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Daily Worker

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

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OPEN-SHOPPERS SPUR WAR ON LABOR

Workers to Greet Arrival of Cuban Delegation Today

PLAN MARCH TO THE CUBAN CONSULATE

Anti-War League, IWO and Veterans Call Upon Membership

The American League Against War and Fascism issued an appeal yesterday to all its members and sympathizers to mobilize this morning, 8 o'clock, at Pier 13, East River, foot of Wall Street, to greet the arrival of the American delegation to Cuba on the Ward liner Oriente. A meeting at the pier, at which members of the delegation will speak, will be followed by a march of the assembled workers and liberals to the Cuban Consulate, 17 Battery Place, to register a formal protest against the outrageous arrest and deportation of the delegation by the puppet Cuban government.

"Today, Cuba, Tomorrow United States, unless increasing fight against fascism, militarism," is the grim warning sent to the American people yesterday by Rev. Herman F. Reissig, pastor of Kings Highway Congregational Church, Brooklyn, in a radiogram from abroad. Rev. Reissig is one of the fifteen prominent clergymen, writers and working-class leaders comprising the delegation. His radiogram message to the American people was released through the American Committee Against War and Fascism, of whose ministerial committee he is chairman.

Were arrested at Gun Point. The delegation was arrested at the point of machine guns upon its arrival at Havana aboard the Oriente. It was prevented from conducting its investigation of conditions in Cuba and delivering to the Cuban people the message of solidarity in their struggle for independence, sent through the delegation by that increasing section of the American people which is actively opposed to Wall Street's looting of Cuba.

The call by the League for this morning's demonstration was supplemented by similar appeals yesterday from various organizations as protests continued to grow against the action of the Cuban government. Negro, Latin American workers and native born white workers of Harlem voted last night, at an open-air protest meeting at 11th Street and Fifth Avenue, to support this morning's demonstration.

Ministers to Greet Delegation. The League announced yesterday that Rev. Ralph Reid, chairman of the Social Service Commission of the New York City Congressional

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Eastern I.L.A. For Uniform Agreement

A resolution proposing changes in the constitution of the International Longshoremen's Association, which contains the proposal for one national uniform agreement for all ports of the entire country, was passed yesterday by the Atlantic Coast Convention of the union. This is one of the principal demands of the militant rank and file of the union.

Although the resolution, supported by reactionary President Joseph Ryan, contained reactionary features, the inclusion in it of one of the main demands of the rank and file is evidence of the pressure of the longshoremen for a militant policy of struggle in the union. The resolution will be acted upon by the national convention of the union, which opens in the Governor Clinton Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-First Street, on Monday.

Would Abolish Differential. Another resolution backed by the rank and file, which was passed yesterday by the Atlantic coast district convention, was the proposal that coastwise longshoremen would receive the same wage scale as deep water longshoremen, abolishing the present differential. The resolution was introduced by a New York delegate from one of the coastwise I. L. A. locals, and was overwhelmingly carried. The deep water longshoremen now get 85 cents an hour under the present agreement, and the coastwise longshoremen 65 cents. The resolution proposes that all longshoremen get the higher rate. The present agreement expires on Sept. 30 both on the Pacific and the Atlantic Coasts.

Under the leadership of Harry Bridges and the rank and file of the union, the longshoremen on the West Coast have won a much better agreement than that which prevails for Atlantic ports. The ship owners on the West Coast, demanding the removal of Harry

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Wagner Bill Becomes a Law; Does Not Bar Company Union

President, Signing Measure, Admits Aim is to Prevent Strikes—Board is Like Court

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Wagner Labor Disputes Bill became law today when President Roosevelt affixed his signature to the measure. In connection with his signature of the bill, the President issued a statement in which he carefully avoided any mention of company unionism. Despite all claims of top leaders of the A. F. of L. to the contrary, nothing in the bill denies the right of company unions to be formed.

Board Authority Cited. The President particularly emphasized the "quasi-judicial" character of the National Labor Relations Board which the Act sets up. The Board will be a sort of Supreme Court which "may" hear new Weirton cases.

"This act defines," the President said, "as a part of our substantive law, the right of self-organization of employees in industry for the purpose of collective bargaining, and provides methods by which the

Government can safeguard that legal right. It established a National Labor Relations Board to hear and determine cases in which it is charged that this legal right is abridged or denied, and to hold fair elections to ascertain who are the chosen representatives of the employees."

Aim Is To Bar Strikes. That the main purpose of the measure is to bar strikes was admitted by Roosevelt. On this point he said: "A better relationship between labor and management is the high purpose of this act."

The act would be applicable only when violation of the right of organization interfered with interstate commerce, the President said. "It does not cover all industry and labor, but is applicable only when violation of the legal right of independent self-organization would burden or obstruct interstate commerce."

U.S. Anti-Union Stand Shown

President and Officials Seen Opposing All Works Organization

By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, July 4.—Government officials from President Roosevelt down are giving broad hints that while they are not ready to admit open opposition to the right to organize, they will seek to discourage trade unions on public works jobs, thus setting a powerful open shop example.

At the White House press conference on Wednesday, your correspondent asked President Roosevelt whether it is correct to assume that workers exercising the right to organize and affiliate with national trade unions on public works projects will meet no opposition from the government in its role as employer. The President replied this was a "new one" on him.

"He Can Starve." To the explanation that a widespread movement toward such organization is in progress, the President responded the best answer to this is that those who don't want to work on these jobs—presumably under any prescribed conditions, no matter how unsatisfactory—don't have to. What the President didn't mention is that the workers' only alternative is to starve, since present rules cut him off relief if he declines public or private work.

On the same day Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, when asked about the right to organize on public works, retorted, "Now, don't get me into that!" These are but the latest among many recent indications that the New Deal administration, through its new works relief and its court-proof N.R.A. set-up, is devising a machine to advance the fascist attack upon the living standards of both employed and unemployed, at a rate of speed still not generally recognized.

Still Lower Wages Due. So far as the unemployed are concerned, it is now quite clear that organization is the only

(Continued on Page 2)

Austrian Measure Prepares Throne For the Hapsburgs

VIENNA, July 5.—Legislation making easy the return of the Hapsburgs to the Austrian throne was pushed rapidly today by the Schuschnigg government, while French imperialism and the Little Entente uneasily awaited developments.

The bill permitting members of the Hapsburg family to return to Austria and to restore their properties will be ready for passage by the Federal Diet by Tuesday, it was predicted here.

The revenues of the former royal possessions, of which a part now goes toward some support of the crippled war veterans, will revert to the Hapsburg parasites.

Intention to re-establish the monarchy, signifying a strengthening of fascist policies and increased aggressiveness toward the Little Entente (Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia), is arousing alarm in the governments of these countries, it was reported.

U. S. Evasive On Ethiopia

Haile Selassie Asked Invocation of Pact Signed in Paris

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The State Department here was still searching this afternoon for some fine-sounding non-committal formula in response to the request of King Haile Selassie for invocation of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact in behalf of Ethiopia.

Tied by many threads of imperialist investments to fascist Italy and above all dominated completely by the white chauvinism of Wall Street, the policies of the United States government, it was seen here, could dictate none but a negative answer. The lure of sinking American capital into Ethiopia is counterbalanced by the factor of advancing the bloody cause of Mussolini fascism.

Reports that the chief partner in the invasion of Ethiopia, British imperialism, might seek United States aid in molding Mussolini's course, are considered fantastic in the light of the bitter irreconcilable rivalry between British and American monopoly capital.

Laval-Mussolini Pact

PARIS, July 5.—The main obstacle preventing French agreement with the British government in the latter's pressure to form an anti-Soviet bloc on the pretext of curbing Mussolini lies in a secret protocol to the treaty negotiated between Mussolini and Pierre Laval of France last January.

It is this clause, the diplomatic correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph wired to his paper, which gave Mussolini a free hand in Ethiopia, so far as French imperialism was concerned. In return the Italian dictator promised to support the French foreign policy of maintaining the present status of the European frontiers.

Denied Defense Equipment. ADDIS ABABA, July 5.—Ethiopian authorities today provided further proof that European armament factories were being forced by British, French and Italian pressure to cancel orders for defense equipment of the Negro nation.

The ruthless drive to cripple the defenses of Ethiopia was evidenced in the refusal of Danish munitions plants to ship arms already ordered and produced. The Skoda Works in Czechoslovakia refused to send artillery ordered by Ethiopia.

Must Go to Washington Says Relief Head—Jobless Plan March

A run-around, similar to that given to organized labor during the N.R.A. days, now looms for workers who are contemplating collective bargaining and union organization on the new Federal Works Projects.

General High S. Johnson, Federal Relief Com. for New York City, let the cat out of the bag at a press conference yesterday in the Fort Authority Building, Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue.

"They will have to bargain with the Federal government," said the General, referring to workers on the projects. "They will have to go

A NEW PACT OR NO WORK, MINERS VOTE

Conference Sunday of Western Pa. Locals To Decide Issue

By Tom Keenan (Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 5.—A majority of the mines in Western Pennsylvania bituminous fields remained idle today as local union leaders of United Mine Workers in Districts 2, 3, 4 and 5 concentrated on work of getting representatives from all locals possible at the meeting Sunday afternoon, 2 p. m. in West Moreland City.

Picnics announcing the mass meeting have been posted throughout the area, and a large attendance is expected. Following the mass meeting, a conference of local representatives will be held at which it will be decided whether a broad strike will be continued against truce, or return to work will be made, or prepare for strike action August 1.

The "holiday" declared till Monday by miners against acceptance of the latest "truce" has involved in the neighborhood of 20,000 coal diggers, according to present estimates. Whether this broad but as yet somewhat passive, mass protest will be developed into definite strike action, will be decided at Sunday's meeting.

If such a strike is declared, local union leaders in their speeches have already indicated that it will be a walkout for a new contract embodying the demands of miners—for a six-dollar, six-hour day, five-day week, machine men and loaders to be guaranteed six dollars earnings in behalf of Ethiopia.

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New Masses Backs Strike

Support for 39 workers of the Steinberg Press, 409 Pearl Street, on strike since Wednesday, was given by the New Masses yesterday when members of the editorial staff offered their services on the picket line and stated that the New Masses would not be printed at the plant until the strike was settled.

The workers are demanding recognition of their committee, \$18 minimum for a 40-hour week and reinstatement of one worker fired for union activities.

The statement of the New Masses follows: "A strike of the mailing room force at the Steinberg Press, 409 Pearl Street, involving 39 workers, has followed the discharge of one of their numbers for union activity. The Steinberg Press has been printing the New Masses since it became a weekly. Upon notice of the strike action, the editors and business staff of the New Masses assured the strikers of their fullest support. Notice was given the Steinberg Press that unless its guarantee of a complete union shop were lived up to, and the workers' demands favorably acted upon, the New Masses would not print there any longer.

"Some of the editors joined the picket line today. Others will do so later. "It may be necessary for the New Masses to miss next week's issue, unless the strike is settled immediately. If next week's issue is missed, publication will be resumed the following week at another printer.

"The New Masses believes this action best expresses its support of the strikers in their struggle for organization and better pay."

Members of workers' organizations have been asked to help circulate a petition endorsing Stamm for Councilman.

Organizational Rights Denied Relief Workers

down and bargain with the gentleman in the colonial cottage with the green shutters."

The General made it clear that under the new works relief set-up organized workers on the projects would be told to go to Washington and see the President when they came to him to negotiate wages and hours. He added as an afterthought that he was "not against workers getting together and organizing."

San Wiseman, secretary of the Unemployment Councils, when asked the opinion of organizations of the unemployed on this scheme stated that his organization would "fight for the right to negotiate and present demands right here in the City to General Johnson."

Wiseman said that a delegation from the Unemployment Councils had visited Mrs. Anna Rosenberg,

1,100 YOUTH OPEN PARLEY IN DETROIT

McNutt Sounds Keynote In Opening Address At Youth Congress

By George Morris (Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., July 5.—With 1,100 delegates already present, the first session of the Second American Youth Congress opened this afternoon with the report of Waldo McNutt, national chairman of the continuations committee of the congress.

The number of delegates registered already reached 1,100, with more pouring in, as many, especially from the shops, registering late, being unable to get off from work until this afternoon. Delegates already represent most States of the Union. A large number are from unions, youth sections of fraternal orders, sport and university groups, regional youth congress, etc.

The keynote to McNutt's speech was that youth must undertake to carry forward the traditions of 1776, with a true spirit for a better, happier life. He traced the sacrifice and devotion of the American pioneers for a better future; the advance of capitalist exploitation and development of Negro slavery, to the present speed-up, unemployment, wages, fascism, discrimination, low wages, and all the horrors of capitalism.

These questions, he pointed out, are all problems now facing the youth congress. He voiced the objection of the congress to challenge reaction and to fight to change the world.

He declared: "We are America's youth. We work in the mills and factories, the docks and fields. We are the producers of the goods of the nation. Young though we are, already we feel the chains of monopoly and drudgery heavy upon us. We too cry out for liberty, for freedom. We cannot be satisfied with promises; we live in a world of reality—a world of wage cuts, rising prices, shop spies, in a world where union men are discharged. The slogan of the shop is speed-up. Our picket lines are attacked by police and National Guards. We are sent to jail. We clothe, speed and transport the nation. We can stop the production of battleships. We can halt the war machine. We have in our hands the power to change the world."

Under the guise of attacking criminals and racketeers, these fascists are in reality launching at attack on the entire labor movement. Their real aim is to reduce wages and smash unions. Otherwise they would not lay so much emphasis on the wonderful living conditions and high wages which they say exist in America. Hearst has raised another red scare against the unions in order to divide the ranks of labor. Personages in high places, including known fascists, a number of millionaires and black reactionaries, are linked with Hearst in this new fascist move. It should be answered by the united front of all the workers to build the unions and win better conditions.

Link Between Green and Fish. "It is shocking to see the name of William Green linked with that of Hamilton Fish and other fascists in Hearst's new anti-labor drive. Following the end of N. R. A. an attempt is being made by the employers all along the line to cut wages and to break up unions. Green, as president of the A. F. of L., should be organizing the forces of labor to maintain living standards. Instead he makes a joint statement together with the ene-

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Associated Workers' Clubs Hold Parade Today on Demands

Bicycle Squad to Parade Today. This morning at 10 o'clock the Associated Workers' Clubs will stage a bicycle parade from Madison Square to City Hall with the above demands. The cyclists will gather at 9 o'clock at the headquarters of the clubs, 41 West Eighteenth Street.

General Johnson in his press conference frankly admitted that little had been done to get the work projects into motion.

When asked about a report that only 10 per cent of the funds allotted to the City of New York were available he answered vaguely: "I

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56 Wall Street Chiefs Get Green's Approval for Fight Against All Militant Workers

Unionists Score Call For 'Annihilation' Of Communists

By Carl Reeve

Union leaders, prominent Negroes and fighters for civil rights severely condemned the fascist statement of fifty-six reactionaries in the Hearst press calling for "Annihilation" of the Communists. Among those condemning the Hearst promoted "New" declaration of independence were Reverend Adam Powell, Jr., Negro leader; the American Civil Liberties Union; Charles Vigorito, president of the Paterson, N. J., local of the Federation of Rayon and Silk Dyers (A. F. of L.), and other trade union officials.

The statement glorifying the "high" wages now paid in America, it was pointed out, is an attempt to prevent the unions from carrying on their fight for a higher living standard. The linking of crime with Communism by these fascists, it was stated, is an attempt to suppress the civil rights of the American people to have any political belief they choose, and an attempt to split the labor movement through a red scare.

Will Continue Fight, Says Silk Union Head

"The Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers, Local 1733, is not satisfied with the wages and working conditions and is going to continue the fight for better conditions," said Vigorito, referring to the anti-labor statement of the 56 that "wages of the American workers are highest in the world." Vigorito pointed out that the only reason that the dyers of Paterson won union conditions, higher wages and recognition was because they struck and pursued a militant fight for a higher living standard.

"It has been the experience in Paterson unions that the Communists are among the best fighters in the unions. The preamble of the constitution of our union declares that we admit all workers of the trade regardless of their political beliefs. We are going to continue our adherence to this policy. We are not going to pay any attention to the declaration of these fascists. Any other policy simply divides up the labor movement, weakens the unions and enables the employers to more easily attack the workers' living standards.

Attack on Whole Labor Movement

"Under the guise of attacking criminals and racketeers, these fascists are in reality launching at attack on the entire labor movement. Their real aim is to reduce wages and smash unions. Otherwise they would not lay so much emphasis on the wonderful living conditions and high wages which they say exist in America. Hearst has raised another red scare against the unions in order to divide the ranks of labor. Personages in high places, including known fascists, a number of millionaires and black reactionaries, are linked with Hearst in this new fascist move. It should be answered by the united front of all the workers to build the unions and win better conditions.

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LEADS FASCISTS



William R. Hearst

Wall St. Heads Aiding Hearst

Financiers, Organizers of Fascist Groups and Green on List

By John Davis

The fifty-six signers of the new "Declaration of Independence" include the biggest open-shop, union-busting financiers, partners of William Randolph Hearst, outstanding war-makers, the most reactionary members of the Republican and Democratic Parties, members of the Roosevelt administration, exposed organizers of fascist armies and the President of the American Federation of Labor, William Green.

John J. Raskob, for example, is a vice-president and director of the most powerful war munitions corporation, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. He is also a director of the Morgan-du Pont controlled General Motors Corporation and of the Bankers Trust Company. He was on former Ambassador Girard's famous list of the sixty-four most powerful men in the country.

War Monger on List

Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, and another signer of the Declaration, gave away the real purpose of the C.C.C. camps when he wrote in Liberty on Jan. 6, 1934:

"Let me speak frankly! If this country should be threatened with war, economic chaos, or social revolution, the army has the training, the experience, the organization and the men to support the government. . . . The C.C.C. mobilization is thus more than a great military achievement; it is a dress rehearsal of the Army's ability to intervene, under constitutional authority, in combatting the depression."

Two of the signers were directly

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California Court Bars Mooney Writ; Hearing on Sept. 3

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Refusing Tom Mooney's request for an early hearing on his writ of habeas corpus and for his right to personally attend the hearing, the California Supreme Court has set Sept. 3 for the hearing, although Mooney's counsel pointed out that the delay would prevent an appeal being taken to the U. S. Supreme Court in time to get it on the October calendar of that court.

Denying defense counsel's request that the seven justices of the California Supreme Court sit in on the hearing, Chief Justice Waste ruled to have argument on the writ heard by a referee. The referee would then have to make a report to the court, necessitating a further delay with the probability that another six months, or even a year, might elapse before Monday is able to get his appeal before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mooney is being represented by Frank P. Walsh, New York City attorney, John Finerty of Washington, D. C. and George Davis of San Francisco.

In reply, please be advised that upon review of the record I find that this subject will not reach parole eligibility until August 3, 1935. He will be accorded a hearing before the Board in support of his application for parole privileges as near his eligibility date as possible, and you may be assured that the matter will receive careful consideration at that time. Thanking you for your interest in this matter, I am Very truly yours, (signed) ARTHUR D. WOOD, Chairman.

Browder Flays New Drive Against Working Class—Asks Aug. 1 Turnout

By A. B. Magil

"The new 'Declaration of Independence,' signed by fifty-six reactionaries and published in the Hearst press, is actually a new declaration of war against the toiling masses of the country and their organizations, and the signal for the speedier introduction of fascist methods of government in the United States."

This was the characterization given to this Hearst-inspired fascist document by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. In an interview with the Daily Worker yesterday, Browder made a searching analysis of the aims of this new "Declaration" and called for a united struggle of all toilers for their economic and political rights and for big demonstrations against war and fascism on Aug. 1.

Protest to A. F. L. Urged. Browder also urged all A. F. of L. unions to send protests to the Executive Council, demanding that President William Green withdraw his name from the list of signers of the fascist "Declaration."

"This document," said Browder, "which is the continuation of the Hearst campaign aims, in the first place, to bolster up the new capitalist offensive against the living standards of the masses signalled by the Supreme Court's N. R. A. decision."

"Secondly, this document raises the bloody banner of fascism in the United States. Of course, the signers don't say so because they know how hateful the word fascism is among the American masses. They raise the banner of fascism, but cover it up with the American flag and with so-called 'Americanism.'"

Must Anti-Labor Outfit in Country. "But this should deceive no one. The crowd that signed the document is well known as the most reactionary, jingoistic and anti-labor capitalist outfit in the country. It is the group, led by such organizations as the Morgan-duPont American Liberty League, that has been attacking President Roosevelt from the Right. Not that they have different class policies from Roosevelt, but they want to move faster in attacks on labor, the farmers and the middle class, and

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Parole Board To Hear Case Of Krumbein

"Krumbein will be accorded a hearing before the United States Board of Parole in support of his application for parole," according to a letter received yesterday by Lincoln Steffens, chairman of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, from Judge Arthur D. Wood, chairman of the board.

Judge Wood pointed out that Charles Krumbein, New York District organizer of the Communist Party, committed to Lewisburg Penitentiary on Feb. 4 for a technical violation of the U. S. passport laws, will be eligible for parole on Aug. 3. He assured Mr. Steffens that the application for parole would be heard as soon as possible after that date.

The letter, a reply to a communication from Mr. Steffens urging the Board to take favorable action on Krumbein's application for parole, read as follows: Mr. Lincoln Steffens, 156 Fifth Avenue, Room 334, New York City. Dear Sir:

In re: Charles Krumbein, No. 2739 Lewisburg Penitentiary. Crime: Vio. Immigration Laws Sentence: Eighteen months District: Southern New York. This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of recent date, in reference to the above captioned case.

In reply, please be advised that upon review of the record I find that this subject will not reach parole eligibility until August 3, 1935. He will be accorded a hearing before the Board in support of his application for parole privileges as near his eligibility date as possible, and you may be assured that the matter will receive careful consideration at that time. Thanking you for your interest in this matter, I am Very truly yours, (signed) ARTHUR D. WOOD, Chairman.

3,000 at Demonstration Opening the Youth Congress

Throng Hears Declaration of Rights Read Counter-Demonstration by Patriots Is a Complete Flop

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, Mich., July 5.—The Second American Youth Conference opened here last night with a rousing united demonstration of more than 3,000 predominantly young people, at Clark Park.

Almost 600 delegates from all parts of the country, representing a wide cross section of American Youth, had registered by last night. Actual proceedings opened this afternoon with the report of Waldo McNitt, national chairman of the Congress. Registration continued heavy this morning.

The youth demonstration was the most spirited meeting of its kind ever seen in Detroit. More significant, it was an answer to the continual barrage against the Congress from the Hearst press here, and the dead silence of most other papers.

A tone of unity was dominant throughout the meeting, as speakers after speaker emphasized the issues that will come before the Congress, while cheers from the audience showed its earnestness and responsiveness.

Declaration of Rights Read
The high point of the demonstration was the reading of the Declaration of Rights of American Youth by Arthur Clifford, chairman of the Michigan Youth Congress. The audience stood in silent attention as the document embodying the principles underlying the struggle before the American Youth Congress was presented.

An event regarded as of historic importance was the reading of the Declaration of Rights of American Youth by Arthur Clifford, chairman of the Michigan Youth Congress. The audience stood in silent attention as the document embodying the principles underlying the struggle before the American Youth Congress was presented.

Speakers at the demonstration were Charles Harris, president of the Junior Section of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Ray Chaplin, of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union; Al Hamilton of the Student League for Industrial Democracy; Bert Gerber of California University National Student League; John Clyde of the Pacific South Regional Conference of the American Youth Congress; Archie Winesky, of the Midwest Regional Conference of the Congress; Marion Briggs of the Pittsburgh Y. W. C. A. and of the Western Pennsylvania Youth Congress; and Maurice P. Whitebook of the New York Continuation Committee of the Congress.

Waldo McNitt was chairman. Counter-Demonstration a Flop
On the other hand, the fascist counter-demonstration widely publicized in the Times, and through leaflets, was a complete flop. The peak of the crowd at Belle Isle Shell under the auspices of the "Young Americans" was less than 100, mostly adults. The promise of free lunches and dancing did not bring anyone. Disappointed and ashamed, the long line of scheduled "patriots" had to go through with the parade in the rain.

Maddened by their total failure, the "Young Americans" next bent their efforts to disrupting the demonstration in the evening. A truckload of them continually "clashed" Clark Park and sang "America" as loud as they could, while about a half dozen placed themselves in the crowd to heckle. All of this was drowned in the thunderous cheers of the enthusiastic demonstrators, and the handful of fascists were made ridiculous in the bargain.

Tonight speakers of five major political parties are to present their positions on the program of the Youth Congress. Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, represents the Communist Party.

An attempt by the owners of the Fort Wayne Hotel, where Congress delegates registered last night, to discriminate against Negroes was instantly scotched when delegates held a protest meeting and forced the hotel to drop the discrimination policy. A large number went along with several Negro delegates and saw that they were registered.

Good work! At our regular meeting of the Plymouth Unemployed Council, Plymouth, Pa., we decided to order a bundle of the Daily Worker.—Michael Squeal, chairman.

Summer Resorts
Advertising Rates: 25c per space line
AVANTA PARK, Uster Park, N. Y. Worker's Resting Place. Quiet, bathing, tennis and all farm products. \$10 per week. 10 per day. Children 5c. Hudson River Day Line to Highland on train to Water Park.

VINEYARD LODGE
Garden Spot of Uster County, Uster Park, N. Y. Modern hotel with beautiful 20-acre fruit and game farms. Swimming, social activities. American plan. Hudson River Day Line to Highland on train to Water Park.

Browder Raps New Deal on Workers Drive

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

In the introduction of open fascism in this country."
Asked what was the significance of the presence of Assistant Secretary of War Woodring among this group, Browder replied: "The presence of Woodring is no accident. You'll recall it is the same Woodring who some time ago openly declared that the C. C. C. camps are one of the means used by the Roosevelt administration to militarize the youth as part of the preparations for war."

Link Between New Deal and "Opponents"
"Woodring's name on this fascist 'Declaration of Independence' demonstrates the existence of a definite link between the New Deal administration and its opponents from the Right. On no other assumption is it possible to explain how a Roosevelt cabinet member joins with an outfit that has been carrying on a systematic campaign against Roosevelt."

"Woodring is also the link between the New Deal methods of masked fascism and the reactionaries who press for speedier and more open fascistization."
Browder's Smoke Screen
In reply to the question, "What is the significance of the linking of crime and Communism?" Browder said:

"That is the hand of Labor's Public Enemy No. 1, William Randolph Hearst. Who else would think of linking up the most advanced section of the working class with racketeering and crime?"

"This trick is only a smoke-screen for the open-shoppers and fascists to proceed with their offensive against living standards and civil rights. When the question of crime and racketeering is raised, it is time to ask: what about the munitions makers? Are there more brazen racketeers and criminals than this crowd? But one of the signers of this document, John J. Raskob, is himself a big stockholder of the duPont munitions trust."

Racketeering Big Bankers
And what about the racketeering big bankers? One of them, A. P. Giannini, close associate of Hearst, is also among the fifty-six signers. And what about Grover Whalen? Surely the signers of the new 'Declaration of Independence' under his administration remember how under his administration as police chief of New York, racketeers and crimes of all kinds thrived and prospered.

Whalen, the expounder of the forger of anti-Soviet documents, Whalen the murderer of unemployed workers and strikers is also one of the holy crusaders against racketeering and crime!
And another is Al Smith, the very incarnation of one of the worst racketeering and criminal institutions in the country, Tammany Hall.

Press All Anti-Labor Drives
"It is important to point out that this same reactionary crowd who say that racketeering is boosting the cost of living is every where championing one of the most outrageous means of raising living costs: sales taxes, and is pressing for wage cuts, reduction of relief and other means of lowering living standards."

"Is there any connection between this 'Declaration of Independence' and the preparations for a new war?" Browder was asked.
"There is a very close connection," he replied emphatically. "The 'Declaration of Independence' is the make-up of the signers: the heads of the Liberty League, the spokesmen for the munitions makers, shipbuilders, the steel trust and all who are working for a new imperialist war. McAdoo is a well-known Hearst agent who, on returning from a trip to the Philippines, urged increased war preparations. Woodring is the most openly jingoistic member of the cabinet."

William Green
"The presence among these of the so-called liberal and pacifist, Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, who has been prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination for President, only shows how much his liberalism and pacifism are worth."

"In view of the reactionary character of this document and its signers," Browder was asked, "how do you explain the presence among them of William Green, president of the A. F. of L.?"
"That is just the question that we are raising with the American workers and the trade unions," Browder replied. "We also want to know how it is possible that the president of the A. F. of L. should join up with the most reactionary open-shoppers."

"We know William Green; we know that he is a reformist and hands for class collaboration as against class struggle. Yet one would think that William Green would think more than twice before tying up so openly and brazenly with the most dangerous enemies of labor and the trade unions. Doesn't Green know that this is the same crowd that doesn't want to collaborate even with Green, that is fighting for company unions, for wage cuts and for depriving labor of its democratic rights?" By signing this 'Declaration of Independence' Green has signed a declaration of war on the American Federation of Labor, of which he is president. Must Demand Green's Resignation

"The members of every A. F. of L. local union," Browder continued, "should place this question on the order of business and adopt resolutions condemning this betrayal of the interests of the trade unions and the American workers. They should send protests to the Executive Council demanding Green's immediate withdrawal from this open-shop fascist outfit."

Summarizing his conclusion, Browder said:
"The American workers, the tolling farmers, the Negroes and the middle class, all those who are exploited and oppressed by the real

U. S. Officials Show Anti-Union Stand

(Continued from Page 1)
By Marguerite Young

way of preventing lower and lower wages. This was indicated when the President announced his "monthly" wage scales starting at \$19, and again when he declared that the average man-year cost of \$1,142 for both labor and materials must be maintained. But it develops now that this low average will be squeezed down still more: there is a report abroad that the average cost for projects already approved, which takes up about half of the \$6,000,000,000 work relief fund, is so far above the President's figure, that the average for forthcoming projects will have to be brought down to \$700 to \$800 per year. While the Emergency Council declined to confirm this, officials there could not deny it.

It is worth noting that the President announced the necessary \$1,142 average after first approving an enlargement of the S.C.C. which costs \$1,800 per year per man, or more than the prescribed average—and after other war-preparations projects had been approved, such as War and Navy Department construction. The approval of these military average-cost undertakings naturally will reduce the outlay on non-military projects, if the average is maintained.

This is what is behind the many assertions that socially useful projects, especially low cost housing so sorely needed by a population crowded and packed in officially "sanitary" insanitary dwellings, "cannot" be undertaken.

About "Prevailing Rates"
It is becoming increasingly clear also that, despite statements such as General Hugh S. Johnson's implying that "prevailing wage rates" may be sought for certain skilled workers on construction projects, these will be provided only where forced by organized strength. The explanation given here is that prevailing wage rates can be paid under certain "exemptions" in the President's ruling. Pressed to specify, officials say that there are prevailing wage laws in thirty states (of which New York is one) and that states may pay them on work financed partly with federal loans.

However, if one asks whether this means that prevailing rates will be universal in these thirty states, the answer is a decided "no." In addition to the fact that low rates and anti-union attitudes on public works inevitably create downward trends in private wages and conditions, Roosevelt officials this week made still plainer their willingness to let private employers have carte blanche in smashing labor standards.

No Safeguards for Wages
James O'Neill, the Morgan banker who heads the post-Supreme Court N. R. A., announced lately that all efforts to safeguard even the meagre minimum of the N. R. A. codes (which never did meet the rise in living costs and thus did not prevent declining living standards) have been abandoned. As predicted in these dispatches weeks ago, the N. R. A. will simply aid the Federal Trade Commission in setting up "voluntary codes" in the form of "trade practice conference agreements" by industries providing such things as price-fixing.

In this connection, O'Neill reported that the basic industries such as steel and textile have not bothered to come to the F. T. C. with proposals for trade practice agreements. Asked why, the gentleman smiled and said suavely:
"Now you know that as long as they have the Iron and Steel Institute, these people are not coming to the F. T. C.—unless they should find something might run into the anti-trust laws."

Price Fixing O. K.
"You mean that these industries which under the N. R. A. codes established such centralized control (or outright dictation by monopoly ownership) that they can enforce their will without the aid of the government and will not bother now?" O'Neill was asked. And he replied simply, "Yes."

And as for getting into trouble with the anti-trust laws—Banker O'Neill smiled contentedly; the F. T. C. is proving "most liberal, most cooperative."

Asked whether the F. T. C. would approve agreements for price-fixing, O'Neill responded that "open-pricing"—one of the many N.R.A.-originated devices for monopoly price-fixing—is definitely in the approved bracket.

In other words, those monopoly industries which were scornful of the N. R. A. from the beginning, on the ground that they could further trustily without it, will now proceed on their own. Those less completely monopolized will continue to use the government, through the agency of the F. T. C. and the N. R. A. to enforce the process of trustification.

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N.A.A.C.P. Rapped For Whitewashing In CCC Camp Case

LOS ANGELES, July 5.—The San Francisco leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are accused by the Los Angeles Sentinel, local Negro paper, of using "their strategy and influence to smother those who outrage" the Negro people.
The accusation is made in connection with the action of W. A. Gordon and H. L. Richardson, N.A.A.C.P. attorneys, in inducing four Negro C.C.C. youths, victims of an attack by white youths at Camp Cohasset, to plead guilty of "disturbing the peace." As a result of their plea of guilty, the lads were given suspended sentences of 90 days each, from which was deducted the 30 days they have been held in prison, while the case against the white youths and abetting white officers at the camp is completely collapsed.

The N.A.A.C.P. attorneys openly exonerated the white officers, who were accused by the boys of refusing to afford protection to a group of colored youths at the camp when they were ganged by the white youths, who greatly outnumbered them.

All Persons Asked to Back Herndon Drive

(Continued from Page 1)
By John Davis

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Butler testified before the Dickstein-McCormack Committee, that Gerald P. McGuire, who approached him on behalf of Murphy, said in connection with choosing a leader for the fascist army: "The Morgan interests say that you cannot be trusted. They want either MacArthur (General Douglas MacArthur) or McVider (Colonel Hanford McVider, who signed the Declaration because of his "devotion" to democracy).

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Miners Demand New Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)
By John Davis

per day, for elimination of penalty and no-strike clauses, and referendum vote on agreements.

25 Locals in Parley
(Special to the Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 5.—"No work until we get a new contract," was the motion unanimously passed by a conference of delegates from 25 local unions of the United Mine Workers in New Kensington Polish Hall Wednesday night, as the "no work" protest against the third truce signed by John L. Lewis with the coal operators continued to broaden in Districts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the United Mine Workers of America.

Militant speeches against acceptance of the new extension of the present unsatisfactory contract and stressing the demand for a new contract embodying the economic demands of the rank and file members of the U. M. W. marked the conference. Delegate after delegate took the floor to denounce Lewis' action in "forcing another truce down our throat."

19 Locals Elect Delegates
Delegates officially elected presented credentials from 19 locals and gave reports on action taken by them regarding the truce. The other six locals were represented unofficially, due to failure of those locals to meet in time to elect representatives.

The local unions had demanded a strike for the six-hour day, five-day week and the six dollar day scale. But Lewis, on June 30, made an agreement with the coal operators for the third time calling off a scheduled strike of 400,000 coal miners and extending the present agreement.

Action taken by the locals Wednesday as reported, follows: Biddle, Hahnemann, Rilton, Hutchison, Yukon, Export, Maple Sterling, Mather and Skylesville local unions voted for strike against the truce.

Harmarville, a Wheeling Steel Company captive mine, is working. Freeport is not working; no vote was taken yet. The Marianna Mine, voted to declare a holiday. Tunnelton, no action taken; mine not working. Russellton, working (Republic Steel captive mine).

In two Apollo mines and Moween, in Kiski Valley, no action was taken but the locals are "ready to strike." The Mather Mine, which worked a few days Tuesday, was closed down by the miners Wednesday after a strike vote.

Curtisville local voted to accept the truce at a small local union meeting. The Chamer Mine, Skylesville, voted unanimously to strike. Poland, not working. Renton, voted for a holiday.

The conference voted to broadcast the action taken in declaring a holiday and to notify U. M. W. officials of all four districts of their action. A motion was passed unanimously to send a protest to John L. Lewis against charges pending against local union leaders.

Preparations were made to picket Harmarville and Russellton Mines this morning, pending action to be taken by a mass meeting and conference of local unions of four districts Sunday afternoon in Westmoreland County.

Delegates returning from Wednesday night's meeting are to have special meetings of each local in the meantime, to elect and definitely instruct delegates to Sunday's conference.

Strike Decision to Be Made
There, with delegates instructed to vote either for or against strike action, concerted action will probably be taken. Two courses face the conference: (1) All locals to strike and spread the

Congressman Says He Wants Stirling Out

Young of Ohio Writes He Will Carry on Ouster Fight

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 5.—Stephen M. Young, Congressman-at-large from Ohio shares the view of those who believe that the reprimand given to Rear Admiral Yates Stirling is not at all commensurate with his crime of seeking to incite war against the Soviet Union.

In a letter to the Cleveland Chapter of the American League against War and Fascism, in response to their telegram urging him to co-operate with Congressman Marston, Young stated that Stirling should have been dismissed from the service. His letter in full follows:

"American League Against War and Fascism.

"Mr. N. M. Botwin, Vice Chairman, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Your telegram is before me.

"It is my deliberate opinion that Rear Admiral Stirling, instead of being reprimanded, should have been dismissed from the United States Navy or severely punished in some other manner.

"I am not only cooperating with other congressmen in regard to this matter, but was one of its first members to express indignation and condemnation of this officer's statement.

"Yours very truly,
(Signed) "STEPHEN M. YOUNG."

Mechanics Win Strike For Union Conditions On Boston P. W. A. Job

ECSTON, July 5.—A strike of more than sixty union mechanics at the Boston State Hospital in Mattapan has ended in victory for the union. The strike started two weeks ago in protest against employment of non-union workers and boiler-makers. Some of the union members who were originally on the job were replaced by non-union men.

This job is a P.W.A. project, and it is the first strike called by the Building Trades Council of Boston on P.W.A. projects. Anna Weinstein, United States Department of Labor Conciliator, came into the situation in an effort to carry out her role as strikebreaker for the government, but the union was solid and determined, and the authorities had to grant the demands of the union. Officials of the Building Trades Council expressed their readiness to extend the strike to other P.W.A. projects within its jurisdiction.

LUMBERMEN'S PICKET LINES ATTACKED BY MILITIA



(Federated Pictures)

National Guardsmen were called out in Tacoma, Wash., to help the bosses break picket lines of strikers in the sawmills of the district. Tear gas and bayonets have been used to smash street meetings of workers.

500 Strike Schenectady Relief Jobs

All But One Project Is Halted as Workers Seek More Pay

SCHENECTADY, July 5.—More than 500 relief workers of Schenectady are out on strike. The strike halts all projects with the exception of the Municipal Golf Course. Most of the strikers are former General Electric workers.

The main demands are the increase of budget allowance in wages to cover rent and clothing, and an increase of 25 per cent on the food allowance. The strike is a reply to the announcement by the Emergency Home Relief Bureau which is also supervising relief jobs, to the effect that a cut will be made in the work relief allowance, cutting out of the budget the rent and clothing allowance for the month of July.

On Wednesday evening, a mass meeting of 400 relief workers was held. The sentiment of the workers is "to keep on fighting until we win our demands."

A broad strike committee was elected. Plans were made for mass picketing at the H.R.B. Friday morning. Strike headquarters have been opened at 151 Clinton Street.

The meeting was addressed by Ben Koppola and Leon Carpenter, members of the executive of the Schenectady Relief and Unemployed Workers Union, Sadie Doran, Communist Party organizer and Lewis Secundy, unemployed organizer.

Six Workers Sentenced For Violating Newark Writ Against Picketing

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—Six workers, members of the Delicatessen and Cafeteria Workers Union, Local 410, were sentenced here Tuesday for picketing the Novelty Bar and Grill, 220 Market Street, in violation of an injunction against the union.

Dave Hermap, business agent of the union; Albert Heilrigel and William Tiefenbacher were given five days, fined \$50 each and instructed to pay the law costs and counsel fees of the restaurant counsel. The other three workers were given two days each.

John Keiser, business agent of the Bartenders Union, Local 131, who was arrested with the six, was given a suspended sentence when he apologized to both the restaurant owners and the court for helping local 410 to violate the injunction.

Plans Made to Open A Workers' School In Baltimore by Oct. 1

BALTIMORE, Md., July 5.—Twenty-six delegates representing eighteen organizations took part in a conference for the establishment of the Baltimore Workers School, and decided to raise \$500 by Oct. 1. Some organizations announced the pledges that their organizations undertook to fulfill. The City Committee of the I. W. O. has set itself a quota of \$250 to be divided among its various branches, the Pokrok (Bohemian Organization) pledged \$5, the Freiheit Singing Society \$25, Unit 12 of the Communist Party pledged \$100, and brought in \$22 to the conference.

Furniture Men End Walkout With Victory

Warren, Pa. Union Local Will Seek A. F. of L. Affiliation

WARREN, Pa., July 5.—The strike at the Paramount Furniture Company, called on June 27, against a proposed wage cut in the cabinet department and the firing of two militant workers, has ended in a victory for the workers.

The terms of the settlement reached by the company and Local 106 of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union, include the reinstatement of the two workers; recognition of the shop committee; all future new job prices adjusted with the agreement of the shop committee; equal division of work for all.

The executive board of the union has decided that at the next membership meeting final action will be taken on applying to the Upholsterers International, A. F. of L., for a charter. This is in line with the movement of the National Furniture Industrial Union for one union in the furniture industry.

Packing Plant Strike Planned

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5.—The workers of the Cudahy Packing Plant, Cudahy, Wisconsin, are preparing for strike action. Incomplete reports indicate that such steps will be taken shortly if the demands of their union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, are not met.

Move Is Made To Close Plaza In Los Angeles

Protests Urged as City Councilmen Act to Ban Free Speech

LOS ANGELES, July 5.—Unanimously the City Council has instructed the city attorney to prepare an ordinance which would close the Plaza to free speech. The move was made at the prompting of Plaza merchants and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and represents a serious thrust at the working class by the forces of reaction.

In the slight debate on the proposed ordinance, "liberals" on the council agreed that the free speech zone should go as a favor to business. They voted for the ordinance along with the reactionaries, making the vote unanimous.

As a sop to the workers, the council instructed the city's real estate agent's office to seek a new "free speech" area, located on city property "somewhere." "Somewhere," of course, means anywhere, convenient for the workers or otherwise. The convenience of business men around the Plaza has been taken care of. The fear of the Chamber of Commerce for further use of the Plaza by workers has been pacified.

The question and the final vote on the free speech ban at the Plaza will come before the new City Council, which is just coming into office. It includes twelve holdovers and three new Councilmen.

Workers and their organizations must rally immediately to fight back this encroachment on their rights. Send resolutions to the City Council and to Mayor Shaw. Send protest committees to every session of the council. Send committees to each City Councilman; demand particularly that the so-called "liberals" and Epic and Epic-endorsed councilmen explain their position in voting against free speech at the Plaza and relegating workers' meetings to undesirable locations. Demand that they live up to their vague promises to the workers in their campaign speeches.

If the Chamber of Commerce, pulling the strings at City Council, can get away with this free speech ban, they will go further. Workers should telephone city councilmen, write letters to them, pass resolutions in all organizations, send committees to the City Council, and direct all such activities also to Mayor Shaw.

Woman Is Honored

The Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. today awarded the Order of the Red Star to Tamara Kutalova for her exhibition of courage when making a world record parachute jump from a height of 24,833 feet without oxygen apparatus.

Physician Is Suspended

JOBLESS CHARGE AID TO THEM IS REASON

Councils Urge Protest

VINELAND, N. J., July 5.—Dr. Benjamin Bardfeld, physician, was suspended for one month from the Medical Board of the State E. R. A. because he refused to allow the families of unemployed workers to suffer from lack of proper medical attention, it was charged today by the local Unemployment Council.

The letter from the Cumberland County Medical Relief Committee advising Dr. Bardfeld of his suspension said: "Due to unethical conduct not befitting a medical man you are hereby suspended from participating in Cumberland County Medical Relief work or a period of one month from date."

Dr. Bardfeld is a graduate of the University of Maryland, class of 1929.

Leaders of the Unemployment Council assert that he was one of the most trusted friends of the jobless and needy workers in the city and that he "has given his best in the interests of the families of the unemployed." The local council charges that the Doctor was suspended without a hearing. William E. O'Donnell, organizer of the Unemployment Council, stated that the policies of the Medical Relief Committee smack of Hitlerism and urged all workers and working class organizations to send protests against the committee's action to Earl C. Lyon, M. D., 194 East Commerce Street, Bridgeport, N. J. Dr. Lyon heads the committee that suspended Dr. Bardfeld.

Flight Details Told by Pilots Who Set Mark

Red Army Men Say Plane Could Easily Reach Higher Altitude

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 5.—Two young Red Army men, who yesterday set a new altitude mark for airplane flights without oxygen, accomplished their great feat under the most trying conditions. It was revealed. Many new effects of the upper regions on the body were observed and recorded for the first time.

Previous to the records reached by Commander Tkachuk and Engineer Gutovskiy it was considered impossible to rise above 18,000 or 20,000 feet without oxygen apparatus.

Tkachuk, however, declared to press representatives today that "The only aim of my flight was to prove that without oxygen apparatus the height of 27,129 feet or even considerably more could be reached on a P-5 airplane of the lightened type."

"The rise," Tkachuk continued, "occupied one hour and 40 minutes. The descent took 33 minutes. We remained four minutes in the air."

"The temperature was minus 37 degrees Centigrade. My hands were slightly cold but in general I felt quite well. Engineer Gutovskiy took notes all the time. He registered the height, temperature, and pulse measurements. At a height of 26,800 feet he stopped writing because his fingers began to freeze."

Memorial Set For Two Killed In Cleveland

Meeting July 12 Called in Memory of Martyrs of Jobless Rally

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 5.—An impressive memorial meeting for Mrs. Winnie Williams, Negro mother of three children, and William Arzentini, war veteran, killed by the city police in an unemployed demonstration on July 12 of last year, is being organized by the Unemployment Councils and other Negro and white organizations.

The meetings will be held on July 12 at 8 p.m. at 3210 Woodland Avenue.

Mrs. Williams and Arzentini, both members of the Unemployment Council, were on a delegation protesting a proposed relief cut when the police, unprovoked, opened fire on them. Mrs. Williams and Arzentini were killed outright and two others were seriously wounded. An impressive mass funeral of about 10,000 workers, plus city-wide protest demonstrations, forced the officials to withdraw the relief cut.

The list of speakers at the memorial meeting includes I. O. Ford, Communist candidate for Mayor; A. R. Onda, Councilman candidate in Ward 30 on the United Labor Ticket; A. B. Lewis, unemployed organizer, and others.

Norfolk Relief Workers Vote Strike Action

Elected Leadership to Include Socialist and Communist

NORFOLK, Va., July 5.—Relief workers, Negro and white, at a mass meeting held in Barrard Park, voted to take strike action for restoration of a 35 per cent wage cut on the local projects.

A committee, including H. Spaitz, Socialist, and leader of the Amalgamated Labor League, and Alexander Wright, Negro Communist, was set up to lead the struggle. "All groups must stick together in this or hang separately," Wright told the relief workers at the first strike preparation meeting.

The workers approved the following strike demands:

1. Restoration of the 35 per cent wage cut.
2. Free transportation to and from the job.
3. No discrimination against relief workers because of race, color, sex, creed, age, nationality or political opinion.
4. Official recognition by the authorities of a work relief control board controlled by the workers.

After this we rose 229 feet more and then began our descent."

Tkachuk is the son of a riveter. He is 26 years old and in 1931 graduated from flying school and received the rank of commander of a group. His flight squad has never had a single accident. He is also a member of the Communist Party.

C. P. of New England Launches Fund Drive For a Training School

BOSTON, July 5.—The New England district of the Communist Party has just launched a campaign to raise \$2,000 by Sept. 1. One of the purposes of the campaign is to provide funds for a District Training School.

The school term will begin the third week of July for six weeks, with an estimated cost of \$5.00 per student per week. Courses will be given in Political Economy, Marxism-Leninism, History of the American Labor Movement, Trade Union Problems, and Principles of Party Organization.

A campaign committee has been organized consisting of the Language Bureau secretaries. The following quotas have been assigned to the bureaus:

Jewish Bureau, \$500; Finnish Bureau, \$400; Lithuanian Bureau, \$350; Armenian Bureau, \$250; Russian Bureau, \$150; Lettish Bureau, \$100; Scandinavian Bureau, \$100.

Good work! "At our regular meeting of the Plymouth Unemployed Council, Plymouth, Pa., we decided to order a bundle of the Daily Worker." — Michael Squesel, chairman.

THE BURNING ISSUE!

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Soviet Union's Peace Policy Supplements Communist Struggle Against the Menace of Imperialist War, Says Hathaway

U.S.S.R. Follows Leninist Tactics of Using Division In Camp of Imperialism

Mutual Assistance Pact With France Precisely Such an Example; French Communists Maintain Struggle Against French Capitalists Despite Slander of Renegades to the Contrary

The following is part of a speech delivered recently at Webster Hall, New York, by Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker.

The effort of the Soviet Union, through the application of its peace policy, to prevent the outbreak of war is being supplemented by the energetic work of the Communist Parties throughout the world to build up the greatest opposition of the workers to the war that is being prepared.

The Communist Parties are everywhere in the forefront of the struggle to set up the broadest united front of all of the workers—Communists, Socialists, non-Party workers, etc.—against fascism, as the internal policy of the bourgeoisie, and against imperialist war.

It is significant that at this moment the imperialists, the renegades from Communism, the reactionary elements in the reformist trade unions and other groups, the "Old Guard" in the Socialist Party, as well as the "Militants" are all able to stand united against the Soviet Union and against the Communist Party, waging a battle against the Soviet Union because of the Mutual Assistance Pact it signed with France.

Peace Policy Is Revolutionary

The peace policy of the Soviet Union is in no sense a pacifist policy. It is a revolutionary policy, inseparable from the policies of the Communist International and of the revolutionary policies of the Communist Parties in every country. This peace policy fits in with our objective here—that of proletarian revolution in the United States and the overthrow of the American capitalist class.

But the peace policy performs a very special task, a task that is of utmost importance for the Soviet Union and for the working class movement itself. The peace policy in the first place, gives to the Soviet Union a breathing spell in which to build up Socialist industry and in which to strengthen the defense of the Socialist fatherland. It is thanks to its peace policy that the Soviet Union has been able to carry through its First Five Year Plan and to advance three years on its Second. Through these two plans the Soviet Union has been able to build up, not only a powerful Red Army, the most powerful military force in the world today, but to arm that Red Army with the most modern implements of warfare, tanks, airplanes and everything else.

The Soviet Union does not believe that by merely expressing a desire for peace, by adopting Kellogg Pacts and the like, the peace of the world would be guaranteed. Its peace policy is one that furthers peace just as long as it is possible; but while war is being held off, the Soviet Union is building at home those forces that can deal properly with the inevitable war that capitalism will start.

Policy Aids Communist Parties

Just as the peace policy has aided in strengthening the position of the Soviet Union in preparing it for its war of defense against capitalism, so the peace policy has served to give us in the capitalist world the same kind of a breathing space, the same possibilities of winning more adherents, of building up our Party, of deepening our influence in the mass organizations of the workers, of raising the political level of our forces of the working class movement generally for the civil war that the working class would inevitably have to wage. In trying to hold off war for every possible day, the Soviet Union was aiding itself and aiding us, because every day that war was postponed, it meant another tank in the Soviet Union and it meant more recruits for Bolshevik policies in the capitalist countries.

It was with that thought in mind that the peace policy of the Soviet Union was carried through. But the Marxist-Leninist teachings warn us that, while the Soviet Union, representing the working class in power, can carry through such a policy, it would be the greatest mistake for the working class movement in the countries where the working class is not in power to pursue the same policy. The resolution, "The Struggle Against Imperialist War and the Tasks of the Communists," adopted by the Sixth Comintern Congress, in 1928, states:

"The international policy of the U. S. S. R. is a peace policy, which conforms to the interests of the ruling class in Soviet Russia, viz., the proletariat, and to the interests of the international proletariat. This policy rallies all the allies of the proletarian dictatorship around its banner and provides the basis for taking advantage of the antagonisms among the imperialist States. The aim of this policy is to guard the international revolution and to protect the work of building socialism—the progress of which is revolutionizing the world. It strives to put off the conflict with imperialism as long as possible. In regard to the capitalist States, to their mutual relationships and to their relationships with their colonies, this policy implies: opposition to imperialist war, to predatory colonial campaigns, and to pacifism, which camouflages these campaigns.

"The peace policy of the proletarian State certainly does not imply that the Soviet State has become reconciled with capitalism, as the Social-Democrats and their Trotskyist

allies declare in order to discredit the Soviet State in the eyes of the international proletariat. This policy is the Leninist policy of the proletarian dictatorship. It is merely another—and under present conditions—a more advantageous form of fighting capitalism; a form which the U. S. S. R. has consistently employed since the October Revolution.

"The proletariat in the Soviet Union harbors no illusions as to the possibility of a durable peace with the imperialists. The proletariat knows that the imperialist attacks against the Soviet Union is inevitable; that in the process of a proletarian world revolution, wars between proletarian and bourgeois States, wars for the emancipation of the world from capitalism, will necessarily and inevitably arise. Therefore, the primary duty of the proletariat, as the fighter for Socialism, is to make all the necessary political, economic and military preparations for these wars, to strengthen its Red Army—that mighty weapon of the proletariat—and to train the masses of the toilers in the art of war. There is a glaring contradiction between the imperialists' policy of piling up armaments and their hypocritical talk about peace. There is no such contradiction, however, between the Soviet Government's preparations for defense and for revolutionary war and a consistent peace policy. Revolutionary war of the proletarian dictatorship is but a continuation of revolutionary peace policy by other means."

In this fundamental statement of the Comintern the peace policy of the Soviet Union is not presented as counterposed to the revolutionary tasks of the world working class movement in the capitalist countries, but as an organic part of our job of world revolution. Then the following quotation from this particular resolution has particular bearing on the charges that are made by the renegades against the Soviet Union and against the Communist Party:

"The workers in the Soviet Union, having defeated the bourgeoisie in civil war and having established the dictatorship of the proletariat in their country, may adopt a new method in their fight against pacifism—that venomous tool of imperialism—namely, to propose general disarmament to the imperialists. But the proletariat, which is still fighting for power in capitalist States, cannot employ such method. It would not be a revolutionary act for the proletariat in these countries to propose to, or demand disarmament from, their bourgeoisie and its flunkies; it would merely mean the substitution of the slogan of arm' the proletariat for the slogan of disarm the proletariat; it would mean the rejection of civil war and Socialism. Hence, Communists must strenuously combat the wrong conclusions drawn from the Soviet Government's disarmament proposals—conclusions which contradict the revolutionary sense of this program—and must ruthlessly condemn such a deviation in their own ranks."

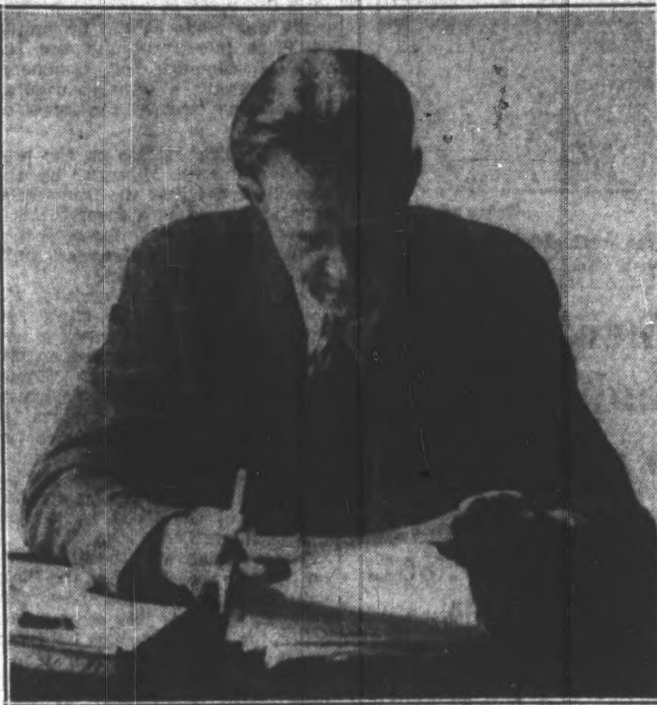
Utilizes Imperialist Conflicts

"The difference between the methods of combating pacifism employed by the proletariat in the Soviet Union and those adopted by the working class in capitalist countries does not mean that there is a contradiction between the two; nor does it follow that Communists in capitalist countries must not make use of the Soviet Government's declaration on disarmament in carrying on agitation among the masses. On the contrary, the disarmament policy of the Soviet Government must be utilized for purposes of agitation much more energetically and to a wider extent than has been done hitherto. However, it must not be utilized as a pretext for advancing similar demands in the capitalist countries, but as a means: (1) for recruiting sympathizers for the Soviet Union,—the champion of peace and Socialism; (2) for utilizing the results of the Soviet disarmament policy and its exposure of the imperialists in the effort to eradicate all pacifist illusions and to carry on propaganda among the masses in support of the only way toward disarmament and abolition of war, viz., arming of the proletariat, overthrowing the bourgeoisie and establishing the proletarian dictatorship."

There is still another factor that is inherent, that is basic, in the peace policy of the Soviet Union—a thing likewise that must be grasped by the workers, and that is that the peace policies of the Soviet Union enables the Soviet Union to take advantage of every conflict within the ranks of the imperialists, of all of the antagonisms that exist in the imperialist camp. And, the utilization of imperialist antagonisms has always been a fundamental policy of Leninism, and is one of the most decisive factors in determining the fact that the Soviet Union is today in existence after all the efforts of counter-revolutionary interventionists to overthrow the workers' state.

At a moment when the Soviet Union is pressed at home, and pressed abroad by counter-

ANALYZED FRANCO-SOVIET PACT



C. A. HATHAWAY (Editor, Daily Worker)

revolution—at home by the force of reaction, there came the moment of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. Then Lenin was ready to make sacrifices. He was ready to sign peace with Germany in order to bring the war to an end, because he knew that if he was going to block counter-revolution at home, if he was going to stabilize a working class regime, that he had to get a breathing spell, he had to withdraw troops from the front and concentrate all energies on carrying through the objective at home. At the time of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, the signing of which was strongly opposed by Trotsky, Lenin spoke very plainly against such leaders as are today appearing on the scene in the persons of Trotsky and Lovestone, of Oneal, etc. In his celebrated Letter to the American Workers, Lenin dealt with the attacks that were being made against the Soviet Union on the basis of its strategy to utilize one imperialist power against another—attacks that are essentially identical with the vilifications of the renegades today. Lenin says in that Letter:

"The beasts of prey of Anglo-French and American imperialism 'accuse' us of coming to an 'agreement' with German imperialism.

"Their Hypocrisy Will Be Exposed"

"Oh, hypocrites! Oh, scoundrels, who slander the workers' government and shiver from fear of that sympathy which is being shown by the workers of 'their own' countries! But their hypocrisy will be exposed. They pretend not to understand the difference between an agreement made by 'Socialists' with the bourgeoisie (native or foreign) against the workers, against the toilers, and an agreement for the safety of the workers who have defeated the bourgeoisie, with a bourgeoisie of one national color against the bourgeoisie of another color for the sake of the utilization by the proletariat of the contradictions between the different groups of the bourgeoisie.

"In reality every European knows this difference very well, and the American people particularly, as I shall presently show, have 'experienced' it in their own history. There are agreements and agreements, there are fatigot et fatigots, as the French say.

"When the German imperialist robbers in February, 1918, threw their armies against the defenseless, demobilized Russia, which staked its hopes upon the international solidarity of the proletariat before the international revolution had completely ripened, I did not hesitate for a moment to come to a certain 'agreement' with the French monarchists. The French captain Sadoul, who sympathized in words with the Bolsheviks while in deeds a faithful servant of French imperialism, brought the French officer de Lubersac to me. 'I am a monarchist. My only purpose is the defeat of Germany,' de Lubersac declared to me. 'That goes without saying (cela va sans dire),' I replied. But this by no means prevented me from coming to an 'agreement' with de Lubersac concerning certain services that French officers, experts in explosives, were ready to render by blowing up railroad tracks in order to prevent the advance of German troops against us. This was an example of an 'agreement' of which every class conscious worker will approve, an agreement in the interests of Socialism. We shook hands with the French monarchist, although we knew that each of us would readily hang his 'partner'. But for a time our interests coincided. To throw back the rapacious advancing Germans we made use of the equally rapacious counter-interests of the other imperialists, thereby serving the interests of the Russian and the International Socialist revolution. In this way we served the interests of the working class of Russia and other countries, we strengthened the proletariat and weakened the bourgeoisie of the world, we used the justified practice of maneuvering, necessary in every war, of shifting and waiting for the moment when the rapidly growing proletarian revolution in a number of advanced countries had ripened.

"And despite all the wrathful howling of the sharks of Anglo-French and American imperialism, despite all the calumnies they had showered upon us, despite all the millions spent for bribing the right Socialist-Revolutionary, Menshevik and other social patriotic newspapers, I would not hesitate a single sec-

ond to come to the same kind of an 'agreement' with the German imperialist robbers, should an attack upon Russia by Anglo-French troops demand it. And I know perfectly well that my tactics will meet with the approval of the class-conscious proletariat of Russia, Germany, France, England, America—in a word, of the whole civilized world. Such tactics will lighten the task of the Socialist Revolution, will hasten its advance, will weaken the international bourgeoisie, will strengthen the position of the working class which is conquering it.

Americans Used These Tactics

"The American people used these tactics long ago to the advantage of its revolution. When America waged its great war of liberation against the English oppressors, it was confronted with the French and Spanish oppressors, who owned a portion of what is now the United States of North America. In its difficult war for freedom, the American people, too, made 'agreements' with one group of oppressors against the other for the purpose of weakening oppressors and strengthening those who were struggling in a revolutionary manner against oppression—in the interest of the oppressed masses. The American people utilized the differences that existed between the French, the Spanish and the English, at times even fighting side by side with the armies of the French and Spanish oppressors against the English oppressors. First it vanquished the English and then freed itself (partly by purchase) from the French and the Spanish."

It was on the basis of its efforts to utilize, in the first place, the differences between Germany and France, that the Soviet Union signed its pact with France—a pact designed to prevent war, designed to maintain peace; but, nevertheless, a pact that promises mutual assistance in the event that they are attacked by another power,—by Hitler, by fascist Germany.

Clearly, such a pact is a powerful force in preventing war or in protecting the Soviet Union in the event of war. Furthermore, such a pact is a powerful force in drawing increased masses of people around the Soviet Union for its defense.

In France today, the French Communist Party is making very clear its position, and is continuing its struggle against French imperialism, and at the same time supporting the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the pact established between the two countries. There is no contradiction between support for the peace policy that the pact implies, and the continued revolutionary struggle through the broadest expression of the united front, for the overthrow of French imperialism and the establishment of the rule of the French working class. In fact, the peace policy is an organic part of the policy of world revolution as brought forward and fought for by the Communist International.

In Europe today, Hitler drives toward war, directed in the main toward the Soviet Union. French imperialism at the moment has signed a pact with the Soviet Union and pledges to assist the Soviet Union in face of a fascist attack. The question is asked: What will be the attitude of the French Communist Party? Will the French Communist Party then become the supporters of its own bourgeoisie striving to keep its bourgeoisie in power to defend itself in order to protect the Soviet Union? The argument is presented that the policy of the Soviet Union is in contradiction to the policies of the Communist Parties.

All sorts of charges have been made against us. The charge has been made that Stalin, by stating that under the terms of this pact, each nation should carry through such policies as would enable them to fulfill the terms of the pact, renounced the principles of Leninism.

French Communist Replies

In an article—a front page article—in L'Humanite a member of the Political Bureau of the French Party, Vaillant-Couturier, editor of L'Humanite, specifically answers these charges:

"Those who in good faith really believe they find in Stalin's words, approving the military measures taken by the French government, a rejection of Leninism, only err by virtue of their ignorance. They have never read Lenin, or they have forgotten what they have

Various Pacts Aid U.S.S.R. Giving It Breathing Spell To Strengthen Its Defense

Every Moment War Is Delayed Gives More Time to Build and Increase Socialist Industry and Means of Defending the Workers' Republic, Daily Worker Editor Points Out

read. A single perusal of his Letter to the American Workers, makes plain that a revolutionist, 'who would willingly hang his reactionary partner' may have momentary interests that coincide with his."

Then specifically he takes up the questions that are made the basis for the renegades' slanders. He says:

"Stalin is defending peace with the only remaining weapons, since all the imperialist powers have repudiated the Soviet Union's proposals of general disarmament. But does this mean that we are about to revise our position on national defense? No!"

"Will we halt our struggle against the munition-makers? Will we cease voting against war credits? Will we discontinue our defense of the soldiers against the fascist cadres in the army and against their counter-revolutionary pressure?"

"The bourgeois State and the army of the bourgeoisie remain the instruments of oppression over the people which we wish to smash in order to set up the dictatorship of the proletariat and to win the country for Soviet Power."

That runs through L'Humanite every day as the re-statement of the objective of the French Communist Party; the objectives that were placed before the French Socialist Party, as the basis for the continuance and extension of the united front statements that were endorsed in the Congress of the French Socialist Party held just a week ago. That is the position of Thorez, the leader of the French Communist Party, in a speech printed in full in the Daily Worker. The renegades have pounced upon a sentence in that speech as the basis for their attack. They say that Thorez has denied the objective of the French Communist Party of carrying through the proletarian revolution. They say furthermore, that this is already proof that the French Communist Party is going to join hands with the French bourgeoisie in the event of war. Here is what Thorez said in reply to a question that had been put to him in regards to transforming bourgeois war into civil war:

"Well, no! Because in such a war it would not be a question of an imperialist conflict between two imperialist gangs; it would be a question of a war against the Soviet Union."

Fight For Soviet France Goes On

Does this statement of Thorez contradict the statement of the editor of L'Humanite? We quote more fully from Vaillant-Couturier's statement which presents the position of the C. P. of France:

"Just this fact, incidentally, blows sky-high the barefaced attempts of Social-Democracy to utilize as a weapon in the interests of imperialism against French Communism the recent declaration of Stalin in the Franco-Soviet communique on the armed obligations of France under the pact. In an inter-governmental communique between France and the Soviet Union as States there can be no question of an analysis of classes and internal relations; the only declaration can be a bare declaration of the necessity of armed force on both sides to maintain the pact. But this very necessity makes the more essential the fight of French Communism and of the united front against French imperialism, militarism and fascism; since, so long as the armed force remains a bourgeois-controlled army under bourgeois officers and a bourgeois government, we have no confidence that the fight will be waged on behalf of the Soviet Union against Hitler; on the contrary, it can at any moment be turned to alliance with Hitler, and in the last resort most certainly will be so turned to alliance with fascism against the workers and against the Soviet Union, unless our organization within the army is superior. Therefore, we need to fight all the more for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and of the bourgeois officers, and for a Workers' France and a French Workers' Army, which alone will certainly stand by the Soviet Union."

This is the position of the French Communist Party.

In its everyday policies with regard to war credits, the expansion of military, etc., it does nothing to strengthen the position of French imperialism; but struggles, on the contrary, to develop the united front against the imperialists, to develop its forces in the army, against the policies of its fascist leaders, the whole capitalist leadership of the army, etc., always with the thought before it of its own desire to achieve power. The best evidence that the French Party is pursuing that policy is borne out by the tremendous advances it has made in the united front with the Socialist Party, in the struggles that they are jointly carrying on, and in the victories they have won at the expense of the French bourgeoisie.

No Contradiction in 2 Statements

That will continue to be the policy of the French Party, and that is entirely in accord with the peace policy of the Soviet Union and with the steps that the Soviet Union has taken to utilize the imperialist antagonism in this period to prevent war from taking place. Do this revolutionary objective and this revolu-

tionary form of struggle contradict the statement made by Comrade Thorez? They do not. For two entirely different questions are involved.

In one case the question is put:

Has the French Communist Party altered its objective, has it changed its attitude toward its own ruling class? And the French Communist Party answers categorically: No, and says that it will pursue the same policy of relentless struggle that it has pursued until now and with the same revolutionary objective. The other question is: In the event that French imperialism, under the terms of the Mutual Assistance Pact joins with the Soviet Union for the defense of the Soviet Union against fascism, will the French Communist Party, at the outbreak of such a war issue the slogans of transforming of that war into a civil war against the French bourgeoisie? And Thorez, leader of the French C. P. answers: "Well, no." And he goes on to add that this is quite a different thing; that here, because of pressure at home, because of its antagonisms abroad, French imperialism, willy-nilly, is carrying on an historically progressive war which is objectively for the defense of the Soviet Union and against a fascist force that is today the main instigator of a new world war.

The problem that every practical revolutionist is confronted with is the problem of how we can use French imperialism now to the degree that we can. And if French imperialism is impelled by the contradictions of imperialism to come to the defense of the Soviet Union, we enter into a pact with it. But while we do so, knowing that France is still an imperialist power with the reactionary class aims of imperialism, the Communist Party of France will continue to undermine the influence by working in the army, in the factories, in the workers' neighborhoods, in the trade unions—everywhere, to build up the sentiment of the workers for the seizure of power.

Lenin Answers Trotzky

At the outset of the war, and in so far as France really fights alongside the Soviet Union, we are not going to call for the defeat of the country that is helping us. That may be the cause of great indignation to the Trotskyites, who will say: How can you fight with the French imperialists? But we answer in the very simple words of Lenin: "Why can't we?" At the very moment that we fight with them, we know that very soon we are not only going to fight against them, but we are going to wipe them out. But at the moment they are ready to help us defeat an enemy that is for the present more dangerous. We get rid of that enemy first and then we are in a better position to deal with French imperialism. At the same time, as Lenin quite correctly points out, and as the French Communist Party points out: Today, even when they fight with us, we have no confidence in them. We know they may start out in the war with the Soviet Union against Hitler, and in the course of a month, or maybe three months, they will find it possible to get together against us. Then the French Communist Party will have to prepare the workers to fight, on the one hand, for the defense of the Soviet Union, and on the day when the French bourgeoisie attempt to draw away from that fight, to carry forward the fight for the defense of the Soviet Union and for the defeat of the French imperialists who betray the pact they signed."

Therefore, the French Communist Party always builds up its forces for proletarian revolution and for the overthrow of the French bourgeoisie as the basic policy. But it selects the moment to put forward the slogan of defeat, of transforming the imperialist war into civil war, when that is most advantageous for the working class. We don't put it forward when it would be advantageous for German fascism. And as to those, like the Trotskyites, who always find it easier to ally themselves with Hitler and with Hitler and with others of that ilk, they, of course, can propose that the French Communist Party must always, for defeatism. But the Trotskyites have such a good record. They have lived so long among us. We have seen them in action so many times. We have seen them prostitute themselves in the Saturday Evening Post, in Macfadden's "Liberty" magazine, in the white guardist sheets of Paris and with every sewer sheet that was carrying on war against the Soviet Union, against the Communist Party. And when we see these people cringing about revolution and undertaking to slander the Communist International, the Communist leadership of the Soviet Government, and the French Communist Party, we say to them that the French Communist Party, on the basis of its record—a record of consistent and heroic revolutionary struggle against its own bourgeoisie and on the basis of a correct Marxist-Leninist attitude toward war—will continue its struggle under the leadership of the Communist International, developing its only revolutionary force at home, ready to exploit every possibility of differences that may exist within the ranks of our class enemies, but always with the objective of destroying that class enemy and of achieving power ourselves.

That is the essence of the Comintern's policies, of which the peace policy of the Soviet Union is a part.

Ohio Party Convention Prepares for New Strike Wave

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN A. F. L. UNIONS ROSE, PARTY PARLEY RECORDS

Workers Not Yet Convinced We Are Constructive Union Leaders—We Must Become Best Trade Union Organizers

(A Discussion Outline on the Ohio District Convention of the Communist Party)

Immediately prior to our last District Convention, in March, 1934, the C. C. of our Party characterized our district "as lagging behind the rest of the concentration districts."

Our district convention undertook to erase such a characterization.

Have we succeeded in this?

Without in any way overlooking our grave shortcomings, already mentioned and to be further elaborated upon now, we can say that we have erased that characterization of a year ago. We have broken through our shell of sectarianism although we are not completely free yet. We have become a Party which can help influence and shape the course of events—of mass movements—of unions. This we have seen in steel and auto. This we have seen in an isolated shop like Crosley's or in the May Day events in Cleveland. The Party has become more attractive and understandable to American workers, especially of the trade unions.

Strike Movement Rose

While at our last convention we referred to "unprecedented struggles," today, in reviewing the past fourteen months, we see that the development of strike sentiment and struggles in this period has been much more important because it has been in the basic industries; (b) it took on a more determined and militant character because of the generally sharpened class relationship as the true role of the N.R.A. became clear, and (c) the Party began to break through its complete isolation and became a factor in some important industries.

In practically every important industry and city, we have seen a tremendous sharpening of the class relations and unprecedented strike struggles. In the important industries of steel, rubber and auto, there has been an upward surge of the workers, expressing itself in preparation and determination to fight back and strike against the intensified attacks of employers and government. As this sentiment gathered tempo, the workers again entered the unions in large numbers and in this last year there has been a definite growth of working class organization in the basic industries and, especially important, a growth of militant trade union leaders, particularly in the Federal Locals as well as in steel.

While the top leadership of the A. F. of L. true to their class role, still succeeded in heading off and retarding the simultaneously developing mass outbreaks in steel, auto, rubber, and mining industries, through fake truces, agreements, concessions and actual union smashing as in the case of steel, Ohio and specifically Cleveland have been the scene of some of the most important and militant strike struggles; we need only to refer to the auto strikes in Toledo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; the continued general strike sentiment in Toledo; the strike struggles in Akron and Cincinnati and before the ink was dry on our present draft resolution, we were confronted with a new wave of struggles in Cleveland and Toledo and the first skirmish of the impending steel battles occurred in Canton. Especially important has been the revealing time after time of certain explosive points such as Toledo and Akron, which reflects the growth of a real fighting consciousness in the ranks of the working class.

269 Strikes in Cleveland

The city of Cleveland, for instance, in the past eighteen months, has had a total of 269 strikes, all of which shows the tremendous breadth of the strike struggle movement. Wherever the local unions, under rank and file leadership, adopted an aggressive and class struggle policy, the masses of workers rapidly join the A. F. of L. and where the Party fraction is influential and active enough, defeat the anti-strike efforts of the A. F. of L. top officials and conduct militant strike struggles.

Sensitizing the growing need for militant unionism and seeing the definite growth and consolidation of progressive rank and file movements within the A. F. of L. especially within the Federal locals of the so-called mass production industries and in the locals of the reactionary-led industrial unions in steel and mining, the top bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. accompany their no-strike activities with an organized move to break up the Federal locals into craft unions.

Role of the Party

The Party has played a role in developing a militant class struggle policy, in urging and preparing for strike, in helping to overcome the illusions in the N.R.A., and in stimulating mass organization drives into the A. F. of L. unions.

We have actively participated, through our fractions, in the consolidation of the rank and file movement in steel and the beginning of similar movements in auto, rubber and steel, and of partially influencing and shaping the emerging progressive local union leadership (Cleveland, Youngstown, Akron, Canton and Cincinnati). The fact that we were not always successful in defeating or outmaneuvering the combined forces of employer,

OHIO C. P. HEAD



JOHN WILLIAMSON
District Organizer, District 6 (Ohio),
Communist Party

C. P. Meeting Stresses Work Among Negroes

Resolution Emphasizes Unionizing Negro Steel Men

(Extracts from a resolution on Negro Work, adopted at the Ohio District Convention of the Communist Party, June 22-23).

In reviewing the work for the past year, "the Convention declares its complete dissatisfaction with the Party's work among the Negro masses." (From main resolution, "A Year in Review"). Our Party still remains isolated from the main mass of Negro workers in the trade unions, fraternal organizations and among the unorganized. In order to build the Party and Young Communist League among the Negro masses we must give specific attention in our day-to-day work to their needs.

Despite this favorable situation, our work in the Negro field has declined.

Held Important Place

Our District has held an important place in the strike struggles during the past year. Yet during these strikes the Negro workers were not drawn into active participation. This was shown most clearly in the Canton Steel strike, which involved about 4,000 workers. Negroes left their jobs, but were not drawn into the strike committee nor on the picket line. Despite the fact that the strike was led by the progressive forces in the A. A. in Youngstown, where the base for the progressive movement in steel was started, no consciousness has been shown in recruiting Negro workers into A. A. and into the leadership of the rank and file movement.

An underestimation of Negro work must be recorded in the developing of our united front activities. Although the American League Against War and Fascism succeeded in gaining influence in many local unions as well as other organizations, the Party members there did not take steps in mobilizing for the defense of Ethiopia against the aggression of Italian fascism.

Shortcomings and Our Tasks

In all our A. F. of L. work, there is a distinct underestimation of the decisive importance of consolidating the militant elements into a conscious progressive force, regardless of the organizational forms it may take. Insufficient attention has been given to having the Communists elected to Central Labor Unions and the organization of broad progressive groups inside those bodies, to give a lead to all A. F. of L. members. Practically nothing has been done to actively recruit Negro workers into the A. F. of L. locals.

We must not get into the habit of not enough that we get into the unions. We must learn to work in the unions, solve the problems there, especially in connection with strike strategy much more ably than we have demonstrated up to now. We must say that there is a certain stiffness about our work, definite signs of not being able to feel at home in the unions, impermissible mistakes of strike strategy and too much of an effort to solve problems in an administrative, organizational manner. We have seen this in Toledo as already mentioned. In Canton, we see that all the lessons of strike strategy taught us in 1930 and 1931 were completely forgotten.

In rubber, our comrades nearly committed some very serious blunders, which reflected remnants of a sectarian approach to our union work. All this makes it necessary that we repeat: The Party has now left the stage of merely demanding that our comrades join the union. Our central problem today is to become capable union leaders and to be able to absorb and communicate the accumulated experiences of strike strategy of our Party to the masses of fighting union workers in these manifold strike struggles.

From this, it becomes clear that despite definite progress, the situation demands a still greater political appreciation of our trade union tasks, by the entire Party, especially the units, section committees and particularly the shop nuclei, and closer personal guidance by the leading comrades. Particularly today, with the experiences in rubber, auto and steel, the demoralizing schemes of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, it is possible and necessary with proper and timely Communist Party work, to draw the class lessons and consolidate and build mass trade unions with a militant program within. We must learn how to skillfully bring into the unions other burning political issues affecting the workers and speedily to recruit the active members and local union into the Party.

Vigilance Needed

Greater vigilance must be developed in the Party and Y. C. L. in the fight against white chauvinism. The Convention directs the whole Party to develop a greater consciousness towards Negro work, thereby orientating the whole revolutionary movement and through this the trade unions and other working class organizations in the struggle for Negro rights.

To this end, the following steps must be taken:

1. To conduct an extensive drive for recruiting Negroes into the Party and Y. C. L. laying special stress on the shop units, especially in steel and coal.

2. Direct the Trade Union Commission and all trade union fractions to give special attention in raising the importance of organizing the Negro workers into the unions. This task is to be started immediately in the A. A. lodges and U. M. W. A. locals where steps must be taken in drawing in Negro workers into the union and in leadership.

3. To direct our Negro comrades in the Party and Y. C. L. towards joining mass organizations, especially fraternal lodges and settlement houses.

4. In developing new forces, special attention to be given towards bringing forward Negro workers. Our educational work to be so directed as to train Negro cadres for work in the trade unions and in the mass organizations.

5. During the coming elections, to give attention to nominating leading Negro workers and raising special demands for the Negro masses. In Ward 30 (Cleveland), where a united front ticket has been formed, the Party members in the United Front movement must lay special stress on reaching Negro masses and involving them in local election campaign.

Communists Spur Drive To Build Up Powerful Steel Union in Ohio

Party Must Become Party of Concentration Industries, District Organizer Asserts in Report to Delegates at Convention

By John Williamson

(From a report delivered at the Ohio District Convention of the Communist Party, June 22-23)

During 1933 tens of thousands of steel workers joined the A. A., despite the old fossilized Tighe leadership, who only concerned itself with the high skilled strata and was not as adept as his kin on the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at keeping "astride of the times," and working out plans accordingly. Steel workers were moving toward struggle as was evidenced by Weirton, Clairton and Ambridge, none of which strikes Tighe sanctioned. The feelings and militancy of the advanced steel workers expressed itself best by the events at the 56th Convention of the A. A., where it

- (a) repudiated the N. R. A.
- (b) worked out a set of demands and presented them—settling strike dues.
- (c) endorsed H. R. 2357
- (d) showed lack of confidence in Tighe leadership by electing a committee of ten.

This convention was not only a surprise but a blow to the Tighe leadership. After the convention, the Tighe machine sabotaged every decision and the Committee of 10, itself through inexperience as well as unclear policy, and, above all, no class line, failed to utilize its authority, failed to prepare for strike, but spent most of its time in Washington, instead of organizing and preparing the steel workers to strike. The Committee of 10, without this working class political ruler, fell victim to the surroundings and promises of Washington and Roosevelt.

Was Handicapped

Our Party was handicapped because it had to work essentially from the outside. If the Committee of Ten would have followed a class struggle line, a strike in steel could have been developed then. Instead there followed demoralization and a loss of union membership which continued till the fall of 1934.

At this time two extremely important developments took place that mark the beginning of a new situation among the steel workers:

- (a) A number of leading rank and file forces, including some former members of the Committee of Ten, came together and mapped out a program of action on the basis of the decisions of the 59th Convention and subsequent experiences which included:

- 1. Against N. R. A. and Labor Board.
- 2. A sharp break with Tighe.
- 3. An organized union drive in the steel industry.
- 4. To prepare the strike for the demands of the 59th Convention.
- 5. Issued the Progressive Steel Worker.

(b) The S. M. W. I. U. decided to dissolve its steel section of the union and transfer its members into the A. A. Although small in numbers, these former S.M.W.I.U. members became an additional fighting force. They brought with them class struggle policies and experiences.

Started in Youngstown

The rank and file movement began to shape itself, starting with Youngstown and gradually spreading out to almost all steel centers in the country. The Rank and File movement developed, through numerous conferences, till on Feb. 3 it represented a majority of the Lodges and membership after which Tighe, in preparation for the 60th Convention, began a wholesale expulsion drive. This added difficulties, but the rank and file remained solid, with not a single defection.

Immediately prior to the 60th A. A. Convention, the Communists analyzed the situation as follows:

(a) Mike Tighe and company are determined to maintain their control of the A. A. even if they have to reduce the union to a mere skeleton and carry through the expulsion of the majority of the membership.

(b) Neither the A. A. leadership nor the A. F. of L. Council has any desire to carry on a campaign to organize steel workers at the present time.

(c) The bulk of the organized steel workers, both in the expelled lodges and in the other lodges, are opposed to the expulsions and on the whole support the program of the Feb. 3 conference.

(d) Because of this attitude of the steel workers and because of the general leftward development in the membership of the A. F. of L. unions, the A. F. of L. Council has not found it possible as yet to come out openly in support of Mike Tighe's expulsion policy.

(e) The rank and file movement has strengthened its authority nationally among the steel workers and has carried on whatever activity there was developed during this period in the steel industry; and the leaders of the rank and file movement have won increasing confidence of the rank and file.

(f) However, there has not yet been developed a mass campaign in the steel industry. This is due to many factors, chiefly, the activity of the steel companies, the company unions, the realization of the workers that the N. R. A. is no protection to them; second, to the unsettled inner situation in the union; and, third, to the fact that the rank and file movement has not yet been able fully to organize its forces for a mass campaign.

(g) As a result, it is clear that there is very little prospect of a general strike in the spring, al-

though there are strong possibilities of important mill and regional strikes, especially in connection with the movement for struggle in other industries, particularly among the miners.

Correct Decision

The rank and file correctly decided to continue the fight for unity in the convention, through setting all delegates representing expelled lodges, instituting a broad organization drive in the industry, Tighe being determined with the support of the police, to prevent this, the rank and file had to choose its next course in a very complicated situation. The rank and file had the following alternatives:

- 1. To build an independent union of steel workers.
- 2. To capitulate to Tighe and accept reorganization.
- 3. To declare the expelled and suspended lodges as the A. A.

Under the circumstances where there was no openly expressed opposition inside the Tighe recognized convention after Rasmussen was thrown out; with a situation where not all present at either the official Tighe or rank and file conference, it was decided to follow the last alternative. This was the policy which was finally accepted although without a sharp fight against a split policy, which would have played into Tighe's hands.

Situation Today

What is the situation today? We can summarize it as follows:

(a) Because of the split in the union and the increased terror of the steel trust there are many difficulties in the way of a mass organization drive.

(b) A process of political and organizational consolidation of the rank and file is taking place.

(c) While there is no widespread strike sentiment, yet, with conditions worsening, in those places where there is an organization, the workers talk and respond to strike action—Canton, Duquesne, Alliquippa.

(d) The Tighe leadership has not been able to split the ranks of the rank and file and is making no progress and has no interest in organizing the unorganized.

What are the tasks of the militants?

1. To consolidate the rank and file lodges from a political and organizational point of view. To continue the struggle for unity in rank and file groups.

2. To utilize and prepare the steel forces in connection with the new offensive of the ruling class that result in the worsening of the conditions of the steel workers.

3. Last, but not least, to build our Party and Y. C. L. as the sole guarantee of the success of the rank and file movement.

Isolation Broken

While the Communists have been numerically small in the steel industry, nevertheless our Party has devoted much time and energy and we can say without the assistance of our Party, through its fraction and the policies it brought with it, the rank and file movement would not be in the position it is today. In our own district, the Party has definitely broken through its past isolation from the steel workers. We are no longer "outsiders." We actively participate and help to shape the course of the steel workers. But this is not an even development. The Youngstown section has demonstrated its real leadership in this regard with serious beginnings made in Canton.

Even in our best sections where we have been a factor and where our Party has connections in almost every A. A. Lodge, there are serious weaknesses. This reflects itself in a complete underestimation of building the Party in the steel mills—of neglect of our concentration shops and policy—of our language bureaus and especially our fraction leadership in the I. W. O., showing a complete political underestimation or incapability to apply our concentration policy. We thus see very slight steps forward organizationally, although our shop papers come out regularly.

All the very good progress made to date—yet, the entire future of the steel workers in the rank and file movement depends upon a decisive change which will root the Party through a strong mill nucleus in every mill and an especially strong and active Party in the Republic Mill. Is there a contradiction between our previous statement concerning the Party status in steel? Not at all. We have these contacts. The steel workers are not afraid of the Communists. What we must do is to increase the tempo of recruiting and building the Party.

The Party in Ohio must be a Party of the concentration industries—above all of steel. The convention must establish the guarantees to that end.

Control Tasks Set From 1st of July To 7th of November

- 1.—Dues paying membership of 3,000 members.
- 2.—Daily circulation of Daily Worker of 3,500.
- 3.—Increase the membership of shop nuclei to a total of 350.
- 4.—Organize 5 new steel mill units (Youngstown, Mansfield, Lorain) and 4 new shop nuclei in auto (Section 1-2-18).
- 5.—Establish a Y.C.L. of 500 members.
- 6.—Definitely establish functioning fractions in all Trade Unions and in the Central Labor Councils of the main cities.
- 7.—Regular monthly issuance of a minimum of 20 shop papers.
- 8.—More systematic planned concentration to the 7 concentration shops with a developing of their present Party membership.
- 9.—Establishment of planned educational work in the shop nuclei and a conscious policy of developing cadres in the light of the Open Letter.
- 10.—To run candidates in the present elections in every important town and in Cleveland and to point towards the election of Comrade Onda in Ward 30.

Weaknesses Of Ohio Y.C.L. Are Analyzed

Convention Demands Change—C. P. to Aid Building League

(Extracts from Resolution on Party Responsibility for Building a Mass Y. C. L.)

In the period since our last District Convention, thousands of youth, in many cases for the first time, streamed into the unions, took part actively in the strike struggles, and particularly distinguished themselves by their militancy.

The mood for struggle on the part of the youth is further expressed in the broad united front movement nationally around the American Youth Congress.

The capitalist class fully realizes the tremendous importance that the youth play in the present situation. As an integral part of its drive towards fascism and war, it is straining every energy to win the masses of youth to its policy.

Weaknesses of Y. C. L.

In spite of these favorable conditions, the Y.C.L., although making slight improvements since the District Convention (Youngstown, four shop units—although weak, three units in settlement houses, the building of a mass youth movement in connection with the Hungarian Workers Federation), remains fundamentally a small, narrow sectarian organization, with 270 members in our District in comparison with the 2,500 Party members.

Wherein lies the major weaknesses of the Y. C. L.?

(1) Failure to give proper attention to the present shop units, helping them solve their inner difficulties, teaching them how to develop independent work in the shop.

(2) We have not energetically carried through the policy of sending the bulk of the YCLers into the mass organizations of the youth; (settlement houses, Ys, church youth movements, etc.) building Y.C.L. units within them.

(3) The Y.C.L. has not come forward as the leader in the struggle for the rights of the Negro youth (for jobs and relief, against police terror, and all forms of discrimination). There has been no serious educational campaign on the Negro question nor a firm struggle against all expressions of white chauvinism, within the Y. C. L.

(4) In spite of the tremendous importance of the C.C.C. camps, up till now, no serious work has been started in these camps.

Reasons for Situation

These basic weaknesses are due to: (1) failure of the leadership to organize a stubborn fight for the policy of concentration at the selected factories.

(2) The wrong methods of work which can be seen by the failure to develop and promote cadres; by lack of personal attention to promising comrades (especially from shops) failure to build up a collective leadership, thus narrowing down the whole basis of leadership and resulting in an inability to mobilize the entire Y.C.L. for the fulfillment of the tasks facing the youth movement.

(3) To the gross neglect of solving the burning organizational problems facing the Y. C. L.

The failure in winning over masses of youth (in the shops, trade unions, in the C.C.C., the Negro youth, etc.) and the building of the Y.C.L. into a mass organization lies in the fact that the Party as a whole and its leadership has not carried out a Bolshevik fight for the application in practice of the decisions of the eighth National Convention and the last District Convention regarding the winning of the youth.

These weaknesses are due to the unclear understanding of the important role that youth play in the class struggle.

Tasks of Party

This Convention demands a fundamental change in the whole approach to this basic task, to begin applying the decisions of the Party National Convention in practice. This Convention sets itself the following immediate tasks:

(1) To help strengthen and consolidate the Y.C.L. units in Fisher

TASK OF ORGANIZING NEGRO STEEL WORKERS STRESSED AT PARLEY

Delegate Sharply Criticizes Work in Ohio—Says Party Members Have Not Taken Problem of Basic Question in Steel Mills Seriously

Speech delivered by a steel worker, a new member of the Communist Party, at the Ohio District Communist Party Convention, June 22-23)

I speak at this convention as a new member of the Communist Party, and as a member who was brought into the Party as a result of the serious attention given to the steel industry by the Party which enabled the Communists to reach into the heart of the industry and through its activities, convince American trade unionists, such as myself as to the nature and correctness of the Communist program. I know for a fact that there are hundreds, if not thousands of steel workers in this country who are material for our Party and will become members if we go after them. Unless the Communist Party recruits and trains hundreds of new members, particularly the key men in the union and in the mills, the great masses of the steel workers will be like a ship without a guiding hand in the big strike movements that are now slowly but surely developing.

There is no reason whatever, why there should not be from 50 to 100 Communist steel workers in each and every steel town of this district. No one can say that the steel workers have not learned enough in the past few years not to be receptive to our program. No one can point to any other industry, unless it be the auto industry, where the workers have become so disillusioned, so bitter and so rapidly disorganized, as the steel workers. No one can put their finger on any point of the industrial man any point to a more exploited, a more ruthlessly driven section of the working class than the steel workers, extremely important question, that is, the problem of the Negro workers in the steel industry. I think we have to be acutely critical of our work in this field. There are appeals. No one can point with pride to a more militant group of industrial workers, than the steel workers, who have proven their fighting spirit on the blood drenched streets of Canton, of 1919 and all the way back to Homestead.

Therefore, if these conditions exist, why are we faced here today at this convention, in spite of our good work as Communists in the industry, with a report that we have only a few hundred steel workers in the Party? I think the reason is plain. If we were serious enough in all our plans (for instance, the many plans which my shop unit has repeatedly made to recruit new members) we would have no real difficulties in bringing in dozens of new-members from the mills and from the rank and file union.

I became a member of the Party because I was contacted by certain Communists in the industry, because they took time to become acquainted with me and patiently explain the things the Communists are doing in the rank and file of the Amalgamated, why they were doing that, and why all progressive leaders and members ought to support such policies. Then they began to explain the program of the Party, in plain simple terms—terms which I, as a steel worker who had been exploited for years, who had been blacklisted for union activities, disillusioned in the Labor Boards and the N.R.A. along with thousands of other steel workers, knew very well to be true. There are thousands of us American steel workers who go through this long process of class-struggle education and who eventually come to realize that the only solution for the working class lies in the revolutionary way out under the leadership of our Party.

The steps we are taking today; the struggle for a rank and file union in steel, the fight for mass struggles are all steps on the long and difficult road toward our final goal.

Will Build Party

I intend to use my position in the union for the building of our Party. I would say these are approximately 100,000 Negro steel workers in the industry. Ohio has many thousands of this number. They are a decisive factor whenever the question of organization and struggle arises.

Comrade Grant yesterday stated that we have to be careful about calling all lost strikes a sell-out, and always yelling "fakers" at the top officials of the American Federation of Labor. I agree with Comrade Grant, and want to advance his point a bit further in relation to the activities of both our Party and the rank and file movement in steel in the organization of Negro steel workers. Isn't it true that in the past, the Party always and consistently raised the cry that the fakers in the A. F. of L. were consciously Jim-crowing the Negro workers out of the unions? How many times was Mike Tighe, the official misleader of the Amalgamated, called a Jim-crow expert by our Party? And yet, we ourselves have proven ourselves to be equally as guilty as any of the fakes in the A. F. of L.—more guilty in fact, because the fakers at least carry through their policies in relation to Negro workers—they actually DO WHAT THEY SET OUT TO DO. However, we write resolutions, make plans, make pretty speeches and what not about organizing the Negro steel workers and creating a solid united front of white and black workers, but unlike the misleaders, we DON'T DO WHAT WE SAY. I want to prove this statement, as sharp as it is, by the following facts:

It is now going on to a year since the rank and file movement began to make inroads into the steel industry. In many decisive sections of the industry we organized the majority of steel workers into the A. A. under our influence or control. During this period, our Party, working through its friends and actual Party members in the leadership of the rank and file movement, HAS NOT EVEN BEGUN TO TAKE THE PROBLEM OF ORGANIZING THE NEGRO STEEL WORKERS SERIOUSLY.

Neither the leadership of the Rank and File movement, nor any of the shop units of our Party in these mills have seriously undertaken this task. We have merely played around with phrases, with lots of good intentions, but without an extremely hard record when it comes to the accomplishment of realities. Only in the recent past, we have had as high as 50,000 steel workers either organized under the policies of our rank and file program in steel, or directly under our influence. BUT WHERE WERE THE 100,000 NEGRO STEEL WORKERS IN THIS MOVEMENT?

Cites Canton Strike

I think the best example of what I mean, comes right from our own section of the Party—the Canton steel strike. That strike was the first in the industry led by us, the rank and file leadership. It was a splendid fight in spite of its weaknesses. But there was one danger signal that sounded throughout that strike—OF THE HUNDREDS OF NEGRO STEEL WORKERS WHO STRUCK IN CANTON, NOT THREE WERE ON THE PICKET LINES AND NOT A SINGLE ONE WAS BROUGHT INTO THE UNION! If Bill Green or Mike Tighe had charge and control of the Canton Strike, we most certainly would have made an issue of this fact. But comrades, neither Green nor Tighe had anything to do with that strike—it was organized and controlled by us—the rank and file leadership, who in turn follow the advice and guidance of the Party.

I am of the opinion that the rank and file movement in steel will not reach maturity, will not achieve the needed strength to successfully struggle against the industrial backbone of American imperialism, until the rank and file movement makes up its mind to recognize the seriousness of the need for organizing the Negro masses in steel. And it will only be through the insistence and example set by our Party forces in steel that the movement as a whole will direct its attention toward this basic question. There cannot be such a thing as a rank and file industrial union in steel industry composed of white workers alone. Such a thing is an impossibility. Only the unity of the Negro and white steel workers will be able to achieve this goal.

I am of the opinion that our Party should "put the screws" on our comrades in the rank and file movement and demand in no uncertain terms that we produce concrete results in the next few months in the organization of Negro steel workers. Simultaneously with this, there must go hand in hand, the recruiting of the best or most advanced, workers among the Negro steel workers into our Party. Our task with this in mind, our next convention must be in building the steel mills of our district into fortresses of Communism.

(2) The American Youth Congress movement shall be built up in Cleveland, Akron, Cincinnati, into a mass united front movement of youth. The Mahoning Youth Congress shall be broadened out, the movement consolidated.

(3) The building of the Y.C.L. to a membership of 500 by November 7th. Especially, the Negro youth must be recruited, particularly from Scoville. As a start in this direction, every Party unit shall take a regular weekly bundle order of the "Young Worker" for sale.

(4) The Y.C.L. leadership shall be strengthened by the assigning of capable Party forces for the work in Y.C.L. units, sections and district. The Party units and sections must assign Party members under 23 years of age to join the Y. C. L.

(5) Because of the increased importance of the work in the C.C.C., the Party and Y.C.L. shall send at least 35 members into the camps, of which 20 shall be Party members, under 30 years of age.

(6) To help strengthen and consolidate the Y.C.L. units in Fisher

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

SLAVA DUNN gives some "Hot Weather Suggestions."

SUMMER has many advantages for mothers with infants and small children. It means less dressing, less washing, etc. But it brings some problems also. The main changes to be made, usually, are in regard to the clothes and some changes in diet. Only too often one sees small babies almost melting away from heat, because over-anxious mothers are afraid to take off enough clothing. In a carriage a baby is already shielded from all breezes. All it needs is a diaper and a light shirt or dress added, when it needs protection from too much sun. More babies suffer from heat than from cold. Too much clothing in hot weather makes them fussy, unhappy and often causes prickly heat. The latter can be helped by tepid baths with baking soda (one tablespoon to a quart of water).

Best clothes for small children in summer are sun suits during the sunny hours. It is always easy to add a dress, a shirt or a sweater when it gets cooler. The sun is very good for their bodies and helps to build them up for the winter. But mothers must remember that fair-skinned children get sunburned easily and should be exposed only for short periods at a time.

HOT weather also requires some changes in diet. Meals should have less meat and starchy foods but more vegetables and fruit. Milk, plain water and fruit juices should be used freely. Most children naturally tend to eat less of heavy foods in hot weather. As to iced drinks and ice cream, moderation is always advised in connection with them, even for adults, but children are better off without them. Some ice cream can be given occasionally for desert, but many nickels spent on poppicles would be better used for ripe fruit. Many mothers discount cod liver oil in the summer. For children under two, especially in the cities, it is better not to stop it, but to give smaller doses. Milk has to be carefully kept in hot weather as it may easily spoil the little baby. Especially if one has to travel with a small baby, it might be safer to use powdered milk for a few days. There is no need to worry about the lack of some usual food for a few days. A box of zwieback, some oranges, are the easiest and tastiest things to use at such times.

AS to play in summer, small children should have a chance to splash all they want. Let them play with water indoors or outdoors in hot weather. It cools them off and is lots of fun.

SLAVA DUNN is interested in making her weekly column of the greatest practical help to mothers. To do so, she must know their special problems. She will write her weekly column on subjects that the majority of mothers are interested in. Therefore she invites all mothers to write her in care of this column, telling her just what they would like to have discussed. The topics that seem of interest to the majority of mothers will then be treated of here.

Write Slava Dunn about your own child and your problems in connection with him. She will be able to help you, through her experience as a mother and teacher.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2218 is available in sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 39-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax for each pattern order). Write plainly, your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED.

Address orders to Daily Worker, Pattern Department, 249 West 17th Street, New York City.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Yukon, Pa., Miners Oppose John L. Lewis' Truce

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

YUKON, Pa.—I have gotten three new subscriptions for the Daily Worker. Names and addresses are enclosed. At their last meeting the miners took another step towards winning better conditions. They decided to demand better conditions by loading only half a car. The United Mine Workers organizers came here and told the miners that they must not do this, that they must not stop work. The miners here are against Lewis' truce with the coal bosses. The miners replied that they are not stopping, but they will not work more than seven hours a day.

The organizers were in a rage at the miners' attitude. The young miners were ready to throw the organizers out of the hall. The union organizers got scared and couldn't do a thing with the men. The miners are continuing to strike against the truce by loading only a half a car. They do this to guard against being expelled from the U.M.W.A. and at the same time protesting against the truce. The company told the outside laborers to go home as not enough coal was coming out of the mine. The miners here are militantly opposed to any truce—they want the six-hour day five day week, and \$6 a day. Every local should do the same thing in fighting against the truce. Forward to the rank and file Union!

I also have some bad news for

the readers of the Daily Worker correspondence page. We have lost a very good comrade, Pat Scott, who died after suffering a long time with miner's asthma. Comrade Pat was a good fighter on the picket line. He was a strong sympathizer of the Communist Party. He left two children and wife. He fought bravely for improving the conditions of the miners. He was always a 100 Per cent union man.

Comrade Pat was on the miners' pit committee until his death. By his name you can see that he was Irish—and a real fighting Irishman! He belonged to the International Workers Order. The miners gave him a large, impressive funeral. The fighting miners from the Yukon district came out to pay their last respects to a good fighter for the miners' union and the Communist Party. All the miners here, the Poles, the Slovaks, Serbians and Croatians say, "We ought to have more Irishmen like good old Pat." There was a band playing at Pat's funeral, and the musicians marched behind his coffin. The members of the I. W. O. and the U. M. W. A. also marched. There was quite a procession of cars, too. A comrade made a speech at the grave, appealing to all miners present to carry on for the union like Pat did, to stand side by side to continue from where Pat left off.

A rank and file miner.

450 AFL Meat Packers Strike To Win Union Recognition

By a Student Correspondent

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Four hundred and fifty workers in the Packingtown plant of the Wilson Packing Company struck on June 4. They are members of Local Union No. 89, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Some 25 years ago the Chamber of Commerce business interests jointly announced that Wilson would build a plant in the city subject to the following concessions:

1. A \$300,000 cash bonus.
 2. The city to construct sewer lines to the plant (a distance of three miles).
 3. The city to give Wilson free water service to the amount of 350,000 gallons daily for five years.
 4. The Wilson concern was to be exempt from taxes for five years.
 5. The company received a free right of way for a belt line railway, and a very generous gift of land.
- Now Thomas R. Wilson (now president of Wilson & Co., and one of the worst exploiters of labor in the world) must have laughed when he put over this agreement in Oklahoma. Here indeed, was a virgin territory and a simple people to exploit; and best of all, they paid him to do it! And how the local real estate plungers and labor exploiters must have laughed, too—because, of course, they passed these costs on to the workers. One hand washing the other, ha-ha! The city has continued to give free sewerage during the past 25 years. Completely fed up with Wilson and his gang of driving foremen, the workers organized in 1921 and struck for better conditions and a union shop. The combined efforts of packers, chamber of commerce, and state and city governments defeated the workers in 1922, and the following decade was characterized by low wages, long hours, and miserable working conditions.

In 1923 the present local union was organized under the leadership of Harry L. Carson, president, and Jess Palmer, secretary-treasurer, and in 1924 they struck for a union shop, 32-hour week, and seniority rights. Again the old gang tried to break the union, but the clever leadership of Carson and Palmer forestalled all their attempts at disruption, and the rank and file solidarity of the workers forced the packers to knuckle down. The union won all of its demands and Wilson agreed to faithfully keep his part of these obligations.

But during the past year Wilson & Co. has violated all of them, in spite of Carson's, and various union committees' attempts to keep the company to its word. They have demoted, fired, underpaid and ignored their foremen's mistreatment of union workers. In fact, it is proven that foremen were instructed to ignore the union.

After all of these provocations, the workers voted solidly for a strike, and went out as a body at 10 a. m., June 4, 1935. Three hundred to four hundred strike-breakers have been bedded in the plant, where entertainments, excellent meals, and loyalty speeches have tickled their vanity and stultified their minds.

The workers are receiving excellent support from the Oil Field workers, the Retail Clerks, and other unions. The strikers' demonstrations have attracted state-wide attention and an active boycott is on against Wilson products. It is the hope of the workers that this boycott will be made nation-wide, just as the attack on the workers is nation-wide. Wilson & Co. have planned to kill the union, carrying on a guerrilla warfare in one packing center after another. The workers should meet this attack by massed demonstrations against the packers, and a nation-wide boycott.

In fact, the packers are vulnerable on every point. Their dirty, stinking plants at times putrefy the very air in Oklahoma City.

Truly, "they wallow in their own filth." Their methods to break the strike stink as badly as their plants. They have organized a Chamber of Commerce (open shop) committee which constantly threatens to intervene. They have called for police and military protection, and have caused strikebreakers to assault pickets. They have marched strikebreakers through picket lines hoping for a general mella that would serve as a cause for a call for "law and order." The Daily Oklahoman (open-shop sheet), interprets every strike event in the interests of the packers.

But the workers are standing firm. The strike should be extended, and hooked up directly with the drive by the Housewives' Unions for reduced costs of meat. If letters by the thousands from housewives were poured in on Wilson & Co., showing that the workers connected directly the present high cost of meat with the open-shop drive of the company as illustrated in the present Oklahoma City strike, Wilson would soon agree to keep his word with the union. Truly, he is spending thousands of dollars to beat the union, and is getting the money by increasing the price of meat to the workers. It is precisely this connection of facts, and mass action based upon this knowledge, that is needed to break Wilson & Co.'s stranglehold on Oklahoma City.

STUDENT OBSERVER.

One day during the English period I had to read my composition. It was as follows: "As I came out of the subway and into 14th Street, a most tragic spectacle came to my eyes. There sat a man without legs on a board with wheels, selling gum and pencils. Here was the remnant of a healthy man crippled by the war. His face was scarred by his arms mutilated. What miseries he must have endured in 'No-man's Land.' With a shell in front of him and another in back. He went to fight for his country and God. What did his country give him? What did God give him? Both are deaf to his entreaties. He sits in the square board in his uniform and waits for a few measly pennies to be given to him in return for a pencil or slice of gum."

After I had finished, the teacher who is a "lady of refinement" gave a very sweet smile and said, "How do you know he is a soldier?" To that I answered, "He wore a soldier's uniform."

"Well," she said, "you know you can buy uniforms in second-hand stores. And soldiers don't have to beg because the American Legion and homes provide for the soldiers. You know—once an investigator followed one of these soldier-beggars and at the stroke of six, he hurried to the corner and got into a waiting limousine."

To this I replied, "People don't enjoy begging because it is not a very great pleasure. And I am sure if it was not necessary, he wouldn't beg."

Then again, with a very sweet smile she said, "You really shouldn't give your sympathies to them."

I gave her in answer what you'd call a dirty look, after which she

The Ruling Classes

by Redfield



"Aren't I lucky? Daddy says the minute the army crushes the rebellions I can go to his sugar plantations in Cuba and write poetry."

California A. F. of L. Convention Planned in Non-Union Hotel

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The California State Federation of Labor delegates will occupy a completely non-union hotel during the annual convention here in September.

It was announced in the Labor Leader of June 21, in its report on the Federated Trades' meeting of that week, "that the New Plaza Hotel is listed as a union house with all employees as members of organized labor." BUT NO SUCH STATEMENT WAS MADE ON THE FLOOR OF THE FEDERATED TRADES' MEETING AT THIS MEETING (June 19). The Labor Leader made up this lie out of whole cloth to misinform the A. F. of L. membership. But it will not fool the employers. San Diego will never be unionized if our A. F. of L. officials continue to spread lies that the city is already organized when it isn't.

What was admitted on the floor of the Federated Trades was that NOT A SINGLE UNION HOTEL EXISTS IN SAN DIEGO. The discrepancies between what was actually said and what appeared in the Labor Leader should actually prove the corruption of some of our local A. F. of L. officials. But that is not all! At the Cooks and Waitresses' meeting of June 13, the big-shot official of the International, H. J. Mc Govern, stated: "Sister Botis and I have

tried to get an agreement with some hotel to put in a card just for the duration of the convention. No one will even accept this plan." But it must be evident that since the time this statement was made these prize examples of A. F. of L. bureaucratic officials who make agreements with the bosses instead of the workers, found an hotel which would agree to this treacherous "collaboration, and that it was the New Plaza Hotel.

A. F. of L. members throughout the state should immediately shower protests against choice of this seab house as the official A. F. of L. Convention headquarters. There are two more months before the convention. This stinking arrangement must be stipulated. There is time to actually get a hotel unionized before the convention. The culinary unions should elect a rank and file committee which would work unceasingly until such a hotel can be signed up. But the approach this time should be to the workers in the hotel, not to the owners or managers of the hotel.

Send some time every day to convince a worker that he should read the "Daily." We will have 50,000 new readers in a short time if every reader makes it his job to talk to his friends and co-workers about the Daily Worker.

Coal Miners Die Young, Bosses Coin Big Profits

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, Pa.—"I got two to three days' work a week. I get two dollars a day. Some days I get nothing," said a young miner. You don't see many old miners around here. Starting at the age of 12 or 13, twenty years is the longest one can expect to live working under these miserable mining conditions.

These living in company houses are always in debt to the company. They dare not leave the company, as their families would be evicted and the miners blacklisted. When you are blacklisted, all the coal companies see that you don't get work. Some live in company houses, yet they must go ten or more miles every day to work in another mine.

The mining companies here are usually subsidiaries of a railroad company. The coal has been bought at \$300 to \$600 per acre. The company sells its coal to a wholesale dealer at the mine. The wholesaler ships the coal by railroad and pays for freight. All these companies are more or less controlled by the railroads.

The companies make huge profits. Company towns more than pay for their upkeep each year by high rents for dilapidated miners' shacks. Some mining camps have paid for themselves thirty times

over. The company houses have no conveniences at all—no baths, no showers, no toilets, no water, no sewers. Coal is the only fuel. In order to work for the company, you must live in one of these company hovels and pay high rents to the company for this "privilege." Even relief checks are given to the company in payment for rent, leaving the miners, very little for themselves.

The mine timbers are purchased from the farmers who make very little on them. Even school children are exploited by coal companies in jobs consisting of picking up of coal and cutting trips. Each mine destroys timber and vegetation within a radius of a mile. The sulphur smoke not only destroys vegetation, but is bad for the miners' lungs.

Most of the mining camps in Clearfield county today are settlements of relief workers. The companies are still able to collect rent from the discarded miners. The ownership of the property gives the company a whip to use in cutting wages in the mines that are operating. So between the relief boards and the coal companies, the miner finds himself in a vise of slavery which the coal barons continue to clamp down on the bodies of the miners and their families.

H. J. R.

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company Fakes Strike Elections

By a Worker Correspondent

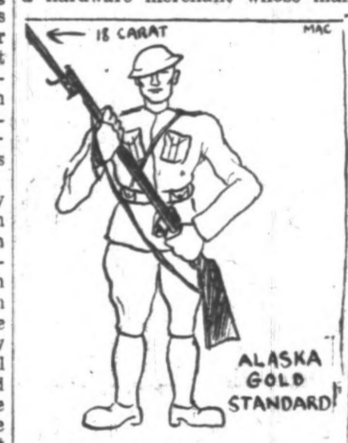
Juneau, Alaska.—Shortly after the employees of the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co. went on strike it became apparent that there was a small group of company men who were eager to sabotage the union. Their first move of importance was to present a petition before the City Council of Juneau asking for an election to be held, the same time claiming that only a minority of the workers were in favor of the strike. Their real purpose of course was to split the ranks of the workers. The petition was signed by about nineteen of the strikers, government employer, business men and also several scores of undecipherable names unaccompanied by any addresses.

At a special meeting of the City Council at which the company men and the representative of the union were present the subject was argued pro and con, ending up with a motion to table the resolution asking for an election until the next regular meeting of the City Council. Following the Council meeting the mine workers decided to ignore any action taken by the City Council recognizing by the general tone of the meeting that the majority of the members of the City Council were in favor of adopting strikebreaking tactics. This conclusion was proved correct at the next meeting when a motion to hold an election was carried, dissented to by only one of the council, Messersmidt by name, a baker by trade, who had moved that the resolution be tabled at the preceding meeting of the council.

The committee decided to hold the election at the City Hall on Thursday, June 13. The union then decided to picket at the election but Big Business was not to be fooled in its attempt to split labor. The lackeys of Big Business introduced another joker to the game by announcing that the government building could be used to receive ballots, and also a hardware store they could also be mailed and when the ballots were given out they were distributed so profusely that lots of men got two, three and four ballots apiece and they were told that they could vote any day right up to the day originally set for the election. Hand bills were sent out urging everyone to be a real American and vote in favor of going back to work on the same conditions as they had before the strike. For four days the Post Office was picketed by a large number of strikers. On Thursday over six hundred miners with their wives and children picketed the City Hall, using cameras to photograph everyone who voted. The picketing was peaceful, the number who voted that day amounted to fifty-seven, composed of office staff and foremen of the company.

TODAY'S JOKE
City fake election (a la Connors) 698 votes cast
Ballots turned in at union hall 514 more coming
Total ballots cast 1212
Total employees eligible to vote (Company) 885 employees
Where did these come from? 327 who are they?
How many times did Izzy vote? WORKER.

Then ensued preparations for the greatest farce in the way of an election ever held in Alaska, the land of strange happenings. An "impartial" committee was appointed composed of Mr. Connors, chairman of the Democratic Committee for Alaska, who had been presented with a nice political plum when he was made U. S. Collector of Customs. An insurance man and a hardware merchant whose main



ALASKA GOLD STANDARD

duty it was to see that the poor downtrodden rich gold mining boy got the kind of deal that they wanted.

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In the absence of these complications, one need never hurry to make a decision. It is always best to try non-operative treatment repeatedly, if feasible, before submitting to operation. It is only when the patient has persistently failed to obtain relief from medical procedures that operation should be done. Another consideration that might lead to operation would be that the ulcer was suspected of being a cancer—sometimes it is difficult to decide by x-ray which it is. Inasmuch as you have not given details of the comrade's case, we cannot tell whether this is the basis of the doctor's recommendation of surgery or not. In this case, you state that your friend has had treatment and not responded. Finally, we wish to state that the surgical skill and judgment at Bellevue Hospital is high indeed.

Occasionally an emergency, such as an ulcer that breaks through or uncontrollable hemorrhages, makes immediate operation necessary. In addition, the x-ray studies may give further reasons for early operation, such as indicating a very large ulcer, or showing complete obstruction of the stomach at its outlet, or showing the presence of an ulcer that is near to breaking through. Where x-ray examination of the history of the ulcer symptoms and other studies do not make for immediate operation, a good trial of medical care should always be given, and often the results are excellent.

Misery and Hunger Stalk In Boise, Idaho

By a Worker Correspondent

BOISE, Idaho.—I am writing to let you know there is much misery here. Ninety per cent of the people here are out of work. There are some with jobs who are forced to work at starvation wages. Seven thousand are on relief and they do not even get enough to eat from the relief bureau. Women and children are begging for bread. At the same time, most of them are Democrats.

A large part of the workers here are Catholics and the priests tell them that God wants them to repent their sins and look up to heaven for salvation. However, God doesn't throw down any bread to his faithful flock. I am sending you a clipping to show you how the priests and ministers here fool the gullible workers. And unfortunately the workers haven't yet opened their eyes as they still fall for this pie-in-the-sky stuff. So you see, we have heaven in Boise—in case you folks didn't know it. So if any of you comrades want to visit heaven, just come to Boise, Idaho.

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Definitions: ACROSS
1. There are in the U.S.S.R. and some in China.
2. A great tract of land over which cattle graze.
10. Italian Youth (abbr.).
12. The 7th and 4th letters of the word "tangle."
13. Frown.
14. Kind of money used in Rumania.
18. A small child.
17. League of Struggle for Negro Rights (abbr.).
18. Last name of a woman orator against slavery in the time of the Civil War.
20. Short for Albert.
21. A small flap or tag attached.
22. Railroad (abbr.).
24. An eagle's nest.
25. The bed of a stream.

DOWN
3. Either.
4. A large tank or tub for holding liquids, dyes, etc., in process of making.
5. Something we eat.
6. The 29th and 5th letters of the alphabet.
7. Girl's name.
9. In the post-office all the are received.
11. Opposite of cold.
12. The boy was already the house.
15. Preposition.
19. A place where cows are kept.
21. What people in the U.S.S.R. drink very much of.
22. An enclosed place used as a receptacle.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30

Or, let us suppose that it was an automobile accident—and that it was his own fault he was run over. Still, the fact remains that he is a helpless cripple and he is left to die like a dog. The government certainly doesn't care what happens to him. Rosalind's teacher thinks in a

different way. But we must remember that not all teachers are satisfied to be the servants of the boss-class in spreading lies. Every year, more and more of them realize the working class truths and the fact that they are workers, themselves.

tried to babble away some more excuses about soldiers and to mix up the minds of my fellow pupils. Rosalind gave her teacher the best possible answer when she said that "people don't enjoy begging." The teacher tried to make her and the class believe that the soldier was a faker and didn't have to beg. And so she told the same old story that—once an investigator followed a legless beggar and found out that he lived in a magnificent mansion and had cars. So, of course, every one of the beggars is supposed to be rich and make a swell living by begging on the streets. The truth is that they make a very miserable existence.

Now, first let us believe this man was really a soldier. The teacher says the American Legion takes care of veterans. But it has homes only for its own members. The Legion is a private, fraternal organization like the Elks, etc. One must pay dues. Many members have dropped out because they could not pay their dues. Also, many were disgusted with the crooked leadership, which would like to make strike-breakers out of them.

Then, the government is supposed to care for the disabled veterans. It is well known that the government has been practicing "economy" because of the years of depression. And among the first things it "economizes" on is the funds for the care of veterans. Because there is so much red tape, it is very often hard to get any attention and care.

Now, even if this man is not a soldier, his legs are gone. How did it happen? Perhaps on his job. And the boss probably said it was his own fault and so cheated the worker out of accident insurance.

ADVENTURES OF MARGIE, TIM AND JERRY



SEE THE OLD MAN'S STORY IN NEXT WEEK'S PAPER



YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise.

Because of the volume of letters received by this department, we can print only those that are of general interest. All letters are answered directly and are held confidential.

Soviet Health

Health safeguards for workers in the Soviet Union are contrasted with the kind of medical care given workers in this country, in two feature articles in the July issue of Health and Hygiene, which is on the newsstands now.

One of the articles, written by a prominent North Carolina Socialist, who visited the Soviet Union, declares that the workers in the U. S. S. R. receive a much higher grade of medical care than that given workers in the United States. The writer of this article, Dr. Paul Otto Schaller, is a physician who has been practicing since 1904 and is qualified to make observations of this nature.

Another article contrasts the lack of effort in this country in fighting tuberculosis with the organized anti-T.B. campaign in the Soviet Union, which in five years reduced the incidence of that disease by fifty per cent.

When Should Ulcers Be Operated On

R. D. of N. Y. C. writes:—"Tonight I visited a member of my unit, who is ill in Bellevue Hospital. He has been there for over three weeks under observation for suspected ulcers of the stomach. While I was there, the doctor in charge of the ward came over and urgently advised him to submit to an operation. The comrade's wife refuses to hear of it, however, and the patient himself is very reluctant. Neither of them have confidence in the diagnosis. I spoke to the doctor aside and he told me that there was no longer any doubt as to the existence of a bleeding ulcer (a series of x-rays have been taken); and that only operation could now help my friend and that medical treatment over a period of time had failed to stop the bleeding.

The comrade's wife wants him to go home. I greatly fear that if he refuses to submit to an operation, he will be discharged, and that then it would be doubly difficult for him to obtain competent medical attention. Is there any way this comrade can get an examination which will result in a diagnosis that he can have confidence in? He definitely feels that the attention he is presently receiving is mechanical, even goes so far as to state that they only want to operate because they want to practice. On the other hand, the doctor told me that the condition will steadily become worse if not surgically handled at once."

The question of operation for peptic (stomach) ulcer is a very delicate one, and without knowing all the details, we cannot give you definite advice. However, we can give you some information to help you toward a decision.

Occasionally an emergency, such as an ulcer that breaks through or uncontrollable hemorrhages, makes immediate operation necessary. In addition, the x-ray studies may give further reasons for early operation, such as indicating a very large ulcer, or showing complete obstruction of the stomach at its outlet, or showing the presence of an ulcer that is near to breaking through. Where x-ray examination of the history of the ulcer symptoms and other studies do not make for immediate operation, a good trial of medical care should always be given, and often the results are excellent.

In the absence of these complications, one need never hurry to make a decision. It is always best to try non-operative treatment repeatedly, if feasible, before submitting to operation. It is only when the patient has persistently failed to obtain relief from medical procedures that operation should be done. Another consideration that might lead to operation would be that the ulcer was suspected of being a cancer—sometimes it is difficult to decide by x-ray which it is. Inasmuch as you have not given details of the comrade's case, we cannot tell whether this is the basis of the doctor's recommendation of surgery or not. In this case, you state that your friend has had treatment and not responded. Finally, we wish to state that the surgical skill and judgment at Bellevue Hospital is high indeed.

"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

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I enclose \$... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca.
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