

FOSTER TO SPEAK AT GARDEN SESSION TOMORROW

Daily Worker

NEW YORK CITY EDITION

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

Vol. XIII, No. 154

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1936

WEATHER: Fair.

(Eight Pages) Price 3 Cents

Communist Convention Calls for Unity Of Progressives in Fight on Reaction

DEMOCRATS RENAME ROOSEVELT AS STANDARD BEARER

Mack Defense Of New Deal Is Cheered By Delegates

South Carolina Senator Bolts After Attack on Negro People

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Amid howling and cheering which lasted one hour and nine minutes, Judge John E. Mack today "gave to his party" as presidential standard bearer "a boyhood chum," Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The ovation greeting the nomination was three times as long as that given Landon in Cleveland.

The convention, well geared by Farley oil, came off per schedule. With the platform and the candidates tucked away the only things left are the acceptance speeches, to be delivered tomorrow night.

The climax came at the end of Judge Mack's 2,000-word oration as he pronounced the words the convention had been waiting for through a week of platform drafting, fighting over rules and other less business-like procedure attendant on conventions.

"I give you," he shouted, "Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Then bedlam broke loose.

New Deal Follies

Mack's speech repeated former recitals of New Deal policies. He dwelt at length on the early career of his "boyhood chum." His entry into politics and rise from a State Senator to the occupant of the White House was described.

Asking rhetorically "whence come the crises" that the administration of the Judge repudiated:

"From those who themselves brought about the great depression. From the great financial interests whose high-powered salesmen induced foreign countries unnecessarily to plunge themselves into debt and unload their bonds on trusting American investors."

"From the same great financial interests that pyramided company upon company for the purpose of robbing the investing public by watering stock and cheating the consuming public by inflated rates."

Attacks Negro People

Ellison D. Smith, "rebel" Senator from South Carolina, today walked out of the convention "for good."

Smith who gained notoriety two days ago when he booted because a Negro pastor delivered an invocation, used some strong language.

"I am mad as hell," he said as he walked out because the chair had recognized Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, a Negro from Chicago.

"I am through with a convention which treats members of a race that has threatened civilization for centuries as political equals," he shouted.

The same silence that greeted his former vicious attack against the Negro people met his latest declaration. No one in the convention protested.

People's Front Choice Shot In Mexico

MEXICO CITY, June 26.—Manlio Fabio Altamirano, candidate for the governorship of the State of Vera Cruz, supported by the Communist Party, was shot to death today in a cafe.

Altamirano was certain of election on the ticket of the National Revolutionary Party, and was therefore a target of the most reactionary groups of Mexican politicians and American imperialist forces.

The murdered candidate was a prominent member of the Mexican anti-imperialist People's Front movement.

The assassination was carefully plotted. His murderer escaped in a waiting automobile after emptying a revolver into the victim.

Not only will this murder assist American imperialism and the Calles-Morones forces, but it will aid the right wing Porfirio Gil faction in the National Revolutionary Party, who bring pressure on the Cardenas regime to veer it away from cooperation with the Mexican toilers.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Democrat Bid To Right Scored

Progressives Criticize Concessions Made to Reactionaries

By Alan Max (Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM, PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—While President Roosevelt's name was being placed in nomination today, some of the few really progressive delegates were expressing their keen disappointment over various sections of the platform that had been adopted last night.

On the whole, the feeling of this small group was that "it could have been worse." As Congressman Byron Scott of California put it—that it might have been as reactionary as the Republican platform. But they also felt it could have been far better—and would have been, had it not been punctured with so many concessions to the reactionaries within the party and without.

Their comments stood in contrast to those of John L. Lewis, on one hand, and William Green on the other, both here as visitors who would speak nothing but praise for the platform.

The criticism by Representative Scott was the most far-reaching. He was particularly perturbed by the failures of the platform to meet the constitutional amendment issue squarely, placing it instead on a basis of "if it should prove necessary."

Proof for Change

"We've already had all the proof we need that a constitutional amendment is necessary to legislate minimum wages and maximum hours," he declared. "And the platform should have said so."

The fact that the Negroes were not mentioned once throughout the entire platform also drew fire from the California Congressman. "A concession to the Southern Democrats," he called it. "State Senator Mary Parsonson, of Washington, placed her finger on the next to final paragraph of the platform

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Ford, Negro Leader, Gets Thunderous Ovation; Fight for Peace Is Outlined by Minor in Report

Democratic Platform Is Analyzed By Browder in U. P. Interview

LITTLE PROMISED Farmer-Labor Party Need Is Stressed for American People

By Earl Browder (For the United Press)

To look for socialism in the Democratic platform would be stupid. The real question is, does it embody the conception of Governor Earle of Pennsylvania when he said "the Democratic Party is our nation's main bulwark against the advancing forces of big business fascism."

According to this standard, the platform falls far short of Governor Earle's promise. It is faint praise, indeed, to say that in comparison with the Republican platform it has a progressive note. But in the main, it promises little but maintenance of present conditions, which are bad enough in all conscience.

Promises on civil liberties mean little when accompanied by silence on a myriad violations. Labor and social legislation, similar to New Deal policies outlawed by the Supreme Court, are promised without proposing to curb that court's usurping power. That means, an alibi is set up to explain why no such legislation can be expected until the Constitution is amended—a long process, requiring finally three-quarters majority by the states.

The Convention made some gestures toward recognizing the Negro problem, but this tendency did not succeed in influencing the platform. There are some excellent statements of fundamental truths; it is progress to see them recognized. But there is no road pointed out to applying those truths in life. Clearly, despite the efforts of John L. Lewis and other progressives, to whom must be credited the progressive tone of the platform, the Democratic Party is not the "main bulwark against fascism. For that we still need the Farmer-Labor Party."

W.P.A. Preference For Veterans Lost

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UP).—A suit filed by Benjamin Spang, Philadelphia, in an attempt to force work relief officials to give preference to war veterans on W.P.A. projects, was dismissed in District of Columbia Supreme Court today by Justice Peyton Gordon.

Justice Gordon, in ordering the suit dismissed, concurred in the opinion of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

Spang filed simultaneous suits here and in Philadelphia when he was refused a position as a business census worker. Judge George Welch, in Philadelphia, granted Spang an injunction with regard to census work in that city. The Third Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the ruling on June 2.

Soviet Constitution To Be Printed Monday In the Daily Worker

The complete text of the new Constitution of the Soviet Union will be published in the Daily Worker on Monday.

The draft Constitution has already been approved by the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. and the All-Union Congress of Soviets has been convened for Nov. 25, 1936, to approve the final version.

The draft Constitution was first submitted by a Constitutional Commission of which Joseph Stalin was chairman.

Auto Magnates Back Legion

Weinstone Says Labor Board Chief Is a Member of Band

A charge that the Black Legion was organized and financed by the automobile manufacturers and that Richard L. Byrd, member of the defunct Roosevelt-appointed Automobile Labor Board, was a member of the hooded murder band yesterday exploded yesterday in the hall where the Ninth National Convention of the Communist Party is being held.

The charges, were made by William Weinstone, member of the Central Committee of the Party and secretary of its Michigan District, in a stirring speech which brought the delegates and visitors to their feet in a burst of applause.

"The Black Legion is a monstrous product of the strikebreaking automobile manufacturers, an offspring of the Liberty League gang," Weinstone said. "It is not a cult, but a definite fascist formation, which has penetrated the police, the prison administration and the militia."

"The employers attempted both in Detroit and Toledo to experiment with the Black Legion in the game of strikebreaking. If they didn't succeed, it was due to the militancy of the Toledo Chevrolet workers and the Detroit Motor Products workers."

Byrd, Weinstone charged, was and a member of a Black Legion affiliate, the Bullet Club, in Pontiac, General Motors town. Associated with him, he said, were certain trade union officials who were actually doing the work of the auto companies.

Weinstone told of the powerful united front movement against reaction developed in Michigan through the Conference for Protection of Civil Rights, representing about 500,000 persons, and through the growth of the Farmer-Labor Party movement.

The key to the problem of organizing all the progressive forces in Michigan, Weinstone stated, was the organization of the unorganized to crack the stronghold of the open shop.

Ford Cites Soviet Union As Powerful Factor for Negroes

DELEGATES CHEER

Tampa Communist Tells of Poverty of the People of South

By Joseph North

A banner bearing the image of Frederick Douglass, great Negro leader, and that of John Brown, dominates the Communist convention hall.

Something happened here today which would have caused these American heroes to see their life-work bore fruit. They would have been stirred by the ovation given to James W. Ford, member of the Central Committee and vice-presidential candidate in 1932.

The Twentieth Century Frederick Douglass and John Browns presented their programs for the liberation of the Negro people—the freedom of the entire American nation.

The gulf dividing the Communist Party from that of the Republicans and Democrats on the question of the Negroes was best symbolized in this ovation. It should have been seen by every Negro above and below the Mason-Dixon line.

"We Want Ford"

At the conclusion of Ford's masterly report the delegates literally went wild with enthusiasm. The red flags, waved the delegates danced, marched about the hall, cheered themselves hoarse shouting "We Want Ford" until they got him.

Elevated on the shoulders of a number of white delegates, two of them from the South, they proved for all who may have doubts, that Communists meant what they say.

Contrast this with the events at the C. O. P. conventions and the Democratic conventions. The Republicans barred the Negro delegates from Dixie in a strategy aimed to break the solid South—as Hoover broke it in 1928 when he took Tennessee from the Democratic list. For the first time in history Negro delegates, at the Cleveland convention, held a protest meeting at the seating of lily-white delegates.

The Democrats differed little from the C. O. P. The Negro delegate from Missouri was Jim-crowed; he was not permitted to sit at the table with the whites from Missouri. A number of Negro Democrats expressed their protest against the segregation policy by shunning the convention hall. Among them was Herbert Bruce, prominent Negro Democrat from New York city.

The gentleman from South Carolina, Senator Smith, walked out of the Democratic convention Thursday because a Negro preacher made the invocation.

Though many know the Communists believe in absolute social, political and economic equality—and

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SCENE OF DEMONSTRATION



James W. Ford is shown as he was being carried on the shoulders of Negro and white comrades.

Amter Reports Party Growth

New York State Leader Points to Sentiment for United Front

A three-fold increase in the membership of the New York District of the Communist Party since its last national convention two years ago, and a four-fold rise in Young Communist League membership were reported by I. Amter, New York State organizer of the Party, to its Ninth National Convention yesterday.

The Party membership has grown from 5,800 at the last convention to 16,000 at present, Amter said. In the same period the Y.C.L. has increased its members from 1,500 to 6,000.

Party membership in the trade unions has grown from 3,173 to 8,649 in about 800 locals during the past two years, he reported. In the same period Negro membership has increased from a little more than 200 to about 1,000, Amter stated. Of the total Party members 3,300 are women, he said.

In discussing the problems of the New York District, Amter pointed to the growth of the united front in the trade unions, particularly among the furriers and painters, and the development of united front activities between the Socialist and Communist Parties, which made possible the great May Day demonstration of 300,000 workers.

Among the serious shortcomings of the New York District Amter cited the slow development in the building of a Farmer-Labor Party.

Amter called attention to the growth of Father Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice in New York and stressed the need for winning the members of the Coughlin movement away from reaction.

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Unite Seamen, Says Hudson

Stresses Need for Industrial Union of Ship, Port Workers

Ray Hudson, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and leader among the maritime workers, speaking at the Party's Ninth Convention, emphasized the importance of the struggle for industrial unionism among the seamen; longshoremen and other workers in the ports and aboard ship.

The Maritime Federation movement, he declared, "symbolizes the move of the masses away from the class collaboration policies of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, toward progressive unionism and a class struggle program." The maritime workers in the East and Gulf ports want the same sort of conditions that have been won on the Pacific Coast.

In this struggle, he said, "let us also issue warning to certain progressives in the ranks of labor, and they exist especially among the seamen, who welcome every threat of Green and Company to expel or suspend the Committee for Industrial Organization unions." Such progressives, he averred, must be shown that they play into the hands of the reactionaries.

He stressed the key position of the maritime workers in the fight for peace, and declared that also they can be won to a Farmer-Labor Party.

Homer Brooks, Communist section organizer in Texas, told of the progress of the progressive forces in the Oil Workers Union, evidenced at the recent national convention, at which the progressives had little less than a two-thirds majority. He referred to the complete revision of the union constitution along democratic lines.

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Party Leader Calls on Negro People to Unite in Labor Party Action

REPORT BY HUDSON

Amter, Weinstone and Raport Speak on Tasks of C. P. Districts

By A. B. Magill

[The full text of the speech of James W. Ford will be published in Monday's issue.]

Unity of all progressive forces against reaction—this was the dominant note of the third day of the historic Ninth National Convention of the Communist Party yesterday.

Speaker after speaker emphasized the need of making this unity express itself especially in two fields: the organization of the unorganized and the furthering of the movement for industrial unionism, and the development of an American people's front in the form of a Farmer-Labor Party to defeat the threat of the pro-fascist Liberty League-Hearst group concentrated around the Republican Party.

Public Session Sunday

The convention, attended by 751 delegates from every State in the Union and about 1,000 invited guests, is being held at Manhattan Opera House, 311 West Thirty-fourth Street. It will conclude Sunday afternoon with a public session in Madison Square Garden, where the Party's Presidential candidate in 1932, which "whipped the audience into a crescendo of wild enthusiasm."

Speaker after speaker, leaders of the struggles of the working people in various parts of the country, painted the panorama of America today, illuminating the problems of their own areas in the light of the masterly keynote speech of Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, delivered Wednesday.

Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee and veteran working class leader, received a long and enthusiastic reception when he was called to give his report on the struggle for peace.

An ovation greeted Ford when he arose to speak at the morning session, but this was as nothing compared to the tornado of applause, cheering and singing that swept the

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Court Voids Rail Labor Pension Act

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Railroad Retirement Act, through which the administration sought to provide pensions for the nation's rail workers, was declared unconstitutional today by the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

The opinion by Justice Jennings Bailey held that the law providing for levying and collection of taxes to finance the rail pensions was invalid, and that the companion measure setting up rules and regulations for payment of the pensions must fall because the two measures were "inseparable."

The ruling was a victory for the railroads, which challenged the measure which was passed after the Supreme Court invalidated earlier rail pension legislation.

Justice Bailey issued an order enjoining the government "from making any order or instituting or taking any step toward the institution of any action designed to compel the plaintiffs (railroads) or their officers or any of them to assemble, compile, or furnish any information or records required to be furnished under the act."

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Lemke, Landon, Hearst—Labor Must Act Now to Defeat Tories!

AN EDITORIAL

IMMEDIATELY after the curtain falls on the Democratic gathering in Philadelphia there will be held a conference of progressives called together by Senators George W. Norris of Nebraska and Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin.

New developments in the political life of the country since the call for the conference was issued add to the gravity of the problems it will face.

A principal question will be: Are the masses of discontented workers, farmers and small business men truly desiring a new progressive party, going to be seduced into the Hearst-Landon camp by the Coughlin-Lemke shams or are they going to realize their hopes in a truly broad and progressive people's movement representing all forces opposed to reaction?

If it has not been clear until now, the announcement of the Coughlin-Lemke platform leaves no doubt that they occupy the left ring in the Hearst

Their platform echoes the Liberty League cry for the return of relief to the states and municipalities!

Their platform echoes the Liberty League cry for reduction of taxes on industry!

Coughlin openly admitted the only practical effect of their entry into the present political campaign will be to aid Landon and Knox!

THE Norris-LaFollette conference can be of real service in spiking this latest menace to the people. It will be in a position to speed unity with the Minnesota Farmer-Laborites, the Advisory Committee created at the Chicago conference for a Farmer-Labor Party and all other progressive forces. It will thus help in creating a political center that will act as a powerful magnet to all people wanting a break with the two old parties. It will turn into progressive channels that mass feeling in this country which the Coughlin-Lemke crowd is trying to per-

vert in the interests of Hearst and Landon.

More is needed. The Committee for Industrial Organization, looked upon as the authoritative spokesman for progressive trends in the organized trade union movement, must take its active stand on the side of progress in the political field. It should take steps for the convoking of a national conference that will devote itself to the fight against reaction.

In this conference there will of necessity be groups who support Roosevelt. Others who do not. Socialists and Communists who have their own presidential tickets in the field. On one point agreement can and must be reached: Defeat Landon and Hearst!

WHATEVER support is gained by Coughlin and Lemke will be gotten under false colors. It will be an expression of the sentiment existing for a genuine Farmer-Labor Party.

It is possible to take the wind out of their sails by presenting to the masses of people a genuine answer to their political desires!

They want a Farmer-Labor Party that will fight to defend their rights and interests! A united movement of the progressives in the trade unions, the Minnesota Farmer-Laborites, the Wisconsin progressives, and the progressive bloc in Congress can give them such a Farmer-Labor Party and nip the Coughlin-Lemke party in the bud.

Certainly the high-sounding phrases of the Democratic convention and the political machinations of Farley will not wean the masses from Coughlin and Lemke.

The New Deal administration, through its shameful inquisition of the Townsend movement, its defeat of the Frazier-Lemke bill has played into the hands of the Hearst-Landon baby. Its latest action in recognizing the conservative Ryan-Noonan

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Progressive Victory Expected as Painter Council Votes

WAINSTOCK IS ENDORSED BY SECRETARY'S POST BY RANK AND FILE CLUB

Elimination of Kick-Back Racket and Strict Enforcement of Union Conditions on Jobs Program of District 9 Leadership

Seven thousand painters are expected to vote today to elect a secretary-treasurer and nine business agents to the District Painters Council Number 9 at the Seventy-first Army at Thirty-fourth Street. On the eve of the election, the Inter-Local Election Campaign Committee of the council reported that all preparations are ready for the elections. More painters are expected to go to the polls in this year's election—which is guaranteed to be honest as it was last February.

All indications point to a complete victory for the progressive forces. Louis Weinstein, the present secretary-treasurer, up for reelection, and the leader of the progressive forces, has the membership behind him, the campaign committee believes. It is the opinion among painters that the nine business agents endorsed by the Inter-club rank and file conference will be elected.

Last night, local elections were held in four locals, but the results are as yet unknown. While a progressive victory is expected in three of the locals, in Local 442, the remnants of the Zauser gang which has been repudiated by the union at large, have made strenuous efforts to stage a comeback. However, all precautions to assure an honest election were made by the rank and file.

In the meantime, all during the election campaign, the business of the union was conducted in the usual fashion. The headquarters of the Inter-Local Election Campaign Committee at the Labor Temple on 234 East 64th Street, Room 7, sent a call yesterday for the membership to report there this morning so that the work could be organized and the men sent to the polls with the candidates' literature. The results of the election will be known by 6 p. m. while polling will be held from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Urging all painters to vote for the progressives, the Inter-Club Rank and File Conference mailed a special letter to the membership giving names of their endorsed candidates. Besides Louis

Wainstock, of Local 548, for secretary-treasurer (pull lever 1B), the rank and file urged all painters to vote for: Harry Serra, Local 548; A. Lotker, Local 261; H. Laditsky, Local 1011; Max Perlin, Local 905; Mike Silvestro, Local 674; H. Richards, Local 454; L. Serowitz, Local 443; George Gauthier, Local 51; and Martin J. Lynch, Local 592 for business agents.

The program of the progressives which Weinstein and the other business agents endorsed by the rank and file have been carrying out, includes the strict elimination of the old "kick-back" racket and the strict enforcement of union wages and working conditions.

SHIP ARRIVALS

Ship and Line	From	Deck
AQUATANA, Cunard White Star	Southampton, June 26	W. 14th St.
FRANCE, French Line	Paris, June 26	W. 48th St.
COLUMBUS, North German Lloyd	Bremen, June 18	W. 44th St.
HAMBURG, Hamburg-American	Hamburg, June 18	W. 46th St.
BATON Rouge, Gulf States	Gulfport, June 17	W. 46th St.
CHRYSLER, New York & Cuba	Havana, June 26	W. 46th St.
AMAPALA, Standard Fruit	Yaguajay, June 26	Peck Slip

DUE TODAY		
STATENLAND, Holland-America	Rotterdam, June 26	W. 58th St.
KUNGSBOLM, Swedish-American	Gothenburg, June 18	W. 57th St.
MONTE OF BERMUDA, Furness	Bermuda, June 25	W. 59th St.

DUE TOMORROW		
TRANSYLVANIA, Anchor	Glasgow, June 19	W. 58th St.
CAROLINA, Cunard White Star	Havana, June 26	W. 14th St.
ACADIA, Eastern	Yarmouth, June 27	W. 57th St.
FIFTEEN, United Fruit	Port Limon, June 21	Morris St.

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- A DELICIOUS vacation awaits you at Sam Hill's Farm. Home cooked meals. All dairy products from our own farm. 314 West Sun Hill, Fort Jervis, N. Y. R.F.D. No. 2. Phone Fort Jervis 3 P 18.**
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 END AVE. 188 (Apt. 18). Furnished, light, airy, reasonable, elevator.
- END AVE. 188. Lovely room, all improvements, elevator, kitchen privileges. Call all week. AL-6466. Miller.**
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- END AVE. 201 (2nd floor). Nice room, separate entrance.**
- 17R, 235 W. (Greenwich Village). Large, cheerful room, separate entrance, service, home-like, suitable 1, 2, \$5.50. Second Business Tel. Vanderbilt 3-3488.**
- 17R, 235 W. Beautiful room, modern improvements, separate entrance, 1, 2, Mrs. Kappeler.**
- 12TH, 228 E. (Apt. 71). Large, 3 windows. Privacy, small family.**
- 12TH, 244 E. (Apt. 12). Large, steam heat room, shower, privacy, all conveniences.**
- 14TH, 337 W. (Apt. 64). Beautiful, large, small rooms, elevator.**
- 15TH, 324 E. (Apt. 4-A). Light, airy room for man.**
- 16TH, 345 E. (Apt. 22). Two light, airy rooms; kitchen privileges; improvements; comradely atmosphere; reasonable rates.**
- 16TH, 64 W. Beautiful, single room; newly furnished. Best communications. Near Park. \$3.00 weekly. Call all week. Gostin.**
- 16TH, 1 W. Large, sunny, overlooking Park. Dickler.**
- 16TH, 21 E. (Apt. 9). Room; kitchen privileges. \$10.00 monthly.**
- 17TH, 606 W. (near Drive). Furnished, steam heat, telephone, all week. Reasonable. Apt. C-C. Grushko.**
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- WEST END AVE. 88 (Brighton). Furnished room, suitable two, private house, kitchen privileges.**
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- 17TH, 2925 W. (Coney Island). All improvements. Hot and cold salty water. Apt. B-11.**
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- OCEAN PARKWAY, 2928 (Apt. 4-F). Large room, elevator service.**
- SEA GATE AVE. 4218. Furnished rooms, near Beach. Reasonable. MAYFLOWER 9-0772. Rosenfeld.**
- DEERFIELD RD. 3219 (Edgemere, L. I.). Furnished room, near Beach. Station, light housekeeping. \$75 up. Eva Jaffe.**
- TRAVEL**
 YOUNG woman would join group going to Mexico by car and back. Box 154, c-o Daily Worker.

Progressive Cigar Makers Offer Platform

Urge Election of Rank, File Leaders and Merging of Two Locals

Calling for the organization of one militant local, the Progressive Committee of the Cigar Makers' International Union, Locals 144 and 388, urge the election of progressive leaders as officials in the local elections that are to be held Tuesday, June 30, at 247 East Eighty-fourth Street, Room Thirteen.

The amalgamation of the two locals into one powerful group, the committee believes, will increase the activity of the groups and act as an incentive for the organization of the unorganized cigar makers throughout the city. Because of the class collaboration policies of the former leaders, and the split existing in the ranks of the cigar makers themselves, the committee charges the work of the union has been seriously hampered.

The program of the progressive elements includes demands against wage cuts, for immediate wage increases, for 100 per cent organization of the cigar makers in New York City, and for a powerful, united cigar makers' union of America.

Police Attack Aids Tyranny At School

Inscribed in stone over the entrance to the James Monroe High School in the Bronx, two lines quoted from Pitt became an ironic reality Thursday afternoon inside the world's largest high school.

Tyranny began when Dr. Henry E. Hein, principal, said he would not permit graduation of two honor students, Jeanette Gotszeit and Isidore Auerbach, because they participated in the student strike against war.

The law of free speech and civil rights ended there Thursday when six burly detectives, called in before the graduation exercises were by Dr. Hein, assaulted Phillip Kaplan, unemployed carpenter and husband of Bertha Kaplan, of the begu by Dr. Hein, assaulted Phillip International Labor Defense State Prisoner Relief Department. Kaplan was locked in the basement of the school two hours without medical attention. He was then thrown into jail charged with "disorderly conduct."

Picket Exercises
The graduation exercises began with seventy-five student pickets, members of the American Student Union, parading with placards protesting against the discrimination of the two honor students by Dr. Hein.

At the 43rd Precinct Police Station where Kaplan was taken later in the afternoon, a police doctor was called to treat him. He was later transferred to the Police Station at Frog's Neck. He was held incommunicado until taken to Night Court for hearing. There he was paroled in custody of Alexander Rancolin, I.L.D. attorney, until July 2.

In calling upon the people of New York to pack the Bronx Magistrate's Court, One Hundred Sixty-first St. and Third Avenue, on the morning of July 2 when Kaplan comes up for hearing, Frank Spector, state secretary of the I.L.D., said: "A campaign for the removal of Dr. Hein should begin at once. The International Labor Defense will cooperate with the American Students' Union, the American Civil Liberties, the League for Industrial Democracy, and all others interested. Dr. Hein's action in calling the police and permitting them to beat Kaplan was a violation of civil rights. His continued holding of the office of school principal is a menace to the peace of the community. Kaplan must be freed, and Dr. Hein must be removed. Protests should be sent to the Board of Education and to the Police Department."

Richter Defies Threat To End Hunger Strike

Ellis Island Officials Attempt to Break Seven-Day Protest Fast by Anti-Nazi Refugee Held for Deportation

An attempt to break Otto Richter's seven-day hunger strike on Ellis Island has failed, according to a communication received by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born yesterday.

Two Ellis Island officials, attempting to intimidate Richter into breaking his hunger strike threatened him that he would be removed from his cell and taken to the Ellis Island Hospital where he would be forced to eat.

Richter defied from Germany in 1933 after a beating by the Nazi Storm Troopers on the night of the Reichstag fire. He was arrested and held for deportation during the San Francisco general strike in 1934. If he is deported, he faces not only persecution at the hands of the Nazi butchers, but also separation from his American-born wife.

La Guardia Is Not at Home To Unemployed With Demands

New York unemployed got another taste of the LaGuardia run-around yesterday.

Appearing at City Hall to demand an end to star chamber proceedings of the Board of Estimate on relief matters, 300 pickets of the Unemployment Councils and Workers Alliance marched outside of the plaza for more than an hour, while a delegation of their spokesmen waited inside the reception room for an interview with the Mayor.

The Mayor wasn't in. "This simply being City Hall, you couldn't expect to find the Mayor there," one of the delegation explained bitterly.

Stanley H. Howe, the Mayor's secretary was busy—oh, so busy. No, he couldn't see the representatives of the jobless. Finally, when the police staff of City Hall was faced with the alternative of arresting the delegation or having someone see them, Howe rushed out, demanded that the delegation leave his petition with them and curiously informed the unemployed leaders that he had no time to argue.

INDEPENDENT PARTY ACTION IS BEGUN BY YORKVILLE LABOR

Harlem All People's Party Model for Move by Trade Unions, German, Czechoslovak Groups in Other Districts

Following the action of thirty-four local unions in calling for a labor party, the people of Yorkville made a decisive move on Thursday night toward the formation of an independent political party modeled on the recently-formed All People's Party in Harlem. The Board of Directors of the Labor Temple Association, responding to a proposal made to it by a delegation of leading Yorkville trade unionists, decided to issue a call for a conference on Independent Political Action. The motion passed provides for the calling of the conference within the next three weeks.

The board includes a number of important union leaders, officers of German fraternal organizations, and "Old Guard" Socialists.

The action of the Labor Temple Association was followed by a decision of the Czechoslovak Action Committee for a conference in the middle of July to form an independent political organization in the Fourteenth Assembly District. The

Barbers Winning Strike As 700 Return to Work

Seven hundred barbers were back to work yesterday afternoon. Other settlements are pouring into the union offices in the successful strike of the Journeymen Barbers Union in the Harlem and Yorkville areas.

Winning their demands for a \$22 a week minimum, reduction in hours, 50 per cent commission on everything over \$37 taken in on the chair, and a union shop, the barbers were yesterday bringing to a close the fifth of a successful series of progressive strikes throughout Greater New York.

Seek 30-Hour Law
EVERETT, Wash., June 26 (FP).—Lumber and sawmill workers will sponsor a state 30-hour week law. It was decided at a meeting of the Puget Sound District Council. The unions will put the measure on the ballot in November by referendum.

Howe know that the unemployed demanded open hearings on relief matters, a 40 per cent increase in relief, an end to discriminatory registration, no discrimination against unemployed veterans who had received their bonus and an additional allowance of one dollar per month per relief family for ice.

Present on the delegation were Michael Davidow, Helen Lynch and Frankie Duty of the Unemployment Councils and Brandon Sexton, Neil Harrison and Henry Rork of the Workers Alliance.

After the brief interview with Howe Davidow and Sexton spoke at the base of the Franklin Statue across the street from City Hall to a crowd that grew from the original 300 to 1200.

Referring caustically to Mayor LaGuardia's plan to remove his office to Barlow Mansion, at the northern end of the Bronx, Davidow said:

"The real reason is he loves you so much he wants to be as far from you as possible. He's the Mayor of New York City, not of Pelham Bay Park. We're going to demand he moves back here, where he's accessible to the citizens of the city."

"New York Not New Jersey"
It is "criminal," Davidow charged, that the Board of Estimate considers relief appropriation "behind closed doors, without permitting representatives of the unemployed, labor, church or fraternal organizations to be heard."

Sexton also spoke briefly. After the latter's speech the unemployed moved up to 902 Broadway, headquarters of the Emergency Relief Bureau where they sought an interview with Charlotte Carr, director of the bureau. While about 300 picketed outside of the building, a group saw James McNamara, legal advisor to the E.R.B.

One of the shouts continually chanted by the pickets, a cry referring to the recent slaying of relief by New Jersey, was:

"New York is not New Jersey! New York is not New Jersey! New York is not New Jersey!"

Ohrbach Pickets Ask Sympathizers To Join Line Today
Picket leaders, in the long fight to compel Ohrbach to stop discriminating against union members, urged all sympathizers to make a special effort to be on the mass picket line today.

It was stated yesterday that there are indications that a few more good solid Saturday picket lines will deal the decisive blow to this department store's anti-labor policy. Pickets form today at 1 P.M. at 39 Union Square.

Ohrbach pickets and locked out clerks expressed gratitude yesterday to the League of Women Shoppers, who gave a party to raise money for their support at the home of Mrs. Grace Merrill.

Magistrate William A. Farrell yesterday sentenced Hyman Roseman, picket whose sentence had been postponed the day before, to three days in the workhouse.

ANGOLA, Ind., June 26 (FP).—Criminal syndicalism laws, on the books of many states, but chiefly employed as a form of persecution in California, claimed a victim in Indiana, when Paul Butsch, 48-year-old Chicagoan, was found guilty of advocating sedition of the government by workers and sentenced to 1-to-5 years at Indiana state prison.

Butsch is a magazine salesman, who was said to have made radical comments while carrying on his trade among Purdue University students. He denied the remarks attributed to him.

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RIISING TIDE OF UNION MILITANCY OUTLINED BY STACHEL

Communists Fight For Strengthening And Unity of A.F.L.

Great Steel Struggle Will Stimulate Progressive Movement, Delegates Told at Ninth National Convention

The rising tide of militancy and progressivism within the American trade union movement, the tremendous developments that lie ahead in this field, and the important and growing part that the Communist Party has played in the unification and strengthening of the unions were outlined for the Ninth Convention of the Communist Party at its Thursday session by Jack Stachel of the Central Committee.

In full this stirring and searching analysis of the problems before the American trade unions reads as follows:

Comrades, this Convention is in fact a living affirmation of the fact that our Party is a true representative of the most advanced section of the toilers of our country; that it is truly a workers' Party, but not a workers' Party in the narrow sense. It is a workers' Party in the sense that our class is the most advanced class in society fighting for its own emancipation, by fighting for its own interests, fighting for the immediate interests and for the security of all the oppressed, of all those forced under the yoke of monopoly capitalism.

In this Convention is reflected the best traditions of the American labor movement, all of the traditions, the fight for industrial unionism, for equal rights for the Negro people, against class collaboration, for independent political action of labor, the best traditions of the pioneers who built the American trade union movement, the martyrs of 1886 and the most recent leaders, such as Bill Hayward, Eugene V. Debs, and Comrade Charles Ruthenberg, former secretary of our Party. Last but not least, we have the living traditions of the labor movement in our Party symbolized by such outstanding builders and fighters in the labor movement as the Chairman and Secretary of our Party, Comrades Foster and Browder.

The work of this Convention is a living proof that our Party understands the role of the trade unions and is giving its most energetic support to build, strengthen and unify the trade union movement. Communists in the trade unions stand in the very forefront of the battles of the workers. Through their devotion, through their activity, through their experience they are winning increasing support among every major section towards our movement, towards Communism.

As a result, we witnessed in the last year that on the basis of our policy of trade union unity, on the basis of our increased and improved work in the unions, despite the many proposals and decisions of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council to expel Communists from the unions, the number of Communists in the A. F. of L. has grown from less than 2,000 at the last Convention to 15,000 members of the Party and Y.C.L. in the A. F. of L.

Facing Great Development

We stand before tremendous developments in the trade union movement. The signs of this development are already visible. The task of organizing the millions of unorganized and in the basic industries, in the first place, is now being taken up not only by us as in the past with our small forces and feeble efforts, but by some of the most important unions, among them the powerful United Mine Workers of America. Already plans are under way to organize the most important and decisive steel industry. Does anyone believe that a successful organizing campaign in this industry will just stop there? Surely the steel magnates and the capitalists generally don't think so.

They understand, as we must, that a successful organizing campaign in the steel industry will lead in the course of the drive, to similar organizational activities among the machine workers, will have its effect upon the auto and rubber industries, and will generally stimulate unionization. And what will happen to the labor movement if millions of new workers, unorganized workers, Negro workers, women workers, youth workers will be brought into the trade unions? If only ten million of the thirty million unorganized workers are brought into the unions, tripling the present membership, what changes would result in the labor movement? No wonder the reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. Council, the Hutchesons, and Wollts and their god man Friday, Bill Green, fear the advance of the campaign of organizing the unorganized. It will mean an end to their craft union policies.

Ten million organized workers, including the basic industries such as steel, coal, railroad, transport, marine, oil, auto and rubber, would make the workers conscious of their power. This very unity of the workers even

not with the results possible. Even the A. F. of L. Council was compelled to take note of the unrest among the workers, and only recently Bill Green spoke about the need to demand wage increases in face of the rise of production and the high cost of living.

Failure of A. F. of L. Leaders

We can say that the record of the A. F. of L. official leadership on this score has been a miserable one. Following the Supreme Court's decision that the N. W. was "unconstitutional," wages and working conditions were attacked right and left. In the South, at this very moment, the ten-hour day has been and is being introduced. Even in the railroad industry, where the workers are organized into powerful unions, we have the shameful spectacle that the railroad chiefs, after some fencing and maneuvering, accepted the proposal, which means the dismissal of hundreds and thousands of railroad workers never to find jobs again. This was not as a compromise forced upon them by weakness. These powerful unions, had they really exercised their power, and told the railroads and the government: "You can consolidate all you want to, but not at the expense of hundreds of thousands of railroad workers," could have achieved a different result. The rail union chiefs agreed to the ousting of hundreds of thousands of workers, without a struggle!

We must draw the lessons from the failure of the A. F. of L. Council and the various heads of some of the most important unions to fight for the main demands for employment and on the economic conditions of the workers. We can see already a certain change in this respect in some unions. The miners and garment workers unions, where the workers because of their organization, and to a certain extent because of the policy now being followed by the leadership of these unions have been able to withstand attacks and in some cases even to gain concessions.

We must see to it that all the progressive forces in the trade union movement, in the first place, in the Committee for Industrial Organization shall fully take into account this feature in the working-class movement and fully utilize it in the interests of the workers. In connection with the present steel campaign, it is also necessary not to rely upon mere cold storage organizing methods of getting the millions of workers into the union. The steel workers will be won to the union only if we make it clear to them that in joining these unions, the result will be an improvement in their lot. We can and must expect all sorts of maneuvering on the part of the steel trust. Already there are certain rumors aimed to injure the union drive. If properly handled, these maneuvers of the steel trust can be utilized to the advantage of the workers. If the steel trust wants to give, if the steel trust wants to carry on a struggle for these demands, in connection with this, we must particularly emphasize that our Party in the shops, our factory nuclei, our factory units, our Party organizations in all communities, must draw the conclusions from this situation and undertake everywhere the development, the organization and the struggle of the workers through regular union organization.

World Strike Wave

In connection with the strike movement we must also observe what is happening throughout the world. We have all been inspired by the tremendous and victorious strike struggles of our fellow workers in France. We know about the strike struggles in Spain, in Belgium, in Poland, in Greece and in other European countries at this moment. We see similar movements among the Mexican workers and among other Latin American workers. Undoubtedly these struggles will also have their effect in further stimulating the strike movement in the United States.

United A. F. of L.

The second question I wish to elaborate is the struggle for a united American Federation of Labor. In the past we have been

SOLIDARITY WILL WIN



Negro and white steel workers and miners talk over the campfire in the Pittsburgh area.

in France. Undoubtedly the rise of the strike movement throughout the world that we observe has a common cause. These struggles are all part of the selfsame striving of the masses who see in the present somewhat changed economic conditions: with an increase of production, a real opportunity to wrest concessions from the capitalists, to win back something they have lost in the years previous.

In connection with the strike movement, we must also observe some of the new forms that the struggles are taking on, and here also, their international character. Many of us may remember that a few years ago first news came to us of the sit-down strikes in Poland, in Hungary and in Roumania. At that time these struggles were principally connected with the unemployed refusing to be dismissed and remaining on the job. The struggle had primarily at that time, therefore, a character of defense—a defensive struggle. We observed a few months ago similar developments in Akron. And the comrades of Akron informed us last night in the trade union commission that the French workers followed the example of Akron.

New Strike Forms

Well, what does all this mean? Of course, in France we saw this developed on the grandest scale, involving hundreds of thousands of workers. We saw the beginning of this strategy also from Belgium and Spain. The comrades from Michigan inform me that something similar to this is beginning to develop in that State, in the auto plants—what they call a "ganging up." I suppose they were looking for the Republican Party and Liberty League! They gang up on the foreman and make their demands, and they don't work until he grants them.

What are the causes for this form of action? I think we must understand it. To my mind there are two basic reasons for this. First, it is connected with the fact that there remains great mass unemployment; the workers wish to strike for higher wages, better conditions. But they also wish to assure themselves that if they leave the job they are not replaced by strikebreakers. Secondly, it is an expression on the part of the workers in some cases, only that the workshop where they earn their living is their vital concern; that it is their right to work; that society owes them a living. If we bear in mind that the right to work is guaranteed in only one country of the world, the land of socialism, as expressed in the new Soviet Constitution, we can see the real significance of this new form and its potentialities in the future.

We must study these new forms. We must discover always from the masses what forms they develop under a particular condition, combining the experience that we have gained with the new developments, and thus in each instance develop the most effective form of struggle against the capitalists.

falsely accused of splitting the trade unions. What we were really guilty of was the fact that when the workers wished to organize, and the American Federation of Labor leaders refused to organize them, sabotaging every effort of the workers to organize, we aided these workers in organizing into new unions. This does not mean that in pursuing this correct and necessary work that we did not make many, and sometimes serious, mistakes. But was it wrong for us to help organize the workers in the steel industry? When Mike Tigue refused to lift a finger to organize the workers, was it wrong for us to organize them? Was it wrong for us to organize the workers in the metal industry when Wharton placed every obstacle in the way of the organization of the metal workers? Was it wrong for us to help build the Marine Workers Industrial Union, when the Brandons did nothing to organize these workers? Was it wrong for us to organize the tens of thousands of workers in other industries who were expelled because they fought militantly for better conditions and against those who often made common cause with the employers against them?

Of course we are free to criticize everything with which we disagree. (And, by the way, we do not like to criticize on principle.) We hope that all of the leaders of the unions will work in the interests of the workers, and then we will only have praise for them. We would like nothing better than that.

Within the Labor Bodies

We criticized in the past—particularly on two points. We were afraid that unless the campaign to organize the unorganized was actually launched and the fight for industrial unionism was actually brought into the craft unions, that it would be possible for the Hutchesons and Whartons to split the trade union movement, to weaken the fight of the progressive elements. That is why we raised questions on these points—and we are most happy today when we observe that the campaign to organize steel is actually beginning. And we are happy to record that there has been an increase in the efforts by the whole of the C.I.O. and the progressive forces generally, for raising the issues in the central labor unions, state federations and in the trade union movement generally.

We have observed in the recent period that where the fight was made, where the fight was even organized only to an extent, the industrial forces have been successful. The report given you by Comrade Childs of Illinois is most significant, because the Chicago Federation of Labor is an important organization. Imagine what would happen if New York, for example, would also go on record against the splitting policy of the A. F. of L. Executive Council. And here, we can criticize ourselves. Yes, we have some sixty Communists in the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York. We have many progressives. We are making efforts, but not enough. But if the Dubinsky-Lewis-Hillman forces of New York would really collaborate with us on this question, we could lick the reactionaries to a frazzle. At recent state conventions, in many cases, such as Pennsylvania,

But, on the other hand, we can see clearly today who are the splitters of the labor movement. The American Federation of Labor Council, in order to maintain its present policies which have proven detrimental to the labor movement, as was shown in the discussion at the last American

Federation of Labor Convention, these gentlemen are ready to split, if necessary, in order to maintain their policies and their rule.

The Industrial Union Fight

The struggle which has been going on in the American Federation of Labor over a period of time, and which culminated in the building of the Committee for Industrial Organization, is a significant development. Now, we witness the spectacle that the American Federation of Labor Council, dominated by the Wollts, Hutchesons and Whartons, are setting upon these unions in the Committee for Industrial Organization who wish to organize the workers in order to strengthen the American Federation of Labor. These reactionaries in the Committee for Industrial Organization with suspension and expulsion, for which, by the way, they have absolutely no authority under the American Federation of Labor Constitution.

The reactionaries in the American Federation of Labor claim that the Committee for Industrial Organization is breaking discipline, is refusing to abide by the majority. I have here a document in my hands, which I am not going to read to you, but to which I am going to refer. It was sent out by John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. It is a four-page circular, sent out to all unions, attacking the Committee for Industrial Organization. One of the important points it tried to prove is that the leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization have been defeated at the convention and are in the minority and are not backing the majority.

They also say, by the way, that by doing this the Committee for Industrial Organization is helping the Communists, who always believe in minority rule. Well, we would like to make the challenge, as we have made many times before to the American Federation of Labor Council. WE CHALLENGE THEM TO TAKE A REFERENDUM OF EVERY MEMBER IN THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, AND WE ASSURE THEM THAT THE MAJORITY WILL SUPPORT THE POLICY OF ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED AND INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

Does Mr. Hutcheson speak for the carpenters? For eight long years he has had no convention, and now he has called a convention for December in Florida to assure that the capitalists can be there! The Communist Party, as has been shown in our documents, work and results, fully supports the policies of the Committee for Industrial Organization. And in every other way the Party helps to build, unify and develop the American labor movement.

Of course we are free to criticize everything with which we disagree. (And, by the way, we do not like to criticize on principle.) We hope that all of the leaders of the unions will work in the interests of the workers, and then we will only have praise for them. We would like nothing better than that.

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Splitting Policies Of Council Clique Must Meet Defeat

Lessons from New Forms of Strike Action Analyzed—Tremendous Developments Ahead in Workers' Struggle

Tennessee, and others, the progressive elements will support for the industrial union bloc.

I think that we can be proud of our work. I do not want to relate here each instance of the work that we have done. We regret very much that in these cases too, not all of the C.I.O. forces that could have been rallied were rallied. For example, in Texas, the C.I.O. forces were defeated by the reactionaries. In this connection, I would like to mention in passing that since the last convention of the A. F. of L., where we had more than twenty Party members, as delegates, there has not been a single convention of any State Federation of Labor where Communists have not been seated as delegates and spokesmen for the workers. We must further develop the campaign in support of the C.I.O.'s struggle to organize the unorganized and industrial unionism. In this connection we must have in mind first to defeat the attempts to suspend these unions, which we understand will come up at the July meeting of the A. F. of L. Council.

This Convention must pledge itself that we will work in every trade union, every labor body, in the next few weeks, to assure so many resolutions of protest against the suspension that they will not dare suspend the unions of the C.I.O.

Carpenters and Machinists

Two very important Conventions will take place this year which we must mention. One is the convention of the Machinists in Wisconsin, during the month of September, and the other, the convention of the Carpenters in Florida. It must be our business to organize our forces much more even than we already have done to date—to rally all the progressive elements to give a blow to these arch reactionary members of the A. F. of L. Council, Hutcheson and Wharton. At the conference this Sunday, we will devote a great deal of time to these conventions.

Finally, in connection with the A. F. of L. Convention, it is not too early to prepare. The Council is preparing. They want to suspend ten unions, which move is part of other preparations to assure themselves of a majority. We too must prepare, and we must once and for all get rid of the idea that where we cannot elect delegates we are not interested in working for the convention. Of course we want delegates, delegates from State Federations of Labor, delegates from various locals, delegates wherever possible from International Unions. And there will be some progressives, plenty of them at the next Convention. But even in these unions where we have no chance of electing delegates, we must develop a campaign among the organizations and win their support in favor of progressive policies. In this connection we must emphasize—in addition to the issue of industrial unionism, trade union democracy and organization of the unorganized—the question of the Farmer-Labor Party, which must be brought into the very center of the struggle at the next convention of the A. F. of L.

The last convention decided to elect a committee to investigate the possibilities of affiliation to the American Trade Union International. There will be a meeting of this International sometime in July, in Europe. It appears that the A. F. of L. Council is sabotaging any effort in favor of affiliation. It must be our job to develop in the unions today more and more the demand for affiliation so that we can become part of the organizations of the fight of the workers of Spain, France and the other countries, and generally promote international trade union unity.

And in connection with our international obligations, we must particularly mobilize support for the trade union movement in Cuba and in Mexico.

I want to conclude by discussing for a few moments the question of the forms and methods of our work in the trade unions. We were worried at certain times by the fact that we did not have certain organizations to worry about. But I think that we are finally on solid ground. Yesterday's splendid discussion at the Trade Union Commission showed that the comrades go about solving their problems with great confidence and efficiency.

The question had arisen: Do we need some unified center of the left wing forces on a national scale? Already since the October Resolution of the Central Committee in 1934, we have been working in the direction more and more of relying upon the regular organizations in the A. F. of L. themselves. Life has proved this policy to be correct and we do not need any special organizations, at least not under present conditions. We can work in each locality, and the unifying body must be all the progressive elements in the Central Trades and Labor Council, working directly through the Central Trades and Labor

Council, and we do not need any local committees of rank and file or any opposition group in the A. F. of L. or anything like that. But we do need, of course, to work together and crystallize all the progressive forces. In many cases, this will coincide with the very forces rallying around the C.I.O., as we see from the report last night from the Texas comrades.

Socialists in the Unions

In connection with the building of these progressive forces, we must pay particular attention to unite with all the elements following a minimum program. First and foremost, we must not forget the fight to unify the forces of the Communists and the Socialists. Unfortunately, the Socialists have been weakened in the trade union struggle. The right wing leaders dropped out of the Party altogether. The left wing forces are suffering from the past record of the Party in the union. Because they had relied, on the top leaders who were not even Socialists in name, the forces were not organized.

Nevertheless, they have influence in many situations and we must make every effort, as we are doing successfully in many cases, for joint work, which began at the last A. F. of L. Convention and which must be continued and intensified. In each of the unions, we must also build progressive forces. We have excellent examples of the forms and methods that can be effective in carrying through successful work in those steps in the auto industry, which led to the defeat of Green, Dillon and Company, which are bringing the workers into the A. F. of L. and which will soon be expressed in the mass organization in the auto industry.

We have certain forms developed, as for example on the West Coast among the marine workers in the Maritime Federation, which in itself is one of the forms workers are fighting for, and which expressed greater solidarity on an industrial basis. Here is a particular lesson for the comrades who have to fight for industrial unionization of the craft unions—when you look at these intermediate forms which can be developed and which will surely lead towards greater industrial forms, without the necessary autonomy of the various crafts.

In connection with the work of our Party, more and more it is being established that in practice we are proving that our Party has no interests separate and apart from the workers' class, and the Communist Manifesto states, and that all our work aims to build and strengthen and unify the workers' organizations. When this becomes clear, the workers not only do not object to Communists fighting for their policies, but they do not like that the Communists fight amongst themselves, and do not agree on policy.

This is the important thing to bear in mind in connection with the work of the Communists in the union: to work in such a way that we never create any suspicion of conspiracy or some hidden aims, but that our work is recognized as contributing to the building of the organizations for the welfare of the membership therein.

Communists in the Unions

In connection with the position of the Communists in the unions, we have a difficult problem which we will have to solve in the near future and it will be solved not alone by this convention but by continuing along the path which we are traveling today in our trade union work. That is to establish our comrades openly as Communists in the trade unions. We have large sections of officials in all sorts of organizations. A large number of these are known only to small circles as Communists, and more than that, in the Central Trades, the leadership knows that many of them are Communists but they do not recognize the formal address of the Communists. We must fight to the point where this will be unnecessary in most cases.

We will do it by winning the confidence of the workers' more and more in the factories and the unions. We will win it through the Party in general strengthening its influence—in which the development of the Farmer-Labor Party movement plays an important part. Just as the development of trade union work increases the possibilities of a Labor Party, so the Labor Party movement by our participation in it will give more prestige and authority to the Communists in the trade unions. One of the reasons why in many instances the position we occupy in the unions does not result in a relative growth of our Party, is that many of the Communists, because of their position in the Union, cannot fully utilize their energies not only in behalf

HOMES OF STEEL WORKERS IN BIRMINGHAM AREA



(Continued on next page)

Cotton Striker Gets Hearing On Extradition

United Front Action in Chicago to Save Negro Refugee

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., June 26.—Sam Bennett, Negro cotton chopper escaped from the flogging gangs of Arkansas, will have a hearing before Gov. Hornor on July 14, to determine whether Illinois will send Bennett back to St. Francis County and almost certain death from lynchers.

The Workers Rights League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People undertook Bennett's defense shortly after he was arrested here. These two organizations will sponsor a meeting in Bennett's behalf on the South Side, on Friday, June 26, at 8 P. M. in Abraham Lincoln Center, 700 Oakwood Blvd.

United front defense activities are developing around the case, and other organizations are entering the campaign to save Bennett from the St. Francis County planters. These planters are charged with floggings, murder and other sorts of mob violence in their efforts to break the cotton choppers' strike. The federal government is investigating their activities.

The Chicago League Against War and Fascism announced Tuesday that it would join the campaign and the International Labor Defense has become interested in the case. Already a number of prominent individuals have sent telegrams and letters of protest to Gov. Hornor asking him not to send Bennett back to the floggers. These telegrams brought the promised hearings. Mass organizations will also be asked to send letters to the governor, supporting this demand. Negro politicians will also be called on to take action.

Bennett is charged with assaulting a plantation overseer, who, according to the Negro fugitive, threatened him with a gun. It was to escape this overseer that Bennett spent two weeks in the swamps before he caught a freight train to Chicago.

"If I'm sent back, they'll kill me sure," is Bennett's plea for rescue.

Democrat Bid To Right Scored

(Continued from Page 1)

which read, "We are determined to oppose equal the despotism of Communism and the menace of concealed fascism." The reference to fascism was "very good," she said, "but the reference to Communism is just there to appease William Randolph Hearst and I don't like it."

Another member of the Washington delegation, County Commissioner Louis Nash of Seattle, was asked to see his "Production-for-use" plank omitted, although he "never expected to get with it here." Nash was highly indignant over the refusal of United States Senator Lewis B. Schwelmbach to serve on the Resolutions Committee, depriving the Washington delegation of representation there. Schwelmbach would not serve because he was unwilling to present the "production-for-use" plank even after he had been so instructed by his state delegation.

No Mention of Negro

But it was some of the Negro delegates who expressed most disappointment, for the platform contained no mention of lynching and not a single reference to the Negro people throughout. Even Representative Mitchell of Illinois, dismayed for a moment when told about the platform. He insisted on looking through it himself. Then he quickly recovered and insisted as usual that "we don't want the Negro mentioned—we're interested in everybody."

WHAT'S ON

BATLES: For 10 weeks, 10 Mon. to Thurs. 8:30 P.M.; The Sat. 8:30 Sun. 5:00 per additional week. DEADLINE: 11:00 A.M. the day before appearance of notice. Notices for a Monday paper must be in office by previous Tuesday 11:00 A.M. Money must be sent in advance.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Picnic on Saturday, July 4th! The United Workers Organizations are sponsoring the biggest picnic of the year at Rosedale Farm! Good food, refreshments, every nationally known expert entertainment, dance orchestra, etc. Tickets: 10c in advance, 15c at gate. Directions—Broad St. Subway, going north to Olney Ave. Station, get off at Rosedale Ave. Station. Picnic July 4 at Rosedale Farm and enjoy yourself with us!

All delegates and visitors to the National Convention, June 28, at the Reading Railroad Station, 12th and Market at 11:30 P. M. You can still register for the trip at either 62 N. 5th St. or Bookshop, 104 S. Ninth St.

House Party at 1205 N. 7th St. Saturday, June 27, at 11:15 P. M. There will be talented entertainers, cash prizes, do not miss it. Adm. only 10c. Arrive at North City Central St. at 10:45 P. M.

Roseland, N. J.

Swim Carnival and Outing, July 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Tickets: 10c in advance, 15c at gate. Directions—Broad St. Subway, going north to Olney Ave. Station, get off at Rosedale Ave. Station. Picnic July 4 at Rosedale Farm and enjoy yourself with us!

Dorchester, Mass.

June 28—Travelling, China, Japan, India, Malaya, Hawaii, Palestine. Tickets: 10c in advance, 15c at gate. Directions—Broad St. Subway, going north to Olney Ave. Station, get off at Rosedale Ave. Station. Picnic July 4 at Rosedale Farm and enjoy yourself with us!

RCA Scabherding Fails As 12,000 Tie Up Plant

Camden Radio Firm Mounts Loudspeakers on Roofs of Shops to Aid Handful of Scabs— Union Leader Heads Mass Picket Lines

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CAMDEN, N. J., June 26.—With Harry Harmer, the president of their local union at their head, a solid mass of strikers four abreast demonstrated their strength to Radio Corporation of America by marching on the third day of their strike in a continuous parade line about the solidly struck radio plant here.

In spite of all company propaganda to the contrary, 12,000 out of the RCA-Victor plant's 12,444 employees are out. On coming to the picket lines the strikers found the walk about the plant roped off, and an extra detachment of police about the buildings. Within the fences stood the thugs that had been hired by R.C.A. company. They kept well apart from the thousands of strikers, and were protected by the heavy steel wire fence.

However, where the ferryboats come in on the Camden side of the Delaware river, company hired men escorted some scabs through the lines. This was broken up by a powerful flying squadron of pickets parading up and down the walk. The R.C.A. company offered a 15 per cent bonus to all workers who wanted to stay in the plant and merely sit by the belts and benches. Loudspeakers Fall

From the tops of the highest buildings the company rigged up huge amplifying systems out of their sound department. With these they hoped to harangue the strikers and encourage the scabs. There were not enough scabs to talk to, so the great loudspeakers were not used. Pickets were placed all along the river so that scabs could not be run in from the back of the plant. Employees of the Esterbrook Pen Plant, the buildings lying between two R.C.A. shops, came out of their plant sporting large signs saying that they do not work in the radio factory.

Across the main street, where the Campbell's Soup buildings are, there was talk of a walkout. Campbell's is one of the worst sweat shops in the canning industry. The strike spirit has swept this industrial town. Though the Stern papers have tried every means to arouse antagonism against the de-

Ross, in Report, Asks Farmer-Labor Victory

Net Ross, State organizer of the Minnesota district of the Communist Party, outlined yesterday the work of the Communist Party in his district, in a speech before the Communist Party convention in session at the Manhattan Opera House.

Excerpts from his speech follow: "The national political situation reflects itself in our state with certain peculiarities and with a certain more dramatic sharpness precisely because of the existence of a powerful Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party and because of the fact that the other major party, the Republican Party, is now making all possible maneuvers to win over a section of the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party itself plays a secondary role working on the basis of the Roosevelt influence and federal patronage. The Republican Party in the state of Minnesota represents today the most reactionary capitalist and finance forces in the state.

"It is working to win over a section of the Democratic Party for support and at the same time the Republican Party is working to get behind it a small group of reactionary trade union leaders in the state who are angered by the leftward developments in the state and the fact that the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota is turning towards struggles in the interests of the masses. The Republican Party is also paying much attention to the rural elements in the state.

"A victory for the Republicans in the state will be a death blow to the developments in the state towards progress, trade union movement, pioneer traditions and development of progress as a result of the existence of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota for so many years. It is for that reason that the Communist Party in the state is mobilizing all of its forces to bring about the death of the Republican Party in the state.

"Today we declare in Minnesota that the major task confronting the

Rising Tide of Union Militancy Outlined by Stachel in Report

(Continued from preceding page)
of the union directly but at the same time also to the interest of the union by strengthening the Communist work among the workers. This does not mean that we cannot do much more than today. As a matter of fact, there cannot be any case where any Communist official of a union should not be able to at least build a solid group around him, of the most trusted workers in union. Yet I know of cases where there is a Communist president of a local union and not a single member in the union who is a member of the Party. We must do away with this. We must increase the work of our comrades in the union everywhere.

When the test comes, that test in which the capitalist class or their agents in the labor movement attack us, only by having the Communist among the work-

ers and solidly bound with the workers can we withstand the storm wave of reaction. I conclude, therefore, that the prospects before us in the labor movement are most bright. We have established ourselves to great extent, as an important, constructive factor in the trade union movement. We must overcome any weaknesses that still prevail. We must marshal all our forces to organize the unorganized today and with the bringing of these millions into the unions force a strong Party united with these workers in the most important industries. And with this strengthened force and strength the Party we can go forward in the fight against Reaction, in the building of a Farmer-Labor Party, in the building of a Communist Party which will some day lead the masses in the final struggle against the capitalist system and for a Soviet America.

of the union directly but at the same time also to the interest of the union by strengthening the Communist work among the workers. This does not mean that we cannot do much more than today. As a matter of fact, there cannot be any case where any Communist official of a union should not be able to at least build a solid group around him, of the most trusted workers in union. Yet I know of cases where there is a Communist president of a local union and not a single member in the union who is a member of the Party. We must do away with this. We must increase the work of our comrades in the union everywhere.

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Boston Hose Strikers Win Pay Increase

Union Recognition and Closed Shop Are Promised in Settlement

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 26.—The two-day strike of 800 in the Boston Woven Hose Company plant here ended today with substantial gains for the strikers.

A guaranteed wage increase of five and a half cents per hour for men and two and a half cents an hour for women of the lowest paid categories was won. There will now be time and a half for overtime instead of time and a third. Concessions on the interpretation of the Beaudou system of payments will result in further wage gains. Paid vacations are promised, and a closed shop is established, with Local 26 of the United Rubber Workers the only representative of the men. The strike was solid from the beginning. There was a splendid example of class feeling by a switch engine crew which blocked efforts of the management to rush out six carloads of finished product before the pickets could close around the plant. Twenty-four hour picketing was maintained.

'Union Party' Aids Reaction

ROYAL OAK, Mich., June 26.—Representative William Lemke, protégé of Father Coughlin, pledged himself today, if elected president, to a semi-fascist program. Lemke admitted to press representatives, at the time of the public issuance of the "Union Party" platform, that it would be carried into "reactionary lengths."

Coughlin, head of the "National Union for Social Justice" and Lemke's chief backer, announced simultaneously that he has \$500,000 to spend on the North Dakotan's campaign and that he expects him to be elected. Lemke, Coughlin and Thomas A. O'Brien of Boston, Lemke's vice-presidential running mate on the Union Party ticket, composed and announced a general, undetailed platform at a conference in the rectory of the shrine of the Little Flower that lasted until late last night.

- 1. To protect private industry from "enormously high taxes."
- 2. An embargo on imports of all farm goods and industrial products of which the United States produces enough for domestic consumption; adoption of major part of Frasier-Lemke Farm plan.
- 3. An old age pension providing a "comfortable living" for all above sixty.
- 4. State-controlled relief on a basis planned to make all indigent persons self-supporting.
- 5. A "thorough" water conservation program to replace the present "halfway" plan.
- 6. Avoidance of all foreign entanglements.
- 7. To call in all present currency and create a new issue to be used to retire all outstanding government bonds.

Lemke went to Chicago today to confer with supporters there. He intends to visit leaders of Coughlin's "National Union for Social Justice" and other sympathetic organizations in several other cities. Formulation of a detailed platform probably will wait until he has completed his swing around the Midwest.

Both Lemke and Coughlin were particularly uncommunicative about their old-age pension plan. The impression they gave was that they do not wish to alienate followers of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, but are not ready to endorse his \$200-a-month plan.

Bedouins Rally to Aid Arab Revolt

AMMAN, Transjordan, June 26.—The Arabian revolt in Palestine received strong support from the neighboring British-controlled State of Transjordan today as 100,000 armed Bedouins were reported as having mobilized across the Jordan ready to come to the aid of their Arabian kinsmen in Palestine.

Emir Abdullah asserted in reference to the demands of his local leaders: "We look upon the problems of Palestine as local problems. We have no cause to interfere. Transjordan is peaceful. But the Arab will hold on with his teeth. He must have justice, he must have freedom. I am afraid if trouble continues in Palestine we will have great troubles here."

Labor Must Act Now to Defeat Tories

AN EDITORIAL
(Continued from Page 1)
faction of Minnesota as against the Wolf group which cooperated with the Farmer-Labor Party, again played into the hands of reaction.

Roosevelt can not be relied upon to spike the Coughlin-Lemke maneuver to aid Hearst!

PEOPLE want the genuine thing. The Norris-LaFollette conference can help give it to them if it moves for unity with other progressive forces in the country. The CIO, because of its authority in the labor movement, can act as the leavening force for a progressive political center.

YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

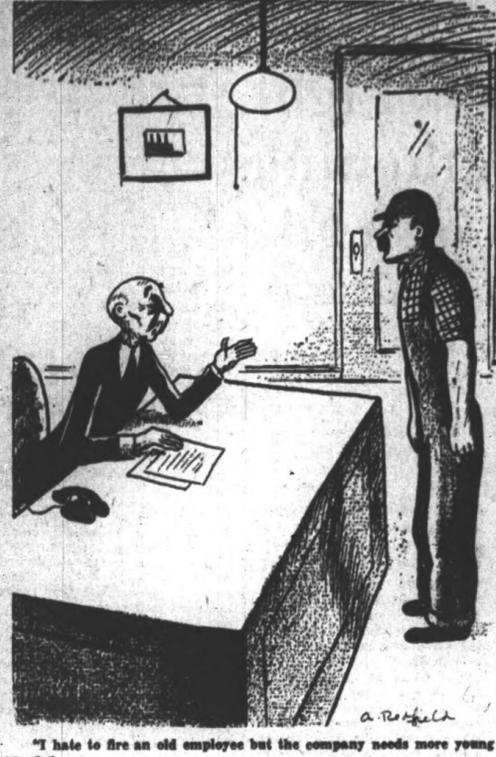
All questions to this column are answered directly. Correspondents are asked to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

The "Lanten" Method
V. C. Rochester, New York, writes: "For the past two years I have used the Lanten method of Funtine Hygiene, and have had no trouble with it, nor have my friends who are also using this method. About five months ago, I referred another friend to the Lanten clinic; she, however, did not succeed. Since this occurred, we have all become quite frantic and are at a loss what to do. Will you please advise us?"

We are sorry the accident happened to your friend. Unfortunately, such accidents can be multiplied by the hundreds where the Lanten method is followed. The Lanten Company, being a commercial organization, is not interested in scientific accuracy; their only interest is in profits. The claim which they make is inaccurate; the methods they advise are unsafe.

That you and your friends have to date been successful is sheer accident. Given a hundred women using the Lanten method, it is true that perhaps 60 per cent will be successful. But this is certainly inadequate when there are other methods with a higher percentage of efficiency, such as, for example, as the methods advocated by competent physicians and birth control clinics.

The Ruling Claws



"I hate to fire an old employee but the company needs more young blood."

WOMEN OF 1936

— By —
Ann Rivington

A YOUNG woman came in to see me the other day from one of New York's industrial suburbs. Her face was anxious and unhappy. "I have a serious problem," she said, "I have to talk to you about it right away."

"Yes, of course," I said. "I'll be very glad to help you any way I can. Tell me about it."

"It's like this," she began. "I'm a Party member. In my section I was assigned to do women's work. 'That's fine!' I cried enthusiastically. 'Yes, I guess it is,' said the girl. 'Of course, you know, I understand the importance of women's work. But somehow, I wasn't so anxious.' I began to be alarmed. 'What happened?' I asked her.

"Well, you see, I thought we ought to form a Women's Council. So I got out a lot of leaflets, and we distributed them all through the Section. They were about the high cost of living. They explained how women have to fight against the high cost of living and how they must get together to do this with any effect."

"That sounds very fine," I told the young woman. "Yes, but here's the trouble. I put a coupon on the bottom of the leaflet, and told the women if they would send it in I'd give them advice on making their own clothes to look nice very cheaply."

"But you know I didn't really expect to get any coupons back. And they've been coming in every mail, dozens of them. I haven't any material on low priced dressmaking. I don't know a thing about making clothes. Can't you help me?"

I DID help her, though I'm not much of a dressmaker myself. I gave her a lot of back copies of the "Sunday Worker," with Toni's "Outer Woman," and I sent her to Toni's style committee. "You should have come to me before you made out the leaflet," I said. But I think she'll get along. She went back to her problem pluckily enough.

I AM telling you this story, not just because it's funny, but because it's very important. In the first place this young woman had a very fine idea, and her leaflet was work in the right direction. People are much more likely to listen to you, be they women or children, if you give them some help at the same time you are teaching them how to help themselves. That is why she got such fine response.

The second reason for my telling the story is that the thing this young woman neglected, the careful preparation needed to carry her beginnings to something more than beginnings, was neglected because the leaflet was actually not giving other women credit for as much as she had herself. She herself had been able to understand that her needs and her battles were those of the entire working class. If this were not so, she would not have been a Communist. But she had little faith in her own sex. In a society that does everything to make women feel inferior, this is not so strange. But it is entirely mistaken.

Communist Convention Calls for Unity Of Progressives Is Fight on Reaction

By A. B. Magill
(Continued from Page 1)

hall when he concluded. For fully ten minutes the delegates and about 1,000 invited guests who filled the balcony threw dignity to the winds and put their whole heart into this demonstration for one of American Communism's foremost representatives. Showers of confetti covered the hall, delegates grabbed their state standards, red banners and American flags and started marching around the room, and a group of Negro and white delegates ran on the platform, hoisted Ford on their shoulders and carried him around the hall. The applause and cheering finally faded into the music of the "Internationale."

The morning session opened with a tribute to Maxim Gorky by M. J. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit, Yiddish Communist daily, and author of a pamphlet on Gorky. Olgin presented a resolution on the death of Gorky which was unanimously adopted.

Others who spoke yesterday were William Weinstein, Michigan District organizer of the Communist Party; I. Amter, New York State organizer; William Schneiderman, California organizer; M. Raport, Washington organizer; Charles Robbins, active in New York seamen's strike.

John Williamson, Ohio Party organizer, presided at the morning session and Ross Worfis, head of the Party's trade union department in New York State, at the afternoon session.

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

Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party made a special report on the fight for peace. Homer Brooks, Communist Party section organizer in Texas, also reported.

Ford was bitter in his denunciation of fascism, branding the fascists and reactionaries everywhere as the worst enemies of the Negro people. "The Negro people are becoming deeply conscious of the sinister forces of reaction that are rising in the country," he said. "We see, in most of all, the Hoovers, the Al Smiths, the Talmadges and William Randolph Hearst, with the Liberty League behind them, making energetic efforts to foist the reactionary Republican program on the country. How terrible will be the fate of Negroes if the Republican

Liberty Leaguers, who have financed anti-Negro organizations throughout the country, come to power. The notorious Black Legion is a child of Republican reaction.

"What is the meaning of fascism to Negroes?" "It means first of all the military invasion of Ethiopia by fascist Italy. This act was an evil omen to Negroes everywhere. It showed black men that fascism threatens with increased violence their rights and efforts to earn a livelihood. Fascism will be more terrible than imperialism's 300 years of horrible treatment of Negroes.

"The reckless uncivilized attack of Italian fascism on the Ethiopian people gives a clear idea of what evil, foreign influence these fascist-minded reactionary Republican Liberty Leaguers aim to bring into this country. In order to carry out their program of disunity among the Negroes they support the most corrupt and reactionary Negro leaders, such as Dr. Kelly Miller, Perry Howard and others.

Challenging slanders of the fascists against the Negro people, Ford said: "Let me say this for the benefit of the fascists: 'We are not an inferior people. You keep us in an inferior position it is true. But from now on we declare that we are preparing our forces, by defending our immediate interests, to take the offensive against greater oppression. We shall defend our national integrity, we shall fight to preserve human rights and liberties. These are the things we have always stood for. The mighty traditions of Toussaint L'Ouverture, Des Salines, Nat Turner and Frederick Douglass shall not perish!"

Tells of Harlem
Ford discussed the present brutal oppression of the Negro people in the United States, especially in the South, and pointed out that the persecution of Negroes is on the increase. But the Negro masses rise to an increasing degree taking up the cudgels against these attacks, he said, and cited "the influence of the Soviet Union and the revolution in China" as factors strengthening the struggles of the Negro people.

Turning to the problems in Harlem, Ford described the significant gains achieved in the fight for adequate relief. As a sign that new winds are blowing in Harlem he pointed to the development of the movement for independent political action expressed in the launching of the All-Harlem People's Party.

"The initiative for setting up a committee for independent political action was taken by the Committee Against Discriminatory Practices," he said. The conference was held on April 27 at Mount Olivet Baptist Church. There were more than 600 people present, with 280 delegates from 105 organizations, 16 trade unions and 2 branches of the Socialist Party in Harlem. The Constitutions Committee issued a call for a convention to set up an All-Harlem People's Party. One hun-

dred thousand pieces of literature were distributed. It proposed that the program shall include: "1. More employment for the people of Harlem at trade union wages."

"2. Action on the recommendations of the Mayor's Commission on conditions in Harlem. "3. Adequate relief and medical services for our unemployed. "4. Enactment of the Frasier-Lundeen Bill for Social Insurance. "5. Union wages and conditions on all relief projects. "6. Unity of all people in Harlem. "7. Protection of the civil liberties particularly of the Negro people. "8. Defense against fascism and war."

Old Guard to Give Roosevelt Support, Says Waldman
CAMP TAMENT, Bushkill, Pa., June 26.—Louis Waldman, spokesman of the Old Guard who took a walk out of the Socialist Party at its last convention, today walked right aboard the Roosevelt bandwagon.

Waldman declared his endorsement of Roosevelt while acting as chairman of the opening session of the Tament Economic and Social Institute.

Bitterly attacking the presidential candidacy of Norman Thomas as "destructive," Waldman said: "However inadequate the Roosevelt administration may have been in its policies effecting problems of fundamental social and economic reconstruction, labor has made marked gains under this administration, and it is natural for labor to feel that Mr. Roosevelt's defeat would be a blow to its cause."

He asserted that Landon is bound to serve the reactionary forces which supported his candidacy, and added that William Lemke, Union Party candidate, cannot win.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ORGANIZED 1914—INCORPORATED 1920
Main Office: 714-716 Seneca Ave., Ridgewood Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y.
50,000 Members
Total Assets on December 31, 1935: \$3,650,000.00
Benefits paid since existence: Sick and Death Benefit: \$18,500,000.00
Workers! Protect Your Families! In Case of Sickness, Accident or Death!
Death Benefit according to the age at the time of initiation in one or both classes.
CLASS A: 50 cents per month—Death Benefit \$250 at the age of 16 to \$125 at the age of 54.
CLASS B: 50 cents per month—Death Benefit \$500 to \$125.
Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18. Death Benefit according to age \$50 to \$200.
Sick Benefit paid to men and women from the fourth day of filing doctor's certificate, \$5, 10 and 12, respectively, per week for the first 50 weeks, half of the amount for another 50 weeks.
For further information apply at the Main Office, Paul Stern, National Secretary and the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.
— BOSTON, Mass. —

CAMP UNITY (Formerly Nigodalges) FRANKLIN, MASS.
OPENING CELEBRATION
Sat. June 27—BANQUET Sun. June 28—CONCERT
Artist: BELLA DORFMAN and LUBA BYMER of Artistic Theo. N. Y.
RATES: \$14.00 per week, \$2.75 week-ends. For Children \$2.00 per week.
FOR INFORMATION: Boston Office, 8 Harrison Avenue, DEY. 8697.
Buses leave for Camp Sunday, 10:30 A.M. from New International Hall, Railway and Worker Center, 74 Wildwood St., Dor.

MAXIM GORKY

Writer and Revolutionist

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

(Continued)

GORKY'S interest is primarily social. He draws characters with more precision than many other writers, yet a character for him is never an end in itself. A character is conceived as a representative of a social group. Gorky's characters always speak about life. They discuss. They sometimes appear to be perhaps even too eloquent, too articulate. Often the reader is aware of the author speaking through his figures. Yet this is no shortcoming from the point of view of Gorky's task. He dissects society. He uses individuals as specimens. He seeks for clues to the whole in the character and behavior of the few. He does not stress his views. He does not make reality conform to his wishes. He takes reality as it is (with the exception of those few instances where he allowed himself to idealize and romanticize), but he wants reality to yield an explanation of the why and how of its existence. In a way Gorky is always a propagandist but so are all the great artists. His "propaganda" consists in a desire to make people see life and understand it the way he does.

Gorky hates oppression. He values the human being. He considers human personality the most precious thing in all the world. Out of this follows his Socialism. The capitalist system is full of oppression and misery of crippled humans. This is why Gorky hates absolutism. This is why he sometimes allowed himself to be carried away by admiration for bourgeois society in Europe: it seemed to him that life there was so much more ordered and so much less cruel than under the Tsar. This is why he failed to be in full accord with the October Revolution which seemed to him to be destroying a number of human values. But while this universal love for the human personality and the hatred for every oppression degenerated in many Russian writers into hatred of the proletarian dictatorship and the preaching of restoration, it led Gorky directly into the camp of the proletarian fighting by means of its dictatorship to end all oppression. The working class has not at present a more eloquent advocate of the proletarian dictatorship than Gorky.

Gorky was fundamentally a realist. Having paid passing tribute to romanticism, he never for a moment left the solid ground of adequate and minute presentation of reality. Even in his early writings there is so much of the real life of the Russian city. Later this realism becomes more conscious and more fully developed. Gorky does not shrink the dark sides of life. Gorky does not attempt to cover them up. If he produces here and there the type of *Luka* (*Lower Depths*) who by means of pleasant lies tries to console people and to make them bear their sufferings with more patience, Gorky himself never indulges in this unhealthy occupation. People sometimes wonder at the amount of crudity, cruelty, callousness dug up by Gorky in old Russia. They ask why. Gorky's answer was quoted above. It is necessary, he says, that people should know about the existence of this hideous side of human existence. Knowledge of reality is the first prerequisite for every social struggle. Knowledge of reality is never dangerous if a man is armed with an ideal. Gorky, in writing about Lenin, admired his "astonishing stability in relation to the reality which never dismayed him, no matter how difficult and complicated it was." It never dismayed Gorky either. Gorky says about Lenin: "He knew how to foresee what must happen like nobody else before him knew. He knew this and he knew how to do it, it seems to me, because with one half of his great soul he lived in the future, because his iron-clad but flexible logic showed him the remote future in perfectly concrete real forms." Like master, like friend.

Gorky was one of the first, and one of the few, Russian writers to have definitely broken with the past. At a time when Zaitsev, a highly gifted writer, was trying to catch the passing shadows of the old "noblemen's nests" sighing over the beauty that is no more, at a time when Bunin, no less gifted a writer, was drawing water-color sketches of Russian rural life, at a time when Merezhkovsky was leading away from the turmoil of today into the remote historical past, Gorky seemed to say: "We have to live in this life; we have to understand it; we have to recreate it." Gorky turned his back to the village, even to the *Volga* which was his cradle (a very un hospitable one), to the beauties of the old. He found no beauty in it, thus running counter to every tradition of Russian literature. His realm was the social fabric of today out of which grows the future.

It was natural for Gorky to be entirely devoid of mysticism and religious inclinations. That "God-building" mood which is to be encountered in his Confession is a momentary aberration. It passed without leaving a trace. In this Gorky is also an innovator, and a forerunner of proletarian literature. It can be stated with full assurance that he is the only Russian writer who did not try to decorate his writings with some beauty borrowed from church services, from the ringing of church bells, from the quietness of monasteries, from the humbleness of truth-seeking priests. Nothing of the kind in the works of Gorky. He was too close to the working class and too much of a rebel to be misled by the glamour of religious life. If ever he describes a clergyman he discovers in him as much meanness and sordidness as in every representative of the old.

Gorky's knowledge of Russia was profound. He had an unusual artistic memory which stored up an amount of details to last him for decades. He seems never to have been at a loss to create a new figure. His characterizations were always fresh. Gorky's language was to a very great extent, a challenge to the language prevailing in pre-war Russian literature. He is modern but far from artificial. He is colorful but without that exaggerated polish and refinement that the Russian symbolists made their god. He is clear. He is natural but he never imitates the folklore in the manner in which it was done by the Russian classics. He is idiomatic but without resort to those dark realms of "holly Russian" language which is often to be found in the works of Dostoyevsky and Chekhov, Bergelyev-Tenaki or Andrey Bely. He is strong with the strength of one who does not have to tighten his muscles to show power. He is musical like the Russian people, like the ripples of the *Volga*, but he is seldom sentimental and never shallow.

(To Be Continued)

LITTLE LEFTY

THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF!



IN ORDER TO ENHANCE THE EFFORTS OF LEFTY AND THE GANG TO ARRANGE A PROGRAM OF ENTERTAINMENT AND TO SHOW THEM THAT THEIR EFFORTS WILL BE APPRECIATED BY ALL INTERESTED IN THE MOVING PICTURE INDUSTRY, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CAMP NO. 41-Ca IN NEW YORK CITY WOULD LIKE TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING OFFER:

CAMP NO. 41-Ca WILL GIVE A 2-WEEK RECEPTION FREE TO THE BOY OR GIRL CHOSEN BY THE CLUB WHICH SENDS IN THE BEST SUBMISSION.

June 25, 1936.

DEAR DEL:

WE ARE VERY MUCH CONCERNED WITH THE EFFORTS OF LEFTY AND THE GANG TO ARRANGE A PROGRAM OF ENTERTAINMENT AND TO SHOW THEM THAT THEIR EFFORTS WILL BE APPRECIATED BY ALL INTERESTED IN THE MOVING PICTURE INDUSTRY, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CAMP NO. 41-Ca IN NEW YORK CITY WOULD LIKE TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING OFFER:

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June 25, 1936.

What a Prize!!!

SEND IN YOUR PLAYS, POEMS, AND SUGGESTIONS TO DEL

50% DAILY WORKER, 50 E. 13th ST., N.Y. CITY

—AND HURRY!

by del

SEND IN YOUR PLAYS, POEMS, AND SUGGESTIONS TO DEL

50% DAILY WORKER, 50 E. 13th ST., N.Y. CITY

—AND HURRY!

Sidelights of the Convention

By BLAINE OWEN

WRITERS are fond of comparing political conventions to circuses. Maybe they're right, I've never been to one before—a political convention, I mean. Up at Manhattan Opera House I took time out to read the reports from Philadelphia. It seems that the former Car of the New York prize fighting has this bout in the bag, but he's got to put on a good show for the million dollar gate.

You can pooh-pooh all you want, but it seems that when you get handed a good ten cent cigar and are ordered to drink up on the other fellow, a warm glow insidiously spreads through you. And when you ride through streets where ordinary citizens are walking the sidewalks, while you speed along in an auto, a police siren clearing the way, it just naturally makes you feel proud.

Of course, there is a difference in ways and means. There are, for instance, delegates to the Communist convention here in New York, who have been whisked through the streets of downtown Philadelphia with sirens clearing the way and what might or might not be called "a guard of honor." Despite the fact that these were the very same cops who are now showing the onlookers aside for the star performers at the Democratic convention there today, I'd venture to say there is a difference. Three guesses as to whose pride goes deepest—and the first two don't count!

NO, I don't agree with those who say the Democrats and the Communists have nothing in common in their conventions. There is that matter of pride—in Philadelphia you might overhear some proud delegate, leaning over a bar and calling at the reflection in the mirror, "I'm proud of the dear old donkey, the good, old stubborn jackass."

It's true that a Democratic delegate has to be pretty well oiled up, with about ten brass bands around and the cops falling all over themselves to keep the pedestrians from being annoying before his pride really swells up to the full.

So far as I have been able to determine, there have been no sirens to herald the 1936 convention of the C.P.U.S.A., no free cigars or official drinks, none of that stuff, in fact, that makes writers so fond of comparing political conventions to circuses. I would even venture to guess that, while they might find plenty of other terms of description, the scribes will not throw that one at us. Although I am one of those people who really enjoy the circus, I can't say I'm sorry for the lack of brass bands and trained seals at our conventions.

Nevertheless, there is a pride. Somewhere between seven and eight hundred delegates are in the hall as the session opens. You might name the important events in the life of the American labor movement in the past year—or two or three or four years—and I doubt if there would be a single one of which you couldn't get a first-hand account from one of these delegates. They have been up front in the struggles of the workers and farmers of the country—this is their pride, the pride of the convention and of the Party that has called it.

TURNING the spotlight into the dark corners, we searched out a persistent rumor that has been bobbing up here and there. When you ask George Wisnack, business manager of the Daily Worker, to verify or deny it, he just grins sheepishly. They're saying that Whirlwind Larson, the sub subscription getter from Chicago, sold Wisnack a year's subscription to the Sunday Worker.

I asked Joe Brodsky, here as a guest, if there were any delegates around that he'd defended in his time. Laugh? I thought he'd shake the hall. I stopped him after the first five minutes of naming names. "Maybe you'd better just tell me those you haven't defended," I suggested.

Wander around the hall and bump into A. W. Mills, secretary of the arrangements committee, looking none the worse for his all night vigil the first night, getting all the out of town delegates settled and things running smoothly.

Sam Feynzer, fraternal delegate from the I.W.O., spends the time between speeches throwing his shoulders back and being proud of the experience of fatherhood. It takes no third degree to get him to admit that it's a girl and weighs eight and a half pounds net weight.

THE Akron delegates are even more proud when they tell of their sit-down strike movement. They claim to have gotten the jump on the French workers by some weeks, and some even suggest that it was their example that gave the French the idea. Lafayette, we are here! But the tops is the story of the kids in school there who waged a sit-down strike against the dismissal of a teacher. They occupied the classrooms but refused to study.

The Texas delegation had the jump jumped on them by Harry Gordon, of Cleveland. "No ten gallon hats, no boots and spurs," Homer Brooks, Texas organizer had to admit. But the flush of shame must have spread through the Texans when Harry hove into view under a sombrero that is reputed to be eleven gallon size.

THE Minnesota delegates have provided themselves with a foot and a half high gaboon—spittoon to you—for the snuff chewers of the outfit. Rumor has it, though, that Nat Ross hasn't got the knack yet.

Convention Pamphlet Ready

HERE'S SPEED! ON WEDNESDAY, Earl Browder delivered his brilliant report for the Central Committee before 751 delegates from mine, mill and factory, assembled at the Ninth National Convention of the Communist Party. By Friday morning, this report, in pamphlet form, was already being sold at the convention, in the Literature Exhibition Room. It is a pamphlet which must reach the millions! Every American worker, farmer and white-collar worker, will understand his clear call for unity of all progressive forces in the struggle against reaction and fascism, and for work, bread and security.

The first printing of Earl Browder's Report to the Ninth Convention of the Communist Party, price five cents, will only be sufficient to cover the Madison Square Garden Nominating Convention tomorrow. The second printing, which will contain other important ninth convention material, will be ready soon at ten cents per copy. Place your orders now, and in large quantities, in order to reach the millions!

A NEW GOAL! COMRADE BROWDER pointed out, in his report, that while the sale of two and a half million pieces of literature in 1935 was an important achievement, and quite an advance over the previous year, there was no reason why we should not succeed in distributing five million copies of our books and pamphlets in 1936. We pledge to our Central Committee that we shall try to surpass this goal.

Communist Women Tell Hollywood Plans to Make Pinkerton a Hero

By Ann Rivington

THE Women's Commission of the Ninth Convention of the Communist Party of America was about to begin its meeting. The end of the balcony, where the meeting was to be held, was getting crowded with women—women from all over America, Negro and white, young and old, housewives, miners' wives, steel workers' wives, factory hands, writers, farm women, even a woman lawyer, Margaret Cowl was there, and Irene Browder, Grace Hutchins, Ann Rochester, Anita Whitney, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor. Many such women were there, whose names spell leadership and inspiration to literally millions.

But their presence was not the main or most significant thing. It was to be taken for granted, at such a time and place. New names and faces, new experiences, filled that balcony corner with life and movement, and made my heart beat fast with anticipation.

Mother Bloor was to be chairman. She called the meeting to order. The women drew their chairs closer and fell silent, with eager smiles on their faces. They were prepared to break together the bread of experience which would nourish and strengthen them all for the work they had to do when they went back from the convention—to America.

MOTHER BLOOR began by telling a story. Somewhere, in her travels around the country, she stopped to spend the day with a friend.

"Come into my kitchen," the friend said, "I want you to meet some of the people I know and tell them about the Farmer-Labor Party." But Mother Bloor did not have to wait for the invited guests in order to have an audience. The ice man came pretty soon, and Mother Bloor and her friend chatted with him about the Farmer-Labor Party and what it would mean for him. Then it was not long till the grocer arrived. And after him, the butcher and the laundry man and the milk man. At last, the postman came. It was the end of his route, so he was able to talk for quite a while. From his enthusiasm, Mother Bloor said, she guessed that this was not his first conversation on that subject in that kitchen. "So there is much we can do, even in our little kitchen world, besides cook and wash and scrub," said Mother Bloor.

Then Margaret Cowl gave her report. It was a fine, heartening report, full of new ideas, full of the news of progress in work among women. But the best of all came after it.

One woman after another got up in that corner of the balcony to give from her experiences or to ask out of her need.

THERE was the woman from a steel town in Pennsylvania who told how she ran for alderman and got 6,000 votes pretty soon, and "I thought so long as I was going to run for alderman I'd do it right," she said. "It was almost time for school to start, and about three hundred children weren't going to be able to go because they didn't have shoes or clothes. So I started going around with some other women comrades, visiting all the homes in the neighborhood. This was the thing I talked to them about: shoes and clothes for their children, and why they didn't have them. We went to some teachers, too, and at last we went to the principal, after school had started. The teachers and the principal agreed with us that the children had to have shoes, and they said we could have a meeting in the school building about it.

"Well, we had to get word to all the children's mothers to come to the meeting. So we got the principal to have notes distributed for the children to take home to their mothers. And at the meeting we had more than two hundred women. Those women worked for us all the way through, and by the time the election was over they agreed with us on more things than shoes. They became sympathizers, and many of them joined the Party."

"We went to the school board for shoes, and they sent us to the Relief because they said they had no money. But at the Relief, they said they had no money either, and they sent us back to the school board. Those men on the school board were very pleasant the second time, and tried to quiet us and send us away. But it didn't work at all. So at last they had to give us money for all those children. Not a child but got at least a \$25 check. And they were all able to go to school. So that's how I got the 6,000 votes.

"Now we're keeping right on working, fighting for other things. Next time I run for alderman, I expect to be elected."

THERE was another woman from a steel town in Ohio. "The women in steel are ready to be organized," she said. "The fact is, they're organized now—in bunco clubs and in the churches. But they have to be organized in a union auxiliary. And here's one of our problems, making the men help.



The Women's Auxiliary of an Illinois Miners' Union.

The husbands in steel, even the Party husbands in steel, object to having their wives organize. They say: 'Don't organize yet. It isn't time for you to organize yet. The men's lodges in the union are still small and weak. Wait till the men's lodges are stronger.' We have to make them see that by organizing the women, they will make the men's lodges stronger right away."

There was another woman from steel, a woman from Mellon's Pittsburgh who spoke. She stood up and said, "Dear comrades, I'm not a Communist, but I know you Communists are our friends and are helping us. I've never been to a meeting like this, or seen people like you before, except Mother Bloor. But it's the most wonderful thing that's ever happened to me to be here."

She said, "My life has not been happy. My whole life has been nothing but Mellon, Mellon, Mellon." She said, "I'm a Catholic, but I believe in birth control. I don't understand these things, and I have to study till I understand. But even if I am a Catholic, it seems to me that birth control is only good."

"There were a few men at the meeting, men who were interested especially in the work of the women. One of these was from the farming regions of Minnesota."

He told about how the women helped to stop a mortgage sale, when a farm was put up for auction. "The men fell down on the job," he said, "but the women knew what to do. There was an attorney coming to see that the auction went off right for the bank. Well, those women invited the attorney to drink some coffee. He sure drank plenty of it, and talked and talked so he wouldn't notice what time it was getting to be."

"After a while he thought he just had to get to the auction, but they gave him more coffee. They were so hospitable! But at last he got up

and started to leave anyhow, and he found the door locked. After the door, he tried the window, but he never got out of that window. He never got to the auction at all. That just goes to show what women can do."

There were many others: from Hamtramck, Michigan, where the fight of the Women's League Against High Cost of Living carried on the meat strike last year, and started Mary Zuk on the road to the City Council; from the Negro Domestic Workers in Philadelphia: from the Y.W.C.A., and the Home Owners League; from the Seattle Union Card and Label League, from the New York Women's Councils, from the Gary housewives. Woman rose after woman, telling of conditions and struggles that made up their lives, until at last the light began to flicker with a signal that we must leave the hall.

"It just goes to show what women can do," I said over to myself, as I walked to the subway.

BOOKS IN REVIEW

By JOHN STANLEY

Mussolini: Organizer of Decay

THOSE who have read George Seligson's biting expose of Mussolini in *Sawdust Caesar*, or have looked into Dr. Herman Finer's more comprehensive and scholarly account of Mussolini's Italy (both reviewed in this column), would certainly enjoy reading a book in which Italian fascism is condemned out of its own mouth and on its own official record.

This book has been written. Its author is Gaetano Salvemini, former Professor of History at the University of Florence, now teaching at Harvard University (which—in the spirit of "impartial fairness," no doubt—also harbors the notorious fascist, Corrado Gini), and widely known as an implacable liberal critic of Mussolini's regime. The title, *Under the Axe of Fascism*, summarizes the contents of the volume to perfection; in it

"the reader will find hard facts, not vague legal formulae; concrete realities, not abstract doctrines. Its purpose is to provide the English-speaking public with accurate information not about the whole economic, social, and political system of the fascist dictatorship, but about one single phase of it, i.e., those institutions through which fascism claims to have solved the problem of the relations between capital and labor."

Depending almost exclusively upon fascist and other official sources (the proper interpretation of which demands much more than a knowledge of the Italian language), Professor Salvemini opens his attack with a detailed analysis of the "Corporate State." No time or words are wasted in making it clear that the whole purpose of the so-called fascist "syndicalism" (whose demagogic simulation of the anarcho-syndicalism of Georges Sorel's *Reflections on Violence* are discussed in an illuminating chapter) has been, and is, the systematic destruction of all trade union and labor organizations, with the resulting oppression of virtually all Italians—from the poorest peasant to the most eminent intellectual—who, by word or act, fall in implicit obedience to Mussolini. Salvemini has no patience with those bourgeois apologists for fascism (among whom he mentions Nicholas Murray Butler and the dotting George Bernard Shaw) who see in Mussolini the man who "redeemed" Italy from chaos, bankruptcy and Bolshevism. From scores of documents, reports and decrees he constructs his picture of progressive decline, frequently emphasizing that this decline is the logical—indeed, inevitable—outcome of fascism.

Most valuable are the twenty-seven chapters of solid factual analysis in the section ironically entitled "The Achievements." Here is a balance-sheet of Italian fascism that should be consulted, assimilated and used by every anti-fascist in the United States. Do you wish to know the actual trend of wages and the cost of living in Italy since the Blackshirts took over? Detailed and thoroughly authenticated figures show how Italian workers (under the "protection" of the fascist trade unions) have taken periodic wage cuts amounting to as much as 60 per cent of the already inadequate 1926 level. Agricultural labor, never very far above the subsistence line, is now virtually a form of peonage which embraces scores of thousands of formerly "independent" small farmers and tenants. As for the cost of living, Salvemini very effectively exposes the falsity of official optimism on this score: by the old trick (well-known in this country also)

of juggling with "index numbers" it is easy to transform "starvation" into "abundance." Empty stomachs may grumble, but the "statisticians" of the Corporate State continue merrily to drum the tattoo of "prosperity" against the lean ribs of the Italian proletariat.

And what of unemployment? Like the famous "Battle of the Wheat," the struggle against unemployment has resulted in a plain, stark zero. From 1926 to 1930 the unemployed were officially admitted to have tripled in number. Despite the ballyhoo about "public works," "back to the land," taxing the wealthy and the middle classes, etc., employment from 1933 to 1934 increased by only 100,000; additional hundreds of thousands were eliminated from the debt side of the ledger either through compulsory employment on roads, in factories or on reclamation projects (which have "reclaimed" little else but a few marshes of value only to the governing classes); or by being shoved into the military machine for the conquest of Ethiopia, or imprisoned in Mussolini's dungeons. All along the line—and despite the illusory "regulation" of big business—the industrialists and landowners are permitted to squeeze the utmost of labor and surplus value out of the workers, every detail of whose lives, from their hourly wage to what they read and how they spend their Sundays, is regimented with the one inflexible idea of enslaving them as a class. For only by such enslavement can finance capital anywhere maintain its power.

Chapters on social insurance, housing and public health reveal the utter failure of Mussolini to effect any improvement in the physical basis of Italian life, the boasted conquest of tuberculosis and malaria is shown to be without real foundation; nor has the so-called "protection of mothers and infants" done much more than protect admiring tourists against any temptation to see with their own eyes or to ask embarrassing questions. Indeed, from the chapter on the employment of women and boys in factories it would appear rather that fascism is being protected against its own weaknesses precisely by the most economically helpless elements in the population.

A Valuable Source Book

IT IS as reference and source material that Salvemini's book will—and should be—most widely used. As a liberal, the author makes no real effort to understand the position of the revolutionary proletariat, either in Italy or elsewhere; his understanding of the theory and tactics of Communism is so slight that he is able at one point to suggest that both the fascists and Communists are striving for something "new." This is a very grave confusion: Salvemini's own so carefully assembled evidence proves beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt that Mussolini and his entire regime are out to save the old: Fascism is merely the new bottle into which the old and now thoroughly poisonous wine of capitalism is being poured.

Read with this correction steadily in mind, *Under the Axe of Fascism* can be of immense value in strengthening the international solidarity of the working class in its struggle against political reaction.

(Under the Axe of Fascism, by Gaetano Salvemini. New York, The Viking Press, 462 pages, Index and Bibliography, \$3.)

PARAMOUNT'S film naturally will be based on the experiences and writings of Allan Pinkerton, head of the first professional strikebreaking agency in the country, inventor of the finger-print system, first chief of the United States Secret Service, labor provocateur-extraordinary.

It was Pinkerton who, as far back as 1878 wrote (in language that isn't far removed from William Randolph Hearst's vicious anti-labor editorials) this surprising bit of red-baiting nonsense: "We have among us a pernicious communistic spirit which is demoralizing workingmen, continually creating a deeper and more intense antagonism between labor and capital and so embittering naturally restless elements against the better elements of society that it must be crushed out completely or we will be compelled to submit to greater excesses and more overwhelming disaster in the near future."

This is the happy fellow whom Schulberg intends to glorify in a Paramount film. Immediate action by the Committee for Industrial Organization, the Railway Brotherhoods, the entire labor movement, before production actually sets in will stop it dead in its tracks. A few thousand cards, letters, telegrams addressed to B. F. Schulberg, Paramount Studios, Hollywood, California, will make them think twice before producing the film.

NEW FILMS

Soviet Newsreels

NEWS OF THE U.S.S.R. Soyuzkino news flashes and other short films. Released by Amkino, At the Cameo.

By LAUREN ADAMS

LIFE in the Soviet Union is joyous. After reading about it for a long time in newspapers, books and magazines, skeptics may see more visual evidence for themselves in the compilation of newswall and other short film subjects now on the screen at the Cameo Theatre.

Particularly revealing of the happy people in the Workers' Fatherland is the great May Day celebration this year in Moscow when hundreds of thousands of workers jammed historic Red Square.

While the May First observation contained a breath-taking display of the mighty strength of the Soviet army, navy and air defense corps, even more striking portions of the parades revolved around the dancing in the streets, the singing and the gay floats and formations.

Complete approval unfortunately cannot be extended to the collection as a whole. Much of the film is old, scratched and jumpy. There is no attempt at continuity and nothing has been done in the way of titling or intelligent cutting and editing.

Nothing that comes from the Soviet Union showing the life of the people or the beautiful country and cities can fall so both interesting and exhilarating, but if these films are to serve their complete purpose they should be presented with more evidence of careful and thoughtful work.

Subjects covered range from rest homes in the Crimea to the formerly wild and remote Ouday tribes in the North and include views of Maxim Gorky and other Soviet leaders.

Roosevelt's Record of Retreats Refutes Claims of Democrats

WORKERS, FARMERS AND YOUTH HIT HARD AS ADMINISTRATION YIELDS TO FORCES OF WALL STREET REACTION

"FREEDOM and prosperity."

Such is the refrain of the Democratic platform. The delegates assembled in Philadelphia strove to create a document which sounds more progressive than the creed of reaction adopted in Cleveland. They borrowed the phrases and trappings of the Declaration of Independence. But did they capture its spirit? Did they apply it to our times?

Is the Roosevelt platform, is the Roosevelt government a guarantee of "freedom and prosperity"?

Has the New Deal put the youth of the nation on "the road to freedom and prosperity" as the platform claims?

Has the New Deal put the worker "on the road to freedom and prosperity" as the platform claims?

Has the New Deal put the farmer "on the road to

freedom and prosperity" as the platform claims?

Has the New Deal secured for the consumer "a decreased spread between the price he pays and the price the producer receives"?

We hold these truths to be self-evident—

The meager pittance given the youth of the nation through the National Youth Administration is woefully inadequate. YOU have set aside \$50,000,000 to provide for five to eight million jobless youth as admitted by your own administrator, Aubrey Williams. **This is no guarantee of "freedom and prosperity."**

There is no freedom for the worker while he is chained by the company unions whose growth you helped foster. There is no prosperity for the worker in the \$19 minimum on WPA which set the pace for private industry.

There is no freedom for the tenant farmers of Arkansas who face the lash of the landlords. Chief spokesmen of the administration come from that state. Not a word have they said of the reign of terror. There is no prosperity for the record number of farmers foreclosed by Federal land banks in 1935.

You promise the farmers to favor production "of all the market will absorb." **What market do you mean? The one that is based on a "third class diet"? There is no prosperity for the farmer nor the people at large while a program of scarcity is in force.**

The consumer has had to pay high prices resultant from the policies of the New Deal. Processing taxes and the program of scarcity have helped to increase the "spread between the price he pays and the price the producer receives." The New Deal failed to curb

the scandalous greed of the meat packing trusts when housewives throughout the nation pleaded and fought for a reduction in price!

"Freedom and prosperity." Neither the Democratic platform nor the man who stands on it can win and secure them.

From San Simeon in California to Wall Street in New York forces of reaction are gathered to destroy the last semblance of "freedom and prosperity" for the masses of people. The record of the New Deal shows consistent backwatering before these forces.

Now, more than ever, it is necessary to take heed of the words of Earl Browder at the Communist Party Convention and forge a mighty Farmer-Labor Party, the people's front, that can win for the masses "freedom and prosperity"—and peace!

Daily Worker

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

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"

FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE COMPROBODLY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 59 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.

Bureau: Room 204, National Press Building, 140 and 7 St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7818

Midwest Bureau: 209 North Wells St., Room 301, Chicago, Ill. Telephone: Dearborn 3251. Pittsburgh Bureau: 123 Fifth Ave. Telephone: Court 5547.

Subscription Rates:

By Mail (except Manhattan and Bronx): 1 year, \$6.00; 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 75 cents.

Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$9.00; 6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.

By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; Monthly, 75 cents; Saturday Edition: By mail, 1 year, \$1.50; 6 months, 75 cents.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1936

Rising Labor Tide

AMERICAN labor's quickening steps toward militancy and progressivism forecast tremendous developments during the immediate period ahead. The great struggle in the steel regions, now beginning, bids fair to stir the workers deeply in all other fields. Ten million members, coming into the American Federation of Labor, will unlose forces that can march forward in the creation of progressive policies and the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party.

In a stirring and searching analysis of the present trade union scene, Jack Stachel, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, underscored these possibilities to the Ninth Convention of the Party.

What does this rising tide of militancy among the American workers call for at the present time? In his address, Comrade Stachel pointed to the necessary steps before the Communists, the Socialists and all other progressive forces in the union movement.

First of all, we must bend our efforts to the strengthening and unification of the American Federation of Labor. The campaign and program for industrial unionism of the Committee for Industrial Organization must be supported to the utmost, and the C.I.O. stimulated to even greater vigor in its fight.

Such a program calls for the defeat of the splitting policies of the A. F. of L. council's reactionary clique. "This convention must pledge itself," Stachel emphasized, "that we will work in every trade union, every labor body (in the few days before July 8) to assure so many resolutions of protest against the suspension that the reactionaries will not dare suspend the unions of the C.I.O."

Second, study must be made of the new forms of action taken by the workers in recent strike struggles, both in Europe and the United States. These have been seen here in the "sitdown" and "gang up" strikes, reaching a high development in France in the continuous holding of the factories. It is the task of the progressives, and particularly of the Communists, to combine "the experiences that we have gained with the new developments and experience of the masses," in order to develop the most effective forms of struggle.

Thirdly, in these economic battles, the Communists must bring forward the demand for the shorter work day without reduction in pay, full rights for Negro workers, with special demands for women and young workers. A fight must also be waged against discrimination because of alleged old age and against penalization of the foreign born. It is these demands which will weld that unity which will make for an effective labor movement.

The Communists enter upon this new period in trade union history with their sincerity in the fight for a united, powerful A. F. of L., demonstrated by their actions, and with growing progressive forces in the unions cooperating with their efforts.

From the organization of the unorganized and the increased tempo toward progressive policies that will result, there can be forged a powerful union movement and a strong Communist Party "united with these workers in the most important industries."

Two Paths

WHEN the delegates to the Townsend convention meet in Cleveland next month, they will find themselves at the cross-roads; to choose either the path straight ahead—a struggle for social security—or to veer to the extreme right into the destructive arms of the near-fascist program of the Coughlin-Lemke "Union Party."

The true character of the "Union Party" was revealed this week with the public issuance of its draft platform, which bears every mark of the Wall Street Liberty League.

- To protect private property from "enormously high taxes." (Three cheers from Morgan, Mellon, du Pont and the boys!)
- An embargo on all imports of industrial and agricultural products that can be produced in America. (A little arithmetic: high tariff means high profits—high profits for the bosses means high prices for the working class to pay for goods.)
- Old age pensions, providing a "comfortable" living for all over 60. (We'll see that you are "comfortable," providing we can agree just what constitutes "comfort," providing we give you a pension.)
- State-controlled relief—make all indigents "self-supporting." (An out-and-out proposal of the Republican Liberty Leaguers!)
- Avoidance of all "foreign entanglements." (A Hearst smoke-screen to isolate America from the world struggle for collective peace.)

The Townsendites in convention, and the real defenders of democracy generally, must fight this Wall Street-spawned incontinent fascist outfit out of existence. Build the Farmer-Labor Party!

Victories in Steel

THE steel companies, who like to be considered impregnable, can be beaten.

The defeat just administered to the Eastern Rolling Mills at Baltimore by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers new lodge can be considered a workers' victory in one of the first skirmishes of the great drive to organize all steel mills.

Besides that, it has been proved again to the whole labor movement that it is correct to organize steel with an industrial union. The preliminary attempt, last February, with only a few skilled workers in craft unions, to strike Eastern Rolling Mills failed. When a local of the A.A. was built up there, and had the help of the Committee for Industrial Organization, a brilliant victory in a short, thirteen day strike, was the result.

For doing this sort of thing Green and his clique want to suspend the C.I.O. Unions! Was there ever such an absurd proposal? Get your organization to immediately protest against it. Quick! The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor meets July 8!

A 'Mob' of Deputies

DON'T believe for a minute that the Gadsden "mob" was really an uprising of the people.

Don't believe it was a revolt "against unionism" by the workers of the mill, as the Goodyear Company tries to say.

Last Saturday these workers, and the

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Lack of Understanding Of Youth Problems and Work A Serious Party Crime

"THE present underestimation and neglect of daily systematic work among the young workers is a reformist remnant, especially dangerous to the Party, against which the Eighth Convention declares the sharpest struggle. . . . The Eighth Convention declares that underestimation or neglect of this work is incompatible with the capacity to fill leading positions in the Communist Party." (From Youth Resolutions, Eighth Convention, C.P., U.S.A.)

In the Central Illinois Section we have several young Party members who have excellent connections with, and participate in, the work of a number of churches. These churches have young people's societies. Our young Party comrades feel, however, that because they are Party members, they are above working in young people's groups. Somehow, they have the attitude that work among the young people is "wasting time" . . . in what is looked upon as a sort of probationary kindergarten." (Browder; Report, Eighth Convention.)

The Central Illinois Section leadership should help these young comrades overcome this narrow, sectarian, "superior" attitude toward Party mass activity. Without our winning over the broadest strata of the youth in our struggle against fascism and imperialism, we shall be heading straight for the concentration camp, the execution chair, under an American Hitler.

townspeople, came out in great masses to open with ceremony at public meetings the drive to unionize the rubber mills.

Neither was the law enforcement machinery helpless in the face of the "mob." Within the past week more than 200 special deputy police have been sworn in. There are also regular police, and the sheriff and his armed forces. Only last week Gadsden passed a city ordinance giving officers the power to "arrest without warrant any person whom the officer has probable cause to believe guilty of violation of any law," or who "can not give a clear account of himself."

The "mob" itself would seem to have afforded this "probable cause to believe" when it smashed in the door of the union office, entered by force, beat up and kicked out of town the union officials. There must have been in Gadsden an armed officer of the law for each mobster. Where were they? If they did not themselves make up the mob, they at least did not obstruct it.

The fight to organize the rubber mills is just beginning. The heroic rubber workers of Akron show they know how to fight. Those of Gadsden will not be far behind. They need every assistance from the rest of the labor movement. A united drive to unionize all factories in Gadsden would help. Plenty of outside organizers in town would make violence more difficult.

Send Personal Invitations, To Come, or Tune In

Long Island City

Editor, Daily Worker:

A good idea to arouse interest for the National Nominating Convention of the Communist Party this Sunday at Madison Square Garden, and the broadcast, would be to send cards to friends inviting them to tune in between 5 and 6 p. m. Specify the day, time and station. Suggest to him that he organize a group to listen to the broadcast and discuss it later.

S. K.

Greed and Profit Balance Life on Their Ledgers

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It was approximately 9:15 a.m. when I left the store of the New York Times at 42nd Street.

I was startled by the shriek from above the Times Bldg. Before I had time to glance upward, a terrible impact of human flesh crashed down upon the pavement with all the fury of the forces which sends a working man to his grave.

Two men were working on the scaffold which was old and worn, possibly to the extent of twenty years. Old rope, which was only a thread, was provided to safeguard these men. The other man was fortunate to survive by clinging to the scaffold as he screamed for help.

As I write this I am embittered to think of the extent of human suffering at the hands of those who think nothing of human life. I realize that conditions like this exist on even broader scales. That's what the working class must and will eliminate.

On to Socialism! Workers of the world unite!

Tries Federal Home Plan To Save His Home

Whitewater, Wis.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Some time ago my wife and I listened to a radio announcement made by a government official about money loans to mortgage homeowners by the "Federal Government Home Loan Corporation."

We decided to find out what this home loan offer really meant.

After a great deal of inquiry we were informed that an application for such a loan could be made at a local bank only. The local banker informed us that before the application was accepted, we would have to pay \$10 fee and bring in six pictures of the house. The banker also stated that he was allowed to charge 2 per cent on the loan.

After a month's time the banker informed us that the government

'New Low' in Election Politics A Mockery of Democracy

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Amazing new low marks of political degradation and shameful betrayal of the people's right to decently conducted election campaigns have been reached. Firstly, when the Landon-Knox team of Liberty League stooges was automatically branded O. K. at Cleveland; secondly, when the notorious trio of opportunists, Coughlin, Townsend and G. L. K. Smith banded together for the promotion scheme of the surprise candidacy of Lemke as their sordid bait for diverting votes from Roosevelt, thus hoping to clinch victory at the polls for the ill-boding Landon-Knox team; and thirdly, when five die-hard plutocrats, At Smith, Colby, Reed, Ely and Cohan had the audacity to plead in the name of Jefferson, Jackson and Grover Cleveland that

Look for the Coupon Under "Party Life"

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

My attention was brought to the fact that there is no coupon in the Daily Worker for people who are interested in the Party and want information. The Daily Worker should carry on a constant recruiting campaign with such coupons being published in every issue.

B. W.

EDITORIAL NOTE: We call attention to the fact that a coupon for people who wish to have information about the Communist Party is printed in the Party Life column, on the editorial page, several times a week. Sometimes a long column of discussion will make it necessary to eliminate the coupon, but this does not occur except when unavoidable.

THE burden of their argument—

and the local Spanish press carries daily proofs that Associated Press and United Press are in full agreement—is that Spanish economy is in danger of complete collapse because of the impossible burden placed upon it by "unruly" workers supported by the government.

The United Press cites, as an example of the demands that have driven Right-Wing Socialist Prieto to speak against strikes, the case of construction workers in Madrid. They ask the "impossible" figure of 16 pesetas a day. The U.P. man shows that this would come to 6,000 pesetas a year (if they worked every day), and compares it with the average salary of 9,000 pesetas a year, earned by civil service men. He forgets two little things: (1) that the civil service is so notoriously underpaid in Spain that, in general, it is regarded as part-time work, another job being necessary to round out a living; (2) that 6,000 pesetas a year is less than \$1,000 in a land where living costs are probably higher than those in, say, New York.

But even Mr. Birchall and the United Press admit that the masses of Spain must have improved living conditions as a basis for a sound regime.

NOT HARD TO TRACE

by Gropper

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

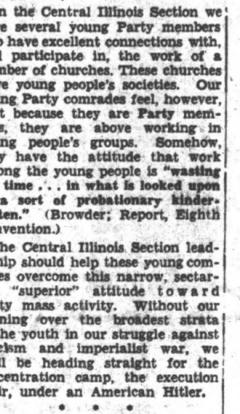
Newspapermen and Spain Muddying the News What Spain Needs

THERE has been a veritable exodus of capitalist newspapermen to Spain. As a result, also, an unusual amount of rubbish is being sent over the cables. The New York Times had already contributed its share of confusion when it hired its regular Madrid correspondent; and it didn't help matters by sending its European trouble-shooter, Frederick K. Birchall.

But we leave the details to our expert on Spain, Comrade G. Marjono:

According to the "inspired" articles of Mr. Frederick Birchall,—inspired by the Times' Jesuit correspondent in Madrid, William Carney—an increasing number of "patriotic and intelligent Spaniards" are beginning to realize what Spain needs. And what Spain needs according to Gil Robles and Calvo Sotelo, the hangmen of the black two years, whom Birchall cites at such length, is order.

Strangely enough, there is no disagreement on that score. What the Peoples' Front and the workers regard as the way to obtain order, is, however, quite different from the conception of Mr. Birchall, and Mr. Carney, along with Messrs. Gil Robles, Sotelo, Primo de Rivera, who so efficiently obtained "order" in Asturias in 1934 and 1935.



Letters From Our Readers

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 initials will be printed.

refused to make the loan. No offer was made of returning the pictures or fee.

Of course we were not surprised at the actions of the bankers, because this is not the first time that this agency has fooled the American people. During the last hundred and fifty years, this bankers' agency coming from the Republican and Democratic parties had made many offers and promises to the American public, if the people only would work, vote and support them.

What is the result today?

Today we find that a small number of international parasites not only own the whole U. S. A. but almost every other part of this world outside of Russia and some parts of China.

On the other side we find the majority of the workers and farmers in this richest country of the world, after all these years, working, voting and supporting these parasites. We find these workers, their wives and children, propertyless, homeless, jobless, facing hunger, starvation, fascism and war.

The true remedy lies in the organized power of all workers and farmers into the Farmer-Labor Party. Then they will be able to obtain and secure not a home with a mortgage, but homes without mortgages, and all the other necessities of life denied them so far by the international bankers' agency.

C. K.

the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention accept the manifesto of orthodox democracy of the brand of five high hat politicians who claim for themselves the role of holy ministers of that most mishandled and abused doctrine.

Spectacle more disgraceful than this hardly could be thought possible in a country that boasts of being a leader in democratic practices among the nations. What a mockery!

A. G. D.

'Dire Distress' in Wake Of Fascist 'Conquest'

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Italo-Ethiopian matter is by no means settled for the good of the Italian armies of people. Nor is the conquest of Ethiopia quite finished. These are conclusions I gather from a correspondence quite finished. These are conclusions I gather from a correspondence to the Herald Tribune sent by W. Hirst from London, June 21, as follows:

"It is realized . . . that the lifting of sanctions will not produce a substantial recovery of trade, as Italy has no credit or resources for paying for imports. Nor will it save Italy from the economic consequences of the Ethiopian war."

"At the liberal convention yesterday, Sir Archibald Sinclair read a letter from Italy describing the dire distress of the people. All news from Ethiopia is censored, but we may assume that the Italian garison is in a wretched plight, what with rains and guerrilla warfare. . . . There is a significant admission (in the Daily Telegraph) of 'high rates of sickness and disease in Ethiopia.'"

W. W. M.

MONTHS of organizing and explanation are being fruit. Many Republicans—such intelligent men as Alvaro Albornoz—have now joined the workers' parties in outlining a positive Peoples' Front offensive against the reactionary plotters. "The Government cannot be a referee, it must act," he told the Cortes. "It must act, in face of the wild reaction, which has not resigned itself to head the popular front in a belligerent manner, firmly belligerent, strong and audacious."

THE Literary Digest on May 30 published an article on Spanish President Manuel Azana which for sheer smart-alecky stupidity was unsurpassable. Promptly, the Associated Press reports, Eugene Schachner, Digest correspondent in Spain, wired his resignation, and professed the Digest's steering attitude toward the Peoples' Front.