

Foster Points Out Lessons of Great 1919 Steel Strike

(The Daily Worker today publishes the first of a series of articles by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party and leader of the 1919 steel strike, on the problems confronting the steel workers in 1936. The second article will be published Wednesday.)

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER Article I

THE 1919 steel organizing campaign, as I have already pointed out, faced in many respects much greater difficulties than does the present campaign under the Committee for Industrial Organization, led by John L. Lewis.



William Z. Foster

The A. F. of L. top leadership ignored the 1919 campaign when they did not sabotage it outright, although the movement was officially conducted under A. F. of L. auspices.

No Industrial Union Then

Besides this, the 1919 movement was handicapped badly by being carried out on the basis of a federation of many crafts instead of one industrial union.

also no strong Communist Party to help mobilize the fighting workers in the campaign. These facts, taken in connection with the unfavorable economic and political situation at the time, the ruthless terrorism practiced by the steel trust, the great language difficulties then existing, etc., made the work of organization extremely difficult.

In spite of all these obstacles and the prevailing pessimism, however, we succeeded in organizing the bulk of the steel workers and in conducting a three and one-half months strike of 365,000 workers in the heart of the steel industry.

A.—A Progressive Movement

One of the elementary reasons for the success of the 1919 organizers in mobilizing the great masses of the steel workers for struggle against the steel trust was the progressive character of the movement.

The 1919 Organizers

The campaign of 1919 was carried through on the basis of a partial united front between the progressive and left-wing forces in the A. F. of L.

Naturally, the 1919 National Committee leaders chose, as far as possible, progressives and lefts to lead the organization work.

It was such an organizing crew, made up of revolutionaries, progressives and union militants that carried the

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NEW HARLEM REPORT BARED

STEEL DRIVE IS SPEEDED BY MURRAY

Groups Built Up in All Plants in Pittsburgh Area

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 5. — A ringing challenge to the steel owners' autocracy and a definition of the real aims of the present steel drive were sent broadcast over the mill areas today by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

"Our aim is to organize the steel workers into the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers through peaceful and constitutional means," said a special bulletin from the offices here of Philip Murray, chairman of the S. W. O. C.

Assails Red-Baiter

Clinton S. Golden, Pittsburgh regional director of the steel campaign, told how skeleton organizations had been built up in nearly every mill in his area.

"We have such organizations in a number of the plants of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries, Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, National and Weirton Steel," said Golden.

Camden Strike Parley Expected To Continue

Union Will Call for Mass Picketing If Plant Reopens

CAMDEN, N. J., July 5.—Negotiations between 12,000 radio strikers and the R. C. A. company here are expected to resume tomorrow.

Southern Mill Workers Back C.I.O. Drive

NEWBERRY, S. C., July 5.—Complete support for the principle of industrial unionism as advocated by the Committee for Industrial Organization was voted here yesterday by the South Carolina Federation of Textile Workers.

The resolution adopted stated adherence to present textile union organizational forms on the basis of industrial unionism, and added that the problems confronting the workers in the industry must be met with united action and from one solid front.

The resolution pointed out that introduction of modern machinery and technical methods had done away with craftsmanship in the trade. It stated that craft problems often cause strife and division of the workers and prevents the workers presenting a solid front to the employers in the struggle to organize and establish working conditions and decent wages.

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Beal Branded Liar By Man Slandered In Hearst Article

William MacKenzie Calls Red-Baiter Traitor to American Workers—Praises U.S.S.R.—Worked in Donbas and Kharkov

By Adam Lapin A slight, mild-spoken, old man walked into the Daily Worker office yesterday and said: "I'm one of the fellows Fred Beal is writing about in the Journal. Beal has this thing kind of twisted."

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WILLIAM MACKENZIE

"One of the most shocking cases I encountered is that of William MacKenzie of New York who has been back from Soviet Russia a little over a year.

"Mac, as we used to call him in the old-time Socialist movement, has been virtually shell-shocked by his Soviet experiences. I found him sick, both physically and mentally, due to the terror, privations and, above all, the disillusionment he had suffered while in the Soviet Union.

"I knew MacKenzie back in 1927 when he toured Connecticut speaking in favor of Soviet Russia before the local of the American Federation of Labor. He was sincere. He went like so many others, to the Soviet Union to work for the rest of his life.

"New Mac" is back. When I saw him some months ago he seemed to be completely lost to the world. The truth as he saw it was too powerful for his constitution, and the inability to express it among his comrades crushed him."

Waiting for the Soil to Blow Away

(Special to the Daily Worker) COALBY, Kansas, July 5. — A farmer sits on the doorstep of his house. The house was once painted, but the dust-laden winds of the 1934 drought gnawed the walls bare, and there has never been a real money-making crop since then.

Back of the house a straggling garden of half dried "green" vegetables fights for life. The farmer's wife carries water from the pump in buckets and pours it painstakingly on each withered tomato plant. But the heat—yesterday it was 106 degrees in the shade, and there have been temperatures even higher than that within the last few days—sucks up the inadequate supply of carried water—the garden plants won't live.

Trees stripped bare of leaves and life in the great drought two years ago stretch their naked branches in protest over the house.

Wheat Withered Out over the rolling plain withered spears of wheat lift heads. Some of the wheat is headed out, prematurely, with worthless kernels, ripening a few inches from the ground—Nature's effort to preserve the species. No one preserves the farmer. He sits in his doorway, brooding, looking for clouds on the horizon, and watching the first wisps of dust rising from his grain

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YOUTH UNITY IS STRESSED AT CONGRESS

Browder Is Cheered as He Outlines '36 Platform

(Text of Earl Browder's Speech to Youth Congress is published on Page 5)

Suppressed Chapter Exposes Jim-Crow, Police Brutality

Daily Worker Publishes Recommendations and Conclusions of Committee Hidden by LaGuardia Since April

Full Text of Chapter Nine of Suppressed Report on Harlem on Page 3 (Copyright, 1936, by the Daily Worker)

The sensational ninth chapter of the Mayor's Committee on Conditions in Harlem report, suppressed for months by Mayor LaGuardia, is for the first time published exclusively in the Daily Worker today.

This is the third time within a week that the Daily Worker has scooped the entire New York press in bringing to light sections of the buried reports of the Mayor's Harlem Committee.

Last Thursday and Friday the Daily Worker published the reports entitled, "The Problem of Making a Living" and "The Public Hearings."

The report published today, entitled "Conclusions and Recommendations," again tears into the wretched discrimination and Jim-Crowism forced upon the Negro people of Harlem, and makes sweeping and practical recommendations to Mayor LaGuardia's administration for correcting these conditions.

Soviet Press Denies Raid In Manchuria

Calls Japanese Stories of June 27 Incident Fantastic

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, July 5 (By Cable)—Sheer inventions and whole-cloth lies is how the Soviet newspapers describe the latest fantastic tales of the Japanese press, that twenty Red army men on June 27 crossed the Manchurian frontier after a battle lasting one hour with frontier guards and seized two peasants and a cow.

The only incident known that occurred on June 27 was the fact that the Soviet border guards detained an unknown Chinese who had crossed into the Soviet territory with two horses.

The Soviet press at the same time takes occasion to comment on the execution of Major Aidsava for the murder of General Nagata, chief of the military department of the war ministry. Aidsava was shot July 3 for slashing his superior officer to death last year. Ivestia, Soviet newspaper, writes:

"The military tribunal established the fact that Aidsava stood at the head of an officers' group of a strongly fascist character. It had as its aim 'settling accounts' with a large number of statesmen who have connections with financial circles and who were known for their moderate opinions. Aidsava in court behaved as the accuser and not the accused. He attacked all those statesmen and politicians who hindered fascist developments of the military clique.

"Although Aidsava had highly placed protectors in the Japanese military circles, the tribunal was forced to pass the death sentence on him.

"The activity of the military-fascist conspirators, the murderers of Takaki, Sakai and Takahashi, took on such a wide range, that Japanese statesmen considered it wiser to sacrifice Aidsava who was too deeply compromised."

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drifted off to the mountains, and left worthless clay and heavy sand behind.

The buffalo grass gone, plowed under, the first drought starved half the cattle in this region to death.

In areas where soil erosion did not ruin the land, poverty as a result of the 1934 drought prevented any surplus being laid by for this year.

The 1935 crop, not a bad one, was gobbled up by the creditors the farmer found in 1934. Now he faces even worse disaster than in '34, because he has not even as much reserves as he had then.

WPA Survey Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, made public yesterday a survey of relief among the farmers of the "Dust Bowl" area, described above.

In some counties, such as Divide, N. D., the report declares, "ninety per cent of all the farmers in the county were on relief in 1935."

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Discrimination The suppressed document then makes recommendations on the following conditions: discrimination in employment; relief; housing; education and recreation; health and hospitalization and police brutality. In respect to employment and housing, the report goes over the Mayor's head, and recommends mass actions on the part of the people of Harlem. It recommends that: "The tenants of Harlem organize and protest against exorbitant rents and if such protests are ineffectual, that they refuse to pay rentals until some equitable agreements are reached." City Contracts Declaring that the "first and most fundamental problem of the Negro citizens of Harlem is the economic problem," the suppressed report recommends: "That the city enact an ordinance to the effect that no contracts may be given to any firm or labor union that discriminates against Negro workers." "That the city make some provision in its contract with the public utilities concerning the employment of Negro workers." Organized Protest It proposes that the Negro consumers of Harlem present an organized protest to the public utilities concerning the discrimination against Negro workers; that Negroes be allowed peaceful picketing of businesses that discriminate against Negro workers; and that officials of the Independent Subway system who discriminate against Negro workers be dismissed from their positions. The report recommends "that Negro workers organize and cooperate with white workers in breaking down racial barriers in the labor unions." The report continues that the discipline of the Police Department should see to it that policemen "do not become the persecutors and oppressors of the citizens of the community." Health Conditions In regard to health and hospitalization, the suppressed report recommends, "that colored doctors and nurses be admitted to all municipal hospitals in accordance with the law which prohibits racial discrimination in tax-supported hospitals." It proposes "that a new hospital of equal size as the present Harlem Hospital be built or that the present Hospital be enlarged to twice its present capacity." "It is also the opinion of the commission that some arrangement should be made whereby Harlem Hospital be relieved of the duty of acting as a clearing house for the transfer of patients from other institutions." The report states: "The report recommends that the city authorities enforce the housing code and 'condemned dwellings un-

HARLEM REPORT CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Buried Report Proposes Hospital, More Jobs, Relief

The complete text of Chapter Nine of the Report of the Mayor's Commission on Conditions in Harlem is herewith reprinted in full. Suppressed by Mayor La Guardia it is made public for the first time by the Daily Worker.

Last Thursday and Friday, for the first time, the Daily Worker made public the suppressed reports, entitled, "The Problem of Making a Living" and "the Public Hearing."

Chapter Nine, entitled, "Conclusions and Recommendations," follows:

CHAPTER IX. Conclusions and Recommendations

On March 19, 1935, several thousand of Harlem's citizens, after five years of the depression, which had made them feel more keenly than ever the injustices of discrimination in employment, the aggression of the police, and racial segregation, rioted against these intolerable conditions: This spontaneous outbreak, the immediate cause of which was a mere rumor concerning the mistreatment of a Negro boy, was symptomatic of pent-up feelings of resentment and insecurity.

Today, extra police stand guard on the corners and mounted patrolmen ride through the streets of Harlem. To the citizens of Harlem they symbolize the answer of the city authorities to their protest of March 19. To Harlem, this show of force simply signifies that property will be protected at any cost; but it offers no assurance that the legitimate demands of the citizens of the community for work and decent living conditions will be heeded. Hence, this show of force only tends to make the conditions which were responsible for the occurrence of March 19 more irritating. And so long as these conditions persist, no one knows when they will lead to a recurrence, with possibly greater violence of the happenings of that night. The Commission wishes therefore to present its conclusions relative to the data on these conditions presented in the preceding chapters and to offer such recommendations as seem proper to deal with them in order to allay much of the present unrest in Harlem.

Economic Problem

The first and most fundamental problem of the Negro citizens of Harlem is the economic problem. While it is true that the present economic crisis has been responsible for the appalling amount of unemployment and dependency in Harlem, the great mass of the workers in the community live even during normal times close to the subsistence level, and many of them are forced to be supported by charitable agencies. The majority of Negro workers are employed as unskilled workers and in domestic and personal services, while 85 per cent of the women are employed in the latter type of occupation. The generally low economic status of Negro workers is, of course, due fundamentally to the operation of our competitive capitalist system. Negro workers, being newcomers to the city and the most recent entrants into industry, are on the whole marginal workers. But, in addition to the operation of the factors which are inherent in our economic system there are certain social factors which keep the Negro workers in the ranks of unskilled laborers and in a state of perpetual dependency. The main social factor which is responsible for this condition is racial discrimination in employment. It is this factor more than any other factor that arouses so much resentment in the Negro workers. If the economic system through competition, he reasons, inevitably condemns many workers to a starvation level, then he demands the right to compete on equal terms with other workers for a decent standard of living. This, he is not permitted to do.

Discrimination in Utilities

Racial discrimination as a factor in limiting the employment of Negroes is especially characteristic of the public utilities. These corporations upon which the community must depend for such necessities as heat, light, and the means of communication and transportation have maintained a strict color caste in regard to employment. Thus, the Negro is forced by necessity to give up a relatively large part of his meager earnings while these corporations remain adamant in the policy of excluding Negroes from employment. However, they are teaching the Negro slowly but surely the lesson that only through collective or public ownerships of the public utilities can he enforce his right to employment on the same basis as other races. While the Independent Subway System attempted in the beginning to apply the caste principle to the employment of Negroes and allowed them to work only as porters, when this system was placed under Civil Service, Negroes were able to assert their legal right to compete on the same basis as other people. While the Negro worker has won a more or less paper victory, he has placed the City of New York in a position where it must either uphold the laws or follow the example of private employers in keeping the Negro in menial positions at starvation wages.

Trade Unions

Our analysis of the policy of discrimination in the employment of Negroes as practiced by private employers has been set forth above. The Negro worker must fight the badge of inferior status upon

Inadequate Health Agencies

We must turn again to the economic factor for an explanation of the ravages of tuberculosis and infant mortality in the Harlem community. Ignorant and unsophisticated people without experience with urban living would naturally find survival difficult in the city, but when poverty and inadequate health agencies are added to their burdens they are doomed to extinction! Thus we find in Harlem that the Negro's battle against tuberculosis seemingly was bringing victory until, following the migrations from the South, the death rate ceased its downward trend about fifteen years ago. The health agencies, as in the case of housing, were designed for a community with a different pattern of life and a different set of problems. There has been no systematic and comprehensive effort to modify these agencies to serve the needs of the present community. Harlem Hospital, the chief health agency in the community, has taken on Negro physicians and offered training to Negro internes and nurses; but this has really been done with the apparent intention of transforming the hospital into a Jim-Crow institution. The lack of morale among the medical staff, the treatment accorded the patients, and the general management of the hospital have all indicated that standards are being set up to harmonize with the generally inferior status of the Negro as a distinct racial group.

Schools Disgraceful

As with the health agencies so with the educational institutions which the Negro inherited when he took over a community which the whites had abandoned. The disgraceful physical condition of the schools of Harlem as well as the lack of recreational facilities and the vicious environments that surround the schools, all indicate the presence of a poverty-stricken and desperate hapless group of people in the community. One can almost trace the limits of the Harlem community through the character of the school buildings. That these conditions are due primarily to the fact that the Negro community is powerless to force the indifferent city authorities to afford adequate educational and recreational facilities was forcibly demonstrated by the fact that a recently proposed building program involving the expenditure of \$120,747,000 included only \$400,000 for an annex in Harlem, although most of the schools in this area were built before 1900.

Juvenile Delinquency

Such an environment as Harlem is naturally a breeding place of juvenile delinquency only confirms the studies that have shown the decisive influence of community organization as a complex of causal factors. Moreover, the fact should be stressed that the very existence of relief, discrimination against the Negro in employment is responsible for the driving them into the camp of labor leaders, who see that the craft organizations are ineffective as a means of securing the rights of labor. More specifically, labor unions that discriminate against black labor cannot expect to be recognized as the representative of labor.

Relief Issues

The Negro worker gets a certain revenge against a community that discriminates against him through the money which the community must spend upon him in the form of relief. Discrimination against the Negro in employment is responsible at all times for a large number of Negroes who are supported by the relief agencies. The present economic crisis has simply accentuated the dependency of the Negro. But in the relief set-up as in other institutions in the community, Negro personnel was not employed upon the basis of individual merit but according to the prevailing color caste. The Negro's proper place, or status in relation to whites. For anyone to argue that Negroes were given positions in the personnel of the Home Relief Bureau solely on the basis of individual merit exposes him to the charge of being unbelievably naive or dishonest. To be sure, racial discrimination was not as open and brutal as in private employment, but it accomplished the same end. For example, Negroes were not put in such strategic positions as to enable work relief was given on equitable basis. While naturally many mistakes were made in the classification of relief clients, mistakes do not explain the fact that most Negroes, no matter what their skill, were given the classification of laborers. It was only the standardized relief budgets that prevented many southern-born white relief workers from giving Negro families a smaller allowance which would have conformed to their ideas of the needs of Negroes. At any rate, it appears, that only in the giving of home relief was the Negro treated on the whole as other citizens.

Housing Conditions

In view of the Negro's impoverished condition, it is not surprising to find him living in the often dilapidated and dangerous living quarters which whites have abandoned. Innumerable housing conferences, after having discussed the deplorable housing conditions of the Negro, have either passed resolutions or made known their desire that the Negro should have more wholesome housing. But nothing has resulted from the pious and sentimental expressions of humanitarian feelings. No doubt it is true that to give a new context to an old saw, if wishes were houses, Negroes would live in palaces. But houses are built for people who can pay a price that assures a profit to the contractor. Since building contractors do not find it profitable to construct houses for the low income groups among the whites, it is not surprising that Negro wage earners who live on the margin of subsistence cannot find decent homes. But here again, color caste places an additional burden upon the Negro tenant. Crowded in a black ghetto, the Negro tenant is forced to pay exorbitant rentals because he cannot escape. He is the reliable slave of the landlord, and because of the helplessness which his poverty and ignorance impose upon him, he cannot force municipal authorities to see that he gets the minimum protection which the housing laws provide.

EXPOSED HUNGER IN HARLEM



James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president of the United States, was one of the witnesses who appeared before the Mayor's Committee on Conditions in Harlem and told of the misery and suffering of the Negro people of Harlem. Many of the proposals made by Ford before the committee are incorporated in the committee's suppressed report, published on this page.

Suppressed Chapter Exposes Jim-Crow, Police Brutality

(Continued from Page 1)

fit for habitation." It urges that the New York City Housing Authority be empowered to plan "for a period of years a housing program for Harlem." In respect to the relief situation, it proposes that a committee of white and colored persons representing Harlem consult with the present head of the Home Relief Bureau with a view to clearing up questions on the status of Negro personnel in the Bureau. This is the only way that "the confidence of the Harlem community in the Bureau can be restored," the report said. The suppressed report recommended that P. S. 89 be "condemned and torn down" and that a modern school building be erected in its place. It called for the appointment of a Negro to the Board of Education. It proposed additional school quarters for Negro children in Harlem, and recommended that the huge armory of the 367th Infantry be hired and properly supervised as a recreational facility. At the same time it called for more playgrounds for Harlem. Large sections of the Negro people are inexperienced in urban living, the report goes on, "but when poverty and inadequate health agencies are added to their burdens they are doomed to extinction!" The disease-breeding housing

Recreation

Relief Recommendations

Second, in respect to the relief situation, the Commission recommends: 1. That a committee of white and colored persons representing Harlem consult the present Head of the Home Relief Bureau with a view of clearing up the questions concerning the status of Negro personnel in the Bureau. We consider that this action necessary since, while the present executive has attempted to correct some of the injustices in the Bureau, the confidence of the Harlem community in the Bureau can only be restored by some sort of cooperation and understanding between representatives from Harlem and the Bureau. 2. That a Negro be appointed without salary to see that the present discriminations in Work Relief be given publicity and those responsible be dismissed. 3. That the staff of teachers and especially of visiting teachers be increased as fast as possible. 4. That the present system of letting the cleaning of the schools to custodians for a lump sum be abandoned since it leads to politicking and to the underpayment of the personnel employed for this purpose. 5. That the Board of Education be asked to devote itself particularly to the Harlem problem in the interests of the public safety and order. 6. That a conference be called at once of representatives of those agencies dealing with children, and especially delinquent, deficient and backward children, to see if the needs of the similar Negro children cannot be met in some temporary degree be met forthwith. 7. That a Negro be appointed to the Board of Education whenever this becomes possible. 8. That a Negro be appointed to the Board of Education whenever this becomes possible.

Housing Program

Then, in regard to housing, the Commission recommends: 1. That the New York City Housing Authority be empowered to plan for a period of years a housing program for Harlem. 2. That the authorities of the City of New York enforce the housing code and condemn the dwellings unfit for habitation. 3. That the tenants of Harlem organize and protest against exorbitant rents and, if such protests are ineffectual, that they refuse to pay rentals until some equitable agreements are reached. 4. That since the present wages of the porters of the Independent Subway System are not sufficient to guarantee a decent standard of living, the wages of these employees be increased to the maximum allowed under Civil Service Regulations. 5. That Negroes be permitted without police interference to carry on peaceful picketing of establishments refusing to employ Negro workers on the same terms as white workers. 6. That officials in the Independent Subway System who attempt to discriminate against Negro workers be dismissed from their positions. 7. That Negro workers organize and cooperate with white workers

Education

Fourth, in respect to education and recreation, the Commission recommends: 1. That P. S. 89 be condemned and torn down and a modern school building be erected on the site or on a more suitable site which the city may choose. 2. That the necessary funds for the immediate launching of an emergency building program in Harlem be asked for and obtained

conditions cause a high percentage of tuberculosis in Harlem, the report points out. "The death rate ceased its downward trend about fifteen years ago," it declares. It mentions the "shocking development of tuberculosis among the student nurses" in Harlem Hospital due to over-crowding and over-work "with its attendant fatigue and lowering of resistance to disease."

Refused to Publish It

The document, which is published in full in today's Daily Worker, was submitted to Mayor LaGuardia several months ago. He has consistently refused to publish it. It is a part of the full and final report of the Mayor's Harlem Commission, no part of which has been made public by the Mayor. The members of the Mayor's Commission are: Dr. Charles Roberts, prominent Negro dentist, chairman; Arthur Garfield Hayes, prominent liberal attorney; Hubert T. DeLany, Negro lawyer and tax commissioner; Mrs. Eunice H. Carter, secretary of the Committee and Negro lawyer and social worker; Constance Cullen, Negro poet; A. Philip Randolph, Negro president of the National Brotherhood of Sleep; Tony Car Porters; Charles Ellis Toney, Negro Municipal Court Justice; William J. Schieffelin, manufacturing chemist and president of the Citizens' Union; Morris L. Ernst, lawyer; Oswald Garrison Villard, publisher of the Nation, and John Grimley, physician.

Injury Not Stalin's Fault

He made it clear that the injury to his hand was sheer accident. He wouldn't be helped. It wasn't Stalin's fault. "They did their utmost to help me out," MacKenzie said emphasizing that Soviet doctors had been very helpful in treating his hand, and that it was now on the way to recovery. What MacKenzie saw during his five years in the Soviet Union convinced him that that country is on the right road, that it is a workers' government, that it is building socialism.

Waiting for Soil To Blow Away

What about the "10,000 other disillusioned Americans" Fred Beal writes about? It is significant that he mentions few names. There's a good reason for this omission. MacKenzie says that he has met many Americans returned from the Soviet Union during the past year. Those he has met are not disillusioned or disappointed at all. Beal made a mistake when he dragged MacKenzie into his story. He had better not mention any more names, or else they may walk out of the pages of the New York Evening Journal to nail his lies.

Waiting for Soil To Blow Away

compared with 33 per cent in the previous year. The Spring Wheat area (North Dakota, Northern South Dakota, and Eastern Montana) had 28 per cent of its total rural families on relief in February, 1935, and this year the percentage had increased to 31 per cent. Other parts of the plains along the Eastern Rockies had from 15 to 20 per cent of the total rural population drawing relief in some form, Hopkins said. And for each dollar spent in relief, farmers were clamoring for five more. No one, not even Hopkins, dared to say that relief was adequate. A sane and socialist order would not have broken the grass lands so readily. There was plenty of farming land, it only needed a little less persecution from mortgage-holders, a little less exploitation from the harvester trust. If the area is needed for agriculture, the only possible way to farm it is with huge collective economies, able to create irrigation, use the most scientific approach, and tide the farmer over even a bad year by reserves in grain and food.

Beal Is Branded As Hearst Liar

(Continued from Page 1)

He talked about breaking up the dictatorship in the Soviet Union. He talked about organizing a contingent of Americans to overthrow Stalin. Have MacKenzie got angry and raised his voice as he continued. "I refused to put my finger in that pie. I wouldn't act against a workers' government."

Feels Beal a Traitor

MacKenzie is no Communist. He believes that the Soviet Union is far from perfect. He believes that a good deal of bureaucracy still exists. But he is absolutely convinced that it is a workers' government. He is convinced that Fred Beal has turned against that government and against the American working class by writing his series of articles in the Hearst newspapers. A member of the Pattern Makers Union of North America since 1892, MacKenzie has been a worker all his life. He joined the Socialist Party in 1902.

He went to the Soviet Union in 1930.

He was there for five years, marrying during that period. He worked in the Donbas for a year and a half, and in the Kharkov Tractor Plant for 3 1/2 years. MacKenzie came back to the United States because he hurt his hand while working in Kharkov at his machine, and was unable to continue with active work. He did not return because he was disillusioned or broken-hearted.

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What about the "10,000 other disillusioned Americans" Fred Beal writes about? It is significant that he mentions few names. There's a good reason for this omission. MacKenzie says that he has met many Americans returned from the Soviet Union during the past year. Those he has met are not disillusioned or disappointed at all. Beal made a mistake when he dragged MacKenzie into his story. He had better not mention any more names, or else they may walk out of the pages of the New York Evening Journal to nail his lies.

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Foster Points Out Lessons of Great 1919 Steel Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

1919 battle to the steel trust. Dauntlessly these organizers faced the steel trust terror, overcame the heart-breaking lack of support and the actual sabotage by A. F. of L. leaders, solved the many complicated problems arising in the organizing work, and finally organized the steel workers in spite of all opposition. They realized the vast significance of the work they were in, and they knew that in the broad steel movement, extending from the men who dug the iron ore and transported it on to the workers in the mills and the Great Lakes, to those who delivered the finished steel products to the railroad workers on the main lines, that they were blazing the way for industrial unionism in the A. F. of L. Without such a militant fighting crew of organizers, the organization of the steel workers in 1919 never could have been accomplished.

For the C.I.O. organizers the lesson of all this should be plain enough. They have had much practical experience in real battles against the employers all over the country, and they know, therefore, that organizing the steel industry is no pink tea party. The C.I.O. leaders would make no mistake in selecting as organizers the most aggressive, intelligent and active among the steel workers and related industries, and put them into the active work. The best fighters will be found almost invariably to be of a left-wing persuasion politically; that is, Farmer-Laborites, Socialists and Communists.

B.—A Democratic Movement

Another basic cause of the success in organizing such great masses of steel workers in 1919 was the fact that the organizers aimed to secure the widest possible participation of the workers themselves in the actual building of the unions. The whole movement was based upon a broad trade union democracy. This democracy was developed, of course, not in accordance with plans of the A. F. of L. leaders, but despite them. It originated through the initiative of the organizers who had the work directly in hand.

In order to base the organization movement solidly upon rank and file participation, a whole series of organizations and activities were developed. Thus, local steel councils were set up in all the principal steel centers and they sometimes had as many as 200 delegates; they actively led the local work and locked all the various unions firmly together in the steel towns. There were also local committees in the steel centers made up of representatives of non-steel industry unions that were cooperating with the general drive. In addition, there were frequent meetings of the local steel organizers, scores of whom came directly from the ranks of the local workers themselves.

Democratic Practices Evoked Enthusiasm

All these devices tended to draw the masses directly into the work and to call forth their latent leadership, energies and enthusiasm. The same democratic principle was also applied on a national scale. Thus, for example, a large rank and file conference of steel workers from all parts of the industry was held in Pittsburgh, attended by several hundred delegates, to unify the organization work nationally, to lay the basis for demands upon the bosses, to consider questions of strategy, etc. This national conference vastly strengthened the whole campaign. Similarly, on the eve of the strike, a national strike vote was taken, a step which enormously enthused the workers and intensified their direct participation in the movement.

The committee that led the 1919 general movement, the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, also had considerably a rank and file character. On paper it consisted of 24 presidents of the cooperating industrial unions in the campaign, but in reality these big officials sabotaged it and very few attended its meetings. Hence its gatherings consisted principally of the field organizers, who mapped out the practical work and in many instances came into sharp conflict on questions of policy with the reactionary top leaders of the A. F. of L. and the 24 cooperating unions.

The general effect of this systematically democratizing the movement was to sink its roots deeply among the masses and to win their enthusiastic support. It enabled the movement largely to overcome the acute lack-of-resources and lack of solidarity caused by the criminal failure of the A. F. of L. and union leaders generally to support the campaign. Thus, consciously applied, trade union democracy was one of the "secrets" of the great vitality and fighting spirit of the 1919 movement.

Tendency Towards Over-Centralization

In the present campaign to organize the steel industry, the C.I.O. organizers would do well to pay close attention to the lessons of trade union democracy that the 1919 strike has to teach. This is all the more necessary because one of the weaknesses of the C.I.O. leadership is a lack of practice of trade union democracy in their unions. There is also present a tendency toward over-centralization in the leadership of the steel drive and it should be corrected. A whole series of rank and file committees, activities, etc., should be developed, which will actually draw in large masses of workers as practical organizers. The local committees and organizers should be linked up with the national directing committee. Such measures would increase the workers' confidence in the movement and would enable them to utilize their boundless energy and militancy for its upbuilding.

The need for trade union democracy in organizing the steel workers is one of the clear lessons of 1919 which must not be ignored.

(The second article will be published on Wednesday)

Canton Would Unite China, Says General

Fang Chen-wu Says Japanese Invaders Could Be Defeated If Chiang Kai-shek Would Unite with Chinese Red Army

"The Canton government of South China in its present action against the Japanese invaders truly represents the whole Chinese people. The Canton government wants no civil war. It wants to unite all China against the Japanese military. If civil war starts, it will be because Chiang Kai-shek tries to stop Canton from repelling the Japanese."

'Rattlesnake' Murder Trial Nears End

'Barbershop Romeo' to Deny Drowning of His Wife

LOS ANGELES, July 5 (UP).—A bitter fight over admissibility of a reputed confession impeded today at the beginning of the third week of the "rattlesnake murder" trial of Robert S. James, barbershop romeo.

The state had only two witnesses left before closing its case. One was a deputy sheriff whose testimony defense counsel is expected to contest every step of the way.

He is Willard Killian, the first officer to reach the James home in La Canada, where the body of attractive Mary Busch James was found lying half submerged in a shallow lily pond last Aug. 5. Killian also was present when James allegedly said that he tried to kill his wife by exposing her to the fangs of a rattlesnake. In the statement attributed to him at the time, the barber said he abandoned the plot when the snake poison failed to reach a fatal spot and his bride was drowned accidentally when she stumbled into the pool.

Through his counsel, James will attack this confession on the ground that it was obtained under duress. He has contended that authorities beat him.

The second witness remaining on the state's list is Dorothy Adams, a shorthand reporter in the district attorney's office, who will be asked to testify that she saw James admit to the killing of his wife.

With the state's case complete, the defense will introduce six or seven witnesses. The exact nature of their testimony has been shielded but defense counsel has intimated it may send James himself to the stand to admit that he tried to kill his wife with a rattlesnake but to deny that he drowned her. County Autopsy Surgeon A. F. Wagner has testified for the state that death was caused from drowning and not from snake bite. Wagner will be summoned by the defense to rebut this finding.

Drought Area Mercury Rises; Survey Begins

WASHINGTON, July 5 (UP).—Scorching temperatures and continued lack of rain were reported from midwestern weather stations tonight as the federal government mobilized to promote a two-plank, long-range program which will make future droughts less harmful to farmers and the nation's soil resources.

Works Progress Administrator Harry Hopkins was studying a proposal to convert some of the crop and hit by the droughts of 1930, 1934 and 1936 into pasture land. This would require the moving of some of the farmers in the drought areas but New Dealers believe that such action is justified in the light of three major catastrophes in the past seven years.

The Forest Service hurried plans to plant 100,000,000 trees in its "liquidation" of the shelter belt projects. Earle H. Clapp, acting chief of the Department of Agriculture Bureau, said he is convinced that the shelter belt idea is workable and cited statistics showing that trees could grow in these mid-west drought states.

Officials are hopeful that the present severe drought will prove the practicability of planting trees in the future although Congress turned down a request for additional funds.

Meanwhile the U. S. Weather Bureau here said that the last report of rainfall over the parched areas was a thundershower around Havre, Mont., last Friday night.

Temperatures continued above normal although the record-breaking readings of Saturday were not equaled generally. A "breather" of slightly cooler weather seemed to be moving over the Western portion of the drought states as readings here were lower in Western South Dakota and Nebraska. The temperatures in Iowa and Eastern South Dakota continued high although they did not equal the 110 degrees reported at Sioux City, Ia., and at Omaha, Neb., on Saturday. Huron, S. D. and Valentine, Nev., reported 106 degrees on Saturday afternoon. Omaha's reading of 110 degrees equaled the all-time high for July, set the previous day.

WPA Research Director To Address Writers At Thursday Meeting

Katherine Clugston, director of the WPA Bureau of Research and Publications, will discuss the Federal Theatre Project at a meeting of the American Writers' Union, Local 1, at 812 Broadway, Thursday night.

BRIDGE CRUMBLES AS NORMANDIE CRASHES



When the giant liner Normandie missed the tide during her last trip here she crashed into the pier of her New York berth. The photo shows the crumbled structure of her flying bridge.

'I'm the Union,' Says Mr. Levine

By Sam Roberts

Union clerks are asking: "What should be done with Nathan Levine, official of Local 1125 Woman Apparel Clerks Union, who unblushingly announced last week: 'I'm the union, I'm the union.'"

He made this modest declaration to a group of May department store strikers who challenged his right to call off their strike and had asked: "What does the membership think about it?"

The strike was suddenly called off Monday night after the strikers were brought to an executive board meeting and told that because the Retail Clothing Merchants Association is threatening a lock-out, the union could no longer bother with the May strike.

End of Strike Planned

The termination of the strike was planned months before when Samuel Rivin, seventh vice-president of the Retail Clerks Protective Association, ordered the jurisdiction of the strike taken away from Local 1250 Department Store Employees Union and turned over to Local 1125. The Executive Board and members of Local 1250 overwhelmingly voted against this.

The strike began Oct. 21, 1935 under the leadership of Local 1955 and from the beginning was marked by police violence against the clerks. Many organizations enlisted in supporting the strike by mass picketing.

As soon as officials of 1125, who are directly under the thumb of Rivin, had the strike in their hands they began a watering down process of chilling the militancy of the strike by placing a ban on mass picketing.

Cold Water Treatment

"Then," an active leader among the strikers told the Daily Worker "they began to take away our best fighters and send them to other picket lines."

The argument that the strike was abandoned because of the threatening lock-out was denied by union members. Winning this strike would make us stronger to tackle other stores.

"Napoleon" Levine trying to placate strikers told them the strike was not over, but only postponed until later.

"That's a laugh," one striker said. "Meanwhile, Levine told the strikers you are not members of the union, 'Not until we get a contract with May.'"

Boiling over the strikers said to the Daily Worker reporter, "We were hit by cops, we were jailed, we starved ourselves for the strike and union and he says we're not union members."

"He won't get rid of us so easy," a girl with dark, flashing eyes said.

'Bag Union' Wins Victory By Bargaining

Meeting Tomorrow to Map Plans to Aid Shop Conditions

The New York Local of the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union has just scored a great victory in obtaining important concessions from the Manufacturers' Assn. of New York, with which the Union has been conferring for the last few weeks.

The agreement calls for the establishment of new minimum scales for unskilled workers, who are called "general help" in the trade, and for semi-skilled workers, such as the cementers, examiners and packers. The Union has also won several other improvements of the agreement. This is the first time that the Union succeeded in obtaining minimum scales for these classes of workers in the pocketbook industry, who number in New York City alone between 600 and 700.

The Union announced it is calling a special membership meeting for Tuesday evening at Stuyvesant High School, Fifteenth Street between First and Second Avenues. At this meeting, the manager of the union, Isidor Laderman, will give a detailed report of the conference with the Association and the understanding reached. He will also report on the general conditions in the trade and the plans that the Union is making to improve the conditions of the workers in the shops. The meeting is expected to be very largely attended and the Union requests all its members to be on time as the meeting will start promptly at 6:30 P. M.

Sham Fight

It is Harry Silverman's association that is threatening the lock-out. Many experienced union members believe the threat is a sham fight staged by the association and the Rivin-Levine-Nemser group.

"After some shadow-boxing," a union member said, "an association will agree to call off the lock-out for the price of a smaller wage cut than originally demanded."

The Pay-off

"The officials will hail this as a victory by telling the union membership that the association only got part of what they asked for. Meanwhile the clerks will have the wage cut."

Rivin has pulled fake strikes where union members refused to recognize the authority of his appointed committees and caused lock-outs in cooperation with bosses to weed out progressives.

"He is out to crush all efforts of the members to cleanse the locals of parasitic cliques of which he is a part," the union member stated. "He intends to rule or ruin."

"This is the last stand of a desperate and dying bureaucracy comparable to the Zauser gang ousted from the painters union. The unfortunate part in this is the bad publicity tending to discredit all unions because of a handful of racketeers who are on the way out. Our unions are honest, worth-while organizations and we intended to clean up the bad spots ourselves."

Classified

APARTMENT TO SHARE
197H, 417 W. (Apt. 2). Share apartment, suitable for 2. Kitchen privileges. Private entrance.

ROOM WANTED

ROOM WANTED in modern apartment house in Yorkville. Will share up to 12th St. Box 115, c/o Daily Worker.

SUBLET APARTMENT

27TH, 131 E. (Apt. C-1) Sublet for summer. Ideal one, two modern rooms; kitchenette. Reasonable.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG MEN, for week-end work. Delivering Sunday Worker to homes. Apply Home Delivery Dept., 35 E. 12th St. (store).

15 YOUNG MEN and women to sell Daily Worker in Westchester County. Good earnings guaranteed. Apply Room 261, 2 E. 12th St., or 211 Brighton Beach Ave.

Committing Murder Without Any Risk

Simple Murder Method Carried Out in the Bronx Building Collapse Which Caused Deaths of 18 Men

By Arthur Mason

Here's how to commit murder without any risk. Get yourself a job as a city building inspector or become a building contractor.

Labor Study Group Set Up In New Jersey

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 5.—Filling a long felt need for a statewide workers' education agency, the New Jersey Workers' Education Council was set up at a meeting of almost 100 delegates of trade unions and other workers' groups last week in the Workmen's Circle Hall, here.

The session had been called by an earlier meeting of friends and supporters of Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y. Delegates from 28 organizations in 15 different cities widely scattered throughout the state responded to the call for the Long Branch meeting, and pledged themselves to get back to their own groups to get support for the statewide organization they had set up.

As set up the New Jersey Workers' Education Council will be made up of representatives of trade unions, and other workers' and farmers' organizations. Among its functions will be the calling of statewide conferences on workers' education twice annually; the organization of local workers' education councils; and the supplying of teachers, speakers, and other needs of local workers' education groups.

Among the organizations represented were the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, the Dyers' Union, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, and its Ladies' Auxiliary, the Cannery Workers' Union, the Cotton Garment Workers' Union, Brookwood, the Affiliated Schools for Workers, the Consumers' League, the Workmen's Circle, the Young Circle League, the League for Industrial Democracy, the New Theatre Group, the American Youth Congress, the Stelton Cooperative, and a workers' education group in Hammonston.

'Battle Hymn' Draws 16,000 in Audiences; Starts 8th Week

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 5 (UP).—James Melrose, noted film and George Alexander Campbell, prominent American mining engineer, were killed today when a plane in which they were flying to Adelaide nose-dived and crashed.

American Engineer Dies in Plane Crash In Australian City

Dirigible Nears English Coast On 4th Crossing

The dirigible Hindenburg, speeding homeward on its fourth eastward crossing of the Atlantic from Lakehurst, N. J., approached the English coast early yesterday, according to radio advices to the Radio Corporation of America.

5th AVENUE CAFETERIA

94 Fifth Avenue—(between 14th and 15th Streets)
SPECIAL BAR ROOM ANNEX
With Imported and Domestic WINES AND LIQUORS
A 100% Union Shop Large Beer 5c

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197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12th and 13th Streets

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WINOKUR'S Clothes Shop, Open Eve. & Sundays, 128-141 Stanton St., cor. Norfolk.

NEWMAN BROS. Men's & Young Men's Clothing, 84 Stanton St., nr. Orchard.

Dentists

DR. B. SHIFFERSON, Surgeon Dentist, 253 E. 14th St., cor. First Ave. GR. 5-9242.

DR. C. WEISMAN, Surgeon Dentist, formerly director IWO Dental Department, 1 Union Square W., Suite 311. GR. 1-6290.

DR. I. F. BELKIN, 1108 Second Ave., bet. 54th-55th Sts. VO. 5-2290. S. A. M. 8 P. M. daily.

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LARGE Stock of New and Used Folding Chairs, cheap. Kalmus, 35 W. 26th St.

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24th STREET FURNITURE EXCHANGE Sacrificing Manufacturers' Samples Modern—Maple—Living—Dining Bedrooms. Imported rugs \$5 up \$5 Union Sq. West (W'way) Bus—14th St.

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SUPREME DAIRY, 261 First Avenue, bet. 15th & 16th. Butter, Cheese & Eggs.

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SAUL C. SCHYOWITZ, "Your Jeweler," New at 254 8th Ave. Watch Repairing.

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COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St. DR. 4-3850. Prescriptions filled. Lenses duplicated.

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Restaurants

CHINESE VILLAGE, 141 W. 32nd St. Chinese & American Luncheon 25c. Dinner 50c.

SOLLING, 216 E. 14th St., 1 Right up. Seven-course dinner 55c. Lunch 25c. 45c.

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FARMER-LABOR PARTY COMMITTEE CALLS DISTRICT CONFERENCES

Assembly District Sessions to Prepare for Larger Conference Later—All Groups Are Urged to Participate

The People's Committee for a Farmer-Labor Party announced yesterday that it is initiating assembly district conferences for the purpose of drawing closer together all groups and organizations interested in promoting the Farmer-Labor Party.

In cooperation with the Trade Union Committee for a Farmer-Labor Party, the People's Committee plans to follow these local efforts with a larger conference with representatives of all assembly district conferences present.

Heywood Brown is chairman of the People's Committee. Other prominent members of the Advisory Board of the People's Committee are Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Oswald Garrison Villard, Osmond K. Frankel, Arthur Kallet, and Frank Palmer of the People's Press. Eugene P. Connolly is secretary of the committee.

The committee announced that it would give its full support and cooperation to all groups interested in holding assembly district conferences. All groups anxious to participate in this activity are urged to communicate with the People's Committee at its headquarters, 146 West Forty-fifth Street.

Cuban Soldier Hangs Self In Prison

HAVANA, July 5 (UP).—Faced with a probable death sentence, Sergeant Fernandez, principal defendant of five soldiers accused of fomenting a conspiracy, hanged himself in his jail cell at Matanzas today.

Fernandez and the other defendants allegedly were members of the "real army," a revolutionary group supposedly organized by supporters of former president Ramon Grau.

They were tried by a court martial, which started after midnight. No verdict had yet been reached late today, but it was expected all would be sentenced to death.

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

Jobless Ask Aid to Picket Relief Bureau

52 Are Arrested in Week at Lower Harlem Office

With fifty-two unemployed workers arrested last week at Home Relief Bureau Precinct 25, Madison Avenue at 116th Street, the East Lower Harlem Unemployment Council yesterday asked other Council locals to assist in picketing the relief office there.

Arrests began last Tuesday when a delegation of fifteen from the Council local was jailed after being denied action on emergency cases of thirty-five unemployed families.

Mass picketing involving 200 was started, and the following day seven more persons were arrested. On Thursday, another seventeen were jailed.

The arrests grew out of the refusal of Relief Administrator Adele Hammerschlag to meet with Council representatives of thirty-five Spanish-American families. Council leaders say that this action followed an administrative order from E.R.B. Director Charlotte Carr last week barring interviews on emergency cases.

U. S. Studies 3 Labor Laws

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Government departments which hand out billions of dollars' worth of Federal contracts every year are studying three new laws passed by the recent session of Congress, all of which are expected to affect labor conditions on government work.

Chief of the three laws, and one designed particularly to control wage and hour conditions on Federal contracts, is the Walsh-Healey bill which becomes effective Oct. 1. It provides that all bidders on Government work must abide by labor regulations of the state in which the work is done, forbids use of child or convict labor, and limits the work week to 40 hours.

Stringency of the Walsh-Healey Act, it was reported, has already caused some contractors to consider challenging it as an invasion of the right of individuals to make contracts.

The other two measures approach the problem in a different manner and were not primarily designed to remedy wage conditions. They are the ship subsidy bill and the Vinson amendment to the naval construction bill. Both limit profit on construction to ten per cent of the cost.

Labor Gets Klan Threats

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 4.—Purporting to speak from the headquarters of the Black Legion here, someone telephoned the Communist Party headquarters with a warning for "all Communists to get out of town."

"Is this the Communist Party headquarters?" the voice inquired. When told that it was, the voice continued: "This is the headquarters of the Black Legion and all of you Communists had better get out of town, or we'll make you swing!"

The anonymous caller then hung up. Evidence of the possible existence of the Black Legion in this city was revealed when a reign of terror was launched following the recent Petroleum Workers Union strike. Kidnappings and beating of trade unionists and unemployed leaders who supported the strike took place.

Auto Union Head Runs for Sheriff On Labor Ticket

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4 (FP).—The Lucas County Labor Congress has picked President Ellsworth Kramer of the United Automobile Workers Local 12 to run for sheriff of Lucas County in the November elections.

He will run on an automobile ticket as a Farmer-Labor candidate. In the last city elections the congress elected both candidates to the board of education and two councilmen.

CAMP UNITY WINGDALE, N. Y.

FILLED TO CAPACITY The management requests all those going on vacation not to leave today or tomorrow but to go Monday morning when there will be enough accommodations.

For information call AL 4-1144, or write to 35 East 19th Street, N. Y. City

OFFICES SUBLET

Near Workers' Center Unusual Opportunity Light, clean, newly partitioned rooms — elevator service — all ready for occupation Sublet at a great sacrifice! Inquire: Novy Mir, 58 E. 13 St. ALgonquin 4-1297

HELP THEM WIN THEIR STRIKE



These strikers at Ohrbach's Department Store are being placed into a patrol wagon because they urged consumers to refuse to buy at the store until the owners recognize their union. They are appealing to all friends of labor to help them in their fight.

Drivers Warn Storekeepers Against Cut-Rate Milk Deals

A serious warning to retail grocers that they will be prosecuted if they continue to buy cut-rate milk from anti-union dairies was issued yesterday by Milk Wagon Drivers Union Local 584 of the Teamsters Union.

The union reminded the grocers and dairy store proprietors: "That it is a violation of the law in the State of New York to buy milk for less than the wholesale price established by the New York State Milk Control Board. Dealers who are offering you milk for less than the established price are committing a crime against this law, and any storekeeper who avails himself of such an illegal offer is also committing a crime punishable by the laws of the State of New York."

Violations Cited "From the information now on our files, the union is in a position to bring scores of storekeepers to strict accountability for violating the Milk Control Law," said Local 584. The local continued, however: "The union finds it proper to first warn you and to appeal to your human feelings not to buy any milk from non-union dealers and not to force the union into a position where it will have to appeal directly to the buying public."

In the same statement in which it gave this warning and made this appeal, Local 584 explained to the storekeepers: "Underpaying Workers "According to information that has lately piled up in our office, a number of retail grocers and dairy storekeepers seem to take advantage of the fact that certain companies against whom the union is engaged in a bitter struggle to gain better working conditions for their drivers and inside workers are offering their milk and milk products below the wholesale marketing price. In order to gain a few more miserable pennies, such storekeepers are serving as a dumping ground for unfair milk companies fighting the union."

National Civic Federation Headed by Aged Labor Foe

(By Labor Research Association) Striking seamen who fought recently against the shipping companies, the New York police and the treacherous officials of the International Seamen's Union, had still another enemy—and a very poisonous one—in their path. It is called the National Civic Federation.

This organization called a conference, at the Merchants' Association in New York City for the purpose of launching an attack on the seamen and all who have been supporting them.

What is the record of the National Civic Federation? Looking into our files, we find reports and documents that support the following brief review of this semi-fascist organization, headed by the 78-year old red-hunter, Ralph M. Easley.

Organized labor's opinion of the N.C.F. was made clear in the last convention of the A. F. of L., when Matthew Wolf, who had been Acting President of this anti-labor outfit, was forced to resign. The convention resolved that "no officer of the American Federation of Labor shall act as an officer of the National Civic Federation or be a member thereof."

Previously the United Mine Workers of America and the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union had taken a similar stand, prohibiting their officers or members from having anything to do with the N.C.F.

Easley in Passage In the Passaic textile strike of 1926, Easley did his utmost to break the union and the strike. He made similar attempts during the Great Steel Strike of 1919. It was in connection with the Passaic strike that he wrote a letter to Noel Sargent of the National Association of Manufacturers, declaring that "Mussolini would 'make short work' of 'all the . . . Red and Pink organizers who are either conducting or aiding and abetting the lesson in Revolution at Passaic.' Since 1931 he has also urged the suppression of various demonstrations and hunger marches of unemployed workers.

Easley and the N.C.F. have been leaders in the effort to have the federal government set up a special anti-labor law organization, in addition to Department of Justice forces already engaged in this business. N.C.F. has been particularly vicious in its attacks on free speech and all organizations upholding it. Easley regards the American Civil Liberties Union, a completely non-partisan body, as the most dangerous Bolshevik organization and has made frequent attacks on its officers. "Free Speech Is a Nuisance"

This organization has likewise drawn the fire of liberals and progressives of all shades. Frank P. Walsh, head of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, in

Rivin Finds Store Owner As An Ally

Employers' Association Leader Aids Official Against Clerks

Henry Silverman, president of the Retail Clothing Stores Association, bosses' organization, has come out openly in support of the disruptive tactics of Samuel Rivin, seventh vice-president of the Retail Clerks Union.

Local 1006, Retail Clothing Salesmen, which had charged Rivin with working hand in glove with Silverman, had definite proof of their collaboration Friday. Silverman was mixed up with the whole Nemeser clique which the local had repudiated. Rivin is trying to get the Nemeser crowd back by appointing officials which the membership discredited.

At a mass meeting held in front of the Narin Clothing Store in Brooklyn to protest the lock-out of three union men who refused to pay dues to Rivin's henchmen, Silverman for the first time openly appeared on the scene and started a rival (but very unsuccessful) meeting across the street.

More than three hundred people from the neighborhood listened and applauded the speakers from 1006 as they explained the reasons for the lock-out and asked that the Narin store be boycotted till the three union men were reinstated.

Across the street a handful of Rivin followers listened. At last, determined to break up the meeting of 1006, Narin, under orders of Silverman, the Local charged, ordered the arrest of Bernie Altman, chairman of the executive board in attempt to break up the meeting. The attempt failed.

In the Bridge Plaza Court, Silverman appeared together with Harry Narin to press charges of disorderly conduct. The case is postponed for July 15th.

At the Rivin "meeting," the appointees of Rivin, Dave Schonbrun and Samuel Feder, "business agents," Julius Frankel, "president," and Leon Schechter, "member of the executive board" recognized by no real members of the Local 1006, laughed and applauded when they saw Altman arrested.

People of the neighborhood volunteered to 1006 to go to court and testify for Altman.

Dnieprostroi Engineer Hails Soviet Gains

MOSCOW, July 5 (By Cable).—"I am astonished by the improvements that I see here in every phase of 'life,'" declared Col. Hugh L. Cooper, of Dnieprostroi fame, on a flying visit to Moscow.

The famous American engineer added: "It always is a great joy for me to visit the country where everybody seems to have a job; where there is no unemployment, and where everybody is hopeful of the future. I think that is a statement which cannot be made regarding any other country in the world."

Col. Cooper expressed satisfaction with the fact that the Dnieprostroi plant "is behaving." "It is a great machine, and I am particularly happy that its electric current has proven of great use to the people of the Soviet Union," he said.

Constitution Day, an annual event in the Soviet Union, will be celebrated tomorrow. There will be talks and readings of the constitution at preliminary meetings tonight. Carnivals will take place in hundreds of cities. In Moscow a huge sport parade will pass through the Red Square.

U. S. Groups To Attend Peace Parley

The American League Against War and Fascism will participate in the Universal Peace Congress along with the National Peace Conference and other American organizations, according to its official bulletin, "Amplifier," which has just been released.

The Universal Peace Congress will take place in Geneva, Switzerland, the meeting place of the League of Nations—on Sept. 3 to 6.

Many religious, trade union and so-called conservative peace groups of Europe will send delegates to the Congress, the bulletin stated. Margaret Forsyth, chairman of the National Bureau of the American League Against War and Fascism, will be the chairman of the American League delegation.

The bulletin urges American League branches in every city to send in further nominations for the American League delegation.

referring to the N.C.F., declared: "I believe the influence of the organization, if it has any, would be of a most anti-social and baneful character." The New Republic declared that Mr. Easley is "imitating the methods of the . . . vilest yellow journalism." The late Morris Hillquit, Socialist leader, declared that "the game played by the N.C.F. is the shrewdest yet devised by the employers of the country. To the organized labor movement the policy of the Civic Federation is the most subtle and insidious poison. It robs it of its independence, virility and militant character, it hypnotizes or corrupts its leaders, weakens its ranks, and demoralizes its fight."

PRISONERS IN TEXAS FLOGGED FOR PROTEST AGAINST POOR FOOD

Inmates Practice Self-Mutilation to Escape Work in Swamps—Malaria, Dysentery Rampant in State Institutions

By Harold Preece (Special to the Daily Worker) AUSTIN, Texas, July 5.—The traditional tortures of the Southern prison system are being inflicted upon convicts by the "reform administration" of the Texas penitentiary. Complaints regarding the unspeakable rations are met with brutal floggings with the heavy-thonged whips commonly known as "bats," while the same savage guards beat and overwork prisoners in the broiling Texas sun.

The main penitentiary and most of its subsidiary farms are located in the mosquito-infested region of Southeastern Texas. In this hell-hole, derelicts of the social system die like flies from malaria and dysentery.

Public opinion over the state recently forced Governor James V. Allred to make some superficial changes, a new warden being substituted for the man who had become a stench in the nostrils of every progressive and humanitarian. The new administration promised specifically that the bat and other forms of torture would be abolished.

Whipped for Protest But at the Harlem State Farm recently, the prisoners were whipped en masse for daring to protest against the hours and conditions of labor. The other day, all of the 66 prisoners at the Eastham farm struck, marching to the bunkhouse in orderly fashion and declaring that they would do no more work "until the camp was cleaned up."

This reasonable protest was answered by the flogging of the twelve prisoners who were accused of being the leaders. The beatings were supervised by Dr. W. B. Veazey, prison system physician.

In desperation, the prisoners are resorting to the common practice of self-mutilation hoping thus to escape the intolerable labor. Seven of eight mutilations have occurred at the main penitentiary in Huntsville during the past few weeks. One prisoner at the Retrieve farm infected his leg by rubbing saliva into a small cut. "We'd rather be dead than work in the swamps any longer," the prisoners declare.

Food Budget Cut From the grapevine telegraph, which is practically the only communication that the prisoners have with the outside world, there comes word of intense resentment over the quality of the rations. According to these confidential sources, the budget for food has been cut to the point where the men get up and go to bed hungry. On some of the farms, it is reported that "meatless days" have been instituted. The guards and officials receive, of course, the fat of the land.

Nor does even the threat of riot influence the prison administration to relax its cruelty. "We may have to start cracking down on them," a member of the prison board declared to the press. "We don't know how else to meet the situation."

Arab Strike Wave Rising To New Peak

JERUSALEM, July 5.—Despite British and Zionist-inspired stories of the ending of Arab strike because of the meetings Friday of leading Arab merchants, latest reports show a new rise in the tension which is entering its twelfth week.

Twenty Arabs were arrested when they were charged with trying to blow up a bridge near Jerusalem. At Hebron one Arab was killed, and three wounded, when soldiers opened fire on a crowd of Arabs.

Zionists are anxious for the Arabs to end the present strike movement which has for its object the stopping of Jewish immigration to Palestine, and more democratic rights to the Arab peoples. Reports from Paris that the Blum government has set up a commission to consider ending the Syrian mandate is causing concern here that such a move would still further inspire all Arab people to fight more tenaciously for their independence.

Frisco Ferry Workers Win Back Wages

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Some 335 San Francisco ferry boat workers have won \$77,000 in back overtime pay after "nine long years."

In 1927 they filed suit in the U.S. circuit court of appeal to win pay from the Southern Pacific, Northwestern Pacific and Western Pacific railroads which they claimed was due them. At that time the Railway Labor Board had awarded the workers the 6-day week and 8-hour day, but the companies worked them 12 hours a day while fighting an appeal, which they subsequently lost. Upheld by the courts, the workers sued for the back pay in the interim period.

Farmers Get Only a Third Of Food Cost

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—The farmer got 56c out of the consumer's meat dollar in 1926, but by 1934 his share had fallen to 36c, according to the July issue of Facts for Farmers, published by Farm Research, Inc. These figures are based upon averages for all meats and meat products of an edible nature.

An analysis of particular meats and meat products further reflects the downward trend in the farmer's share. The most extreme case is that of mutton and lamb: in 1924 farmers got only 34c from the consumer's dollar while in 1934 they had been getting 66c.

Fire Chief No Cop DANVILLE, Ill., July 3 (UP).—Fire chief Frank Davis, mourning the loss of \$50, resolved to confine his duties to his department. He heard a police broadcast of a robbery, encountered the robber's luck, stopped it. The robber decided the chief's fire car was faster than his truck, forced the chief to drive him across the city, robbed him and escaped.

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VACATION RATES: \$16 per week (including tax). Cars leave daily from 2300 Bronx Park East at 10 A.M. Friday, Saturday, 10 A.M. 9:30 P.M. 7 P.M. Sunday, 10 A.M.

U. S. Groups To Attend Peace Parley

Browder Is Cheered as He Outlines '36 Platform

(Continued from Page 1)

send clubs, etc., and five political parties, Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Communist and Farmer-Labor Parties.

Judged by the great and lasting ovation given to Earl Browder at a five-party election symposium of the Youth Congress on "What My Party Offers to American Youth" the election program of the Communist Party appealed the most to the 3,000 delegates and visitors in attendance in Music Hall, Saturday night.

Official and representative spokesmen of five parties, the Democratic, Republican, Socialist, Communist and Farmer-Labor Parties, made a bid for the support of Youth in the coming presidential elections, each standing on his own platform and program, giving a fair chance for Youth to draw its own conclusion.

Listening attentively, reacting promptly to every genuine and sincere sentiment expressed by any one of the speakers, delegates to the Third American Youth Congress have shown that they are a politically conscious force, capable of recognizing the real issues in the present election campaign.

Landon Attacked
Dr. Stanley High, author of the "Revolt of Youth," spoke officially for President Roosevelt and the Democratic Party, opening up full fire on Landon and the Republicans. He drew a lasting ovation when he stated:

"The most classic example of issue-befuddling in the Republican Convention itself. Never before in our political history has a party been subject to such a painstaking process of face lifting—all to the end that the GOP would appear to be something which it is not.

Dr. High made a bid for Roosevelt mainly on the basis that he is traveling in the right direction. He admitted that "we haven't enforced labor laws, haven't abolished sweatshops, child labor still exists—but we have made some headway."

Republican Speaks
Robert A. Taft, son of former President Taft and member of the Republican National Committee found the going much rougher when he attempted to win support for Landon. Despite the exemplary well behavior of the audience occasional boos interrupted his speech especially when he tried to make a case for Landon and the rugged individualist platform of the Republican Party.

Browder Address
Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party and its presidential candidate, in contrast with the preceding two speakers concerned himself mainly with the problems of Youth and the solution of these problems. He described the conditions of youth under capitalism, stating:

"To capitalism the majority of the youth is so much unnecessary and surplus material.

"Capitalism has little more to offer to the great majority of youth than the prospect of a horrible death in the next war to protect the profits of the House of Morgan.

"But the young people are not satisfied with this hopeless future. America's youth seek other things than the road to death. They want education, vocational training and jobs. Above everything else, this younger generation, which has never had the chance to work, wants jobs.

That is why the reactionary politicians handle the youth question gingerly, why they are afraid to speak out on it. They know that 9,000,000 young people will vote for the first time in the November election. Of course, they want to corral these voters. But these 9,000,000 young people need and demand jobs. They are not very responsive to the promises of politicians like Hoover who say that when the old people die there will be jobs enough for the young generation. Neither do they think that the militarized C. C. C. establishments are more than a stop-gap, are the answer to the need of vocational training and jobs for the young.

It is out of these conditions, out of this dissatisfaction, the great youth movement developed which is expressed in the American Youth Congress. It arose out of a victory over the reactionary forces seeking to harness the youth of America in the service of fascism."

Program for Youth
Browder then outlined the program for youth as embodied in the election platform of the Communist Party and dwelt considerably on the importance of struggle for peace since "youth pays the greatest penalties of war."

He clarified the issues in the present elections, declaring that the issue of the 1936 election is a choice between progress and reaction, between democracy and the path toward fascism.

After exposing the reactionary role of the Republican Party stating that the "money power of Wall Street gathers its forces around Hearst, Liberty League, the Republican Party and their candidates, Landon and Knox," he continued:

But Roosevelt and the Democratic Party is no bulwark against big business and fascism. Browder said that the issue of the election is a choice between the Democratic Party not by its promises but by its deeds.

Browder concluded his speech with an appeal for a broad American People's Front, the Farmer-Labor Party, a plea to unite all progressive forces for "progressive, free, prosperous, happy America."

Browder Is Cheered
Cheers and ovation lasting for minutes was accorded Browder at the conclusion of his speech. It was a real impromptu demonstration, expressing the real sentiments of the representatives of American youth once the issue was clearly presented to them.

Roy E. Burt, representing the Socialist Party, spent most of his time trying to convince the audience, but with little success. This was the present election campaign was one of capitalism versus socialism. Only when he stated that the Socialist Party officially stood behind the Youth Act did he succeed in evoking an enthusiastic response from the audience.

The real spirit of unity permeating the Youth Congress was best expressed when Howard Y. Williams, first secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, spoke of a National Convention to be held in September to launch a National Farmer-Labor Party.

Youth Plays Leading Role in Staving Off War, Browder Tells Delegates to Cleveland Congress

Communist Candidate For Presidency Hails Growth of Congress

STRESSES UNITY

Farmer-Labor Party Building Urged to Delegates

(July Fourth Address of Earl Browder, Communist Party candidate for the Presidency, at American Youth Congress in Cleveland.)

The problem of our younger generation is one of the central issues of the day. Never before in our history have the youth occupied so much of the country's attention. This is so because the young people are in revolt against the conditions imposed upon them by seven years of crisis and depression. They are in revolt against the old line politicians who would condemn them as a lost generation without hope of work or a future, as so much human scrap material.

The young people of today are disillusioned before they reach maturity. Their generations cannot find their rightful place in society. Our social order long ago lost its youth and is now losing the faith of its young people who can find no place for themselves in decaying capitalism.

To capitalism the majority of the Youth is so much unnecessary and surplus material—useful only as cannon fodder in the war that is being plotted by the fascists and jingoes of the capitalist world. It is literally true that capitalism has little more to offer to the great majority of young people than the prospect of a horrible death in the next war to protect the profits of the House of Morgan.

Youth Wants Jobs

But the young people are not satisfied with this hopeless future. America's youth seek other things than the road to death. They want education, vocational training and jobs. Above everything else, this younger generation, which has never had the chance to work, wants jobs.

That is why the reactionary politicians handle the youth question gingerly, why they are afraid to speak out on it. They know that 9,000,000 young people will vote for the first time in the November election. Of course, they want to corral these voters. But these 9,000,000 young people need and demand jobs. They are not very responsive to the promises of politicians like Hoover who say that when the old people die there will be jobs enough for the young generation. Neither do they think that the militarized C. C. C. establishments are more than a stop-gap, are the answer to the need of vocational training and jobs for the young.

It is out of these conditions, out of this dissatisfaction with the conditions of the crisis that there has developed the great youth movement expressed in the American Youth Congress, an institution which involves the majority of important youth organizations ranging from church bodies to Communists. It is more than satisfying to be able to note that in the United States, unlike what has happened in other countries, fascist demagogues have made relatively few inroads among the youth than among the older generations of the population. It is among our young people that we have witnessed the development of the broadest progressive united front under the banner of the American Youth Congress.

A Rallying Center

The American Youth Congress arose out of a victory over reactionary forces seeking to harness the youth of America in the service of fascism. It has become a rallying center and a goal for our young people. I have watched its growth during the past three years and have been surprised and pleased by the way in which the progressive forces have gotten the jump and maintained the offensive against the reactionaries and fascists. I think the key to this successful development has been the united front of the younger generation around the immediate demands of education, vocational training, and jobs, closely linked with a broad attack against political reaction and war.

Independent Action

This could happen because of the division and lack of clarity in the peace policy of the working class.

Highlights in Browder's Speech at the American Youth Congress

"It is literally true that capitalism has little more to offer to the great majority of young people than the prospect of a horrible death in the next war to protect the profits of the House of Morgan."

Beacon of Hope

The powerful attraction of the American Youth Act is the thing that has struck me most in the many letters which I receive from young people. It is a beacon of hope in a land of darkness and its rays point to a future where the youth can be happy, raise families and make use of their creative abilities.

It is no wonder that the journalists who covered the youth hearings for the Senate Committee on Labor and Education describe the attitude of the Senators as one of "awe." Who would not be awed by the tremendous appeal and response accorded the Youth Act? Who would not feel the tremendous driving force behind these simple demands? We must never forget that it is the American Youth Act which made the first comprehensive attempt to meet the important needs of our young people. It is this Act and this Act alone which would save them from the slow rot of a life without jobs or hope.

The American Youth Act is the only program dedicated to the best interests of our young people. That is why it lends itself so readily to the task of enlightening the youth about the political problems of the day. For the question of jobs involves the whole question of how the youth are to live in a dying social order, and how they together, with all toilers, young and old alike, are to defeat the drive of reaction to fascism and war.

War Danger

The war danger which is more imminent today than at any time since 1914 is of special interest to the youth. It is they who would pay the heaviest toll in blood and frustrated hopes. They are the human cannon fodder whom the dogs of war would sacrifice on the altar of greed and profits.

It is, therefore, of the greatest interest to our young people that they clearly understand the issues involved in the war danger and how best to meet and solve them. In the first place, we must note that the military victory of Mussolini in Ethiopia and the re-militarization of the Rhineland by Hitler fascism, accompanied by the new expansion of Japanese imperialism into North China, is developing and accelerating all those forces in Europe and the Far East which threaten the early outbreak of another world war.

These victories of the fascist aggressors rupture the whole system of treaties and agreements, including the Kellogg Pact. They have created the danger of an attack against France, Belgium and the smaller nations of middle Europe by Hitler fascism and its allies. Thus, Hitler is preparing to destroy Czechoslovakia as an independent country; he is moving all those forces in Europe and the Far East which threaten the early outbreak of another world war.

Maintenance of Peace

With the drums of war beating ever more loudly as the fascist mad men drive to conquest and slaughter, the maintenance of peace becomes the central issue of our time. And to maintain peace, we must restrain the fascists, who are aggressively and openly taking the path to war. It is nonsense to talk about peace except insofar as we mobilize all peace forces in the way to place obstacles in the way of these fascist aggressors, who are preparing another world slaughter, and to make most probable their defeat in case they launch this war.

We must mobilize such forces for peace throughout the world that the fascists will hesitate before they plunge the whole world into war. The fight for the maintenance of peace is a fight against fascism and a fight for progress. It enables the working class to defend its own interests. It enables the small nations who are most directly menaced by war to defend their independence. It defends the interests of progress and all mankind. A victory for the peace forces will mean the final destruction of fascism, and will thereby ensure the final victory of the working class and a new social order—Socialism.

What has been the weakest link in the fight for peace? There is manifestly not enough resistance to the aggressors. The fascists have established precedent after precedent favoring the aggressor, strengthening his position, instead of being thrown back and weakened. It is because the peace forces of the world are not united to mobilize all their ranks that the fascists have advanced step by step, tearing up international agreements.

Struggle Against Fascism

The struggle for peace in the United States goes hand-in-hand with the struggle against fascism. On the 1936 elections, there are two chief and opposite political directions of possible development. America is at the cross-roads, and the future of our youth will depend upon which road is taken. All parties and groups must be judged by their relations to these two fundamental political tendencies. One tendency stems from the most reactionary circles of Wall Street; its direction is toward fascism and war; the other road of development is towards peace and progress.

Union Party

The self-styled Union Party of Lemke and Coughlin is not that new party for which the people are looking. It is the product of a Hearst, Liberty League intrigue; Lemke is nothing but a stooge for Landon. Under cover of radical-sounding words, the program of the so-called Union Party stands for essentially the same reactionary program as the Republican platform. Lemke and Coughlin are deceiving their followers. Their real intention is to elect Landon.

In this critical situation we refer to see the Socialist Party, refusing all cooperation with the other progressive forces and moving away from the mass currents of American life into the stagnant marshes of doctrinaire policies. We urge the Socialist Party to unite with us and the mass of toilers against reaction.

We Communists, above all, wish to associate ourselves with other progressives in building the broadest possible united front against reaction, fascism and war. We have done everything in our power to try to bring this about. We maintain that the rising danger of fascism and war calls for a united people's front—for the trade unions, farm organizations, and all progressives to unite in a Farmer-Labor Party as an American people's front against reaction.

This people's party is arising. Organized by the workers and farmers themselves, the Farmer-Labor Party is growing in the majority of States. It fights for local, state and congressional offices. The growth of the Farmer-Labor Party is the most promising thing in American political life.

Farmer-Labor Party

The Communist Party and its platform are pledged to defend and promote the unity of the working people. We pledge to fight for their interests to defeat the reactionaries, to build a powerful Farmer-Labor Party, and finally to win the American people to the banner of Socialism.

Defeat of Landon

The main need of the American people in the 1936 elections is the defeat of the Liberty Leaguers and Hearst's candidate, Landon. A victory for Hearst and the Republican Party would carry our country a long way on the road to fascism and war. In this situation, it is a question of major concern to the American people as to whether Roosevelt is really "warring," as he said in his acceptance speech, against "the privileged princes" of banking, steel, oil, chemicals and munitions, who rule and plunder our land. This issue was raised by Gov. Earle of Pennsylvania, when he told the Democratic Convention that "the Democratic Party is our nation's main bulwark against the advance forces of big business fascism."

1936 Platform

As the Communist candidate for President, I stand on a platform which meets the life needs of the majority of our people. The main planks are briefly:

- 1) Put America back to work—provide jobs and a living wage for all.
- 2) Provide Unemployment Insurance, Old Age Pensions, and social security to all.
- 3) "Save the Young Generation!" I would like to give the platform on the younger generation in full. Here it is: "Our country can and must provide opportunity, education and work for the youth of America. These demands of the young people as embodied in the American Youth Act—the Benson-Amille Bill,—must be enacted into law.

Roosevelt Position

Roosevelt and his administration have met the attacks of Hearst and the Liberty League by surrendering one position after another to their assault. Thus, Roosevelt cut the niggardly relief allowance to meet the attacks of Wall Street and the unbalanced budget. Thus, Roosevelt has not removed military control from the CCC camps, nor has he given any effective support to the demands of the youth as contained in the American Youth Act. Thus, by Roosevelt, evaded the need for Congress to reassert its power to enact labor and social legislation and to end the usurped power of the Supreme Court. In short, Roosevelt compromises in the face of the attack from Wall Street. Instead of being a bulwark, he is always ready with offers of new breathing spells for the enemy. And each time he compromises, the attacks of the reactionaries grow stronger. For every small concession the administration made to the working people, the farmers and the youth, it gave big and costly

Defeat of Landon Is Held Major Issue of '36 Campaign

CITES PLATFORM

Passage of American Youth Act Is Demanded

social legislation and to curb the Supreme Court's usurpation.

7) Full equal rights for the Negro people.

8) Keep America out of war by keeping war out of the world. We favor strengthening all measures for collective security which will promote peace.

This is our platform. It alone, of the platforms offered you this year, meets concretely the most burning problems of the day. It is necessary to rally hundreds of thousands of young men and women in support of these issues if they are to become self-supporting and independent and win education and work—if we are all to beat back the forces of reaction.

The issue of the 1936 election is a choice between progress and reaction, between democracy and the path towards fascism. By supporting, working with, and voting for the Communist Party in the November elections; by independent political action, by building the American Youth Congress, and by building the American People's Front and the Farmer-Labor Party, the youth and adult people of America can best fight for the realization of their aims in 1936.

The Communist Party calls for a united front of all progressive forces to go forward to a progressive, free, prosperous and happy America!

Spinster Held With Driver In Murder

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5 (UP).—An eccentric 66-year old spinster and her ex-convict chauffeur-handyman were held secretly by state police in a murder investigation today.

They were Margaret Flora Miller, former opera singer and self-styled "good detective," and Heber L. Hicks, 38, who once served twelve years in a Kentucky prison for murder.

Capt. Matt Leach of the state police, holding them without charge for questioning in connection with the slaying of Miss Miller's brother, Harry A. Miller, retired Cincinnati fire captain, removed them from the Marion County Jail.

Shortly afterward, Stephens L. Blakely, Covington, Ky., attorney, arrived in Indianapolis, announcing he had been retained by Hicks father and was ready to file habeas corpus action to obtain his release.

Meanwhile state police received reports that murder charges have been filed against them in Carroll County, Ky., where the torso of a body identified as that of Miller was found last month.

Leach insisted after questioning them that Miller was killed in Indiana.

20,000 Barbers Win Pay Raises As Strike Ends

Twenty thousand New York barbers, according to fifth vice-president Anthony Merlino, of the Journeymen Barbers International Union, will receive wage increases of \$5 to \$10 a week by the ending of their strike. The walkout was terminated Saturday.

Individual contracts covering about 700 men still remain to be made, Merlino said.

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Frankfeld Reports on Ninth Convention—Socialists Attend

More than 450 members and sympathizers of the Communist Party of Boston attended a membership meeting hastily called last week to hear a report on the work and decisions of the Ninth National Convention recently concluded in New York City. It was one of the best attended and most enthusiastic meetings yet held.

A group of Socialist Party members were present at the meeting. They, also, heartily applauded the decisions of the convention.

It was enthusiastically voted to endorse Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party and James W. Ford, Negro leader, as presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the Communist Party.

It was also decided to obtain the Boston Arena for the biggest mass meeting ever held in Boston with Earl Browder speaking the first of two week in October. The seating capacity of the Arena is 8,500.

Phil Frankfeld, District Organizer of New England, reported for more than an hour on the Ninth National Convention. His report was listened to attentively, despite the overcrowding of the meeting. When Frankfeld concluded his report, a spontaneous ovation was given lasting minutes and the audience sang the International.

Frankfeld in addition to dealing with the decisions of the Ninth Convention, also spoke on the political situation in the State.

He analyzed the results of the Democratic and Republican party conventions, the candidates chosen, and the platforms of both these parties together with that of the Coughlin-Lemke Union Party. Otis Hood, candidate for Governor and Paul Wicks for Lieutenant-Governor were unanimously approved by the meeting. Otis Hood acted as chairman.

George Blake, Organizational Secretary, reported on the plans for the election campaign. A detailed and concrete plan of work was outlined, and the first and major one being the raising of 3,500 signatures in the City of Boston for our National and State Tickets. Blake reported on the successful launching of the Farmer-Labor Party in New Hampshire. He also spoke of the difficulties in getting the party on the ballot in Maine, and appealed for volunteers to go-up and insure the Party getting on the ballot. Ten Party members volunteered.

A collection netted \$95.55 in cash, and much more in pledges for the election campaign. The radio fund of the party in Massachusetts has already netted more than \$500.

Questions and discussion concluded the meeting.

Firecracker Disrupts Telephone Service In California Town

TULARE, Cal., July 5 (UP).—On a firecracker completely disrupted telephone service.

The firecracker, police said, was dropped into a manhole in which gas had accumulated. The blast destroyed the telephone cables in the underground conduit.

Cravins, Art Editor, Killed in Plunge

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 (UP).—Junius Cravins, internationally known art critic and art editor of the San Francisco News, was killed instantly when he apparently fell from a cliff near Salada Beach and suffered a broken neck, authorities reported today.

The body was found Friday but was not identified until late Saturday.

Carpenters for C.I.O. Unanimous Endorsement of Efforts of John L. Lewis and the Committee for Industrial Organization to Organize the Unorganized in Mass-Production Industries into Industrial Unions, was voted by Carpenters Local 1089.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 3 (UNS).—Unanimous endorsement of the efforts of John L. Lewis and the Committee for Industrial Organization to organize the unorganized in mass-production industries into industrial unions, was voted by Carpenters Local 1089.

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Wyoming Convention Supports CIO

Farmer-Labor Party Sentiment Registered By Delegates

LARAMIE, Wyo., July 5.—Full support to the Committee for Industrial Organization was voted by the convention of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor recently ended in this city.

The convention, in addition to formal support of the group now trying to organize steel and other basic industries, also defeated every attempt to split the oil fields workers along craft lines. Louis Bauer, progressive president of the Casper Trades and Labor Assembly, was applauded when he declared during the debate:

"The American workers can be effectively organized into no more than six or seven big unions."

Resolutions against Communists and those against the foreign-born workers got so little support they were killed in committee.

Labor Party Sentiment

There was much sentiment for a Labor Party. Delegates supporting Roosevelt in this campaign frequently declared their approval of the principal of Farmer-Labor independent political action. But a labor party resolution submitted as a "feeler" was killed in committee by the Roosevelt majority there.

A counter resolution to keep the Wyoming Labor Journal non-partisan got much backing on the floor. It was referred back to committee for killing only after the greatest effort. The Journal will be pro-Roosevelt. The convention voted approval of the Roosevelt candidacy, and endorsed the "New Deal."

A sharp struggle arose over a proposed amendment to the constitution of the state federation which would permit votes by proxy. It was finally defeated on the argument that it would prevent new blood entering the state conventions.

New Unions

New unions organized in this state since the 1934 convention and represented for the first time this year were organizations of teachers, iron workers, janitors, hod carriers and common laborers, beet workers, sheet metal workers. Many of the old unions have formed new locals since 1934.

The convention went on record to take a fire fighter's dismissal case to the Supreme Court. The Rock Springs municipal government ignored all civil service regulations in firing a fire fighter there. The convention also endorsed the fire fighters' demand for a minimum \$1,600 a year wage, an increase of about 67 cents a day.

All delegates pledged themselves to an effective boycott of chain stores without union agreements and of the Continental Oil Company products. This was done after a delegate from Central Wyoming described the espionage systems of these companies.

WHIPPED BY PRISON GUARD



Young inmate of the State Reform School at Nashville, Tenn., Ted Phillips shows striped wounds on his arm which he says were caused by a drunken guard. Guards of the institution are accused of administering savage whippings to inmates.

Hartford Unions Score Editor of Labor Paper

Elliot's Attack on Communists Is Assailed by Progressive Delegates in Central Labor Union—To Investigate Paper

HARTFORD, Conn., July 5.—Delegates to the Hartford Central Labor Council rose up in great wrath at their last meeting here against red-baiting Jack Elliot, friend of open shop metal firms and editor of The Connecticut Craftsman. Before the session was over, the Council had adopted a vote of censure against Elliot, and had chosen a committee to investigate his paper further with a view to withdrawing the endorsement of organized labor.

The latest issue of the Craftsman carried scare headlines a la Hearst to the effect that the Communists had gotten control of the Central Labor Union.

Elliot based his story on the grounds that the Central Labor Union at its last meeting had elected five delegates to attend the State-wide Labor Party Conference scheduled for New Haven Sunday, July 19th. Elliot claimed that the C.L.U. delegates had been "tricked."

Out of the forty delegates present at the time the delegates were elected only four or five had opposed the motion. The opposition had been led by the Democratic Town Chairman of West Hartford.

John J. Miller, vice-president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor and a machine man seemed to think that Elliot should be given the floor. Delegate Kelly of the Bricklayers said he had not seen anything like the Craftsman in his forty years in the labor movement. Elliot was beaten. As the delegates were leaving the Labor Temple Elliot threatened three of them with state's prison sentences.

Rumors persist to the effect that Elliot is to be the editor of a new sheet to be called the "Connecticut Crusader," a fascist publication.

Cincinnati Scabs Hurt in Clash

CINCINNATI, July 5.—A hall dozen private detectives hired to break the strike at the Norwood plant of Remington-Rand, Inc. were today nursing sore spots and bruises and claiming that strike sympathizers had yesterday exercised violent dislike for their type of thugs.

The exercise is alleged to have taken place when scabs, who had returned to work under protection of a court injunction issued against the strikers, attempted to leave the plant for the night and plow through 500 strike supporters.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 5.—A temporary injunction restraining mass picketing has been issued against Remington-Rand strikers here, where they have been out for five weeks, by Judge Ernest Inglis of the Superior Court.

Seattle Mechanics' Strike Is Ended In 29 Auto Shops

SEATTLE, Wash., July 5.—Settlement of the strike of 800 auto mobile mechanics in twenty-nine shops here was announced yesterday by the Rev. M. E. Bollen, chairman of the conciliation board appointed by Mayor John F. Dore. The mechanics walked out five weeks ago. The union had asked for a closed shop and minimum weekly wages of \$25. Terms of the settlement were not announced.

Teacher Fired Because Oil Magnate Did Not Like Lecture

DALLAS, Texas, July 5 (FP).—Because a wealthy oil man objected to a talk which F. H. Ross, instructor in religious history, made before a group of young people at the first Methodist Church of Dallas, Ross has been fired from his job at Southern Methodist University. He held liberal views on social questions, was a popular teacher and had been reappointed for 1936-37.

Soviet Workers Propose Amendments to Draft of U.S.S.R. Constitution

The discussion on the draft of the new Constitution is being carried on enthusiastically by the whole of the Soviet people, with a breadth and thoroughness only possible within the limits of the popular democracy of the Soviet Union. Out of the large numbers of proposals and amendments, which have already reached hundreds, we give the following most extracts:

"In Paragraph 12 of the Draft Constitution we propose to add a point about the national anthem of the USSR. This is the 'Internationale.'"

"Surguchev."

"I read Article 123 of the great Stalinist Constitution many times," wrote a sportsman, Roberto-Luiko, in "Investia." This article reads that "the equality of rights of citizens of the USSR, irrespective of their nationality and race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural and social-political life is an inviolable law."

"There are representatives of hundreds of nationalities which were formerly oppressed in the ranks of the sportsmen of the Soviet Union. In the list of distinguished sportsmen of our country are the names of the Armenians, Pagan and Teimuryan, boxing champions of the Soviet Union, the Latvian Coolin, the best pole jumper, the Jew Futeler, record holder for high jump, the Georgian Ritskheldze, best gymnast of the country, the Georgian Jostlyani, the record holder for standing jumps, and many others. They are all the pride of the Soviet Union."

Mayor Asks Militia Fund In Cleveland

Burton Says that He Fears 'Hunger Riots' as Aid Funds Dwindle

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, O., July 5.—Fear of hunger riots caused Mayor Burton of Cleveland to ask "cash or the National Guard," of Gov. Davey.

More than a million persons are dependent on relief in Ohio, without a cent in the treasury to feed them, but a conference of mayors yesterday failed to arrive at any decision to meet the emergency.

No Funds on Hand

The mayors present from various municipalities had invariably the same to report: "No funds of any kind on hand or obtainable." Salaries of welfare workers have been suspended due to lack of funds.

The State Senate has been called for a session on Monday evening at 7:30 P.M. Any action by the Senate, however, will not remedy the situation because the House will not be convened.

Worst to Come

Relief in Ohio has been repeatedly cut but the worst cut is yet to come. The new relief bill which awaits the action of the Senate provides from \$8 to \$12 per month per family, a sum less than is provided for dogs in the city pound.

Vigorous opposition to the new relief bill is to be expressed by the Workers' Alliance who will propose the passage of a relief standards bill patterned after the Marcanonio bill introduced into the Congress of the United States.

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YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise.

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

Rheumatism Plus Anemia

H. E. Richmond, Virginia, writes: "Recently I had an attack of rheumatism. I get acute attacks once a year. The doctor said I was anemic and prescribed injections of Fitch's Liver Extract twice a week. These are very expensive (\$3 each) and I haven't much money. I would appreciate your advice as to their worth. What do you think of Neobovine?"

RHEUMATISM is a label popularly applied to a great many disorders. Any pain in a muscle or joint is called rheumatism. Doctors prefer not to use the word "rheumatism" to designate any aching sensation in the muscles or joints. They try to find the cause of the pain and, when possible, remove the cause.

Acute rheumatic fever, for example, is a specific infectious disease, affecting the heart and, as a rule, the joints as well. Then there are the various kinds of arthritis or joint inflammations, which may be caused by gonorrhea, syphilis, and tuberculosis. Arthritis may occur in the course of general diseases, such as gout, and there are forms of arthritis where the cause is not known. All these disorders require the utmost vigilance on the part of the doctor and patient to prevent serious crippling.

In the October 1935 issue of Health and Hygiene, there is a complete discussion of the treatment of anemia. It was pointed out that if anemia is present (determined by a special blood test only) it can be most effectively treated by taking iron salts by mouth. Injection treatments with iron or liver in ordinary anemia are not necessary, as a rule. An ordinary well-balanced diet and proper doses of iron by mouth may be all that you require for the correction of your anemia. It would be well to have the blood examined from time to time to gauge the results of the treatment.

"Neobovine" is a patent medicine consisting of alcohol, a small percentage of iron in solution and other ingredients. Don't waste your money on this or any other patent medicine tonic. Get a doctor's prescription for adequate amounts of iron, either in capsule, pill, or in solution.

Sleep-Walking

B. S. St. Louis, Missouri, writes: "I would like your advice about a child of ten who walks in his sleep. Please tell me what causes this and how to cure it."

Lumber Workers Win More Pay In Coast Strike

PORTLAND, Ore., July 5.—Ten thousand lumber workers in the Columbia River region returned to work last week with considerable gains after a two months' general strike. An agreement was signed between the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union and the Columbia Basin Loggers Association. It expires next March. The workers win higher wages, shorter hours. Control of hiring halls to be in the hands of the state labor commission.

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The Ruling Claws



"...and you, Luther, I leave this rope—I lynched my first 'nigger' with it."

TUNING IN

- WEAF—600 Kc. WOB—710 Kc. WJZ—790 Kc. WABC—800 Kc. WEVD—1300 Kc.
- 12:15-WEAF—Honeyboy and Sasafra
 - WJZ—U. S. Navy Band
 - WABC—Woods Orch. Orson Welles, Readings; Stuart Churchill, Tenor
 - 12:25-WJZ—News; U. S. Navy Band
 - 12:30-WAF—Girl Alone—Sketch
 - WOB—News; Psychology—Dr. Arthur Frank Payne
 - WABC—Merry-makers Orchestra
 - 12:45-WEAF—Clouster Orchestra
 - 1:00-WEAF—News; Market Reports
 - WOR—Theatre Club—Bide Dudley
 - WJZ—The Lone Ranger—Sketch
 - 1:15-WEAF—Orchestra
 - WOR—On the Ropes
 - WJZ—Dot and Will—Sketch
 - 1:30-WEAF—Variety Music
 - WOR—Health Talk; Music
 - WJZ—Farm and Home Hour
 - 1:45-WOR—Studio Orchestra
 - WABC—Ted Malone, Readings
 - 2:00-WEAF—Forum; Character Building
 - 2:15-WEAF—Studio Orchestra
 - WOR—Martha Deane's Program
 - WABC—String Ensemble
 - 2:30-WEAF—Studio Orchestra; Lucille Manners, Soprano
 - WJZ—Frances Blinfield, Flute; Alexander Williams, Clarinet; Henri Deering, Piano
 - WABC—Variety Music
 - 3:00-WEAF—Pepper Young Family—Sketch
 - WOR—Melody of the Movies—Sketch
 - WJZ—Stars Orchestra
 - WABC—Milton Charles, Organ
 - WEVD—String Ensemble
 - 3:15-WEAF—The Perkins—Sketch
 - WOR—Freudberg Orchestra
 - WEVD—Lao Koch—Songs
 - 3:30-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch
 - WOR—Alta Love Miles Club
 - WJZ—Beatrice Mack, Soprano
 - WABC—Variety Music
 - WEVD—Jewell and Mollie, Wild Life Revue, Jugglers
 - WEVD—Kalvaryjshkile Orchestra
 - 4:15-WJZ—Carl Dennis, Tenor
 - WABC—Young and Public Enemies—W. H. D. Lester, Assistant, Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - 4:30-WEAF—Ranch Boys, Songs
 - WOR—Oyster House
 - WEVD—Ballad Music
 - 4:45-WEAF—Granda Burton—Sketch
 - WEVD—Tales and Music
 - WJZ—Mae Vico—Sketch
 - WABC—Chicago Musicale
 - 5:00-WEAF—Top Hatlers Orchestra
 - WOR—News; The Mystic
 - WJZ—Discussion; Anne Hard, Author; Are Women Facing Backward? Betty Grant, Swing, National Woman's Party
 - WABC—J. Arroy Vincent, Songs
 - WEVD—Mintzoff and Company, Dramas
 - 5:15-WABC—Dorothy Gordon, Children's Program
 - 5:30-WEAF—Summary, American Youth Congress—W. W. Hinkley, Chairman
 - WOR—Panche Orchestra
 - WJZ—Singing Lady
 - WABC—Virginia Verrill, Songs
 - WEVD—Clemente Orphan Players
 - 5:45-WEAF—Edith Tracy—Sketch
 - WJZ—Little Orphan Annie—Sketch
 - WABC—Wilderness Road—Sketch
 - WEVD—Olive Bergamo, Soprano
 - 6:00-WEAF—Flying Time—Sketch
 - WOR—Uelco Duo
 - WJZ—U. S. Army Band
 - WABC—Hall Orchestra
 - 6:15-WEAF—News; Edward Davies, Songs
 - WABC—Bobby Benson—Sketch
 - 6:20-WEAF—Biltmore Boys Orchestra
 - 6:30-WEAF—Press-Radio News
 - WOR—Junior G-Men—Sketch
 - WJZ—Press-Radio News
 - WABC—Press-Radio News
 - 6:35-WEAF—Baseball Resume
 - WJZ—Entertainers Mixed Quartet
 - WABC—Baseball Scores
 - 6:45-WEAF—Billy and Betty—Sketch
 - WOR—News Sports Resume
 - WJZ—Lowell Thomas, Commentator
 - WABC—Renfrew of the Mounted
 - 7:00-WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
 - WJZ—Mary Small, Songs
 - WABC—Loretta Lee, Songs; Mon Boys Quartet
 - 7:15-WEAF—Margaret Frazz, Sketch
 - WOR—Grove Orchestra
 - WJZ—Tony Russell, Songs
 - 7:30-WEAF—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
 - WOR—The Lone Ranger, Sketch
 - WJZ—Lum and Abner—Sketch
 - WABC—Charloers Quartet; Ted Husing, Spokes
 - 7:45-WEAF—The News—15
 - WJZ—Ralph Kirby, Baritone; Al and Lee Reiser, Piano
 - WABC—Basils Gutter, Commentator
 - 8:00-WEAF—Piper McGee and Molly
 - WOR—Gould Orchestra
 - WJZ—Ann Corliss, Piano
 - WABC—Ann Corliss, Campbell Sisters, Songs; Bob McCoy, Baritone; and Others
 - 8:30-WEAF—Margaret Speaks, Soprano; Brine Orchestra, Mixed Chorus
 - WOR—The Witch's Tale—Sketch
 - WJZ—Lynn Orchestras; Oliver Smith, Tenor; Bernice Olive, Soprano
 - WABC—Krugger Orchestra; Pick and Pat, Comedians; Lillian Trio
 - 9:00-WEAF—Quincy Orchestra; Howard Price Tenor; Romany Singers
 - WOR—Charloers Quartet
 - WJZ—Minstrel Show
 - WABC—Play—Voice of Bugle Ann, With Lionel Barrymore, Actor, and Others
 - 9:15-WOR—Rubinoff Orchestra
 - 9:30-WEAF—Himber, Orchestra
 - WOR—Band Concert, from Chicago
 - WJZ—Public Enemies
 - 10:00-WEAF—Eastman Orchestra; Lullaby Lady; Male Quartet
 - WOR—Eddy Brown, Violin
 - WJZ—Cavafre Orchestra
 - WABC—Wayne King Orchestra
 - 10:30-WEAF—Great Lake Symphony Orchestra; Walter Logan, Conductor
 - WOR—Kemp Orchestra
 - WJZ—Industrial Democracy in Steel
 - John L. Lewis, President, United Mine Workers of America
 - WABC—March of Time—Sketch
 - 10:45-WABC—Jack Shannon, Songs
 - 11:00-WEAF—News; Lombard Orchestra
 - WJZ—News; Rodrigo Orchestra
 - 11:15-WJZ—Inkspots Orchestra
 - 11:30-WEAF—News; Pisk Jubilee Choir
 - WOR—Follies of the Air
 - WJZ—Lambert Orchestra
 - WABC—Cummins Orchestra
 - 12:00-WEAF—Luneford Orchestra
 - WOR—Dance Music (To 1:30 A.M.)
 - WJZ—Shandor, Violin; Busse Orh.
 - WABC—Lopes Orchestra
 - 12:30-WEAF—Polack Orchestra
 - WOR—Lambert Orchestra
 - WABC—Jahson Orchestra

WOMEN OF 1936

— By —
Ann Rivington

YOU know, I'm going to be a first class cook if I keep on. One of the girls up here at the office, for instance, has been giving me a summer-supper idea for days when I get home late. And they are all about string beans. Strangely enough, I haven't been thinking in terms of string beans lately, so her suggestions appealed to me a great deal and I tried them out.

She says that string beans, when they are left over, are good for salads, just like almost any cooked vegetable there is. But she makes the point that on days like this they should be cooked with salad in mind from the beginning, because nobody wants to eat anything hot anyhow.

And of course string beans are cheap right now—and good for you besides. So you see that when they're served cool they make an ideal dish.

BUT first you have to cook them, of course. Put the water on to boil and then clean and cut the beans. Better cut them lengthwise for beauty as well as the better flavor that comes from quick cooking.

After they have cooked for fifteen minutes, add salt to taste. And when you taste any kind of vegetables, stir them up in the container and taste the broth. The reason, by the way, for not salting in the beginning is that you keep the green color much better if you wait.

And now, just let the beans cook long enough to be tender. Be sure not to overcook them, or taste, color and food value will be lost.

Eat some of them hot if you have the courage. I didn't. I set the whole pot away to cool, and later to chill in the ice box. I had been salad for supper the next night, when I had to hurry off to a meeting.

THE salad itself is the simplest thing in the world. For each pound of beans you cooked yesterday, you must slice a medium sized onion very thin today. Mix them together, and then make French Dressing like this:

Shake together in a slim-necked bottle I always do it two and a half tablespoonsful of olive oil with one and a half tablespoonsful of vinegar. Add a tablespoonful of chili sauce, and salt and pepper to taste. Make little nests of the string beans and onions on lettuce leaves, pour dressing over them, and set on the table. The result is really alluring.

FOR the same meal, taking it for granted you're in as big a hurry as I was that night, try a can of sardines or sprats or something like that, some sliced tomatoes, bread and butter, whatever kind of fresh fruit was good and cheap in the market on the way home, and something good and cold to drink. However hungry the family is, they'll be grateful for a meal like that, and it takes only about fifteen minutes to get it on the table.

Pallares Is Deported To Mexico

EL PASO, Texas, July 5.—Jesus Pallares, a resident of the United States for twenty-six years, former organizer for the United Mine Workers and former secretary of the Gallup Defense Committee, was deported to Mexico, June 29 by the Labor Department, his American-born wife and six American-born children remaining in this country.

Pallares was arrested April 23, 1935, and held for deportation on the ground that he was a member of the Liga Obrera de Hable Espanola, a Spanish workers organization which has played an important part in the struggles of the Gallup miners for better wages and better living conditions. The Liga Obrera also led the fight for relief in New Mexico and was instrumental in stopping the passage of anti-labor legislation such as the New Mexico criminal syndicalism bill.

Pallares' deportation is one of the results of the reign of terror instituted by the Gallup-American Mining Corporation (GAMERCO) with the aid of the Labor Department soon after the Gallup miners went out on strike in 1935 and the coal company attempted to evict the workers from their living quarters.

The New Mexico labor leader was defended by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Gallup Defense Committee.

Lebanon Shirt Workers Strike Against Cut

LEBANON, Pa., July 5.—Employees of the Lebanon Shirt Co. who won a strike a few weeks ago are now out again in protest against a ten per cent wage cut on semi-standard shirts. The plant is completely tied up and picketed. The boss has resorted to the old yarn about "moving to another town."

Goodyear Balloon Wins National Race

DENVER, July 5 (UP).—All five of the balloons that started in the National Balloon race Friday night were down today with the Goodyear X entered by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, the winner.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE NEW SOVIET CONSTITUTION?

This is one of a series of explanatory articles on the separate regulations of the draft of the new Constitution of the Soviet Union.

The articles are written to give a better understanding of the charter.

Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., is conducting an inquiry to learn what workers in the other countries of the world think of the draft. Readers are urged to write their opinions and send them to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City. The letters will be forwarded to the offices of Pravda.

The complete text of the draft of the Constitution was published in Monday's issue of the Daily Worker.

growth of the significance of the USSR in foreign affairs and its defensive capacity, and, finally, the strong political unity of the whole people who, with pride, with self-sacrificing love and unshakable faith, follow their brilliant leader who has secured our country an independence, free and happy life—such are the great victories reflected in the new Stalinist Constitution, in the form of the sacred right to labour to leisure, to social security and the right to free education, including university education. No country in the world but ours gives such rights, for there is not a single capitalist country that is capable of liquidating unemployment and overcoming crisis, things which are unknown in our happy country.

"The formula of the Constitution 'Soviets of Toilers' Deputies'—expresses the full equality of the Soviet intelligentsia. This formula like all the other articles of the Constitution, legally consolidates the position actually already achieved. It once again emphasizes the unlimited, thrilling prospects and the possibility of creative and scientific work in an atmosphere of fruitful and joyous labor of the close family of toilers who are building a new, happy socialist life on the principle 'from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor.'

"The brilliant creator of the new Constitution, Comrade Stalin, has embodied in it the dearest dreams

Hosiery Company Refuses to See Union Delegation

READING, Pa., July 5.—After scouting Chamber of Commerce proposals in southern states, officials of the Fashion Hosiery Company here, where 125 employees are striking, the firm today notified the Department of Labor that it would not meet with a delegation from the Hosiery Workers Union. The meeting had been scheduled for this week.

Strikers Reject Offer

CLINTON, Mass., July 5.—Seventy-eight girl strikers of the Eastern Isles Importing Company, a knitting mill, yesterday rejected company terms to end their strike and return to work at wages of \$10 for a 45-hour week. The strikers demand guaranteed minimum wages of \$12 for a 40-hour week.

BOOKS in REVIEW

By JOHN STANLEY

The "Middle Way" Again

IT LOOKS as though the powerful—and basically sound—trend toward consumers' cooperatives is being groomed to play the role of the white-haired tycoon of capitalism. Early this year Marquis W. Childs, in his ably written, well documented but critical book, *Sweden, the Middle Way*, gave us a picture of a Scandinavian Utopia ruled over by a benevolent despotism of the giant "K. F." (Co-operative Union). The moral of all his facts and figures was to the effect that a properly organized and directed consumer movement could prevent—and in Sweden actually has prevented—either Communism or Fascism. Great emphasis is laid upon that "either . . . or"; this despite the clear fact that the consumers' cooperatives of the Soviet Union, under Communist leadership, embrace a membership of over 86,000,000; more than seven times the combined membership in "democratic" England, pre-Fascist Italy and Germany, and about 48 times the present total strength of consumer societies in this country.

Now comes Mr. Bertram W. Fowler, with his study of *Consumer Cooperation in America*. Introduced, appropriately enough, by Mr. Childs, this factually valuable survey opens with a chapter headed, "Revolution by the Meek," at once betraying the author's firm belief in cooperation as a "peaceful, middle way" out of the crisis of capitalism. Mr. Fowler—like Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in his recent article in *Scribner's Magazine*—is certain that a strong Cooperative Commonwealth, with its roots fixed in the soil of private initiative and religious ideals, can usher in an era of permanent prosperity for all. And he proceeds, with commendable thoroughness, to describe the past history, current trends and present achievements of Cooperation in the United States.

It is an exciting story and one that deserves the careful—and critical—attention of all Communists: who, as Communists, should do everything possible to give this growing popular movement toward consumer protection a correct political interpretation. According to the Cooperative League of the United States, there are in this country today about 6,000 cooperative societies with a total membership of 1,800,000 and a total annual business of \$365,000,000. (Despite the size of this figure, it represents only about one percent of the country's retail trade, as compared with 15 per cent in England and 40 per cent in Sweden.) It is worth noting that the membership has increased by 40 per cent during the depression, and that the retail establishments are served by some thirty wholesale cooperatives which do an annual business of about \$70,000,000.

Besides the standard consumer cooperatives, there are nearly 5,000 credit unions, whose million members have been helped to the tune of \$100,000,000 (in 1935), and 1,600 farmers' cooperative marketing associations, with half a million members whose purchases of farm supplies amounted in 1934 to \$250,000,000. Details on the origin, development, methods and achievements of these various types of consumer organization are very competently presented by Mr. Fowler, whose book, despite its optimism and naive faith in the virtues of peaceful reform, is an excellent summary of the American cooperative movement to date.

Cooperatives and Labor

THIS "middle way" optimism shows up most clearly in the author's discussion of the relations between the cooperatives and the labor movement in general. Here, if anywhere, should we have had a frank statement of the fallacy inherent in a cooperative movement which attempts to organize the secondary problems of distribution and sale of commodities without having first clarified the basic problems of the mode of production within the given society. No one will deny the truth of Mr. Fowler's contention that labor (both agricultural and industrial) has much to gain from a comprehensive, efficient and powerful cooperative machinery which operates for the benefit of all producers. But when the author complains of the seeming indifference of labor and the trade unions to consumer cooperation he seems to me to be ignoring one very vital point, and that is: the indissoluble connection, in every capitalist economy, between wages or purchasing power on the one hand, and on the other, the private ownership of those means of production without which no social wealth can be created. So long as labor has to conduct the bitterest struggles merely for the elementary right to live and work in a society more and more tightly held by the interests of monopoly capital, there is small chance for efforts at consumer cooperation.

In Italy the triumph of fascism resulted in the complete destruction of nearly 14,000 once powerful cooperative societies, all of which were soon forced into a fascist mold; in Germany 3,000,000 members of 985 extremely efficient cooperatives were ruthlessly dispersed by the Nazis, who lost no time restoring unto Caesar (the great monopolies) the trade and profits that were Caesar's. A similar offensive, led by the reactionary Beaverbrook and Rothemann press, is being steadily carried on in England. As for Sweden and the Scandinavian countries, the cooperatives will succeed there just so long as the present armaments boom and the comparative economic isolation of those countries lasts. If they are to continue, there or anywhere else in the world, it will have to be on the basis of a strong trade union movement, supported by a People's Front and working toward a political goal: the goal of Socialism as illustrated in that Magna Charta of all labor, the new Soviet Constitution.

When the Federal Council of Churches can give a seminar on Cooperation in honor of the Japanese Christian idealist Toyohiko Kagawa you know that the real issues are being obscured in a smoke of religious and ethical delusions. When cooperation can be spoken of as "the love principle of economic action," similar to "the spirit of the early church," it is about time to save from mysticism and bourgeois demagoguery a movement which expresses the profound, if still immature and confused, aspirations of millions of Americans.

It is significant that President Roosevelt has appointed a commission to study this movement abroad—with a view to strengthening it in this country. Like Social Credit schemes, Cooperation will be just another great economic panacea: alleviating a few symptoms but leaving the real (capitalist) cause of the disease untouched.

Consumer Cooperation in America: Democracy's Way Out, by Bertram W. Fowler. Introduction by Marquis W. Childs. New York, Vanguard Press. 365 pages, tables, no index. \$2.

LITTLE LEFTY

PROFESSOR YOU JUST HAVE TO HELP US STOP BUTTONS FROM JINKING OUR SHOW!



The Hecklers!



by del

Clamp We-Chi-Co will give a two-week vacation to the boy who does the best job in the background for Lefty's show. If you can't do the job, you can't win. It will be permitted to select the winner from among his members. **Clamp We-Chi-Co is ready to pay for the winner's vacation in any other camp within the nation that it would cost at We-Chi-Co, if the winning boy or girl so desires.** Prizes are eligible. Simply write your name, place, idea or suggestion on paper with your name card. Write and send it to **Clamp We-Chi-Co**, because the contest will close very shortly. Mail your idea to **Del to Daily Worker**, 50 East 12th Street, New York City.

A Communist From the Steel Mills For the C.P. of France

By John Meldon

IT WAS pretty hard to corral a Ninth Party Convention delegate long enough to get an interview. These workers from the factories, cotton fields and the high seas, just didn't want to sit still and talk about themselves. There were too many other important things to do. But your Daily Worker correspondent stuck to his guns and eventually got a young steel worker off to the side for a moment.

"How old are you?" he was asked.

"Twenty-three—and I've been in the Party for four years," he answered.

He works in one of the big mills of the United States Steel Corporation—and has lived in a company town most of his life. And if you think that doing Party work in a Trust mill in one of those company steel towns is anything like a picnic—you're very badly mistaken. But listen to our young delegate:

"WE'VE increased the membership of our shop unit exactly 100 per cent in the last three months. From 15 to 30 members," he said with pride in his voice.

"And only a short time ago, we just about had enough union members to hold charter in the Amalgamated Association—but in one department of the mill alone, 500 have joined the union recently. We beat hell out of the company in the company union elections, too."

"How?"

"Well, we started a real movement in the mill to capture the company union—to take it over. We openly declared our intentions. The best union men in the departments ran openly for office in the company union—as members of the Amalgamated Association."

"What were the results?"

"Our men won by a majority so big that even we were surprised."

"HOW many work in your mill?"

"Three thousand."

"How many of the three thousand will answer the call of the Committee for Industrial Organization—and join the union?"

"Just about every man in the mill—with the exception of a few company suckers," he answered.

"And what's going to happen after the mills are all organized?"

"The young steel delegate grinned. 'You mean will there be a strike? Well, just look at it this way—the Trust never took anything lying down—and us workers have been waiting for a long time to see how hard we can knock it down and make it like it.'"

"It will take an awful wallop to knock a five-billion dollar combine—the world's biggest—off its feet," he was told.

"A half million steel workers, all letting loose with a wallop at the same time, can knock anything off its feet."

NOW that the company union elections are over, and a lot of good union men have captured positions, the next step will be taken by the workers in a few weeks:

"Right after the elections, the officials of the real union got together with the new representatives of the company union, and we decided to call a joint meeting—unity's what we're after."

In short—the workers of this giant U. S. Steel mill have completely outmaneuvered the company, and what was once considered a bulwark against real fighting unionism in the mills, is rapidly becoming a positive factor in building a strong industrial union—the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

It was only after the *Steel Worker* reporter had been talking at length with this young aggressive Communist from Steel, that he found that the youngster was actually one of the outstanding leaders of the union in his mill. And what's more, he was one of the "union leaders who came out openly and ran for election in the company union as a member of the Amalgamated."

It wasn't any particular "modesty" on his part. He simply considered the whole movement so objectively that he thought and spoke in "mass" sense—and considered himself an integral part of the masses of steel workers.

"I think," he continued, "that the next year will bring a situation and opportunities for building our Party that we've never had in this country before—especially in industries like steel."

"The big majority of the half million workers in my industry will come into the union—now that there's a real punch behind the movement. And there's no reason for us to be satisfied with the present growth of our Party, as healthy as that growth is. With hundreds of thousands of steel workers coming into the union, determined to fight—then we've got to readjust our perspective. Ten thousand of those workers, at least, must be recruited into our Party!"

His parting words were: "And the best thing that could have happened for building a strong Farmer-Labor Party, was this drive that's now starting in steel."

Sketches from 'Turpentine,' Negro Play of Struggle



CHARACTERS in "Turpentine," the play by Augustus Smith and Peter Morell, at the Federal Negro Theatre, sketched by Florence Sachnoff. Above, Augustus Smith, co-author, as Forty-Four, and Alberta Perkins as Sue Simpkins. Below, Charles Wayne as Safford, Viola Dean as Sally May, and Estelle Hemsley as Granny.

THE NEW FILMS

How You'll Cry!

THE BIG NOISE. A Warner Bros. picture with Guy Kibbee, Warren Hull, Alma Lloyd, Dick Moran, Marie Wilson. Directed by Frank McDonald. At the RKO Palace.

By LAUREN ADAMS

THIS picture will make you cry your eyes out—it's so sad! The story sings the woe of a disappointed millionaire and how he made good as a small time merchant. The secret formula is simple: just use a pack of dough and the confidence that dough gives you to go out and fight your way to the beginnings of another fortune. And don't let racketeers stop you, either. That's the stuff and substance of "The Big Noise," now at the RKO-Palace Theatre—the show-house that used to present the most sophisticated vaudeville in the world.

Guy Kibbee has built during his lifetime a very large and prosperous cloth manufacturing plant. The banks step into the picture when he can't handle things in his personal way. They plan to market an inferior product, and the manufacturer objects. Thereupon he is forced to retire. Retiring hurts him very much, for he loves his business, and in addition doesn't want to see his nice customers swindled with the new, poor cloth. After he is thrown out on his ear, he goes to California, buys a cleaning business with an unknown young man. They run up against gangsters who try to shake them down for money. Kibbee fights the racketeers and the young partner falls in love with Kibbee's daughter (up to this point, she has very little to do with the picture).

"The Big Noise" presumably is a comedy. The situations are archaic and the acting lackadaisical. It is fit only for the purpose that motivated its production: as the small half of a double feature bill.

Easily Forgotten

FORGOTTEN FACES, based on a story by Richard Washburn Child; screen play by Marguerite Roberts, Robert Vost and Brian Marlow; directed by E. A. Dupont; produced by A. M. Botzford for Paramount, at the Rialto.

By BLAINE OWEN

FOR the sake of everybody concerned, "Forgotten Faces," should be forgotten. Firstly, for the sake of E. A. Dupont, the director who made "Variety" in the Germany of some years back. I am sure he must have been doing

things in the intervening years, but I haven't followed his decline very closely. Nevertheless, he has succeeded in making the current flicker showing at the Rialto, one sequence of strained and inanely tricky angles and scenes.

Of course, you can't blame it all on poor Mr. Dupont. He just took a badly worn-out story and filmed it in a series of badly worn-out trick angles and scenes.

Story—which you may recall, as Paramount admits having screened it a couple times before, and other producers have done so without admitting it—concerns the gambler (Herbert Marshall) who is characterized by hellotrope, who loves his wife (Gertrude Michael) and adores his baby daughter, and who is all broken up by the unfaithfulness of the dirty blonde (afroressid wife).

In fact, so broken up that he shoots the dame's waxed mustache, waxed hair, waxed dummy lover (Alan Edwards), and turns himself over to a cop friend of his (James Burke) after having made sure that the good old cop would see that the adored daughter would be well cared for.

Many years later he works a parole from his life sentence to get out and prevent his wife from letting the subsequently adopted daughter (Jane Rhodes) and her fiancé (Robert Cummings) know the horrible truth, and incidentally blackmail them.

The end is the death of both Herbert Marshall and Gertrude Michael, and the happy ever after suggestion of a fade-out in which the pretty pretty Jane Rhodes is singing a blues song to the also pretty pretty Robert Cummings—if you want to call it singing.

Hollywood Letter

By DAVID PLATT

ONE of the finest labor films ever produced in the U. S. is "Millions of Us," a two-reel talkie made by a group of expert Hollywood talent whose names would surprise. The film traces the development of an unemployed worker from a scab to a striker and does it so well that when it was first shown at a meeting of furniture workers in Los Angeles a few weeks ago about forty workers present joined the union. It's a perfect organizer for the trade unions and has already been endorsed by the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles. It is splendidly acted. The photography is perfect. The sound is as clear

as any Hollywood film. The titles are refreshing. There is no blatant over-statement. It does not try to do too much. In other words it answers all the criticism that has been leveled at the sectarianism and amateurishness of previous workers' productions. "Millions of Us" is the professional film we have been talking about for years. Let us hope it won't be the last.

HAVE you mailed that card to B. P. Schulberg, Paramount Studios, Hollywood, California, protesting the production of "Pinkerton the Detective"? Paramount's proposed glorification of strikebreaking can be stopped by mass pressure of those same trade unions that Pinkerton set out to smash.

REPUBLIC Pictures is fast becoming No. 1 recruiting arm of the United States War Department in Hollywood. This more or less independent studio will shortly release "Join the Marines," a sequel to "Leathernecks Have Landed," "Army Girl," "Navy Blues," the latter two being intimate revelations of the lighter side of life in the army and navy. Last but not least "The President's Mystery Story" based on a story suggested by President Roosevelt. No! It's not about the mystery of Roosevelt's retreat before the Supreme Court—was it were!

THE Communist Party studio units of Hollywood are up in arms against the growing stoolpigeon and spy system in power at Warner Brothers Studio. A week or so ago all employees of Warners were ordered to sign an Employment Application and Personnel Record to be used by the Warner Brothers as a basis for blacklisting the outspoken against the industry. Among the questions is a request for a photograph of the employee, his car license, religion, education and what not. In a leaflet issued by the Studio Units the comrades ask "what have these things to do with our ability to perform our work?" The answer is that the Messrs. Warner want this bit of information as part of its fascist spy system of intimidation and terror. According to the units this "information" will be filed with Blayney Matthews (producer's No. 1 man). Any worker who has ever raised his voice or who now dares speak above a whisper will be blacklisted. He will be followed wherever he goes by Warner Bros. - Hearst - Matthews spies!

THE French Communist Party has had a windfall—one million francs a year.

And not Moscow gold. Good French gold. (There is still some in the Banque de France.)

And French gold from the French Government. What? How? Because the Communist Deputies are giving up a considerable portion of their salaries to the Party. That was the decision of the first meeting of the Deputies, after the recent election.

DEPUTIES in France receive 4,500 francs a month (about \$300).

In addition, the Deputy in France has free postage—a boon that would be greatly appreciated by the British M. P.'s.

But the wages—the top wages—of a Communist Party official are only 1,600 francs a month (\$106).

So the Deputies will be allowed 1,600 francs, plus 400 francs for expenses if they reside in the Paris region.

In the Department of Seine et Oise they will be allowed 150 francs a week more and in the provinces 500 more.

Then all Deputies are liable to income tax—about 250 francs a month—and subscribe 100 francs per month to a pension scheme. The rest goes to the Party.

NOW a word about the Deputies themselves. The overwhelming majority of them are over the Chamber. In the last Chamber there were only ten Deputies. Now there are 72.

Their social composition is interesting. Heading the list are the metal workers (with a preponderance of skilled engineers), with 19 members.

Then teachers and professors, with 7; miners, 4; building workers, 4; clerks and administrative workers, 6; peasants and horticulturists, 3; gardeners, 2; printers, 2; artisans, 2; and one Government employee, agricultural worker, electrician, journalist, victimized customs officer, textile worker, coach builder, postman, baker, water, boot and shoe worker, writer, artist, foreman, doctor and one crippled ex-serviceman.

The preponderance of manual workers is overwhelming—a new thing in a French parliamentary group of this size.

AND the Communist deputies are setting a new tone. The tradition that Parliament is the way to personal aggrandizement, and that every deputy has his price is strong in France and is responsible for a great deal of the disrepute in to which Parliament has fallen.

The decision of the Communist deputies with regard to their own salaries is only a part of a larger campaign against corruption in French public life.

The Party deputies will demand the appointment of a Commission of political morality to enquire into the sources of the personal fortunes of leading French politicians of the type of Laval and Tardieu.

THE position of the French colonial peoples will require immediate examination.

The freeing of the peoples subject to French imperialism cannot be undertaken by this Government, but much of the grosser oppression can be mitigated and fuller political rights can be granted.

The Communist Party will press for a colonial commission to examine the state of the French Colonies, with a view to suggesting immediate improvement in the conditions of the inhabitants.

IN FRANCE the condition of the youth is causing a great deal of concern.

In France there are few sports facilities and no extensive voluntary sports organizations. The Communist Party deputies will therefore press for State credits for the extension of sport.

The reduction of the period of military service, the restoration of the cuts to State employees, the nationalization of the arms firms, and a reform in the constitution of the Bank of France are among the projects which will be supported by the Communist Deputies.

THE work of the various Ministries in France is to some extent surveyed by commissions elected by the Chamber of Deputies. Thus there is a Finance Commission, a Foreign Affairs Commission, and so on.

Each party will be represented on the Commissions in proportion to their numbers in the Chamber. The Communist Party will be entitled to five members on each Commission.

The French Communist Deputies will play a great part in the struggles now developing in France.

Questions and Answers

Question: Will you kindly explain why the Father Divine Group did not participate in this year's United May Day Demonstration?

—E. H. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Answer: Father Divine was not invited to participate in the United May Day parade because of his anti-trade union position.

Father Divine's official trade union stand was given at his "International Righteous Government Convention" held in New York City last January. At this convention Father Divine listed twelve demands, most of them progressive, but the one referring to labor said in part:

"Any labor union which limits the hours and days of work per week, must guarantee at least that much work per week to its members, and if it calls a strike pays its members while they are out of work the full amount they are demanding from the employers, otherwise all obligations for dues must cease."

Elsewhere in his program he refers to the "oppression and intimidation of workers by the Labor Unions."

He speaks of the "very idea of going into men's shops" and "pulling men and women out of jobs." Then he continues, declaring, "I will put a stop to it!"

Although Father Divine throughout his program calls for peace, supports all struggles against discrimination and lynching, his trade union position places into the hands of the most reactionary enemies of labor. The whole effect of his position serves to alienate Negro workers—which comprise the large majority of Father Divine's followers—from united struggle with workers of all races, creeds and colors in the organized labor movement. It declares against strikes and would make scabs of all workers who fall under this anti-labor influence.

Since May Day is the day of labor and its friends and supporters, the United May Day Committee, which consisted primarily of trade unions, decided that unless Father Divine would renounce and correct his trade union position he could not participate in the May Day demonstration. Father Divine did not correct his position.

For this reason, the United May Day Committee was correct in not inviting Father Divine, and the Communist Party supported it.

However, in the broad people's movement against war and fascism, against lynching, discrimination, for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon, the Communist Party will consistently maintain its policy of unity, joining with all those forces, who will enter the struggle against growing fascist reaction. The Communist Party seeks primarily to actively engage the unified labor movement in this struggle, but it will unite with all forces—regardless of religious or other differences—in the broad people's front against war and fascism and for peace.

We believe that Father Divine's trade union stand is a confused reflection of the discrimination which Negroes have suffered in many unions, the failure of the trade unions to carry on organizational work among Negroes, and the Negroes' consequent lack of trade union experience. This fact emphasizes the duty of the white trade unionists to fight for full and genuine equality for Negroes in the trade unions, and for an energetic drive to organize all Negro workers into the unions.

Because Father Divine's group is largely composed of Negro workers and since these workers are the most oppressed of all workers in the United States, the Communist Party will put forth special efforts to join with them in the struggle for all equality, to correct their trade union position and to bring them into the mainstream of unity with all other workers and oppressed peoples for the day to day struggles for their rights and for the final overthrow of capitalism.

LIFE and LITERATURE

Convention Across the Sea!

AN IMPORTANT pamphlet which will soon be ready for distribution, is the magnificent report delivered by Maurice Thorez, general secretary of the Communist Party of France, at its recent Eighth National Convention. The Unity of the French Nation, price 10 cents, gives a comprehensive picture of events in France and the advance achieved through the unity of all progressive forces in the face of menacing fascist reaction. Discussing in detail the results of trade union unity, unity of action and the drive toward political unity, Comrade Thorez, in a brilliant and convincing analysis, drives home the irrefutable fact that the People's Front is the strongest bulwark against war and fascism. This outstanding pamphlet should receive the widest distribution as an invaluable aid in the struggle to forge a People's Front in the United States in the form of a Farmer-Labor Party.

Movies and Literature

COMRADE RACE, of Chicago, informs us that since the new moving-picture theatre was opened recently in Chicago for the showing of Soviet motion pictures, the District Literature Department sold over 200 dollars worth of literature at the theatre. Good work, Comrade Race! This shows alertness to opportunities. Initiative and alertness can be a great factor in building literature sales. Not a meeting, not a forum should be allowed to pass without setting up a table of literature.

The July Issue of The Communist

AMONG the splendid articles in the July number of The Communist, we find Alex Bittelman's valuable "Review of the Month" which is always a great help for its clear Marxist analysis of current events, "Platforms and Issues in 1936," by David Ramsey, a most timely and vital contribution in view of the coming election campaign, "The People's Front Strikes from the Shoulder," by V. J. Jerome, answering the arguments of the opponents to the People's Front, "The Struggle for Puerto Rican Independence," by Harry Robinson, and a valuable article by Max Steinberg, entitled "Problems of Party Growth in the New York District." Other contributions are "On the Communist Approach to Zionism," a document of the Jewish Bureau of the Central Committee, and Grace Hutchins' review of Mary van Kleef's new book *Creative America: Its Resources for Social Security*. The July issue is an invaluable aid in analyzing and understanding the most vital problems confronting the people today.

Quoting Earl Browder

"ABOVE all in our speeches, leaflets, and literature, we must more and more learn to speak the language of the masses. We must speak in terms of the concrete current problems, of the immediate struggle for a better life."—From Report to the Ninth National Convention.

Twentieth Century Americanism --- and the Young People

TWO INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECHES—WHAT THEY MEAN TO THE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA

THE slogan, "Communism is the Americanism of the Twentieth Century!" was strikingly proved in the contrast of the speeches of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party and Presidential standard bearer, and President Roosevelt, on Independence Day.

Roosevelt, speaking from the portico of Thomas Jefferson's home, made the usual stock quotation, which, if sifted of its phrases, amounted to nothing really tangible for the American people. It was merely a "must" speech of a politician.

Speaking to the young people of the nation through the medium of the American Youth Congress in Cleveland, Browder exemplified the revolutionary tradition of the American people when he outlined in concrete terms the road the youth

must travel to maintain the heritage of the Revolution of 1776.

The most precious possession of a nation is its youth. Those who fight side by side with the young; who point the way for the solving of their burning problems; who offer a realistic and constructive program—are the real Americans.

What has the Roosevelt administration given the youth? The goose-step of the military-controlled C.C.C. camps; the demoralizing atmosphere of the street corner gangs; a half million homeless youngsters roaming the country, prey to crime and disease; and the prospect of mass death in the trenches.

Roosevelt "paid homage" to the youth of Jefferson in his speech—while he does little or nothing for the passage of effective legislation, such as the American Youth Act, for the generation of his own day.

It lies within the power of the Roosevelt administration to help the youth of America by diverting the expenditures of billions for war preparations into imperatively needed channels—funds for education, vocational training, jobs and recreation. But the record of the Roosevelt administration has been one of literally condemning the youth of this country to the slow rot of a life without jobs or hope!

Roosevelt's plea in his Fourth of July address, "to relight the sacred fire of freedom," becomes a mocking phrase, when millions of the flower of young American manhood and womanhood are being driven into the status of a lost generation by the Wall Street-Liberty League organizers of fascism.

Mere words will not stem the growing tide of reaction that can only lead to another catastrophic slaughter of the young.

But the youth are not "taking it lying down." That

splendid united front of young workers and students—the American Youth Congress—is a torch that is actually "relighting the sacred flame" and marching into battle against the ruling class executioners of the young masses of the nation.

Browder demonstrated the seriousness with which the Communist Party is fighting shoulder to shoulder with the youth for the betterment of their conditions—for a fuller life—when he declared, quoting the Communist election platform: "Our country can and must provide opportunity, education and work for the youth of America. These demands as embodied in the American Youth Act . . . must be enacted into law!"

Nine million young people vote for the first time in the November elections. They can strike a staggering blow against their real enemies, by voting for the "Americanism of the Twentieth Century"—by voting Communist!

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MONDAY, JULY 6, 1936

Vote Communist!

FOR THIS PROGRAM:

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

What Now, Mr. Mayor?

LIKE shots out of a rifle, the recommendations of Mayor LaGuardia's Harlem Commission scored a bull's eye—against the Mayor and the city administration!

Every one of the recommendations made by the Commission—for employment of Negro workers, against police terror, for increased health and hospital facilities, for more and better schools and relief—are recommendations which the Mayor and his administration must carry out!

Instead, the Mayor has not only refused to carry out these proposals, but he continues to suppress the entire final report of his own Commission!

Mayor La Guardia can find plenty of time to dedicate buildings and "good luck wishing" trees in Harlem. He can find plenty of time to bleed the people of New York with sales taxes and other measures in order to fatten the Wall Street bankers. But what is the Mayor going to do now about the hunger, terror, and suffering in Harlem?

The Issues in Steel

THE steel trusts' press should have "coordinated" with the National City Bank publicity department. While the N. Y. Herald Tribune has put on a furious three-day campaign to prove the whole steel drive is only a fight between Lewis and Green, the National City Bank spoke out on the matter. The bank's main argument is against any raise in wages in the steel mills.

Unionization would certainly lead sooner or later to higher wages, and that is what all the excitement is really about. Better conditions in steel mean better conditions everywhere, and less profit.

And naturally the open shop and company union steel corporations hope for trouble within the A. F. of L., to weaken the steel drive.

Many city central bodies and a number of state federations of labor have endorsed the industrial organization of basic industries, the C.I.O. plan. Today we report two more organizations, South Carolina Federation of Textile Workers and Wyoming State Federation of Labor, backing the C.I.O. program.

Keep up the good work. Permit no move to split the American Federation of Labor.

Hearst Will Be Stopped

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST frankly does not want to be stopped.

He says so in a front page blatant editorial on July 3rd in the New York American. This American Tory wants to go on and on until he has made America another blood-dripping Germany or Mussolini-ruled Italy.

He says: "Look at France" today. "What happened in France—IS HAPPENING—here."

Yes, what about France, Mr. Hearst? What about Fascist Germany and Italy, if the workers must draw lessons?

In France, the People's Front saved the country from the horror of a victory of the French Hitler. Count Casimir de la Rocque, the French Black Legionnaire, wanted to bring back in 20th Century Fascist style the tyrannical rule of the modern French capitalist potentates.

Let the American workers choose. Do they want what happened in France, the People's Front, the great strike victories, increased pay, the 40-hour week, vacations with pay, a minimum wage, established by law, and the greatest growth in trade union membership? Or do they want what you would like, Mr. Hearst, an America with headchopping blocks, the Fascist concentration camps, a war-mad Hitler, or a Mussolini driving the world into an East Africa slaughter to hide the depredations of Fascism at home?

We have not the slightest doubt how the inheritors of 1776 who set the style for the France of 1793 against tyranny will choose today Mr. Hearst.

They will stop you!

Meet Mr. Reed

MEET Earl F. Reed, attorney for the Wheeling Steel Co.

He is the bird who followed the Iron and Steel Institute blast against the steel organization drive with a statement making all sorts of alarming predictions of a general strike sweeping the country.

Reed also did not neglect to dust off the old Red scare. "A group of radicals has taken complete charge of the community without interference from either state or local officials," he said.

This is the same Earl F. Reed who last year headed a sub-committee of Liberty League lawyers that set itself up as a super-Supreme Court and declared the Wagner Labor Disputes Act unconstitutional.

And this is the same Earl F. Reed whose law partner, Roy G. Bostwick, is on the board of directors of Federal Laboratories, Inc., which, according to testimony before the LaFollette Senate Committee, is supplying munitions to the steel corporations.

And sitting with Bostwick as a fellow-director is W. W. Groves, of the Railway Audit and Inspection Co., a strikebreaking and industrial spy agency.

The Liberty League, the merchants of death, the suppliers of professional strikebreakers and spies, and the Steel Trust—it's all one happy family.

Remington-Rand

REMINGTON-RAND used some pretty skillful and unscrupulous strikebreaking tactics. Rem-Rand probably has most of the country and some of its own employes convinced that the strike is over.

The company has mills in six towns. The strikers at each plant were told that the others were not on strike.

The townspeople were friendly to the strikers, their neighbors. Corner grocers were extending credit, etc. The company threatened in each town to move the plant somewhere else. This scared the local business men into hysteria.

But the strike is still going on in the Remington-Rand plants. It has been hurt by the workers' inexperience with such tactics as the company used. But it still has a good chance to get its full strength back again. Workers everywhere should support the Remington-Rand strikers. Workers everywhere should learn these tricks of the bosses, and be prepared for them.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Convention Reports
Lower Harlem Unit
Inspired by Garden Meeting

BEGINNING with this issue of the "Party Life" column, we will publish excerpts from speeches made at the Ninth National Convention of our Party. These reports, we hope, will give our comrades in many parts of the country a glimpse of how the work of the Party is going on elsewhere.

We have picked reports stressing Negro work, work among women, work in basic industry. The campaign for building the Farmer-Labor Party in the different localities and nationally is also described. The experiences reported from comrades in the farm areas, in the deep South and in the steel and mining areas should give our comrades excellent material for discussion in the units and section committees, comparing the results reported with the work carried on by your own unit and section.

Send in your own experiences in the light of the reports made at the Ninth Convention. We will be glad to print the discussion on these reports from the units and sections. Some of these reports that we will print can well be read at unit meetings and can be used as a basis for discussion of Party work in your territory. —Central Org. Department, Communist Party, U. S. A.

UNIT 4-11 (Lower Harlem) takes this means (a donation of \$2.50) to convey to the Central Executive Committee of our Party, this inadequate expression of the boundless enthusiasm of its membership, on the occasion of that unforgettable and inspiring Nominating Session of the Communist Party, held last Sunday, June 28th, at Madison Square Garden.

We all feel very proud of the fact that we are members of a Party that can create such events, and feel more than ever that we must make ourselves truly worthy of our membership in such a Party as the Communist Party.

In this spirit, we, at our last meeting, resolved to carry out the following:

1. To work untiringly and efficiently in our territory toward the realization of the aims of our Party during this election campaign.
 2. We pledge ourselves to recruit no less than fifteen new members during this period of time.
 3. Every member of our unit will contribute a minimum of five cents weekly until the end of the campaign.
 4. We have made a collection of \$2.50 which you will find enclosed. This is in the nature of a token of our earnestness, considering that eighty-five per cent of our membership is unemployed. In light of this, this small sum is not as small as it looks.
- We would be interested in knowing how many other Party units or branches will do likewise or better.—A.W., Educational Director Unit 4-11, Lower Harlem.

Join the Communist Party

If You Are A Negro or White Worker, Farmer, Housewife, Student, Employed or Unemployed.

If You Believe That the only way to secure LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS, and to put an end forever to Hunger and Poverty, War and Fascism, is through the REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AGAINST CAPITALISM.

IF YOU HAVE enough red blood to do something about it; if you don't take it lying down; if you want to make this a decent land to live in, then

JOIN YOUR PARTY. THE COMMUNIST PARTY

DAILY WORKER, 50 E. 15th St., New York City.

Please send me more information about the Communist Party.

NAME _____ STREET _____ CITY _____ STATE _____

Communism is the Americanism of the 20th Century

THE CAMPAIGN IS ON

by Gropper



COMMUNISM IS 20TH CENTURY AMERICANISM

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Nazis Vigorous Plotting Danzig and Austria Why at This Time?

THE world is keenly having impressed upon it the fact that the guiding principle of Nazi foreign politics is to keep the international witches cauldron boiling continuously and with increasing furor.

Just now Hitler's henchmen are ready to stoke the fires with some very explosive fuel. It will be either a Nazi raid on Danzig or forcing a show-down on Austria's future status.

PURPOSELY, the German Fascists picked this most critical moment in the life of the League of Nations to throw a monkey wrench into the badly creaking machinery. British War Minister Alfred Duff-Cooper's speech in Paris on the eve of the present League sessions, holding out the promise of cooperation with France, was a startling warning to the Nazis.

Nazi maneuvers in the Balkans and around Austria, as well as insistent talk of an understanding between Mussolini and Hitler, frightened the British rulers.

The Nazis, therefore, decided to force the issue. By using Danzig as a straw they hope to break the back of the League camel overloaded with the burdens of the Ethiopian debacle.

A SOLUTION of the Danzig crisis is the last thing Berlin wants. In fact, there are serious risks for the Nazis in the seizure of the Free City, now under League supervision. Such a coup would strain and may even rupture the invaluable German-Polish alliance, though the whole thing may have been gone over with the accommodating Warsaw Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck.

Still, the Nazis maintain they must risk this smaller bait to catch the bigger fish of League of Nations' disruption, or another juicy bribe from Britain, if Berlin is to keep the peace just a little longer.

FOR the indivisibility of Nazi war tactics assure the world that to begin with Danzig, at this time, would mean to light the fires around Austria and have the flames spread to all Central and Eastern Europe. Under Hitler's instructions, Dr. Arthur Karl Kreiser, Nazi president of the Danzig senate, imitated Mussolini's clown by his antics at Geneva. The Fascist armies are ready to link the Free City to Germany with their bayonets. While, at the same time, the slower but more serious intrigue in the Balkans and Austria goes on unabated.

WE have just read about 20 expert versions and inside dope of the Nazi plottings in Austria. They sound like nothing so much as Fu Manchu mysteries. The only positive point is Hitler's insistence that Austrian independence be murdered soon; and he is not at all particular about his accomplice, preferring, however, the Yugoslavian army. He hopes, too, that the "honest" British bobby will turn his eyes away for the moment.

The central element of the plot is a Hapsburg restoration, said to be desired mostly by Mussolini. Since this would threaten Yugoslavia's national existence, and might, at the same time, bar the Nazi road to Anschluss (union of Austria and Germany), the German Fascists have succeeded in getting a friendly hearing in Belgrade to assist the Yugoslavian army against a restored Austrian monarchy. Thereby, the Nazis stand to win away a French ally, disrupt the Little Entente, and strike the main blow against Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

THE Machiavellian touch comes in because the Nazis plot with everybody for every end to stir up trouble in Austria, no matter by what means. The Berlin handis work on the theory that if the house is set afire in the ensuing panic they can either pick pockets, loot, blackmail, collect the insurance, or at best confound and ruin their enemies.

A Hapsburg restoration, which is supposed to stop the Nazi threat to Austria, the German Fascists now welcome, because they believe it would wreck the Balkan status quo, force Britain to take a more positive position, intensify the League crisis, and create Austrian chaos so dear to the Nazi heart. Should all this fail, at least the Nazis would gain the point of having brought the world still nearer to a universal slaughter.

Letters From Our Readers

A Rousing Call to Leaders Of Farmer-Labor Party

Tracy, Calif.

Editor, Daily Worker: I have been expecting to see the announcement of the date of the National Farmer Labor Party Convention, but up to this in vain.

Why doesn't that convention convene. Why do they have to wait until all parties are organized and keep the radio spouting their lies, misrepresentations, trying to fool all the people with false statements.

It just makes my blood boil to see that time wasted, giving those grafters and swindlers a chance to get in their dirty work, while we are taking our Rip Van Winkle sleep.

Here are Coughlin, Smith and Lemke, all set up, and we are still sound asleep, and dreaming of the glorious time we are going to have when we wake up. Do you think that France and Spain would have been so successful in their elections if they had not been wide awake, and did not let the grass grow under their feet.

By thunder, if I wasn't 85 years of age, and an invalid and penniless, I'd go up and down in this broad land and try to wake them up. W. N.

'Wake Up, Week Workers In the Hat Shops'

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker: Conditions in the hat industry are disgusting. We are being brought back to slavery, slowly but surely. Working hours are longer than in

Case of 'Foreign-Born' Left to Die of Starvation

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker: A woman by the name of Fernandez Gonzola, of the Borough Hall section, applied for home relief. She got all kinds of red tape, but no help, until Wednesday, July 1st, when she took a walk at Bridge Plaza Park in Williamsburg and fainted of starvation. An ambulance was called from Beth Moses Hospital. The doctor told us that she had not eaten for about a week. Before she ever got there, she died. She was a Porto Rican. She couldn't speak English, only Spanish.

We demand that there be no discrimination against foreign-born in any Home Relief Bureau.—A.W., Williamsburg Local, Unemployment Council.

Your Cigarettes Are Made With Slave Labor

Durham, N. C.

Editor, Daily Worker: According to the report of the Durka Chamber of Commerce, in the Durka Sun News of June 30, 1936, the tobacco manufacturers have made more profit in five years than they have ever made, but the employees made least in wages.

What are the wages in Winston-Salem, in the R. J. Reynolds Co.? Women workers get about \$4.50 a week. Liggett and Myers, and Duke's are in Durham, N. C. The biggest proportion of labor here are women workers.

Liggett and Myers have more Negro men than white. At one time they used to have white men at the machines, at wages of \$18 a week, but now they have Negro men getting \$4.50 a week. However, at Winston-Salem, the Negro machinists get from \$12 to \$15 a week at the Reynolds mill.

The Reynolds Co. struggles to keep the workers from organizing in any kind of a union. In Durham, N. C. the Duke's workers had a local of the International Tobacco Union. At Liggett and Myers Co. there is the International Union of Tobacco Workers. At the same time many Negroes are organized in one group, but both groups have dropped out of membership. The white local has a membership of 75 members. The Negroes have a membership of 35 in their local, all paying dues. J.

Make the Rich Pay!

"We demand that social and labor legislation shall be financed and the budget balanced by taxation upon the rich. We are opposed to the sales tax in any form, including processing taxes, and call for their immediate repeal. The main source of government finance must be a system of sharply graduated taxation upon incomes of over \$5,000 a year, upon corporate profits and surpluses, as well as taxation upon the present tax-exempt securities and large gifts and inheritances. People of small income, small property and home owners must be protected against foreclosures and seizures and from burdensome taxes and high interest rates.

"We are unconditionally opposed to inflationary policies which bring catastrophe and ruin to the workers, farmers and middle classes and enrich the speculators.

"We favor nationalization of the entire banking system."—From Communist 1936 election platform.