jury Out Four Minutes
The jury "deliberated" for precisely four minutes; at 4 o'clock in the afternoon they received their instructions from the court, and at 4:04 they were back with a verdict of "guilty." The judge automatically imposed the sentence of death in the electric chair.

The lynchers, not satisfied even with this swift legal lynching, kept watch at the doors, and when the prisoners were brought out surged forward and attempted to seize them. Only the threat of tear-gas bombs prevented a rope-and-fagot-lynching.

Duce Renews Terror as War Drive Falters

300 Anti-Fascists Jailed As Hostility to the Regime Mounts

LONDON, July 12.—Following on the heels of news from Italy that the Abyssinian campaign is unpopular with many sections of the Italian people comes news of the renewal of the terror that marked the first years of Mussolini's rule.

Operario Italiano, a monthly trade union journal published in Paris to avoid Italian censorship, has printed figures showing that in the first five months of this year over 300 anti-Fascists were sentenced by the Fascist Special Tribunal in Italy to terms of imprisonment totalling 1,318 years.

Campaign Unpopular
The special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian reported to his paper: "The unpopularity of the campaign and the extreme discontent produced by the general pauperization that has grown steadily under the Fascist regime appear to have alarmed the authorities, with the result that there is an intensified terror. The terror is not concentrated against any particular class. Members of the middle class as well as the working class are among the victims."

Writers and teachers are sentenced together with manual laborers, and there has been a roundup of what little is left of the Communists and Socialists.

Continuing, the correspondent says: "The slightest symptom of hostility to the regime may be followed by the severest penal measure and even to be suspected of indifference may be dangerous. Sentences of imprisonment or deportation ranging up to 20 years are not uncommon. On May 31, ten anti-Fascists of Piedmont were sentenced to a total of 51 years of imprisonment for 'subversive activities in Novara.' Their leader was sentenced to 21 years."

"Arrests have been made recently in Venice, Milan, Cadix, Genoa and Comi. Many prisoners were arrested after they had only just completed terms of imprisonment. The mere fact that a person is known to hold anti-Fascist opinions is often enough to make him suffer imprisonment or deportation to the islands."

Truth Will Out
In commenting editorially upon their correspondent's report, the Manchester Guardian said: "No censorship in the world can prevent every little leakage of the truth and the information that has been oozing out of Italy leaves no doubt that things are going badly there, badly beyond anything that could result only from international depression. Not that the dictatorship is in danger of being overthrown. There is no reason to expect an open crisis. The dictatorship has crushed the vitality out of the Italian people, a people once so quick and energetic in defense of their rights."

Hopefully it adds: "But as the younger generation grows up, new vigor will come and with it the revolt. And just as Fascism rises internationally so must its decline be international. Its end will be the end of one of the worst nightmares that has ever afflicted Europe."

Family Evicted After Paying \$6,150 on Home
PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The eviction of a family from the home on which they have paid \$6,150 in mortgage payments and taxes has aroused a storm of protest here.

Workers returned the furniture of the family when they were evicted last Monday without notice. The Unemployment Council is holding a protest meeting this evening 7 o'clock at Gransback and Rusbomb, N. E.

For more than six years Karl Jungdorf and his family had been meeting mortgage and tax payments on their home at 5011 Gransback St. Two years ago, however, Jungdorf, a first class tailor, lost his job. Shortly after, the Jungdorfs' home was sold over their heads.

Naturally attached to the home in which they had sunk their savings, the family remained as tenants. Their only income has been from odd jobs picked up by Jungdorf. During the past two months they had not been able to meet their rent payments to Mrs. Ellen K. Hackett, of 36th and Chestnut Streets, who bought the house at auction.

Although the Home Owners Loan Corporation was set up by President Roosevelt with much ballyhoo about protecting small home owners from loss of their homes, Jungdorf, like thousands of other small home owners has learned that the H.O.L.C. operates in the interests of the banks and mortgage companies.

NEW PARTY PROBABLY WILL BACK ROOSEVELT IN 1936, SAYS GEBERT

With Few Exceptions Conference Was Hand-Picked—Organization May Be Weapon of A.F.L. Leadership Against Labor Party

By B. K. Gebert
The recent conference in Chicago for a "Third Party" called by five Congressmen: Vito Marcantonio, Progressive Republican of New York; Byron Scott, Democratic supporter of Sinclair; Thomas Amle and George J. Schneider, Progressive LaFollette of Wisconsin, and Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite, brought together 160 persons, including about fifty guests. All the participants in the conference were individually selected by the signers of the call and approved beforehand by them. It was a picked conference.

None of the individuals was elected by any organization. Very characteristic was the fact that among this group were less than a dozen trade unionists. The overwhelming majority consisted of middle-class politicians who were connected with the Republican and Democratic Parties, Progressive Farmer-Labor Party, bourgeois liberals, some individuals from the farmers' organizations, and a handful of trade union officials, most of whom were old guard Socialists.

A New LaFollette Party
The objective set by the initiators of the conference was to "explore possibilities for the formation of a third party," a party similar to the LaFollette movement of 1924. However, they met to begin with opposition from many sources. First of all, Farmer-Labor Governor Olson of Minnesota, while expressing good wishes for the conference, declined to attend and expressed doubts as to the advisability of forming a third party at this time.

Olson himself has an eye on the United States Senate and is planning to work in such a manner as to give support to Roosevelt in 1936 so that he might get Roosevelt's support to be elected to the Senate.

LaFollette already has definitely decided against the formation of a third party. Leading Socialists, such as Norman Thomas, Hoan, McLevy, likewise were absent. Even some of the signers of the call did not attend the conference. Lundeen, who declared himself for a "new labor party" based on strong trade union organizations, farm co-operatives and their affiliated organizations, likewise did not appear at the conference.

Scott received instructions from Sinclair not to attend and Sinclair, himself, sent a letter to the conference urging support for Roosevelt in 1936 and against a third party.

Schneider of Wisconsin likewise was missing. At the close of the meetings, Marcantonio withdrew from the conference with a statement that he was premature to form a third party movement because there was no base for such a movement—particularly in view of the fact that this movement had no base among the trade union, unemployed and veterans' organizations.

South America Frontier Clash Is Reported

Venezuela and Colombia Jingoists Seize Upon Incident

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 12.—An unconfirmed message from a reliable source reports an armed skirmish between Venezuelan and Colombian troops in the Catatumbo oil region.

According to the report, Colombian troops which had crossed the frontier at a point called Rio Oro were shot at by Venezuelan soldiers and forced back to Colombian territory.

A military draft has just been proclaimed in Venezuela in connection with the growing tension between the two countries. At the point mentioned there are 500 Venezuelan and 400 Colombian troops stationed on their respective sides of the border.

The reported border incident is being utilized in both countries political elements in both countries to stir up chauvinistic sentiment and increase military appropriations.

In this conflict as in the Chaco war, the interests of rival United States and British oil companies out to seize the rich Catatumbo oil reserves are primarily involved.

Herndon Drive Challenge Sent Chicago I.L.D.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense has issued the following challenge in the 2,000,000 signature campaign to the Chicago District of the I.L.D. for the freedom of Angelo Herndon:

"At the last District Committee meeting of the New York District of the International Labor Defense, the question of the Herndon campaign was discussed at great length and it was decided that we take a quota of one-half million signatures. It was also decided that the New York District formally challenge the Chicago District in a double challenge.

"1. That we will reach the 100,000 mark ahead of the Chicago District.
"2. That we will complete our total quota before the Chicago District reaches its quota.

"We decided that wherever possible, individual branches of our District challenge individual branches of your District. We would therefore appreciate a list of branches in your District that are willing to challenge branches in ours and we will send you a similar list as soon as possible.

"We propose that the District that loses present the District that wins with a banner. We therefore suggest that you make immediate arrangements to have the banner made.

"Please let us know whether you accept this challenge. We are sending this challenge to the Daily Worker and other press for publication.

"Fraternally,
"SAM DLUGIN,
"District Organization Sec'y."

Detroit Anti-War Parley To Be Held Wednesday, July 24

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—The conference for a united anti-war demonstration on August First called by the Detroit League Against War and Fascism, had to be advanced to July 24 and to Gerow Hall, 333 Grand River, the league office announced today.

Unions, fraternal and other workers' organizations were asked to send three delegates each, to rally full support to the demonstration at Times Square, August 1, at 5 p.m.

Preliminary meetings in many neighborhoods are being arranged to pave the way to a large demonstration. The appeal of the League Against War and Fascism calling for a big turn-out on August 1, the twenty-second anniversary of the outbreak of the World War is already being distributed.

Latin-American Fete At Brighton Beach

A Latin-American festival under the auspices of the Joint Committee for the Freedom of Cuba and Puerto Rico has been arranged for Sunday at the Brighton Beach Workers Center, 3200 Coney Island Avenue, to raise funds for the support of the revolutionary press of the two colonies.

Harry Gannes, associate editor of the Daily Worker and Jose Santiago, Latin-American delegate on the recent investigation committee which was expelled from Cuba, will be the principal speakers.

Odets Backs Campaign To Release Thaelmann

Noted Playwright Likens Jailed German Anti-Fascist Leader to John Brown

Clifford Odets, brilliant young dramatist, recently deported by the Cuban government while attempting to investigate conditions in Havana, has added his signature to the names of those thousands of other Americans who have signed a petition demanding the release of the German leader, Ernst Thaelmann, from prison, and his safe asylum here in America.

Referring to the statement made by Joseph Goebbels in the June 3 issue of the Nazi official organ, the "Angriff," which declared that if 50,000 Americans really wanted the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann the Nazis would send him to America "in a bright red cockade. . . . But they wouldn't let him off in New York and he would have to cruise the seas like the Flying Dutchman," Odets said in a statement to the press:

"America has its Lincoln in John Brown, great men who fought against slavery. Germany today has its Ernst Thaelmann! For almost three years this brave fighter for true democracy has been brutally mistreated in a Nazi prison hole. He must be released! Thaelmann must be allowed to partake of the long tradition of asylum for political refugees which is one of the basic traditions of the American people."

The Anti-Nazi Federation, which has organized the drive supported by the United Anti-Nazi Conference, seeks to raise 100,000 signatures in a gigantic petition. A delegation is being formed which will present this petition to Secretary of State Cordell Hull asking for a visa for Thaelmann to the United States. Post cards will be mailed to Berlin demanding the release of Thaelmann from his dungeon in Moabit, where the Nazis have kept him imprisoned for two and a half years without trial or charge other than "moral complicity."

The Anti-Nazi Federation urges that all those interested in the basic tenets of democracy secure bundles of Thaelmann post cards from the organization's headquarters, at 168 West Twenty-Third Street.

New England C. P. Will Hold Outing Today and Sunday

BOSTON, Mass., July 12.—The annual outing of the New England District of the Communist Party will be held tomorrow and Sunday at Camp Niggedalget, Franklin, Mass.

A full week-end program has been arranged of banquets, movies, games, swimming, concerts and a mass meeting on Sunday at which Carl Reeve, associate editor of the Daily Worker, will speak.

Buses will leave from 88 Hawthorne Street, Chelsea; 93 Standford Street, Boston; 42 Wenonah Street, Roxbury, and 74 Wildwood Street, Dorchester, at 10 a.m. on Sunday. The round trip will be 65 cents.

Minneapolis to Hear Symposium on Recent Writers' Congress

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 12.—A symposium on the Writers' Congress, held recently in New York, will be held in Pioneer Hall, Lumber Exchange Building, here, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the League for Political Progress.

Reports will be given by Michael Blankfort, director of "Stevodre"; Ben Field, labor journalist, and Meridel Le Sueur, writer.

The purpose of the Book Union, recently established here, will be outlined. Admission will be 15 cents.

Delegation of Labor Council At Austin, Tex., Fights Plan To Re-establish Chain Gang

AUSTIN, Tex., July 12.—Voicing bitter opposition to any attempt to re-establish the chain-gang in Travis County, representatives of organized labor took the floor in Commissioners Court here last week and drew a picture of the brutalities of the Georgia and North Carolina convict camps.

One of the spokesmen outlined the case of Angelo Herndon, young Negro organizer sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain-gang. The court room became more and more crowded as the hearing proceeded. The Commissioners' Court had attempted to postpone the hearings to an indefinite date because of the developing opposition, but protests from labor bodies forced a show-down. The outspoken disagreement with the plan to re-institute the chain-gang, which was forcibly expressed in the court room, resulted in a decision of the court to take no immediate action but to continue consideration of the matter.

Chain-Gang Labor Competition
James Sparks, spokesman for the delegation from the Austin Central Trades Council, declared that chain-gang labor would compete with labor in the factories and would be one more weapon in a wage-cutting campaign.

Harold Preece, writer, told of the horrors of the Georgia and North Carolina chain-gangs that have shocked the entire country. He said: "The guards will be men who have themselves been brutalized by the existing social system, and they will stop at nothing to brutalize these prisoners."

"The chain-gang is a vicious weapon against the working class," was the statement made by Miss Louise Preece, well-known labor journalist. "It will be used here,

in the future, against delegations of hungry men asking for relief. It was so used in Georgia, against Angelo Herndon, a 19-year-old Negro who was sentenced to the chain-gang for 18 to 20 years because he led a delegation of hungry men and women to ask for bread. Of course, Negroes always get the worst abuse on the chain-gang.

"And," Miss Preece added, "as a Southern white woman, and one whose ancestors helped to settle this country, I protest against the use of the word 'nigger' which the County Commissioners have used freely in this court."

Compares Men With Slaves
Commissioner John E. Shelton, a landlord and the chief spokesman in the court for re-establishment of the Travis County chain-gang, answered Miss Preece's objection to the word "nigger" by saying: "That is what I have always called them."

"You can't get a man to get out and do the work that these prisoners on the chain-gang would do," Shelton said. "You now have a mule to it, and a wagon and hitch him to it, and then hit him right between the eyes. He'll pull."

Harold Preece voiced labor's determination to fight against the chain-gang system in the county by saying that the working people and their friends would carry the fight against the chain-gang into next summer's primary election if it became necessary.

Young America Fights Against Oppression---Just as in 1776

Youth of Today Demands Right to Work, to Life, Says Congress Leader

Young Workers, Farmers, Students, Negroes Carry on Splendid Revolutionary Traditions of Colonial Forbears, Waldo McNutt Tells American Youth Congress

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY WALDO McNUTT
Chairman National Continuations Committee,
American Youth Congress, Delivered at
Cass Technical High School July 5, 1935

WE are young America, come together for the second time in answer to the call for unity. We represent a whole generation. Our responsibilities are made great by our tasks. We are mindful of the past, but not blinded by it; we are troubled by the present, but not defeated by it; we are apprehensive of the future, but we are hopeful for it.

We believe that founders of America hoped to create something more than just another nation. For three centuries, to the troubled, oppressed, tyranny-ridden millions of the world, it has been a chance for life, the right to create, to build, to realize, the right of man to shape his own life. All this and more lay in the hearts of the millions who came to our shores.

With such a goal before them, what did sacrifices matter? The perilous crossing of the Atlantic; the hardships of a new land—crop failures and hunger, lack of shelter and clothing in severe cold, disease and epidemic, struggle, misery and death on a thousand fronts—all were part of the struggle for life, all went to make that figure, the pioneer, a strange mixture of ruthless courage and great aspiration.

Recalls Courage of Founders:

Hardly had the woods been cleared, the cabins built, the essentials of life realized, when once more the weight of an oppressor was felt. King George III—to the colonists, the tyrant, the Tory. Taxes, overtaxes, imported armies, restricted and controlled government—everywhere oppression, chains, barriers to progress. But the founders of our country, men of courage and ideals, were not content to merely exchange one tyrant for another. What great enthusiasm was aroused by the cry for independence! Brilliant, historic incidents—a Boston tea party, a Paul Revere, Bunker Hill, Valley Forge and Yorktown—all following in the wake of our famous Declaration of Independence.

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

And then—the United States of America.

We recall that colorful period of expansion. Great caravans pushing westward, to new lands, crossing the Mississippi, then the great plains of the middle west, breaking through the mountainous barriers of the Rockies, culminating in the dramatic 1849 Gold Rush to California. It was the spirit of the pioneer all over again, once more the desire for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

There was in our midst, all the while, a whole people, the Negro, for whom life meant misery, for whom liberty was a carefully hidden dream, and for whom the pursuit of happiness was impossible. Somehow the great Mississippi, muddy, silent, suggests all the misery and despair of this people. The master feared even that the slave might learn to read, to write, to speak—that "all men are created equal with certain inalienable rights."

The Civil War

Within the nation as a whole, there developed the great conflict between the industrial north and the slave-holding, agrarian south, a conflict settled in civil war. Lives were given that this nation should remain united, that slavery might be abolished. The traditions of 1776 were carried forward.

The ensuing era of industrial progress is characterized by the continuous transformation of the old into the new. Not log cabins, the skyscrapers, not the stage coach, but the trans-American railroad—not the buggy, the automobile—not the one room school house, but the great public schools and universities, not the small shop, the huge factories and mills.

There was yet another, a very important, phase of this scene. Not any longer did all men suffer alike. Luxury and poverty now existed side by side. Somehow industrial progress automatically brought increased comfort for the owners of the industries. But for every material advancement in the lives of the people there was struggle—and even blood. The Haymarket riot, the Molly McGuire, are all monuments to the courage of the American people who had never forgotten their "certain inalienable rights."

April 6, 1917, war declared by the United States on Germany. The call to arms. We, young America, had heard that call before. We had heard it in 1776—and answered—for Independence; again in 1861—and again answered—for a united nation, to free the Negro. And now 1917. We're not eardwards. We had fought for the right before. We merely asked:

Is this another call to carry forward the traditions of '76?

HM's Lies of '17

Our leaders said "Yes." They talked of "saving the world for democracy," of a "war to end wars." They lied. America was again divided. Not north against south, nor east against west, not city against countryside—but those who gain from war against those who suffered and died in it.

They came back—some of them—badly shaken by their experience, some hesitated slowly with crutches, others coughed from gas, some laughed from the shock of shell, a few were in such condition it was not wise to expose them in parade, but all were confident for the future, they'd forget the damned war, maybe it was wrong, maybe it wasn't the same as it has been pictured, but it was over, and they were back.

Somehow, things were a little changed. Pretty debutantes who had sent them across with a smile and even a light kiss, now were cold and indifferent. The War Department that had once decorated their chests with medals now despised them. The same government that had demanded their lives, a government renowned for its squandering of money, notorious for its graft and corruption, rich in its Tea-Pot-dome scandals—for them the government had only promises—to this very day, the government has only promises. What picture tells so well the whole story as the pawn shop displaying its trays of war medals, each symbolizing an act of special heroism, of great courage. Now each medal meant a cup of coffee.

Joy Among the Robber Barons

But this is too gloomy a picture. Surely it was brighter somewhere. Indeed, there was joy in the hearts of 25,000 millionaires, conceived and born in the profits of the war. What did it matter that it was blood money, it was money, and theirs.

And the industrialists, the magnates of steel, coal, textile, transportation, automobile, the speculators, the lords of finance—all were joyful; it had been a great war—profits during the conflict, and now that we had won, a free hand in South America. Leader among the nations of the world—in colonial oppression.

We won. Read any history book. We won the war. Yes, there is a Flanders field. Fellow like ourselves lie there. Mothers and fathers, like ours—perhaps ours—remember them. But what does it matter? We won the war—they tell us.

When what? Look about you, youth of America. Look at it. For this, your fathers, your brothers, youths like ourselves from all the world—died. For this mothers, wives, sweethearts still weep.

Today we ask for life. It is not too much to ask. In reply we are promised—death in war. There is nothing too good, never enough, for this war machine. A thousand millions of dollars this year to make death for us more certain.

Swifter battleships, hidden submarines to destroy battleships, deeper hidden mines to destroy submarines; great armies with piercing, accurate rifles and long range cannon, great tanks within which human fingers release a thousand rounds of shot per minute to destroy great armies; great air fleets to destroy great cities—everywhere great death and destruction.

Now out of the beer cellars of Munich came the Messiah of the Messiahs, Adolf Hitler, self-appointed business agent for the God of War. Called into power by the Thyssens and Krupps, supported at first by a section of the population, particularly the youth, who accepted in good faith his demagogic promises of a better life, of "national socialism," retaining power only by the most brutal repressive attacks on the majority of the German people, particularly the progressive, church and trade union movements—Hitler fascism, seeking expansion eastward, chief organizer for war, particularly against the Soviet Union, ruthless and barbaric in its international policy as in its internal, represents the greatest threat to the peace, to the lives of the youth of the entire world, to our lives.

The Two Worlds

Two great forces in the world today stand in sharp contrast to the fascist war schemes, united in maintaining the peace—the sentiments, the wishes, the organized movements of the people of the world again; war, against fascism, for peace, for freedom, for progress, together with the peace policy of the Soviet Union—having no colonies, no foreign investments to protect, proposing world disarmament, inviting the whole of the world. We, the youth of the world, together with the great masses of the people, united in our hatred of war, organized in our demand for the right to life, confident in the strength of our numbers—we are the forces for peace—there are no others. The peace belongs to us. And it shall be ours.

We ask for liberty. It is not too much to ask. We are answered with tyranny. We ask sometimes only for the freedom to life, for peace; for this we are clubbed, arrested, condemned and called traitors by our Tories, our tyrants.

We are America's youth. We work in the mines, the mills, factories, docks, fields, we are the producers of the goods of the nations. Young though we are, already we feel the

YOUTH CONGRESS LEADER



Waldo McNutt

chains of monotony and drudgery heavy upon us. We too cry out for liberty and freedom. We cannot be satisfied with promises; we live in a world of reality—wage cuts, rising prices, shop spies, union men discharged. The slogan of the shop is—speed up. Our picket lines are attacked by the police and national guard, we are sent to jail. We clothe, feed and transport the nation. We can stop the production of munitions and battleships. We can halt the war machine. We have in our hands the power to change the world.

We are the unemployed. Millions of us. Some of us have known but a few years of labor, some of us not even that. We are free—to roam the highways of the country, to ride the freights, to match wits with the law that would catch us. Sometimes we lose and spend it in the flophouse. Yes, the papers say that crime is on the increase. The police force must be increased. We are the criminals.

The Young Go First

Now, to half a million of us, they offer another choice, to leave our parents and friends, for the Civilian Conservation Corps, directed, controlled, guided by the War Department. We are not blind; when it comes—the young go first. Take your choice; burden your parents, roam the highways, or enlist to die. We will have neither, nor will we be meek. Our demand for unemployment and social insurance has become the slogan of millions of Americans. It is our demand for security.

We are students. The doorway to education becomes increasingly narrow with each tuition, with each additional fee. We study and graduate—doctors, lawyers, chemists, engineers, teachers, architects—but we are so only in name. Society has no place for us. We are despised, our ambitions are thwarted. From us too comes the cry for freedom. Our teachers, our professors, sometimes join with us. Together we have struggled for the right to an education, against the military on the campus, for peace, for academic freedom; together we have been driven from the campus, expelled, suspended, dismissed, terrorized and gagged; together we have fought back in an attempt to re-baptize the campus with the spirit of '76.

We are the Negro youth. Twelve millions of my race are Americans. Together we are an oppressed national minority. In the South we are segregated. We enter theatres by side doors, we ride in special compartments in street cars, we eat in designated places, we are ordered away from the ballot box. Sometimes, at night, one of us is seized, dragged to a tree, and there tortured and hanged as though he had greatly crimed against humanity. Our brother is innocent, innocent of everything except his color. Perhaps his only crime is his willingness to accept his misery. Sometimes, one of us rebels at his oppression, and an Angelo Herndon is sent to a Georgia chain gang.

Race Discrimination Country-Wide

Everywhere, even in the North, we are discriminated against. But everywhere, too, things are changing. We will have many Herndons. We offer to the world the example of the Scottsboro boys, sentenced to death again and again, each time saved from the march to the electric chair by the wave of protest that swept the world: They shall not die! This very hour, they lie in jail awaiting trial once more for their lives. It is for us, you and me, Negro and white alike, to free them, to advance once more the cause of freedom, to find courage in the spirit of '76.

We speak from Cuba, Mexico, the Philippines and South America. We speak to you who live in a nation founded on and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, we speak to you in the name of freedom, we say that those United States of America this day holds in subjection our fellow countrymen, the peoples of Latin America, robs us of our natural resources, denies us the right to a free culture, retards our progress, and oppresses us in a thousand ways. We, too, would declare our Independence, but we cannot.

Your marines and battleships have visited our harbors, invaded our land, terrorized the population, dictated our government. We have seen your battleships in Vera Cruz, your gunboats roam the rivers of China, your marines have landed in Nicaragua, your bullets have felled the youth of Cuba. You talk of protecting American lives, the American flag. It is not true. You protect only your investments, your dollars. Even that is not altogether true: it is not your investments, youth of America; it is the barons of finance whose interests you defend. It is no other—the very ones who oppress you at home, op-

press you of the Colonies. We bring to you the banner of internationalism; we will carry it together.

This Freedom

Look about you, youth in factories, students, unemployed, youth on the farms and in the C.G.C. camps: Can this be the freedom for which three generations of our forefathers gave their lives? Can this be the spirit of 1776? Can this be the realization of the dreams of America?

Let us speak out in terms that all can understand. The rights to freedom is our inalienable heritage. The public buildings, the great squares and streets, the radio and press, and if you please, the Cass Techs of this country shall not be closed to us who seek to better our lives. The right to speak, to write, to govern can and shall never be denied a whole people. We hold these truths to be self evident; let it be a warning to those in our land who would betray the American people today as surely as did Benedict Arnold betray the trust of our nation's founders.

In our midst, more selfish, more unscrupulous, more powerful, more dangerous than a thousand Benedict Arnolds, dwells the usurper of the truth, that instigator of wars, the modern Tory, William Randolph Hearst. The epitome of reaction, the king of liars, the exposed corruptor of morals, spreader of race hatred, enemy of the oppressed, hypocrite, demagogue, traitor—Hearst stands today as the chief spokesman for all the forces of regression.

We the youth stand for peace, for freedom, for progress; he speaks of war, of tyranny, of destruction.

So, into this maze of contradictions, this welter of seemingly inconsistent situations—the industrial magnates and the industrial slaves, the great strides of science and technology and the poverty-ridden populations, killing, burning and plowing under the necessities of life when millions are in need, war being forced onto a people wanting peace, repression of civil liberties by Tories who speak of the Declaration of Independence and the gag-laws in the same breath of exultation—came the First American Youth Congress.

Recounts Birth of Youth Congress

Born in a struggle between the rebels and Tories over democracy, over the simple elementary rights of free speech and the choice of our own leaders, the delegates to this Congress overthrew the Hitler-inspired bureaucratic Viola Ima clique and put into practice the best traditions of our democracy.

Three sweltering August days were spent in give and take, in frank discussion, in exchanging new ideas for old, in gaining new perspectives, new hopes, and the fervent desire for unity. No longer would our ranks be divided as before; now, for the first time since the days of '76 the youth were again in the vanguard. We were aware of the many differences of opinion on religion, politics and creed; but we were united to advance the cause of peace, progress and freedom.

Out of these hectic days rose new figures, new leaders, new cooperation and understanding, and a new goal. Race, began to understand race, religious views gained new tolerance, political action on many new fronts became possible. Youth in staid old New England became aroused, blue New Yorkers gathered for real work, the city of brotherly love manifested it, the steel trust quaked in Pittsburgh, the mortgage holder of Minnesota farms shuddered, the shipping trust in San Francisco was panicky, and the navy expansionists in Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, were alarmed—the youth of America were awakening, the American Youth Congress was its expression.

It was not at all easy; there were many rebuffs; but the activity went forward. Early in the new year, the youth descended on Washington. They saw, they heard, they spoke. The White House, the new Munitions Investigation Committee, Robert Fechner of the Civilian Conservation Camps and 45 Congressmen and Senators heard the voice of American youth speaking on the problems of the day.

Hails Student Strike

We recall with pride the zero hour at 11 a.m. on April 12 when out of the class rooms and off the drill fields marched 150,000 American students on strike against war and fascism, and inspiring demonstration of solidarity. If drums of war could disrupt our educational system in 1917, converting the campus into barracks, sentencing the finest in body and mind to death, who dares question our right to halt the educational system for an hour to demonstrate for peace. We hail

Young Leader Hails Unity Achieved at Detroit Parley In Fight for Youth Rights

Youth Won't Always Go First on Old Roads, McNutt Declares— Urges Youth to Be Modern Paul Reverses in Fight for Peace, Progress and Liberty

the great student strike. We pledge it shall be still greater in 1936.

We were active on many fronts. The American Youth Congress carried on throughout the year a systematic, energetic campaign for genuine unemployment and social insurance. Thousands of signatures on petitions, organization endorsements, appearance before the House of Representative Committee—all made the voice of youth articulate in its demand for security, for the program conceived by the workers themselves, the only proposal that included the youth, the Lundeen Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

Memorial Day, May 30, this year had a deeper meaning than ever before for many of us. We remembered not only the dead, but the ideals for which they died. We resolved that they shall not have died in vain. So we filled the streets with parade under the banner of peace.

Continuous ripples of activity swept the country. The rumblings were heard across the nation—at last in Washington. The New Deal with its discriminatory policy towards youth and race hardly answered the problems. The destruction of the N.R.A. by the Supreme Court was the signal for still further attacks on our living standard. Surely the crumbling would grow louder, the ripples would become waves; oil was needed to calm the waves. Just a week ago the announcement was made from the nation's capitol—the National Youth Administration. But 50 millions of dollars won't buy such oil when reckoned in terms of 7 millions of youth. Nor will it buy much bread. The administration admits this; they will pay the sum of \$15 per month, 30 cents per day, to young relief workers. Can we expect a strong, healthy race of Americans on fifty cents a day? A whole new system of apprenticeships, reminiscent of the early years of the industrial era, will be inaugurated to furnish industry with further cheap labor. We say frankly, Mr. President, we are not satisfied.

Youth Administration—A New Departure

We are aware that the very creation of such a program marks a complete departure from the past, signifies a tremendous victory in principle for the American Youth Congress—forcing the government to recognize the special problems of youth and to make special concessions to this group. Now that the principle has been won, we must win the content. Chief among the tasks this Congress faces is to construct a real program of relief for American youth. Then comparing one with the other, we shall go to the President, we shall go to the people, and say: we know our needs; this is our solution.

With such a record of active work on so many fronts in these short eleven months we turned our attentions to the preparations for this our annual meeting. For the overwhelming majority of the Youth Congress workers it was to be their first meeting. For the first time they were to see in the flesh and blood the thousands of other people that were the backbone of the Youth Congress in other places. So with an amazing amount of enthusiasm preparations were started. The Michigan Continuations Committee set up the Committee of '76 to make these arrangements. In each section of the country the Regional Committee worked hard and tirelessly for this gathering. Together we were working, together we have assembled, together we will map our course. All of you are here—the Negro delegates, the farmers, the churches, the trade unions, professionals, fraternal, the students and the political groups in this the Second American Youth Congress now assembled.

We have registered some important victories and gains over the past eleven months. Several of the so-called loyalty oath bills were killed because of united protests in which the Youth Congress played an important part. Our groups have appeared before state and national committees in favor and against legislation that affected the youth.

Hails Congress Victories

In one of the greatest demonstrations of unity that this or any other movement ever witnessed, the Youth Congress scored a tremendous victory when we forced the Detroit School Board to allow us the use of this building and this auditorium. In as dramatic a spectacle as anyone of you could imagine Judge Robert Toms handed down a memorable decision forcing the school board to give us the permit. It was because we were united and we fought with all our combined strength that we won this important victory.

Last night the Youth Congress again put into action—not mere words—one of our cardinal points in our program.

The Port Wayne Hotel broke its agreement with the National Continuations Committee and refused to register some of the Negro delegates. The matter was discussed with the management and they still refused to accept our people. The National Committee had planned action today by some of the delegates feeling that they would be violating a principle of theirs and of the A.Y.C. if they allowed the white delegates to stay in the hotel without our Negro co-workers. So a meeting was held, a delegation sent to interview the management and because of the united mass pressure that was brought to bear the management capitulated and the Negro delegates spent the night in the hotel. Only by united action such as this can we break down the

prejudice and the discriminations practiced against our Negro youth.

Assails Anti-Soviet Provocations

These victories are but a beginning—today, tomorrow and Sunday we will map out together our course for the ensuing year. A year fraught with many troublesome questions this very afternoon the border between the Japanese puppet state Manchukuo and the Soviet Union is a veritable hot bed of trouble. The provocative acts of the Japanese militarists and their open declarations in favor of war against the Soviet Union constitute a dangerous procedure. We today must realize that any war of major consequence is bound to involve us directly—therefore we take this situation seriously.

Hitler's war program and threats of expansion eastward into the Soviet Union, Mussolini and his ruthless oppression of the last remaining Negro republic in the world in Africa and the armament race between all nations bids fair to literally annihilate society from the face of the earth and who will be the first victims—need we say more?

In these United States we note the largest peace time budget the world has ever known—for armaments—the army and navy maneuvers. Dress rehearsals for the future that lies before us. The high schools will see more and more R.O.T.C. units because the army department has failed to expand in the colleges and universities. Therefore we must plan to take action in that field.

Those of you from the East know of the increased anti-semitism that is being displayed on all sides. The Hitler-inspired Friends of New Germany have been discovered in many dark secretive places and for this next year we must meet this challenge in a manner so as to arouse the broadest sections of the population, the trade unions, the churches, Y's, and the rest must be rallied around the cry: "Protest the attacks upon and extend the rights of liberty to the national and racial minorities."

Labor Youth Face Troops

On the labor front our trade union youth are confronted by the increased use of the National Guards to break up their organized efforts to better their economic status. This very hour finds the troops of Washington holding the city of Tacoma under the iron hand of military discipline: Speed-ups, lowering of wages and longer hours are known to the youth. Apprenticeships that will put youth to work at even lower wages and give industry a fresh supply of recruits from the ranks of youth. These are only a few—there are many others.

For the millions still unemployed youth from both the farm and industry we must set as our goal genuine unemployment and social insurance that will give a decent standard of existence to all unemployed through no fault of their own to apply to all races, creeds and political opinions alike.

In the student world many new developments are transpiring that should make this next year one of the greatest importance to them. The student strike, more expulsions for activity, less and less academic freedom and greater discrimination of races coupled with increased fees offer the student groups plenty of material for consideration.

Agricultural regions today are witnessing more activity than at any other time in our nation's history. The traditionally hard to organize farmers are getting together to work out their immediate problems. Farm youth have played a leading role and for them they will even show greater activity. Sheriff's sales, evictions, foreclosures, oppression by the landed aristocracy, beatings, kidnappings, duckings—all are in store for those that see the problems and set to work on them. The farm youth are becoming more aroused and we surge forward with new hopes and plans.

The New Declaration

These are the perspectives—what we do about them depends on us. We speak today for American youth—we will act today for American youth. On our leaders rests a heavy burden, but on the youth of '76 rests a heavy burden. Oppressed and sorely tired of their treatment they drew up their Declaration of Independence—we today will work over and put into final shape our Declaration of Rights of American Youth. Then and now one thing was uppermost in the minds and hearts—unity of the 13 colonies and unity of all youth today. They had their differences, we have ours, they achieved unity and so will we.

As we leave the Congress we shall have in our hands a document—the Declaration of the Rights of American Youth—which calls for a thousand Paul Reverses to spread it throughout the countryside. Take it. It is ours. It belongs to the youth of America. It is broad in its appeal, it is pointed in its program, high in its aspiration. It calls to all friends of progress to rally around it. It demands discussion wherever youth are. It is our action to action. It is the basic document of the American Youth Congress.

Let us rise and repeat from our Declaration:

"We hold these trusts to be self evident; that our generation is rightfully entitled to a useful, creative and happy life, the guarantee for which are: full educational opportunities, steady employment at adequate wages, security in time of need, civil rights, and peace." To these ends we pledge our lives, our intelligence, and our united strength.

Support the Chinese People! Fight for Freedom! Hail China's Heroic Red Army; Join on August 1st Against Imperialist Partitioning of China

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

TODAY SLAVA DUNN discusses "What To Do In case of Accidents and Emergencies."

IN the house where there are small children, things that might be dangerous to them should be kept out of their reach. For example: open safety pins, sharp pointed toys and utensils, matches, medicines, shoe polish, insecticide, lye, talcum powder boxes that can be opened by a child, and other similar things.

A BURN or scald can be best treated with bicarbonate of soda, one teaspoon to one pint of water. A burn from an electric light bulb, or from sunburn can be treated similarly. Cuts and open wounds should be washed with water or peroxide of hydrogen. Then use iodine. The latter is better used half strength for children—3 and one half per cent. Washing out with soap and water is also good, but it should not be followed by iodine. In case of abrasion of sterile gauze, iron or boric acid clean piece of linen for a bandage. Puncture wounds made with rusty nails, pins, deep splinters or firecrackers often have dirt in them that might cause lockjaw. For these, a clinic or a doctor would be the safest thing. Do not eat bites also need special attention. The wound should be cauterized by a doctor.

To stop nose bleed, press the soft parts of the nose together and hold for five to seven minutes. Keep the child sitting with his head thrown back, and apply ice to the back of his neck. Swallowing of sharp things by the child should be reported to a doctor. Buttons and similar smooth objects usually pass out without ill effects. Cathartics should not be used in either case.

Head injuries which cause vomiting or unconsciousness also need the doctor's attention. Elevate the unconscious child's head, and apply ice until the doctor comes.

In case of sunstroke—if the child is dizzy or faints, he should be put on a bed and cold compresses applied to his head. If he has fever, sponge with tepid water and give cold drinks. In case of drowning—pick the child up by the heels and shake him to let the water run out of his mouth and nose. Then lay him on his stomach and use artificial respiration by grasping the child's elbows, pressing them down on his ribs, and then pushing his arms up over his head. This should not be done too fast. Keeping time with your own breathing is helpful. When the child begins to breathe, give him a hot drink.

Convulsions are best treated by giving a hot bath (one hundred degrees) and an emera of bicarbonate of soda and water. Wrapping in sheets wrung in hot water can be substituted when the bath is impossible. If you want more details about accidents, get the booklet "What To Do In Case of Accidents," from U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. It is Miscellaneous Publication No. 21, and costs fifteen cents.

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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Lock-out of 22,000 Miners In W. Va. Follows Truces

By a Mine Correspondent LOGAN, W. Va.—The soft coal strike, which would have taken place on June 30 if it had not been blocked by John L. Lewis' third truce within three months, has been turned into a lock-out by the coal operators of Southern West Virginia. The "suspension of work" as the operators call the lock-out, means that 22,000 coal miners in this field have no jobs. The miners have been working for months so that the operators could stock up huge reserves of coal which is now used against a successful strike. For example, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube mine at Dehue has been placing one half of the entire output into a huge pile since October, 1934. This mine employs 106 loaders. Now this pile of coal is as big as a West Virginia mountain and contains thousands of tons of coal. In addition, the huge railroad yards at Williamson and other Southern West Virginia points, as well as all side and spare tracks, tipples, bins, etc., are gorged with coal. This huge reserve of coal is the result of a furious speed-up system over a period of months to stock up coal against a threatening strike. Now the operators will be able to sell coal at high prices from this enormous supply, while the miners starve as a result of the "suspension of work." These are the fruits of John L. Lewis' truce. This is the position in which Lewis' henchmen in District 17, Van Bittner and Company, have placed the miners as a result of their repeated and shameless betrayals. Now Mr. Lewis and Mr. Van Bittner, through your political maneuvering and hobnobbing with the coal operators and Roosevelt's gang, you have caused us to lose our jobs.

Truce Leaves Miners Payless; Unemployed Council Wins Relief

By a Mine Correspondent UNIONTOWN, Pa.—The Oliver No. 3 mine of the Pleasant Valley Mining Company worked the last seven working days in June just before the third truce that John L. Lewis agreed upon with the coal operators and Roosevelt. A. We miners went to the office to draw our wages and this is what happened. Some of us received nothing; others who did draw a few dollars didn't even have enough to cover their old bills, let alone having anything to live on. On top of this, the relief office cut off our relief.

We the miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, Local 654, organized into the Unemployment Council, immediately rounded up a committee of sixteen and went to the relief office. We took our case direct to the relief administrator, Mr. H. H. Peterson. At first they tried the old scheme of asking to see only the spokesman of the committee. But they were politely told that either they talk to all sixteen or to no one at all. They admitted all sixteen.

Mr. Peterson tried his maneuver of talking us out of our relief checks, but it didn't work. We demanded checks for the thirteen desperate families on the patch. This was on the third of July.

Peterson claimed that some of the men that drew a few dollars should have kept that money and lived on it. But we insisted on our relief checks at once. Because of the red tape and other technical reasons, the relief people said they could give the checks to us at once. They promised to deliver them on the morning of July 4. As there was no mail on July 4, two investigators came to the patch with every check we demanded.

A reporter from Dirty Willie Hearst's Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph was in Peterson's office. She approached us for a story. We refused because we know that Hearst never prints the truth about workers' struggles. We challenged her to print the facts, as she got the story from the relief people. And lo behold, when the Sun-Tele came out, not a word was carried on our victorious fight for relief.

In Oliver mines numbers one and two, the miners had cases similar to ours, but they had no Unemployment Council to show them how to fight. They had a committee of 10 or 12, but only one committeeman went into Peterson's office, while the rest were cooling their heels out of his office. When the committeeman came out, he told the committee, "Go home, everything is fixed." This committeeman was one of the boys from the U. M. W. A. District 4 office.

Well, the men went home, but as late as Saturday, July 6, they were coming to the relief office, looking for the "fixed" relief checks. District 4 officials, Bonner and Galloway, took a hand in the cases, wired to Governor Earle and State Director Johnson after the Union-

England has made a naval deal with Germany. What is the significance of this cooperation? The Daily Worker tells you clearly. Every day the Daily Worker carries the important and interesting news about foreign affairs. It is the only English daily newspaper which gives the authentic news about the Soviet Union. Read the Daily Worker every day if you want to be informed of what lies behind the scenes in foreign events. Get your friends and co-workers to read it. Make the drive for 50,000 new readers a success!

The Ruling Class by Redfield



17. THE PEEPUL'S FRIENDS "Bloodhound" Belgrano, National Commander of the American Legion, on the trail. Don't be deceived, he is not hunting for the bonus, nor is that lead pipe to blackmail some Congressmen into voting for immediate cash payment of the bonus. Oh no, "Blackjack" Belgrano is hunting "reds". Frantic Frank is not doing so, as even the rank and file of the Legion is getting tired of him. His latest blast on the youth going red did not have much effect as shown by the successful Second American Youth Congress.

Miners Suffer Low Wages, 'Dead Work'; Decry Truce

By a Worker Correspondent WELCH, W. Va.—I happen to be one of the great army of unemployed desperately in search of work. I wandered from Chicago, where I lived most of my life, to the coal fields of West Virginia, expecting to find things better there. Returning here for the first time in eleven years, I was surprised by the big changes made by the depression. Before every one had some money and jobs were to be found everywhere. But now jobs are so few and far between. Every man fortunate enough to have a job must slave like a mule to hold it, no matter how small the pay. If a man asks for a raise now, he is fired for "impudence." This is how I find things in the coal camp of Kingston Pocahontas Coal Company in Hemphill, W. Va. Many of the company houses here are shabby four-room, frame structures, ten and twenty years old, badly in need of repairs and painting. Some of the houses are unfit for humans to live in. But the miners have no other choice. About all the mines here are shaft mines, the depths of which are from about three to six hundred feet. The miners have to go two to six miles underground to their work place. Poverty is rampant here. Many never make enough to meet expenses. On top of digging coal, they have to set thirty feet of rail and set their own timbers without pay—this is called "dead work." At times, these miners have to look for their own bolts and wrenches and rails. When they do find these things, they must drag them all the way in to their section. If the boss finds a bolt missing on the rail, the miner is laid off for two or three days. There is a drift mine near here, and the miners have to work on their knees all day for the height of the mine is three to four feet. Often they must work in water. The bosses find it too "expensive" to drain out the mines. Miners, in addition to this unpayable drudgery and misery, have to push their own cars like mules. The cost of living is very high, too. The bosses' papers say that people have to stay in line for their food in the Soviet Union. Well, here miners must wait a half hour and sometimes an hour to get what they need at company stores. These company stores al-

'Guffey and Wagner Bills Won't Feed Us,' Says Miner

By a Mine Correspondent CURTISVILLE, Pa.—I suppose through the press and over the radio the readers of the Daily Worker have heard about the new truce, the third since April 1, that our sell-out artist, John L. Lewis, has put through. On April 1 at New Kensington his well-known lackeys in District 5, Pat Fagan and company, have promised us miners a certain victory by June 16. They promised us a six-hour day, five-day week and a raise in wages. After the boogie and jeering were over, they realized that the miners wanted action, not promises. Despite this, however, they had the crust to tell the miners that it is their "patriotic duty to go back to work" under the truce. They praised Roosevelt extravagantly as if he were the new Jesus Christ of the twentieth century who has come down to earth to save the miners and other "forgotten men." . . . Yes, it is true we are still forgotten—and, as long as capitalism continues, I guess capitalist politicians will always suffer from bad memory after elections. I remember how Pat O'Hara demanded the right to speak from the platform, but these officials did not permit a militant rank and file leader to speak to the miners. The miners shouted that O'Hara be heard and his questions answered. One of the questions O'Hara asked was, "If we return to work now under the truce, doesn't it mean that the operators will stock up more coal; and when June 16 comes around, wouldn't the operators lock us out if we resorted to a strike?" Our "big-hearted" president of District 5, Fagan, answered that everything would be in the care of Fagan said that no company would stock up coal, but, nevertheless, the coal operators went ahead and started every mine in our territory on full time. On June 15 another truce came; on June 30 still another. These truces were very hard for the miners to take. Even some of the stool-pigeons and rats lost their respect for Lewis. But in spite of this, the miners still had lingering hopes in President Roosevelt and in his sincerity. But it is clear now that Roosevelt has again failed the miners. Now Roosevelt and the operators are asking for an extension of the truce until April 1, 1936. Miners, wake up—don't let Roosevelt, Lewis and the operators fool you any longer! Take action into your own hands—before Lewis and his gang break up our union again as he did in 1927. Never have we miners gotten anything by arbitration. Arbitration is a trap for the workers, a trap set by the bosses and their government with fancy trimmings and sugar-coated promises. Lewis and Roosevelt try to calm our anger by telling us to accept the truce until the Guffey and Wagner Bills are passed and put into effect. We know we cannot eat these bills. These bills will worsen our conditions, because they mean placing our faith in bosses' laws and deceptive politicians. The Guffey and Wagner Bills will not feed us—they threaten to take away what rights and organizational strength we have won through our past struggles. Read the Guffey and Wagner Bills and convince yourselves that these bills will not help us. These bills will strengthen the government strike-breaking machinery. The Wagner Bill practically outlaw strikes. The Guffey Bill increases monopolies in the coal industries—and monopolies always are deadly enemies of organized labor. Miners! Stick together! Prepare to strike for your demands! Stand behind the rank and file program!

Supreme Court Justice Butler Exploits Miners in Minnesota

By a Worker Correspondent NASHWANK, Minn.—Greetings to the Daily Worker and its readers from the home town of Pierce Butler, one of the associate Supreme Court justices. The Butler Brothers, with which Supreme Court Justice Butler is connected, control large mine investments in this territory. Large numbers of workers are dependent on their concern for a living. The bosses take advantage of the different nationalities to split the ranks of the workers. The workers live under miserable conditions. We are entirely at the mercy of the coal operators. The speed-up system, which is in force, increases the danger of the work. Several workers were killed and many hurt recently in a mine accident. The Butler Brothers & Company have taken steps to force a company union upon the backs of the miners. A vote was taken to "approve" of the company union. In order to fulfill its slogan "a hundred per cent vote" for the company union, officials passed out the ballots and waited for them to sign instead of returning them blank as they did in previous elections. We must not let our language differences keep us divided. Whether we are Finns, Italians, Germans, Swedes, or any other nationality—we still have the same interests. There is an A. F. of L. Mine, Mill and Smelters' Union here. The union officials are conducting a fight against Communism. They warned the members they would out all Communists, if detected. They are afraid of Communists who are good fighters for the workers. They fear the Communists because they fight for a rank and file control of the union.

Boss Press Fails To Break Strike

By a Worker Correspondent PORT WAYNE, Ind.—The strike of the Wayne full-fashioned hosiery workers has almost completed its second week without the least indication of a weakening of the strikers' morale. All the maneuvers of the Wayne Knit Company to confuse and divide the workers have failed miserably. The Port Wayne News-Sentinel in this evening's issue (July 1) carried a strikebreaking editorial in which it "deplored the lack of traditional common sense" on the part of Port Wayne workers towards the employers. In the very same issue the Wayne Knit Company carried a full page advertisement, informing the people of "its benefits" to the workers of Port Wayne. The workers of the Inca Manufacturing Company have struck because the company refused to meet with representatives of the Inca Federal Labor Union. A strong sentiment for strike is brewing at the General Electric plant here. The possibilities for a general strike are becoming quite apparent.

NOTE Every Saturday the Daily Worker publishes letters from mine, oil and smaller workers. The Daily Worker urges workers in these industries to write of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

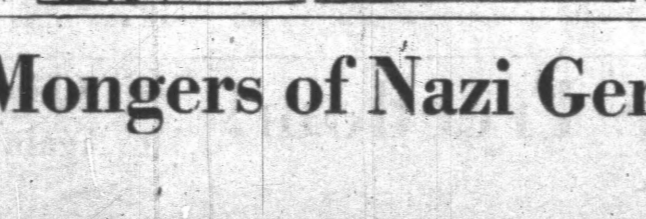
Down With the War-Mongers of Nazi Germany Socialists! Unite With Us on August 1st Against the Nazi Butcher Rule and for the Freedom of All Political Prisoners—Fight Fascism and War

ADVENTURES OF MARGIE, TIM AND JERRY Follow this true story in next week's paper

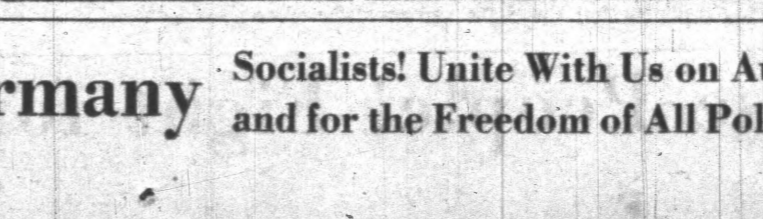
BACK IN 1914 I WAS OUT IN LUDLOW, COLORADO. AT ONE OF ROCKEFELLER'S MINES. WE MINERS WERE STRIKING FOR A UNION—BUT THAT OLD BUZZARD, ROCKEFELLER WAS DEAD SET ON BREAKING IT UP—THE STATE MILITIA WAS CALLED OUT—THE STRIKERS WERE EVICTED FROM THEIR HOMES—SO OUR UNION PUT OPTENTS



Science and History from which we learn of the development of the earth, and plant and animal life down to the present time. We also discuss American History from the workers' point of view, and find out many facts which are not taught to us in public schools. We have a fine sports leader and our instructors are Betty Wettberg, Martha Ropus and Vincent Kantola. We have five squads and each squad has a meeting every day. Stories are read and discussed at these meetings. Also programs for social affairs are practiced. Squad work plays an important part in camp because of the point system. For certain duties we receive certain points. Each evening at the camp meeting, the points are read. The squads have tasks—they are: washing dishes, carrying water and wood, cleaning bunk-rooms and grounds, cleaning the beach and playground. We change off daily with these jobs so that a squad has different tasks to do every day. Comradely, Squad No. 2 Martin Latola, Capt. Squad No. 3 Sadio Setola, Capt. Also, Squad 2 challenges other camps to send in to this column, a letter describing their camp life. How about it? There must be other camps in different parts of the country. Let us hear from you. We will be glad to print your letter so that others may know what you are doing. A few weeks ago this column printed a call for birthday greetings



to be sent to J. B. McNamara, class-war prisoner in San Quentin, California. Many boys and girls sent their greetings. Here is the answer he wrote to the Young Defenders of Los Angeles. They, in turn, have sent it in to this column so that boys and girls all over the U. S. may read and enjoy this inspiring letter. International Labor Defense, Los Angeles, Calif. Greetings: There have been many floods in all these long, long years gone by, but this has been the first flood of small I have had. Of all of them, the birthday greetings and the tiny small gifts, as a token of solidarity from the McNamara Troop, of the young Defenders, flushed to the deepest depth within me. I have an undying confidence in my class, the Working Class, but the good set of senses I was endowed with, tells me to place all my hope in the Youth because, through no fault of their own, they will be forced to climb all the depressions, and pay all the bills. Their sacrifices will school them to become better proletarians than we are; they will free themselves of the age-old customs and traditions that have been handed down for generations. All confidence in the workers and trust in the Youth! My all to all who toll and spin. Young Defenders! Carry on! Comradely, J. B. McNAMARA, 25314. This wonderful letter from our



"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD 50 East 13th St., New York City I enclose \$... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca. Name... Address... City and State...

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK HEALTH AND HYGIENE Medical Advisory Board Magazine 35 East 12th Street, N. Y. C. I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$1.50 for a year's subscription. Name... Address... City... State...

Fatherland

By Karl Billinger

CHAPTER V Escape

AFTER drill on one of these dreary Sundays I found the prisoner Kirsch sobbing in his bunk.

"What are you crying about?" He refused to answer at first. It took considerable coaxing before I could prevail upon him to unburden his mind.

"I can't stand it any more," he said. "I'm going to run away. I don't care what happens."

"You're crazy," I said. "How are you going to get out of here? They're just waiting for a chance like that."

He shook his head, and refused to say another word. I tried to talk him out of the idea, to explain the senselessness of such a project. All I got in response was, "Yes, yes. You're right. I know that myself. But I can't stand it any more."

I talked the thing over with Fritz and the Schieber, and we agreed that we would have to get Kirsch into our work squad, where we could keep an eye on him and preserve him from a complete collapse.

THE same night Kirsch was caught by the sentry as he was trying to crawl through the barbed wire. The sentry, a South German peasant boy who had found his way into camp heaven knows how, had passed the story on to a comrade, from whom our Schieber heard it after work that evening. We contrived to be put on cleaning duty in the guard room and, through the mediation of the contact man, to interview the sentry himself.

"I don't know what to tell you—I don't know what to do. Should I report him or shouldn't I report him? I feel sorry for him—but if it gets out, then I'll catch it. I was standing in the sentry box and suddenly I hear something rustling in the wire. 'Hey there,' I yell, 'I think you're going the wrong way.' I jump at him and grab him by the arm. He just stands there quiet and never says a word. When I flash my pocket search-light, I see he's crying."

"I feel sorry for him. 'Get in,' I tell him. But he shakes his head. 'I have to go home,' he says. 'My wife can't manage alone. There's nothing planned for the winter,' he says. 'I have two small children. I have to go home.' For a minute I didn't know what to do; but duty's duty. 'If you keep your mouth shut,' I tell him, 'I won't report you. Now get in!' So he goes in."

The Schieber convinced the sentry that the story couldn't possibly get out if he held his own tongue, and the sentry promised not to report the matter.

KIRSCH was to be transferred to our squad at inspection Tuesday evening. One of our men wanted to go over to Dyke Number One, where a townsman of his worked. To all appearances Kirsch had concurred in the plan. But things turned out differently.

At about eleven on Tuesday morning two sentries, armed with rifles, came tearing along on their motorcycles and held a hasty conference with our head guard, who drew out his whistle and blew a shrill note to call us together.

"Fall in, fall in!" he cried nervously. There was something in the wind. "Count off!"

We were all present. "Forward—march!"

We returned to camp at a quick march. Somewhere along the road word leaked out that a prisoner had escaped. Kirsch!

Back in camp we came upon a scene of wild confusion. The flight of a prisoner had thrown the Black Shirts into a panic. The guard was doubled, the prisoners driven to their sleeping quarters and locked in. Every available car, bicycle and motorcycle was sent out in pursuit of the fleeing Kirsch.

In our bunks we were supplied with additional details. Kirsch had vanished in the forest—just when nobody knew. It was some time before the prisoners themselves realized that he was no longer among them. They called his name and hunted for him till the sentries finally caught on to the fact that he had escaped. Now they thought they were up against a conspiracy of the entire work squad. They tore their rifles from their shoulders and rounded up the prisoners. Arms raised high, the men were driven at a trot back through the two neighboring villages to camp—a weird sight which the townsfolk watched in awe and silence.

ON RECEIPT of the news the commandant had ordered all work squads back to camp. We could hear him now, bellowing to the sentries in the courtyard outside. "The camp is to be held at all costs!"

When, a few hours later, the first scouting parties returned from their unsuccessful search, a general inspection was called. Each prisoner in Kirsch's company was obliged to fall out as his name was called and report what he knew of the runaway, whether he had been on intimate terms with him, whether Kirsch had spoken of his plan of escape.

The squad in which Kirsch had worked was sentenced to an indeterminate period of more rigorous discipline. They were to receive only two slices of bread and two glasses of water daily, and to be deprived of the customary half hour's leisure in the evening. At the same time certain changes for the worse were made in the living and working conditions of the rest of us. Smoking at work and card playing in the evening were forbidden, and we were to be deprived of our ten a. m. slice of bread, and three successive Sundays were appointed as fast days. We were forbidden to go to the latrines during working hours.

"You can use your shoes, you thieves!" yelled the officer on duty. "You don't deserve to be treated like human beings."

Anyone guilty of the slightest offense that day was flogged by officers and troopers.

(To Be Continued)

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

LITTLE LEFTY

Call of the Wild!

by del



—AND HERE WE LEAVE OUR FRIENDS FOR THE PRESENT. SO LONG! SEE YOU IN TWO WEEKS

WORLD of the THEATRE

Splendid Negro Issue of New Theatre

DON'T miss the July Negro issue of New Theatre Magazine, says James W. Ford, organizer of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party. "It is a brilliant record of the Negro's contribution to and place in the theatre arts."

Ben Davis, editor of the Negro Liberator, John Lawson, well-known revolutionary playwright, Stanley Burnshaw, poet and critic—these are some of the other names on the long list of those who have hailed the July Negro issue of New Theatre as one of the most important and most interesting issues of a theatre magazine ever to appear in this country.

One of the highlights in the July issue of New Theatre is "I Breathe Freely," an interview in Moscow with Paul Robeson, the internationally known Negro singer and actor. Robeson at the end of his first visit to the Soviet Union, early this year, said, "In Soviet Russia I breathe freely for the first time in my life. It is clear whether a Negro is politically a Communist or not, that of all the nations in the world, the modern Russians are our best friends."

Other highlights are "Trouble With the Angels," by Langston Hughes, "On the White Man's Stage," by August Smith, "Hollywood's Imitation of Life," by Robert Stebbins, "Scenes from John Henry," by Herbert Kline, and "Dancing in Church," by Laurence Geller.

New Theatre this month is offering another remarkable subscription "scoop"—a year's subscription to New Theatre together with a copy of "Professor Mamlock," a stirring play by Friedrich Wolf, author of last season's Theatre Union success, "Sailors of Cattaro," at the regular subscription price of \$1.50. This offer is good only until July 25.

Pamphlets

Give Them Your Support!

THEY GAVE THEIR FREEDOM. By Rose Baron. Published by the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 East 11th St., New York City. Illustrated pamphlet. 32 pages. Five cents.

Reviewed by HY KRAVIF

HOW many of us know of the existence of an organization which supplies relief to hundreds of victims of the class war and their dependents in the United States?

And yet, as one who for a time was closely associated with the Prisoners' Relief Department of the International Labor Defense, the writer can testify as to the excellence of its work. I have seen scores of moving and eloquent letters from the wives, sweethearts, children, friends or relatives of working class prisoners thanking the Prisoners' Relief Department for its aid. Some nine such letters are reproduced in part in They Gave Their Freedom, a new pamphlet by Rose Baron.

Here is a letter from the wife of a West Virginia miner in jail for strike activity; another from an agricultural worker imprisoned for his militancy in a strike; another from an agricultural worker imprisoned for his militancy in a strike; another from the mother of a nine-year-old boy who was arrested for his militancy in a strike; another from a Negro share-cropper serving a 12 to 15 year sentence; and so on.

The tenor of these letters is the same as one written by the widow of a slain Kentucky mine striker: "I don't know what I would do if it were not for the I. L. D. (Prisoners' Relief Department)." In all, some 30 wives and 250 children of long term political prisoners are thus being aided with funds contributed by workers all over the country and even the world. There are hundreds of short term prisoners who are being similarly assisted. Biographies of some of them are given, including those of the Scottsboro boys, John J. Cornellison, J. B. McNamara.

Incidentally, if you want proof of the effectiveness of the Prisoners' Relief Department's work, just read the letters of some of them, especially of the oldest political prisoner in the world, J. B. McNamara, who has been lodged in San Quentin, California, some 24 years.

The pamphlet also tells of the moral support given, of the delegations which have wrested from prison officials the right of political prisoners to receive labor literature.

Illustrated with 11 photographs and with a wealth of letters from prisoners and dependents which speak for themselves, They Gave Their Freedom combines to a high degree the "human interest" and labor appeal. I am sure that every reader will be moved to respond to the closing words: "They gave their freedom—give them your support."

Ethiop the Unsubmissive

By MARTHA MILLET

You slow-limbed black noon rivers Silent and proud, the unsubmissive heart of Ethiop . . . You greengold flickering trees And brownsweet clutch of earth Brooding in the full heart of sun . . .

they have circled with thousand knifing feet trampling the fringe of your land from a land already ravished utterly, iron-gripped hungry skeleton ribs pushing out veins bursting dust . . . blood no more . . .

Blood that efficiently greased the vise called Mussolini Blood that sufficiently bloated the Belly called Corporate State.

on your silverstreaked paths they have planted their feet arrogantly awaiting the tempered word to plant old bayonets freshly into flesh to tap the life-giving red stream of new veins they hang in the mothgrey shadows and wait . . .

Silent and proud the unsubmissive heart of Ethiop Brooding in the full heart of sun Feeling the steel gleam of bayonet blades Stretches black thunderous shoulders To rise.

The Heritage of Willie Foster

By BLAINE OWEN

IN THE constant struggle of the workers and their oppressors, there are sudden explosions, and long stretches of work and quiet gathering of forces. Willie Foster, I think of always in those long, strained stretches, that were so much harder to endure than the big days of actual conflict when the picket lines, the heated meetings, the rush of struggle made one forget the pains and blows.

Willie Foster, steel worker, Willie Foster, Alabama Negro. Willie Foster, quietly working, studying, pushing against the constant oppression, persecution, hunger and terror that was his lot. The progress was so gradual, sure and steady that he was a leader, loved by hundreds who knew him, one in the forefront of the battles for workers' rights and against the special oppressions of the Negroes—without anyone ever saying, "Let's make Foster a leader."

Foster wanted to learn, to know. I can see him, swinging white hot rails in the steel mill and watching every move to learn the job of the planer, the end man, even the super. But these jobs he could never be able to fill because his face was black.

He was afraid he "didn't know enough." We sat on a battered trunk in the corner of a little one room workers' shack, while the comrade who lived there ironed clothes for the "white folks," talking one iron after another off the charcoal bucket. When a police car drove up the alley, a comrade sent her little seven-year-old boy to warn us. The ironing stopped while our comrade sat on her front step, "keeping an eye out." The car passed.

THE Dallas county landlords went mad. The Share Croppers' Union was leading a strike for \$1 a day chopping cotton. Cars filled with deputies, landlords and storekeepers scoured the county, shotguns showing through the windows. One shack after another was surrounded, raided, worked and croppers arrested, jailed, beaten. Workers were picked up on the streets of Selma and slapped into the jail. In the night a long scrawl, "Released," on the jail ledger meant surely a ride into the country, rope, clubs and horsewhip.

Willie Foster loved his fellow man. I think now of the deep pain in his eyes when Red and I got back from Selma, our backs cut across and across where the whips had bitten in. There were other comrades who were still to feel the landlords' mad lash, hundreds of others there facing death in their fight for \$1 a day for the

long, back-breaking toll over stretching rows of young cotton, under a merciless sun.

Willie Foster could not stand this suffering, this daily pain, without an inner shudder. Every blow at his fellow toilers, white or black, cut into his own flesh. When another comrade was needed to go in to aid the strikers, to investigate and check up on the series of arrests and beatings, Foster went.

That he was arrested on the streets of Selma, jailed, then taken out late at night, quiet—this is all we know definitely. Several weeks later a body was discovered, mutilated, lying in a ditch, and hurriedly buried by the landlord-police. No one was allowed to see the body, no identification was permitted.

I AM sure no cry escaped his lips. Cut and bleeding, his lips were sealed tight until they left him there to go back to their deep, feather beds, bought from the blood and sweat of a thousand Willie Fosters. And Willie Foster, quiet and determined still, tried to drag himself through the red dust of that Alabama road, tried to reach comrades to report, to plan the next moves of the workers to fight shoulder to shoulder with us in the battle against this hunger and death the ruling class portions out to the toilers.

I can't get it out of mind. At night sometimes I lie and imagine him crawling the red dirt road of Alabama, resting a bit, his face in the bitter dust, trying to pull on again, dying.

Willie Foster. I do not ever want to get him out of mind. Till the day I die I will remember your life and your death—we all will, I think. We will try to keep in us that steady flame of quiet determination that you always carried, that confidence in our victory that abolished fear.

He was not big, not broad shouldered, but he was strong—strong in determination, in knowledge, in courage. Willie Foster has left us a heritage. Thousands of Alabama workers and sharecroppers will carry his courage in their hearts, his name on their lips, and Willie Foster's strength of determination in every finger of their hands—doubled into fists against the lynchers of their comrade.

Willie Foster, your name is a battle cry to strike fear into the yellow hearts of your landlord lynchers!

FLASHES and CLOSEUPS

By DAVID PLATT

SOME of the stories that come out of Hollywood are seldom equalled in any field for trenchant humor of a kind that reveals marvels about the master minds that run the movie industry ragged.

Take the story about a certain close relative of Carl Laemmle, big chief of Universal Studios, who was bewailing the passing of the good old days. "We used to be just one big happy family around here," he whined, "but now there are so many newcomers coming in and so many of the oldtimers going out that I tell you girls, you just can't tell whose throat to cut."

But the real gem of the week's crop tells of a missing studio supervisor who was being chastized at a session of the Producers Association with Samuel Goldwyn of United Artists present. Goldwyn listened attentively for a while, getting more and more excited about the supe's mishandling of his office. He then suddenly blazed forth with "ah, I wouldn't believe anything that guy says . . . nobody should believe anything he says . . . in fact you have to take everything he says with a dose of salts."

Then there's the one about the supervisor who insisted on an entirely new musical score being written for a picture supposed to deal authentically with the life of the early American composer, Stephen Foster, because "Sewanee River" and other Foster songs were too well known to be worth taking the chance at the box office.

CECILE B. DEMILLE has an uncontrollable mania for ancient history. . . . Not content with the awful and deafening blood and thunder video of "Cleopatra" and the soon to be released "Crusades," he now threatens to assail us with "Samson and Delilah," and who do you suppose has been proposed for the part of Samson . . . none other than full faced Mountain Man Dean, famous half back wrestler and contender for the human pretzel bending crown.

I confess I feel asleep at the third reel of "Cleopatra" but I think I would agree to insert in his picture, Theresa Helburn's story about the gladiator who was to be fed to a lion in the coliseum to provide a roman holiday. . . . The film would have to show the gladiator entering the arena . . . then cut to lion . . . cut to gladiator approaching lion and whispering in his ear . . . flash and closeup of lion racing out of arena . . . cut to emperor demanding to know what the gladiator had said . . . and learning that gladiator had whispered to lion: . . . cut to title "after you have eaten you will be expected to say a few words." . . . Finis.

ABOUT One More Spring and Miss Janet Gaynor won't spend any more winters on the coast, writes an indignant movie fan who had just suffered through the movie version of Robert Nathan's pointless novel of the depression.

M. G. M. has purchased the rights to Albert Halper's "The Foundry" . . . Dashiell Hammett is to adapt it to the screen . . . Friedrich Wolfe, author of "Sailors of Cattaro" is contracted to make a film in Hollywood this fall.

Will someone who knows the inside story tell what's happened to Hecht-MacArthur's once widely ballyhooed "Once in a Blue Moon" featuring James Savo. . . . The mouse that ran across the set of a famous movie star and when interviewed said, "I can't act unless I'm in love" has been identified as Walt (Minnie) Disney. . . . "Let 'Em Have It" has been endorsed by the Motion Picture Bureau of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae . . . that ought to be enough for us.

J. OLIVER, Brooklyn, wonders "why American audiences still continue to accept bad motion pictures in august silence when across the ocean in 'merrie' England, 'razzing' or 'giving the bird' to shows and pictures is a common method of disapproval that usually succeeds in putting the axids under many of the ninth and tenth rate pictures that flood the British market."

"We should howl down in our own theaters," says Oliver, "pictures like 'Stranded' and 'Oil for Lamps of China,' and the scores of miserable potboilers like 'Living On Velvet' which we are asked to sit through without a mumbled word. We should hoot them off the screen at least on the fifth if not the first reel," says Oliver, who then suggests that every reader of the workers' press and every sympathizer purchase a small five cent raspberry whistle to be used loudly and frequently in theatres as often as the occasion calls.

I for one am heartily in favor of "giving the bird" to films that deserve it. . . . What is more I will be glad to offer expert advice on how to get the best musical effects out of the instrument. . . .

DHIMAH

American Artist in U. S. S. R. Gets Best Hotel, Free Taxis, Medical Service

Moscow, U. S. S. R., June 27, 1935.

Dear Editor:

In view of recent statements in the American press with regard to the treatment accorded to American artists in the Soviet Union, perhaps my experiences will be of interest to your readers.

Under the terms of my contract with the Soviet Bureau, I was given the best hotel accommodation and service from the day of my arrival in spite of the fact that for about eight weeks I was preparing for my first concert. I received the daily services of a pianist and a drummer, as well as the use of a stage for rehearsals, during this period, and of course afterwards, without any charge whatsoever.

Beyond the terms of my contract, I have received the courtesies of taxi service, theatre tickets, any necessary medical services and so on. In this respect I do not believe that the personal

attention given to me differs from that accorded to any other artist previously unknown to the Soviet Bureau.

It was clearly pointed out to me that the rubles I was to receive could not be taken out of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, like any other visitor to the Soviet Union, I have the privilege of investing the money here or purchasing and taking abroad with me a variety of merchandise, including such articles as a fur coat, linens, antiques, etc.

Judging by the constant enthusiasm with which foreign performers in any field are received here, I feel sure that, under any circumstances the Soviet Bureau which functions only to serve this vast audience, cannot fail to treat the foreign performer with the utmost consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Questions and Answers

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

The Dies Bill

Question: Will you print a discussion of the purpose of the Dies Deportation Bill, and what it would mean to foreign-born workers?—C. T.

Answer: The Dies Bill is one of the means by which the capitalist class hopes to split the ranks of the working class. The capitalists attempt to pit the native born workers against the foreign-born just as they pit white workers against Negro workers, since they can more easily exploit and oppress a divided working class. The capitalists put the blame of the crisis and mass unemployment upon the foreign-born worker as though he were to blame for all the misery of the native born workers and not the vicious capitalist system. They attempt to picture the struggles of foreign-born workers for better conditions in the United States as due to their allegiance to a foreign government. In reality workers like John Ulich, Stella Petrosky, Ray Carlson, Oscar Mannisto, Otto Richter, and thousands of other foreign-born workers are risking separation from their families and certain torture and death in fascist countries because of their loyalty and devotion to the interests of the working masses of the United States. That is why the bosses hate and fear them, and that is why Hearst, Dies and the other reactionaries who are faithful only to their greed for more profits raise the cry that all foreign-born workers should be deported.

The present Dies Bill is part of the red hunt which has been launched by Hearst and other fascist groups in this country against the most militant sections of the working class. The suppression of the foreign-born workers would weaken the working class as a whole and lead to the more cruel oppression of all workers. The drive towards war and fascism will be easier for the capitalists, if they can split the working class, and attack one group after the other. No effort must be spared by all workers to unite against the efforts of Hearst and his crew to smash the working class by using the native born workers against the foreign-born.

The Dies Bill (H. R. 7120) is similar to the bill which the reactionary congressman introduced in 1932 for the deportation of "Communists." The new bill provides for the deportation of any non-citizen who advocates the overthrow of the American government. What this really means is revealed by tricky clauses about "sabotage," "damage or injury to property," etc., which could be utilized to terrorize any non-citizen who joins a militant union, goes on strike or engages in a discussion of economic and political questions. Dies parades this attack against the working class under the guise of "preserving our democratic institutions," when it is he and his kind who are waging a campaign against every elementary right which the workers have.

Every worker must join in the fight against every aspect of this oppression of foreign-born workers. Wage differentials aimed against the foreign-born mean wage cuts for the native born worker. And the deportation of militant foreign-born workers means more oppression and terror against the rest of the working class, once it has lost these sturdy fighters.

TUNING IN

- 6:30-WJZ-Alma Kitchell, Songs
WJZ-Morin Sisters, Songs
6:45-WJZ-Songfellows Quartet
WOB-Motor Tips-C. M. Sage
WJZ-Master Builder Talk
6:55-WJZ-Press-Radio Orchestra
7:00-WJZ-Art of Living-D. Norman V. Peale of the Whole College Church
WOR-Sports Resume-Stan Lomax
WJZ-Dorsey Brothers Orchestra
WABC-Portland Symphony, Willem van Hoogstraten, Conductor
7:15-WJZ-Variety Musicale WOR-Studio Music
7:30-WOR-Pauline Alpert, Piano
WJZ-Splinary Orch.
7:45-WJZ-Sports-Thorton Fisher, Jimmie Dykes, Manager, Chicago White Sox, Guest
WOR-Corn Orch.
8:00-WJZ-The Hit Parade-Lennie Hayton Orch.
WABC-Mineral Springs Orch.
8:15-WOR-Dion Kennedy, Organ
8:30-WJZ-N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony Orch.: Jose Iturbi, Conductor, at the Air

SUNDAY, JULY 14

- 12:30-WJZ-Music Hall of the Air
12:45-WABC-From London Current Events, Sir Frederick Whyte
1:00-WABC-Cosmopolitan Trio
2:00-WJZ-Battle Day Program from Washington
2:15-WJZ-From England: Chorus of American Students
2:30-WJZ-Drama, Clear All Fires, by Radio Guild Players
2:45-WABC-National EPIC Program-Diplo Sinclair
3:00-WABC-Symphony Orch., Howard Barlow, Conductor
WABC-St. Louis Variety Show
6:00-WJZ-Canadian Gress.

Ready July 15!

COMMUNISM in the UNITED STATES by Earl Browder

An exciting picture of Communism in action. Marxist theory, firmly yet flexibly applied, charts the road from the chaos of capitalism to the security of socialism.

The United Front, the tasks of trade unionists, the Labor Party, defense of the Soviet Union, defeat of war and fascism. . . . Clearly interpreted by the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., in speeches, articles and reports composed during the past two years.

352 pages - \$2.00

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March Today for an Increase in Relief for the Jobless

MAYOR LA GAURDIA ATTEMPTS TO DENY WORKERS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO PROCEED TO SEAT OF GOVERNMENT WITH GRIEVANCES

THE right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances," as written in the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, does not apply to the workers of New York City, according to Mayor LaGuardia's Police Department.

Deputy Chief Inspector David J. McAuliffe insists on denying thousands of members of the Unemployment Councils, trade unions and relief workers' organizations the right to march into City Hall Park today at noon to place before the Mayor demands for a 25 per cent increase in relief and union wages on the relief projects.

The Police Department says the workers can march past City Hall, but must not stop there.

The policy of Mayor LaGuardia is to cut down the city relief budget and to herd the unemployed workers on the Federal projects to work at sub-standard wage scales. And to put this policy into effect the Mayor, through the Police Department, is attempting to make arbitrary, lawless rules that will deny the working people the right to officially tell the government what they think of the unjust wages and insufficient relief.

Preparations for the New York relief march have been made and the Police Department was informed two weeks ago what the route of the march would be. Later a police inspector advised the Unemployment Councils that the parade could proceed to the City Hall as per schedule. Now a change of mind has overtaken the police. "You can't stop at City Hall," they say. "You must march to Foley Square."

**But the seat of government does not happen to be at Foley Square.
Workers! Demand the constitutional right to assemble at City Hall!**

The parade will mobilize at 11 o'clock this morning at Union Square as per schedule.

Join it! March for the following demands:
25 per cent increase in relief.
Trade union wages on all relief projects.
Full payment of rent for the unemployed in cash.
Abolition of discrimination of Negro, single and foreign-born workers.
To place workers on the administration of relief jobs.
Endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827).

Daily Worker

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The Cat Is Out

CONGRESSMAN JOHN McCORMACK has let the cat out of the bag.

Publication of the secret testimony before the House Judiciary Committee on two of the most vicious anti-labor gag bills, H. R. 4313 and H. R. 6427, both introduced by Congressman Kramer, reveals what the Communist Party has contended all along: that these bills are directed not only against Communists, but against strikers and their trade unions.

The forces of American fascism, under the direction of Field-Marshal William Randolph Hearst, are moving fast. Shortly after the publication of this secret testimony, the House Military Affairs Committee reported favorably the Tydings-McCormack Military Disobedience Bill, another strikebreaking measure, which was sneaked through the Senate. They are greasing the rails to speed it through the House.

Here is Hearst's new fascist "Declaration of Independence" in action—the "Declaration" which was signed by William Green and by Assistant Secretary of War Woodring.

As Marguerite Young points out in her Washington dispatch, only immediate mass protest can halt these attempts to destroy root and branch the civil rights of the American people.

Wire or air-mail your Congressmen at once and the House Judiciary and Military Affairs Committees, demanding that they kill these fascist bills.
SMASH THE ATTEMPTS TO HITLERIZE AMERICA!

For the Truth!

THE treatment in the American press of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech is very instructive. The Daily Worker was the only newspaper in New York which reported the true significance of this speech. The Daily Worker headline read: "Britain Backs Mussolini's War Plans." The New York Times, Herald-Tribune, the Hearst Press as well as the New York Post, which strains to put on a "liberal" front, interpreted Hoare's speech as a "warning" to Italy or as an attempt to dissuade Italian Fascism from its war plans.

Now we get the view of the Italian Fascists in Rome. "The speech in the British House of Commons of Sir Samuel Hoare," cables the United Press Rome correspondent, Thomas B. Morgan, "was welcomed as indicating a change toward realist policy which would bring British support of Italy's claim to overlordship in Abyssinia."

For the truth of the war danger read the Daily Worker.

Caffery's Allies

JEFFERSON CAFFERY, ambassador of banks and sugar trusts in Cuba, couldn't do better himself.

The Old Guard "Socialist" New Leader, in an editorial entitled, "An Innocent's Adventure," virtually praises the Mendieta-Batista murderous regime in Cuba for arresting and ousting the Investigation Commission headed by the playwright, Clifford Odets.

Says the cynical Old Guard, to the tune of hilarious laughter and approval of the murderers of the Cuban workers: "The whole performance of the Communists in this Cuban affair, their masquerading as liberals, their deception of their 'innocents' and their unprincipled adventurism is disgusting."

The murder of Cuban workers; the ferocious rule of Wall Street, is perfectly beautiful to Messrs. Waldman, Oneal and

Cahan. But the efforts of the American workers and intellectuals to get the truth to the world is "disgusting."

Let it be said, however, that the Socialist militants, in their organ, The Socialist Call, take an entirely different attitude. Norman Thomas writes: "American public opinion should be aroused to put pressure on our government and the Cuban government so that Odets and his friends and everybody else can get the facts on Cuba."

In the battle of the Cuban people against ferocious Wall Street imperialism, the Old Guard is on the side of the Wall Street bankers, just as they are in the battle of the American workers against their exploiters.

A Trap for Catholic Vets

THE Catholic War Veterans Association has started a campaign, not for the bonus, but against Communism. The founder of the organization, Father E. J. Higgins, has just returned from a visit to the Pope, who is reported to have given the campaign its blessings.

Catholics are being persecuted, imprisoned and tortured in Nazi Germany—but not a peep out of Father Higgins, or Father Coughlin, or any of these so-called leaders of the Catholic masses. Instead, they do the dirty work of the employers by directing all their fire against Communism.

These people, like the leaders of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, whether Catholics, Protestants or Jews, are playing the game of the fascists and trying to use the ex-servicemen as storm troops against the labor movement.

There is need for organization among the veterans. There is need for the veterans to join with workers and farmers, regardless of nationality, race, color, religion or political belief, in a fight against the program of the open-shoppers and fascists, a fight to force enactment at this session of Congress of the Marcantonio Bonus Bill (H. R. 8365), the only measure that will pay the bonus at the expense of the rich.

An Important Victory

THE splendid victory scored by the Transport Workers Union in forcing the I.R.T. Company to reinstate the sixty six Jerome Avenue barn strikers is an additional tribute to the fighting program and militant tactics pursued by the organization.

This rank and file controlled union has once more proven its ability to become the very force which is destined to organize the New York transport workers and to make their union that unifying factor which will lead the workers in a relentless struggle against the unbearable conditions which have existed on the lines for years.

Important as this and former victories of the union may be, the membership of the union and all other transport workers should not let up. These victories should serve as stepping stones and encouragement for further achievements. An intensive drive to make every transport worker a union man is the task ahead. Every class-conscious worker should do his part in attaining this end.

Quick Action Needed

TODAY is July 13. Between now and July 27, \$4,000 must be raised to meet the technical expenses for the next hearings in the Scottsboro case.

At one hearing bail will be asked for Olen Montgomery and Willie Robertson in the court of Judge Callahan at Decatur, Ala.

At a second hearing, before Judge B. L. Malone of the Decatur Juvenile Court, the cases of the two youngest Scottsboro boys, Roy Wright and Eugene Williams, will come up.

The sum of \$35,000 has already been raised for the case—but by the members of the Alabama Legislature who know no sweeter smell than that of young Negro flesh burning in the electric chair.

Answer the death fund of the lynchers with a Scottsboro freedom fund! Send every penny that can be spared to the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

Free the Scottsboro boys! Free Angelo Herndon!

Party Life

By GENERAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT
Tasks Facing Party in Calif. Strengthening Fraction Work Sub-Committees Set Up

THE Party faces tasks of tremendous importance in San Francisco in the coming period.

The militancy of the waterfront unions under the militant leadership of the International Longshoremen's Association and the growing strength of the rank and file movement in other trade unions, have aroused the large San Francisco employers to the extent where already, with the Waterfront Employers Association taking the lead, they have fired the opening guns of a broad attack against militants in the trade unions generally and against Communists in particular.

With the experience of the General Strike behind them, the employers will undoubtedly make their objective an attempt to smash the Communist Party, knowing this to be a pre-requisite to the attempt to smash the militant labor movement generally. The situation is one of the utmost importance. It involves not only the waterfront unions but the very life of militant working class organizations in San Francisco.

In view of this it is, therefore, necessary that we examine our mass work and strengthen it so as to be in a position not only to meet the attacks of the employers, but to launch a counter-offensive.

IT IS especially necessary to take steps immediately to strengthen the work of the Communist fractions in the trade unions, and in the Central Labor Council. One of the weakest aspects of our trade union work in San Francisco has been the isolation of the sub-section leadership from fractions in the trade unions.

In order to overcome this, the incoming section committee is instructed to assign various trade union groups to specific sub-sections, so that a constant check-up may be made by the Sub-Section Bureaus and Committees on the functioning of those trade union fractions for which they are responsible. Also, that a representative of the particular trade union group be drawn into the sub-section leadership. These groupings are to include such divisions as longshore, building trades, culinary, metal, etc.

The main function of the Sub-Section Committee shall be to see that Party literature is distributed among the trade union members, and to check up on the functioning of the fractions, bringing out the face of the Party more boldly, etc.

That there is a wide basis for accepting the Party leadership and literature in the trade unions, can be seen by the action taken recently at a meeting of the Auto Mechanics Local. There, a non-Party member made a motion to censure Wolf for his attacks on the Soviet Union published in Hearst's "Examiner," and this motion was enthusiastically passed without a dissenting vote.

THE urgent necessity for our Party members functioning as Communists in the trade unions has been seen in a number of instances where our Party members took a backward stand.

This, as seen in the case of the warehousemen's strike several weeks ago, in which members of the Party in the I. L. A. agreed to call off the I. L. A. pickets merely because they were afraid that pressure might be brought to bear by the Regional Labor Board which had been called in by the Waterfront Employers Association. The worst that could have happened if the pickets had not been withdrawn was that the Regional Labor Board would decide against us; but our comrades saved the Regional Labor Board the trouble of making such a decision.

Maneuvers being made at present to isolate the militants in the trade union movement, and especially the I. L. A., are being carried on by collaboration between the Industrial Association, the Waterfront Employers Association and the Central Labor Council old fakers, such as Vandeleur, Casey, etc.

This makes it necessary that we reorganize our Central Labor Council fraction to function regularly and to have as its first task the building of a left-wing caucus in the Central Labor Council, to carry out the struggle against the misleaders and expose them before the rank and file.

—Resolution Adopted by the Central Labor Council, June 15.

Free Yourself from the Hunger Plan—March to City Hall! by Burck



Letters From Our Readers

Starving Georgia Farmers Want Sharecroppers Union
Atlanta, Ga.

Comrade Editor:
Just a few lines about the farmers down here. I was at my sister's last week and she told me day for forty cents and she works me some Negro workers are forced to work for nothing. Just a few days ago, the Boss beat one Negro woman and then went to her home and beat her husband near to death and made them leave their farm. My sister worked for the boss's wife for two months and did not get one penny pay, all she got was an old dress.

The farmers here are starving and I told some of them about the sharecroppers union. They said we need a union here in Georgia. We have to pay eighteen cents a pound for meat and it takes a half day's work to buy one pound. The Georgia capitalist class has enslaved all the working class.

Quotations from Lenin Induce Greater Reading
New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
I have been a "Daily" reader for a year. The growth of circulation, the heightened "newness" of the articles, the loss of sectarianism all forecasts well for the revolutionary movement in general. Each day, more and more people, never before touched by the revolutionary movement are coming to recognize that the "Daily" is the only real source of news and constructive opinion. Personal experience in selling the Daily convinces me of this.

I believe that the Daily could render even greater service by changing more frequently the boxed quotation on the last page. Let's have more quotations like Lenin's on "The Role of the Banks." They do real service in inducing people to read Lenin's works. A few quotations from "Letter to American Workers" and from the "Communist Manifesto" are great for this purpose.

The radio column should be made broader in scope so as to criticize program on regular radio waves and to inform the Daily readers about really instructive programs.

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

Only a Soviet America Can Develop Workers' Talents
New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
In the store where I work, I overheard a conversation between two "high-class" ladies about their children and their talents and one of them mentioned that she pays only six dollars per lesson for her son's music. When I heard that I could hardly contain myself because I am a student of music and I realize what we have to go through, we workingclass students, who can't afford any more than twenty-five cents a lesson. And when you come home and get ready to practice your fingers don't give the proper movement because you are tired out by the hard work, the speed-up system or the carrying of heavy materials all day long.

I very badly wanted to answer her, but I knew she would only refer me and at the end of the day I would be fired for talking back to "madam."

But this wonderful system for "madam" and her boy is not going to last forever. We workers will get a chance to show our ability under a workers' and farmers' government, the only system that will develop music among workers.

A MUSIC STUDENT.

'Bouquet' for Article On Franco-Soviet Pact
New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
Let me congratulate you on the piece printed in the "Daily" yesterday on the Franco-Soviet pact. It was one of the most lucid political statements I have ever read in our paper. And it was much needed. It is so rare that we comment on well-done jobs in the movement, I feel somewhat embarrassed in saying this. Our comments are generally made when something's amiss. Anyway, as Walter Winchell says: "Here's a bouquet for that piece."

Urges All To Study Olgin's Pamphlet on Trotskyism
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
I have just finished reading the pamphlet "Trotskyism—Counter-Revolution in Disguise," by M. J. Olgin. I want to voice my appreciation of the excellent job Comrade Olgin has accomplished with a rather complicated subject. All comrades who want really to understand what Trotskyism represents could do nothing better than make a close study of this pamphlet. After reading it I am more than ever convinced that the task of carrying forward the banner of Lenin is safe in the hands of our great leader—Stalin.

MAX MARTIN.

Abundant Life and Security Aim of Communist Society
Stuebenville, Ohio.

Comrade Editor:
Willie Hearst must think the American workers are awfully stupid when he warns them against Communism. Does he consider that we would read Communist literature and listen to Communist speakers and not know whether they are speaking the truth.

From my reading I gather that the Communists want a more full and abundant life for the workers and security in the future to replace the uncertainty and poverty of today. Well that suits me fine, I want that too.

My ancestors fought for freedom of the Negro slaves, I am going to groom myself to fight for the freedom of the white as well as the Negro slaves.

Yours for a good American evolution, harder to get stopped than it is to get started.

W. A.

Gauvreau Expose Series of Vital Concern to All
New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
Congratulations on the Gauvreau series. It is beautifully handled, is of vital concern to all Americans and the newspaper world is behind you; even the Hearst mob... silently and anonymously.

Keep that series going and you will put on circulation among the philistines.

World Front

BY HARRY GANNON
Socialists and Ethiopia Belgian, Danish Actions Demand Arms for Ethiopia

EVERY Socialist Party member in the United States must immediately take notice of the fact that Socialist ministers in European capitalist governments are working now with Mussolini and for the defeat of the Ethiopian people. The policy of the Italian Fascist government at the present time, is, with the help of British and French imperialism, to try to force Ethiopia to give up its independence to Italy. Only one thing could bring about that end, and that is the certainty of terrible defeat.

That is why a drastic arms embargo against Ethiopia is now under way, particularly instigated by British and French imperialism. Now in Belgium where there is a Socialist "coalition" government, with leaders of the Second International at the head, Belgium munitions makers have completely stopped the shipment of arms, ordered and paid for, to the Ethiopian government. They did this for bribes handed to them by the Italian government, under the prompting of the Belgian finance-capitalists.

THE Socialist ministers have not protested! They have not raised a cry on behalf of the threatened Negro people of Ethiopia. They have not come out against Italian Fascism's deliberate intervention in the affairs of Belgium, when it involves the question of the future independence of the last Negro country of Africa.

But the worst is yet to come. In Denmark the government is entirely "Socialist." It is also known that the foreign policy of Denmark is to be the caspaw of British imperialism. When the British wanted to break the British front and couldn't do it themselves, they prompted the Socialist government of Denmark to come to the defense of Hitler's right to re-arm. Now the Danish government has stooped to helping pave the way of Italian Fascism for the enslavement of Ethiopia.

We quote from the Associated Press (Herald-Tribune, July 12, 1935, page 7):
"Foreign Minister Peter Munch (Socialist—H. G.) closed the doors today to Ethiopia's obtaining arms from Denmark. He announced that the Danish policy, put forth on several similar occasions, was to refuse licenses for export of armaments to countries facing the possibility of an outbreak of war."

"Referring to the Ethiopian Foreign Minister's appeal for world impartiality so that Ethiopia might import arms for a possible conflict with Italy, he said: 'It is possible that the 1930 treaty permits Ethiopia to buy armaments, but it does not obligate other countries to sell.'"

UNDER the hypocritical pretext of "preventing" war by refusing Ethiopia the right to buy arms, the Socialist government of Denmark is helping Italian fascism, which provocatively and ruthlessly arms and sends troops to Africa, prepare the slaughter of the Ethiopian people.

The whole world knows that Italian Fascism is the aggressor against innocent, weaker nations. The whole world knows that Mussolini is openly boasting of his intention of seizing Ethiopia. The whole world knows that Italian Fascism is armed to the teeth, and that Ethiopia has no armaments industries.

And a Socialist minister acts for "peace" by helping Italian Fascism disarm a Negro people faced with a mass lynch attack by a superior, murderous, bandit imperialist power.

CAN American Socialist Party members remain quiet in this situation? Can they let the Negro people of Ethiopia be disarmed while Fascism, as Mussolini admits, runs its machine-gun, bombing plane and poison gas factories day and night? Can they let this crime of important individuals in the Second International lay on their conscience without some action?

Socialists! Flood the cables to Denmark in protest against the pro-Fascist deed of the Danish "Socialist" government. Negro members of the Socialist Party, will you remain silent while Socialists ministers in Europe help British and Italian imperialism by disarming the Negro people of Ethiopia in the face of a threatened murderous lynch war by Italian Fascism?

Lincoln and Webster on Labor

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

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