

I.L.D. \$20,000 SCOTTSBORO FUND
Received yesterday \$ 65.00
Raised so far 7,255.10
Still to be collected 12,744.90
Must be received within
next two weeks 5,000.00

Daily Worker

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

NATIONAL
EDITION

Vol. XII, No. 163

Published at 125 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 4, 1907.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1935

(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

ETHIOPIA MASSES TROOPS FOR DEFENSE

Troops Called in Hoaquim and Aberdeen. Lumber Strike

MILLS REMAIN SHUT DESPITE TERROR WAVE

3,000 Strikers in Area—State and Local Police Fail to Smash Tie-up

(Special to the Daily Worker)
ABERDEEN, Wash., July 8.—Three thousand lumber workers held a meeting at the outside of the D and E Theatre today and then paraded through the city in protest against the breaking up of picket lines by a charge of Guardsmen with drawn bayonets. When the first picket line was dispersed, a second was formed and marched to Bay City C mill. There it too was dispersed and 15 union members were arrested. Guardsmen are posted before all industrial plants in town.

(By United Press)
OLYMPIA, Wash., July 8.—State troops were sent into the Pacific Northwest lumber strike area today. Equipped with a plentiful supply of tear gas bombs, the Second Battalion of the 161st Infantry was dispatched to the scene from the summer camp at Fort Lewis. The same battalion recently saw duty in Tacoma, where lumber mills have been operating several weeks under protection of the militia.

At Hoaquim and Aberdeen the soldiers will face 3,000 strikers determined to prolong the shutdown at seven mills until their demands for high wages are met.

The strikers last week prevented reopening of the plants although several times their pickets were dispersed by gas bombs hurled by State Police.

Strikers Remains Firm

(Special to the Daily Worker)
ABERDEEN, Wash., July 8.—The Second Battalion of the 161st Washington National Guard, has arrived here under the command of Major Hand. Mill operators have given up all hope of opening the mills under local police protection.

The Second Battalion consists of youths from the farming regions of Eastern Washington. The sending of the National Guard here followed the breaking through of police lines and a gas barrage by three thousand pickets. Despite the terror, the ranks of the strikers are solid with all mills down. Protests should be sent to Governor Clarence D. Martin, Olympia, Wash.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 8.—A cable from the Longshoremen's Union of Japan, pledging not to work any ships sailing from British Columbia ports, has just been received here by the longshoremen's Central Strike Committee. The strikers, who were locked out June 4, for refusing to load "unfair" cargo from Powell River, have also received 3,000 francs from the longshoremen of Paris and a pledge to handle no Vancouver ships.

S. P. Backs Petition Drive For Herndon

Support of the Socialist Party to the mass petition campaign for reversal of the 18 to 20 year chain gang verdict against Angelo Herndon, heroic Negro leader of the working class, is pledged by Paul Porter, secretary of the National Labor Committee of the Socialist Party, in a letter addressed to Herndon in care of the national office of the International Labor Defense.

Porter's letter follows:
Socialist Party of the United States, 546 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., July 2, 1935.
Mr. Angelo Herndon,
Care I.L.D., 80 E. 11th St.,
New York City.

Dear Comrade Herndon:
I am glad to confirm in this letter the readiness of the Socialist Party to conduct a mass petition campaign for your freedom. Our part in this campaign will be directed by our National Labor Committee, which serves as the defense of our party. I am designating Murray Baron, manager of the Sultrose, Bag and Portfolio Workers Union, and John Francis Sullivan, secretary of our Public Affairs Committee, to confer with your defense representatives concerning the details of this campaign. The Socialist Party salutes your courage throughout the long, narrowing course of the outrageous frame-up directed against you, and pledges its aid in the efforts to secure your freedom. We hope this may come soon. Fraternally yours,
(Signed) PAUL PORTER,
National Labor Secretary.

HEARST MADE DEAL WITH NAZIS WHILE ON VISIT TO GERMANY



Here is a picture from Fascist Germany that Hearst never published. It shows the fascist publisher after his conference with Alfred Rosenberg, Naal newspaper chief and foreign Nazi propaganda chief. At this conference Hearst agreed to support Hitler in his war drive against the Soviet Union. Coupled with his slanderous attack on the Soviet Union, and the re-printing of all the vile fascist lies about the Workers' Fatherland, Hearst leads the drive against the American workers' living standards. Reading from left to right: Mr. Rucker, Hearst's private secretary; Naal leader, Alfred Rosenberg; William Randolph Hearst; Dr. Karl Bomer, chief of the Press Division of the Nazi Foreign Political Bureau; and Thilo von Trotha, Alfred Rosenberg's lieutenant.

Omaha Carmen Vote Re-strike By 234 to 4

Broad Support Assured As Farmers Pledge to Back Struggle

(Special to the Daily Worker)
OMAHA, Neb., July 8.—The strike of street car workers has been officially resumed, with the workers voting 234 to 4 to reject any surrender of their full seniority rights and unanimously repudiating the arbitration proceedings.

Following the forcing of arbitration upon them through martial law, the strikers have consistently refused to return to work without seniority rights, but until this vote they had made no definite declaration that the strike would be continued. The vote followed a pledge of support by John Herman of the Farmers' National Committee of Action and Harry Lux, State Holiday organizer.

300 at Mass Meeting Take Pledge To Fight New Jersey Sales Tax

NEWARK, N. J., July 8.—More than 300 workers and housewives voiced their approval of a campaign to repeal the Newark sales tax at a mass meeting held in Lincoln Park here this morning and called by the Newark Unemployment Council. Jack Ross, state organizer of the Council, declared that this was the opening gun of the campaign and that the council would hold a series of neighborhood meetings starting Wednesday to strengthen this fight.

Beal Article 'Pack of Lies' Man Back from USSR Says

By A. B. Magil
A young worker walked into the office of the Daily Worker yesterday. "I've just read Fred Beal's article in the New York Journal attacking the Soviet Union," he said. "I came back from the Soviet Union Saturday after working there a year, and I want to tell you that his article is nothing but a pack of lies." He was referring to William Randolph Hearst's latest "find" the renegade Communist, Fred Beal, who after living off the Workers' Republic for four years, has now joined Thomas Walker, Harry Lang, Andrew Smith and the rest of the poison-pen brigade in a series of lying anti-Soviet articles in the Hearst press. The articles, significantly enough, first appeared in Yiddish translation in the Socialist Jewish Daily Forward.

Hearst Struck Bargain With Nazi War Mongers

Hitler Concluded Deal to Buy War Materials From Hearst Mines Providing Publisher Ran Anti-Soviet Poison in His Press

By Helen Sheridan
II.
The newspapers which, in 1933, blazoned on their front pages headlines such as TORTURE JEWS IN NAZI CAMPS, and reproduced pictures of Jews groaning under the inhuman treatment of the fascist sadists, are now ballyhooping for Adolf Hitler.

The newspapers which, in 1933, wrote: "Jews in America whose brethren in Germany have been massacred, beaten and mutilated will not cease to expose Nazi outrages..." in 1935, write: "Hitler does not desire the dead fruit of military conquest; he craves to pour Germany's energies into constructive channels. The only war he welcomes is a war against social injustice and unemployment..." The owner of these papers, William Randolph Hearst, who now clasps the Nazi swine to his bosom, and spews forth monstrous lies about the Soviet Union, has not made this lightning change in policy as the result of a whim.

Hearst's Bargain With Hitler
This racketeer in human lives struck a bargain with the Nazi hangmen that will go down in history as one of the filthiest deals ever put across an unsuspecting public. In plain language, he has been bought and paid for. The bargain which this degenerate purveyor of "news" has made with Hitler is to supply copper and other war materials to the Nazi butchers.

He did not look particularly starved, this young American worker, Edward Cheyfitz of Toledo, Ohio, after a year in the country where, according to Beal, everybody is starving. Nor, despite all the fables of Beal, was he in rags. On the contrary, he looked healthy and vigorous and was well dressed. Cheyfitz pointed to his shoes—white linen sports shoes. "See those shoes," he said. "I bought them in Russia. The majority of workers wear those shoes in the summer time. And this white linen jacket that I've got with me is also worn a great deal." We examined the shoes and jacket, and had to confess they did not gibe at all with Beal's statement yesterday that "the millions of toilers are dressed in rags and shod in footwear which American bums would discard as worthless." "I worked in the Kuskovo chem-

U.T.W. Makes Pay Demands In Woollens

July 22 Is Date Set for Acceptance Under Threat of Strike

(By United Press)
PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8.—Possibility of a general strike in the woollen and worsted industry loomed today.

The United Textile Workers of America has given manufacturers until July 22 to accept or reject a new wage and working schedule calling for pay boosts of 5 to 40 per cent. The demands were made as a strike of 3,400 employees of seven plants of the Uxbridge Worsted Company in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut entered its third week. There was nothing to indicate an early settlement of this walkout, called to enforce demands for a 15 per cent wage increase and N. R. A. working conditions.

USSR Revises Constitution

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, July 8.—Under the chairmanship of Joseph Stalin, the Constitution Committee, elected at the first session of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. during the Seventh Congress of Soviets, met yesterday to consider changes in the Soviet Constitution.

The committee arranged the procedure of its further work. It decided to appoint sub-commissions to carry out the preliminary revision of the constitution. These were appointed as follows: Sub-commission on general constitutional problems, chairman, Stalin; sub-commission on economic problems, chairman, Molotov; sub-commission on finance, chairman, Chubar; sub-commission on judicial questions, chairman, Bukharin; sub-commission on election system, chairman, Radek; sub-commission on organs of justice, chairman, Vyshinski; sub-commission on central and local organs of power, chairman, Akulov; sub-commission on public education, chairman, Zhdanov; sub-commission on labor, chairman, L. M. Kaganovich; sub-commission on defense, chairman, Voroshilov; sub-commission on foreign affairs, chairman, Litvinov; editorial sub-commission, consisting of the chairmen of all above-mentioned sub-commissions, chairman, Stalin.

RYAN HONORS SHIPOWNERS AT PARLEY

Bridges States Policy—Favors Labor Party—Asks United Action

By Carl Reeve

More than one hundred and fifty delegates and visitors to the national convention of the International Longshoremen's Association heard President Joseph Ryan plead for continued cooperation with the employers in his report yesterday.

Ryan devoted a major portion of his speech to an attack on the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. He attacked the rank and file element in the union. At the same time, Ryan had as honored guests at the convention a committee of the ship owners, one of whom, Joseph Mapper, secretary of the New York Shipping Association, spoke in behalf of the employers.

Harry Bridges, delegate from the West Coast, and district president of the San Francisco Maritime Federation, was questioned by reporters in the lobby of the Governor Clinton Hotel, where the convention is taking place.

Bridges States Policy

Asked regarding the policy of the longshoremen on the West Coast, Bridges declared, "We believe in sticking together, in united action. That's why we are attacked. The longshoremen in San Francisco were attacked by the ship owners because they refused to work on ships loaded by scabs in Vancouver. We also immediately pledged support to the Lake Charles, La., longshoremen, when their union was attacked a few days ago. The longshoremen on the West Coast believe that the workers of all ports should stick together."

Asked what conditions the workers of the West Coast have in their present agreement growing out of the strike last year, Bridges declared, "We have total control over hiring halls with an I. L. A. man in charge. The work is spread by rotation. We have the 95 cents an hour scale. We work six hours a day." This agreement provides for better conditions than in any other district.

"Ryan is unpopular on the West Coast because he did not support our strike last year," Bridges said. "He didn't give us financial or any other support from the International office. On top of that he came to the coast and went into conference with the Mayor and other high officials, and with the shipowners. We suddenly read in the newspapers that our strike is over, that Ryan has called off the strike. Of course, we decided to carry the strike through."

Favors Labor Party

When asked, "Are you in favor of a Labor Party?" Bridges declared, "I certainly am." He said that in San Francisco a number of unions have formed a United Labor Party committee to have labor party candidates in the municipal elections.

Regarding the red scare which has been raised against him, Bridges replied, "If it's Communistic to act together and to favor united action, then all the longshoremen on the West Coast are Communistic."

Bridges repudiated charges that the rank and file are "against the I. L. A." He pointed out that the preamble of the I. L. A. calls for united action of the workers to better their conditions. "We want to build the I. L. A. and strengthen it. We have always advocated build-

(Continued on Page 2)

Negro Nation to Put 800,000 in Field; Protests Flay Il Duce

Italian Bureau of C. P. Fascists Seek To Whip Up War Fever as Men Are Sent to Africa

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 8.—Declaring that the latest war moves of Mussolini toward the invasion of Ethiopia places the Italian workers in the forefront of the struggle to build the united front of the Negro and white worker, an enlarged conference of the Italian Bureau of Communist Party of the United States met here Friday and Saturday to lay plans for the tasks which face them.

More than forty delegates from the leading cities in the United States took part in the conference. A thorough discussion of the Italian Communist paper, L'Unita Operaia, and how to re-establish it as a daily was carried on. The failure of the paper to remain a daily was attributed to the fact that the proper organizational base had not been laid and plans to establish this base were worked out.

Reflecting the sentiment of the Italian masses in America the conference enthusiastically developed plans for the struggle against the invasion of Ethiopia. In line with this the following program was worked out: the development of a struggle against Mussolini's war plans by the establishment of a united front with the Negro masses for demonstrations and other struggles; for the support of the Communist Party of Italy in its struggle to defeat the fascist war plans and fascism in Italy.

In relation to the strengthening of the Communist Party among the Italian masses in America, the conference decided to carry out the following program: the establishment of a stronger Federation of Italian Workers Clubs; the enlargement and strengthening of the existing united front of Italian workers' organizations for unemployment insurance; to lay the basis for the calling of a congress of Italian workers as soon as possible.

The Ethiopians are well armed, having over 1,000 machine guns and hundreds of thousands of rifles, as well as field artillery and aircraft guns, hand grenades, wireless equipment and other modern weapons of warfare.

War Council Speeds Troops
ROME, July 8.—With Mussolini's virtual declaration of war against Ethiopia echoing throughout Italy, the War Council here today speeded up the concentration of troops and shipment of soldiers to Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

The class of 1910 has been ordered mobilized, to be in readiness for shipment to Africa. It is Mussolini's aim to mass more than 300,000 soldiers near the borders of Ethiopia before giving the signal for attack. Many observers here believe that Italian Fascism will not wait for the end of the rainy season in the latter part of September or October, but will attack at any moment.

Predictions of the date of war vary from a few weeks to 60 days. The munitions factories are running

(Continued on Page 2)

G.O.P. Battles In Conference

CLEVELAND, July 8.—"Gold and individualism" was the keynote of the first day of the conference of Republicans from six states, who are trying to work out some strategy whereby the American masses, who are losing faith in the New Deal, can be hoodwinked into voting in 1936 for the hunger party of Hoover.

Both the Roosevelt regime and "Tory Republicanism" were attacked through the conference, engineered by former State Senator George H. Bender of Ohio, had the official blessings of the Republican National Executive Committee.

For a while discussion, centered in the Pennsylvania delegation, threatened to disrupt the conference. The fight was between the "Old Guard" Republicans and the "Liberals," who want to camouflage the old Hoover stew with a sauce of radical phrases.

The conference, which is a follow-up of the recent "grass roots" conference in Springfield, Ill., opened this morning in Public Auditorium with delegates from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan and West Virginia.

For the small farmers, even where they and their families have escaped with their lives, the situation is simply catastrophic. Crops are washed away and hundreds of heads of cattle have been drowned. Bodies of cows can be seen floating down the Chenango and Susquehanna River.

Town Wiped Out
The town of Trumansburg was reported as "practically wiped out" by local Justice of the Peace William Allen. Virtually all of Steuben County was under water and half of Tompkins County was flooded. Thirty-five children were rescued from an open-air camp near Hornell by heroic work on the part of nearby farmers. Great suffering is feared unless immediate aid is organized. Assistance of the Red Cross was requested in many localities.

2 Gag Bills To Go Before House Today

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Two of the Hearst-inspired gag bills designed to suppress labor activities under the guise of putting down revolutionary utterances are slated for consideration tomorrow by separate committees of the House of Representatives, in secret sessions.

Opponents of the anti-union measures in Washington again urged that workers, peace advocates and liberals send protests:

1.—To Hutton Sumners, chairman, Judiciary Committee of the House, demanding that this committee kill the Kramer bill, H. R. 4313, under which strikers accused of advocating "overthrow of the government" would be liable to prosecution and heavy penalties. This bill to outlaw the Communist Party and its press has never been given a public hearing by the full Judiciary Committee. It was considered only at a secret session.

2.—To John J. McSwain, chairman, House Military Affairs Committee, demanding that they kill the Tydings bill, H. R. 2253, under which strikers calling out to National Guardsmen not to shoot down workers would be prosecuted and liable to imprisonment and fine. Under the slogan of suppressing the advocacy of military disobedience, this measure could be used to raid workers' homes and bound union leaders. This is the companion of the McCormack bill. It was sneaked through the Senate last month, without a hearing of any kind. Representative Kramer of California, who helped to suppress and wash fascist activities in the United States, boasted to the Daily

(Continued on Page 2)

Usual Ballyhoo Absent at Signing of Wagner Labor Bill

Company Union Is Not Barred By Measure

Administrative Board Set Up by Act Is Like Court

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, July 8.— Amid a telling absence of enthusiasm even among its supporters, the Wagner Labor Disputes Act became a law last weekend.

American Federation of Labor Kingpins who so recently were whooping up for the bill as another "Magna Charta of labor" significantly let pass, without a word of comment, the occasion of President Roosevelt's signing it into law.

It is quite generally recognized here that the appointment of reactionary, anti-union members of the new National Labor Relations Board which the law sets up is foreordained.

It is also generally recognized here that the appointment of reactionary, anti-union members of the new National Labor Relations Board which the law sets up is foreordained.

There are few in and around official circles who will deny that the Act bolsters company-unionism. Any doubt as to this was removed by Senate-House conferees' last-minute change, directing that the new labor board shall decide whether the collective bargaining unit shall be "the employer unit, plant unit, or any subdivision thereof."

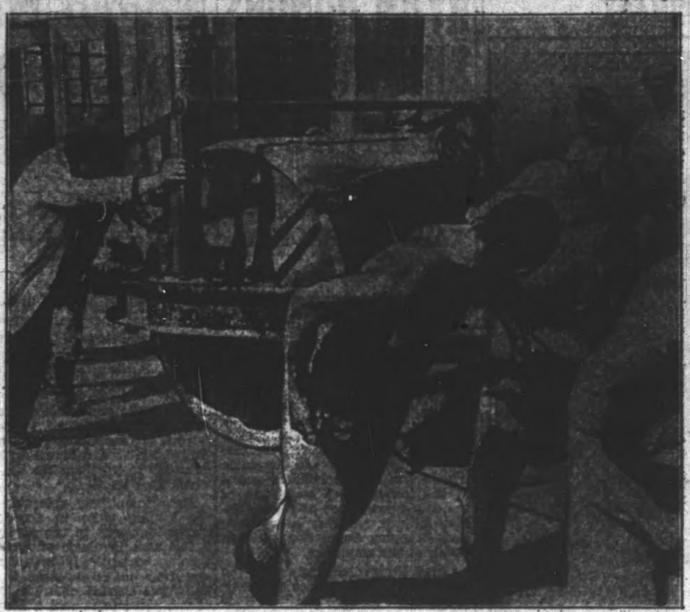
As for the Wagner bill's lip service to outlawing such "unfair labor practices" as financial support by employers to company unions, Roosevelt officials are not waiting for this to be scrapped by court tests initiated by open-shoppers.

For all these reasons it is pretty clearly established that there lay behind the failure to perform a ceremony at the signing of the new law, as planned, more than the official explanation that its authors were out of town.

WHAT HEARST THOUGHT OF HITLER BEFORE DEAL



TORTURE JEWS IN NAZI CAMPS



LIVING DEATH FOR JEWISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY—Bodies, including at work meant for beasts... human beings harvested to a steam roller of Hitlerism...

"BOSS FREE," MCKEE OPENS DRIVE

Story on Page 2

Hearst Struck Bargain With Nazi War Mongers

(Continued from Page 1)

left his son not only the modest sum of \$17,000,000. He also left him extensive shares in a number of valuable mines. Today William Randolph controls the San Luis Mine in Mexico, the Ophir Mine in Nevada, the Ontario Mine in Utah, the Anaconda Mine in Montana, and the Homestake Mine in South Dakota, reputed to be the largest gold mine in the world, with a net operating profit in 1933 of \$8,735,225. In addition there is the Cerro de Pasco Copper Company of Peru, also controlled by Hearst, a corporation with assets valued at forty millions.

When it became known in the summer of 1934 that a Hitler commission was arranging for millions of dollars of credit for copper and other war material which Hitler needs desperately in his preparations for war against the Soviet Union, Hearst the trader saw his chance. Although he had been making handsome profits out of his mining interests due to Roosevelt's inflation policy, which he naturally backed with all his power, here was a chance to make a lot more.

Was Kicked Out of France
In the summer of 1934, he took a little trip to Germany—just for his health, he told reporters. This was after he and his entourage had been kicked out of France for indulging in a series of orgies too much even for this country, famous for its "liberalism" in such matters, to stomach.

War Strategy Of Ethiopians May Beat Italy

Greater Mobility Will Aid Negro Nation, Says London Spectator

(By United Press)
LONDON, July 8.—An "intelligent campaign" may enable the Ethiopians to split the Italian army into small bands and slaughter them piecemeal, an expert on African affairs writes in this week's Spectator.

Although the article is anonymous, the author displays great familiarity with the terrain over which the anticipated Italo-Ethiopian war will be fought this fall. The Italians will have little trouble capturing the capital, Addis Ababa, the writer states, but:

"Once the Italians are in the Ethiopian capital, if their opponents fight intelligently, the Italians are trapped. From Addis Ababa and Eritrea they must cross over a rugged mountain range larger than Morocco in order to crush the Ethiopians and Morocco took many years for the far greater power of France's trained colonial army under the leadership of the famous Lyautey, to conquer.

"On the other side the communication of the Southern Italian army which has occupied Addis from Somaliland will become unbelievably difficult to maintain for France will have removed her rolling stock from the Franco-Ethiopian railway in defiance to a clause in its statutes which makes it over to Ethiopia's possession of foreign troops move upon it.

Ethiopia Masses Army for Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

night and day pouring out war supplies. British observers here claim that Mussolini will be able to mass 1,000 war planes in Africa for use against Ethiopia.

The aim of Mussolini here is to encourage the Italian forces by capturing this city where the Italian forces suffered such a resounding defeat nearly 40 years ago.

Green Scored for Abetting Hearst

(Continued from Page 1)

finds himself in such company is an insult to the workers in the American Federation of Labor. Green has gotten out of step with the rank and file, and we find him in step with Hearst and all kinds of reactionary open-shoppers.

TERRORE IN NAZI GERMANY

"Free Thaelmann"

OPPENHAGEN, July 8.—On June 11, two German steamers carrying about 2,000 tourists from Steetin and Tracemunde arrived in Copenhagen, and were met by fisher boats bearing anti-fascist slogans: "Down with Hitler!" and "Release Thaelmann!"

When the tourists went on land, anti-fascist leaflets in German were distributed among them, pointing out the intensified terror in Germany. These leaflets were skillfully disguised as advertisements of a well-known entertainment company and were seized upon eagerly by the Germans.

Raw Materials Scarce

BERLIN.—The difficulty of obtaining supplies in raw materials, aggravated by the financial crisis, is making itself felt in various domains of the war industry.

60,000 Youth in Camps

ESSEN.—Ten thousand youths were sent away last year to serve on the Nazi "Landjahr" ("year on the land").

Bosses Honored By Ryan at Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the A. F. of L., Bridges declared. The delegates from the West Coast are instructed by their district convention to vote for the ousting of Ryan from his office as president of the I. L. A.

Ryan Feels Rank and File Reserve

Ryan, in his lengthy speech, while raising a "red scare" and attacking the rank and file and the Communists, did not directly mention the West Coast delegation in his attack.

Ryan Boasts of Police Cooperation

Ryan declared that his leadership is "respected," and to prove it, read a letter from the banker governor of New York State, H. Lehman, which began "Dear Joe."

Attacks West Coast Demonstration

Ryan declared he would not shut off any speeches of any delegate, "unless he very foolishly injects here something not in accord with the principles of the A. F. of L. or the government of the United States."

Urge World Committee to Bring Pressure at Geneva

"Urge World Committee to bring pressure at Geneva, London and Paris immediately. Tocco, Chicago, New York carrying on campaigns and National Committee spreading protests." (Signed) PAUL REID, Executive Secretary.

U. S. Orders Deportation Of Unionist

A. F. of L. Member Had Long Been Active in Behalf of Jobs

BOSTON, July 8.—Gust Saderquist, a granite cutter of Clark Island, Maine, and a member of the A. F. of L., has been ordered by District Director of Immigration Howe of Boston, Mass., to surrender on July 13 to Inspector Carl Horn in Portland, Maine, for deportation to Sweden.

Deportation proceedings were started against Saderquist on Oct. 22, 1934, because of his activities in the United Front Unemployment Committee, organized to secure relief for the unemployed. Saderquist has been a member of Branch No. 9 of the Paving Cutters Union, affiliated to the A. F. of L., since 1923.

Petition Grows For Thaelmann

Teddy is not such a well-known personality in America that Bobby, Jim and Will should mark a cross on their calendar so as not to forget his birthday. The Communists across the big sea are more concerned with their own economic affairs than they are to lay out a stamp for a certain Thaelmann.

Two Gag Bills In House Today

Worker today that he is confident that these bills will receive approval of the House Committee, within the next few days.

Chalkman Sumners of the Judiciary Committee

Chalkman Sumners of the Judiciary Committee indicated he would prefer to "let the states handle this kind of thing," but he admitted that pressure for new Federal legislation, from employer spokesmen such as Chamber of Commerce, is great.

Representative Maverick, a member of the Military Affairs Committee

Representative Maverick, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, which has before it the Tydings-MacCormack measure, said today he would oppose it in that group tomorrow.

Proponents of the bills have been using the technique of creating the impression that action is not imminent

and of working on the quiet to sneak through this legislation.

Good Work! "Mr. J. Kait, of 3133 South 44th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., has promised to sell the Daily Worker on the condition that I furnish at least five daily readers who will buy copies from his store. I have now succeeded in getting these customers and will furnish more."

WHAT IS HAY FEVER?

1,100,000 people suffer each year from Hay-Fever. Are you one of them? If you are, you'll find out what to do about it in the July Issue — Health & Hygiene

Other Articles:
• T. B.—Worker's Plague
• Eating to Diet
• I Investigated Soviet Health!
• What Price Halibuts?
• Baby's Summer Sickness
• "Impurity" in Woman

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Please enter my subscription to HEALTH AND HYGIENE for one year. I enclose \$1.50 for same. Foreign and Canadian subscriptions per year, \$2.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Detroit Congress Takes Up Problems of Youth in A. F. of L.

Green Played For Demanding Ban on Parley Plan to Send Committee to Next Convention of Federation

DETROIT, Mich., July 8.—In a resolution adopted unanimously yesterday in the session on Problems of Youth and Industry of the Second American Youth Congress, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., was vigorously condemned for his role to central labor bodies on the eve of the Youth Congress prohibiting the sending of delegates to the congress. The resolution also demands more vigorous action against "dollar patriots" such as William Randolph Hearst, with whom Green has apparently joined hands.

The resolution, introduced by the Wisconsin delegation, cited the telegram sent by Green to the Milwaukee Central Trades and Labor Council. Such a telegram is known to have also been sent to the Detroit Federation of Labor.

Despite such last minute attempts by Green to knife the congress, there are official delegates from scores of unions and central bodies. The section on youth and industry, composed mainly of union and shop workers, was the largest of the five conferences into which the congress was divided yesterday.

To Send Group to A. F. of L. Convention

Delegate after delegate arose and told of experience that showed the reactionary character of many A. F. of L. officials. With their attitude towards the youth—ignoring the youth problem, closing of books to new members, permitting discrimination in wage rates for youth, dead meetings, discouraging the young union members, etc.

Other resolutions adopted at the same section of the congress, called upon the A. F. of L. to organize the unorganized youth; that a special committee of the Congress be sent to the A. F. of L. convention; that the Wagner bill be opposed; a resolution calling for the abolition of child labor and that adequate maintenance be provided to child workers, and similar measures.

Declaration of Rights of Youth

During the morning meetings, main discussion centered on the Declaration of Rights for the Youth. It is already apparent that a number of changes will result from the proposals made and many misunderstandings have been cleared up. Among the points is the true meaning of the Declaration of Independence. A number of delegates could not understand how slogans and declarations which marked the dawn of the capitalist order in the United States could spur the fight of the struggling masses today. With these exceptions, however, all delegates left the conference with the conviction that the revolutionary traditions of the American people can be a powerful weapon in the fight against the Hearsts and fascists who distort them for their ends.

Several Trotskyites attending the Congress took advantage of the conference on peace and freedom to introduce a motion "against the United States entering into non-aggression pacts with Hitler." This was aimed at the Franco-Soviet pact. In the discussion the several misguided youth voiced the counter-revolutionary position of the Trotsky "Workers' Party. They were overwhelmingly defeated, however.

Propose to Boycott Olympics

Other proposals were, a boycott of the Olympics because they are to take place in Nazi Germany; continuation of such action as the recent strike against war in the schools, etc.

The conference on jobless insurance, endorsed the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 2827, and many proposals to limit the exploitation of the youth in C.C.C. and transient camps.

All resolutions proposed from the conferences will be gone over by a resolutions committee and brought in with recommendations for action in the full congress today.

Meanwhile a presiding committee of fifty, elected by the congress Friday, following the report by Waldo McNutt, is meeting and considering recommendations for action during the coming year, and for a broad Continuations Committee to carry on following the congress.

The presiding committee includes representation from almost every major expression in the congress. The chairman is Alexander Hamilton, honorary chairman Angelo Herndon, Elizabeth Scott is secretary.

Cuban Student Greeted

One of the highlights on Friday, was the greeting delivered by Jose Amaro, representing the students of Cuba, who is sought by the Mendieta regime for his revolutionary activities.

Another greeting was delivered by delegates representing the International Longshoremen's Association and the Marine Federation of San Francisco. Friday, July 5, the delegates told the congress, there was a general stoppage of all shipping except United States mail ships, in honor of the two workers who were killed on "Bloody Thursday" during the strike a year ago. The congress stood in alliance in honor of the working-class martyrs. A telegram was sent to the Marine Federation informing them of the action taken.

The two days of congress proceedings has impressed its significance for more emphatically than even its best supporters felt before its opening. It is regarded as the broadest united expression that was yet brought into one congress.

Hathaway Greeted the Unity Achieved at Youth Congress, Pledges Communist Support

(The full text of the speech of Clarence A. Hathaway will appear in tomorrow's Daily Worker.)

DETROIT, Mich., July 8.—Before 3,000 delegates and visitors to the Second American Youth Congress at Cass Technical High School Auditorium, Friday night, Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker and representing the Communist Party in the five-party political symposium on the attitude towards the Youth Congress declared that the Communist Party stands unqualifiedly behind the congress, will do everything in its power to build its support and hailed the progress towards united action achieved by the Young Communist League and Young Peoples Socialist League.

The auditorium shook with applause when Hathaway declared: "We realize that the unity established between the Young Communists and Young Socialists here can give a tremendous impetus to the unity that must be established between the Communist Party and Socialist Party in the fight for broadest working class unity."

Recalling the pledge of support made by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party at the first Youth Congress, Hathaway said:

"Our action during the course of the past year is a demonstration of the fact that Communists do not resort to empty words. We carry out the pledges which we make."

Revolutionary Solution Shows

Hathaway pointed out, however, that a real solution of the problems put before the Congress cannot be achieved within the limits of capitalism, but only in the building of socialism. He cited the fact that the overwhelming majority of the delegates were not yet Communist, nor was the program adopted Communist, but he declared that "Your movement, if it is to remain a movement for peace, freedom and progress, must join forces with the working class in their struggle to overthrow capitalist rule."

August Tyler, official representative of the Socialist Party, also expressed support for the Youth Congress. After reviewing the history of the Youth Congress, and how its fascist initiators were defeated and ousted from leadership, he denounced the recently created Roosevelt Youth Administration. The plan just announced by the youth administration he characterized as "one-third halyhoop, one-third concessions, and one-third opposition to progress." The mobilized youth labor is to be thrown into competition with higher paid union labor, he said. Many of Tyler's statements were taken as indications that the attitude towards united action is strengthening within the Socialist Party, and were greeted with great applause.

Republican Quotes Lincoln

A third representative, Lester L. Johnson, for the Farmer-Labor Party, likewise expressed his full agreement with the program of the Youth Congress, and said he felt there was "little difference between his Party and the Communist or

Strikers Foil Plan to Split Their Ranks

CAMDEN, N. J., July 8.—Attempts of the New York Shipbuilding Company to drive a wedge into the ranks of the 4,600 strikers, were scotched here by strikers and leaders of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers last week.

Under the direction of Major Holthusen, a New York attorney, a crew of 100 college students arrived here a few days ago to take a "survey." The survey, of course, was to find out which strikers, if any, were willing to return to work under the conditions prevailing before the shipyard strike broke out.

Word was passed around to the strikers and their families not to answer a single question. At the same time, Philip Vangelier, youthful-looking national executive of the union, kept his identity secret and hired himself out, with the survey, to check up. When the "investigators" reached a hotel for a meeting, Vangelier broke up the meeting by telling who he was.

Out of the 100 investigators, 72 were brought by union leaders to the union headquarters. After being given a lecture on unionism, the students handed their reports over to the union, gave three cheers for the strikers, were fed and went home.

Youth Congress Body Organized in Johnstown, Pa.

JAMESTOWN, Pa., July 8.—Prior to the sending of two delegates to the Second American Youth Congress in Detroit a meeting attended by more than 300 was held here by the local branch of the Congress.

This meeting was the first to be called by the local congress. The local congress represents 20 organizations with a membership of 1,200.

The workers and students who attended the first meeting enthusiastically applauded the speakers who outlined a militant program for the fight against war and fascism.

Rabbi Ralph Simon, of Rodef Sholom Synagogue, analyzed the growth of fascism throughout the capitalist world as the armed reactionary forces used to maintain the rule of the capitalist. He pointed out the signs of developing fascism in America and called for united action against them. The first step, he said, could be made by picketing the theatres showing Hearst newsreels and newsstands selling Hearst papers.

Other speakers were Dave Doran for the Young Communist League, Miss Marian Briggs, Industrial Secretary of the Pittsburgh Y. W. C. A.; Reverend John Kravynich, of the Serbian Orthodox Church; Reverend W. K. Anderson and Dan Thorp, instructor at the University of Pittsburgh.

Norfolk Labor Unites to Fight On Relief Jobs

NORFOLK, Va., July 8.—July 4, national day of celebration of the American Revolution, saw the forging here of a united front of white and Negro labor, Socialists, Communist and non-party workers in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of real Americanism.

The first result of the united front was the victory of unified labor in winning the use of Jackson Park, a centrally located park which had been denied to Norfolk workers for years, for a solidarity July 4 meeting. Workers, regardless of political affiliation or color, spoke from the same platform for the same set of demands in connection with the preparations for strike action against the terrible conditions on relief work here.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution against the Kramer Bill, thereby giving notice to the Tories of today of labor's realization that whatever blow is directed against the Communist Party is directed against labor as a whole. Heavy applause greeted the chairman, H. Spalath, a Socialist, as he called for adoption of the resolution and exposed the anti-labor character of the gag measures now before Congress.

Speaker after speaker pointed out that resistance to oppression, the right to change and overthrow government, are inherent rights of the American people, written into the Declaration of Independence and the statements of the founding Fathers, and jealously defended by the young American people against the Hearsts of that day.

Plans adopted by the meeting for developing further the united front movement include the rooting of the unemployed organizations, among the relief project workers, mobilizing support of all labor unions and organizations especially of the A. F. of L., with delegates from each union and organization drawn into the Strike Preparations Committee.

Cincinnati Zoo Denied Injunction in Strike of 15

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 8.—Aroused public opinion and militant resentment of trade unionists were reflected in the decision of Judge Charles S. Bell in Common Pleas Court Saturday, when the court ruled that insufficient grounds for granting an injunction against fifteen strikers of the Cincinnati Zoo had been presented and that if further and better arguments did not be brought forward at the next hearing the case would be thrown out of court. The injunction is asked by the Cincinnati Zoological Society, which leases the Zoo from the City of Cincinnati. The city owns the Zoo and is responsible for operating deficits.

Charges that the strike was unauthorized and only a scheme of Communists were aired at the hearing.

Pennsylvania Miners End 'Holiday' Against Truce

Westmoreland Mass Meeting and Conference Vote to Resume Work in Order to Prepare For Wide Strike Action on Aug. 1

By Tom Keenan (Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

GREENSBURG, Pa., July 8.—Local unions of the United Mine Workers in Districts Two, Three, Four and Five, which had been on a "holiday" until yesterday, in protest against the third Lewis "truce," returned to work today under protest to prepare strike on August 1 for their economic demands—the six-dollar, six-hour day, the five-day week, the referendum, etc.

This decision was made at a mass meeting and conference in Westmoreland City, near here, which had been called by former conferences of local unions in West Brownsville and New Kensington. Twenty-five hundred miners attended the mass rally. Local union leaders denounced the Lewis "truce" and the misleadership of the Lewis bureaucracy. They called for the building of united strike action for the miners' demands, Lewis' forces at the meeting who attempted to laud the extension of the truce were booed and told to "get to hell out of here" by the assembled miners. Not one district official of the U. M. W. A. appeared.

Approximately a score of local unions had delegates at the conference which followed the mass meeting. The conference ratified intact the entire program which had been unanimously approved by a vote of the miners at the mass meeting, and which includes the following main points:

- (1) All locals to return to work under protest today (Monday). A telegram to be sent to Lewis and Roosevelt by each local protesting the extension of the truce and warning this is the last time that miners will work under the truce.
- (2) All locals to pass resolutions putting them on record for strike action on Aug. 1 for the following demands—the six-dollar, six-hour day, the five-day week; six dollars earnings per day to be guaranteed to loaders and machine men; elimination of the penalty of hire-and-fire and the no-strike clauses in the present contract; referendum on all agreements.
- (3) Every local in Districts Two, Three, Four and Five to demand special wage conventions to take up the miners' demands.
- (4) Committees to be set up in each sub-district of District Five, and in the other three districts, to coordinate the work of preparing and carrying through

Two San Pedro Youths Seized for Selling 'Daily' To Face Trial July 18

SAN PEDRO, Cal., July 8.—The case of the two young workers, Jack Delmar and Ralph Champa, arrested the day after the shooting by police of Fred Friedl, labor racketeer, has been postponed to July 18.

Held incommunicado for almost three days, the two were finally arraigned in court on charges of vagrancy. They were arrested when they and a group of Young Communist League members were selling the Daily Worker, the Western Worker and the Young Worker to a number of longshoremen.

How Green and Lieutenants Prepare for Next AFL Convention

By Carl Reeve

In the lumber strike of the north-west, A. W. Muir, member of the Executive Board of the Carpenters Union, plays a similar scabby role. Muir, trying to break the lumber strike and to force the men back to work without winning their demands, revoked the charter of the Aberdeen local of the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union, because they insisted on striking until they win. Muir did not lead the fight against troop terror, against the murder of pickets, against martial law. He did not rally the trade unions to support the strike. Instead he tried to carry through Green's splitting expulsion policy and thus defeat the strike.

In Coa. and Steel

John L. Lewis, member of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., has launched an expulsion drive against leaders of the United Mine Workers of America. Eight local leaders of the union have already been brought up on charges for expulsion. They are charged with attending an unemployment insurance conference in Washington—a grave charge, that these union leaders wanted to fight for unemployment insurance.

All the miners know that Lewis is trying to expel these local leaders because they demanded the preparation of strike for the six-hour day, five-day week and the six-dollar day scale. Lewis, trying to drive out of the union those who want to fight for better conditions, at the same time agrees to the coal operators' program and at their request, three times extends the present unsatisfactory agreement.

Mike Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers has expelled the majority of the membership from the union. All of the key lodges in the main plants of the Tighe have been thrown out by Tighe. Following out Green's expulsion policy, expels all those who demand a campaign to build the union and who want to prepare strike for the steel workers' demands.

In steel, coal, marine, lumber, the teamsters and other unions, the top leaders of the A. F. of L. are attempting, so far with poor results, to expel the best fighters from the union. This is the way Green prepares the union to defeat the open shop drive of the employers. This is the way he prepares for the national convention of the union.

Green Does Nothing Against Racketeers

Green has turned a deaf ear to the incessant demands of the rank and file that a fight against racketeering and gangsterism in the unions be carried on. It is of no concern to Green that Philip Zausner, with the aid of gangsters, has brazenly stolen the New York painters' elections once more. He refuses to do anything against this plague of racketeering which exists in more than one union.

Social Insurance—Civil Rights

The trade union members are demanding a fight for real unemployment insurance. Green continues to fight bitterly against the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

The workers are demanding a fight for their right to strike and picket, an end of mud/sous terror against their strikes. Green has not lifted a finger to mobilize labor against the troop terror in the Omaha car strike, the present lumber strike, etc.

The workers are demanding a labor party, based on the trade unions, which will fight for the de-

Herndon in 2 Chicago Talks Tomorrow

Chain Gang Cage to Be Exhibited at Both Mass Rallies

CHICAGO, July 8.—Complete in all its details, a replica of the steel cage in which chain-gang prisoners are locked at night, will arrive in Chicago Wednesday. The cage built on a truck, is being taken on a coast to coast tour by Angelo Herndon, 22-year-old Negro whose sentence of 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain-gang the U. S. Supreme Court recently upheld.

Herndon, for whom a stay of execution has been obtained until fall, when attorneys of the International Labor Defense will press for a re-hearing before the Supreme Court, will speak at two mass meetings in Chicago, at Liberty Baptist Church, 66 East 48th Street, and at the Peoples Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Avenue. Both meetings will take place at 8:30 p.m. The chain-gang cage will be on display at the meetings, and also at the corner of 35th and Wabash from 7 to 8 p.m.

The chain-gang cage, which is twelve feet long, seven feet wide and seven feet high, is two-thirds the actual size of the cages in which Georgia prisoners spend their nights. It was built under the supervision of John L. Spivak, author of "Georgia Nigger," whose exposure of the chain-gangs rocked the country a few years ago.

To illustrate the horrors of the chain-gang, volunteers will don the striped uniforms of the convicts and take the part of the prisoners. In addition to the cage, there will be on display models of instruments of torture commonly used in the Georgia chain-gang. Herndon is out on bond of \$15,000 raised by popular subscription. A drive is now being made to gain 2,000 signatures to a petition to Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, asking Herndon's freedom, and asking also the repeal of the "slave insurrection" law.

A motion was passed at the conference to send a protest telegram to Lewis demanding the dropping of charges against the local union leaders and the militants.

Attending the rally and conference officially through elected delegates were Maple-Sterling, Elsworth, Export, Hutchison, Westmoreland City, Cokesburg Junction, Helvetia, Sykesville, Charleroi, Moven, Lowber, Leith, Vesta, Five, Russellton, Versailles, Marianna, Smithdale and Renton local unions. A dozen or so other locals were present unofficially.

Arizona Men Win Pay Rise

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 8.—(F. P.)—The Big Jim and Mossback mines announced on the eve of a threatened strike they would meet union demands for \$1-a-day increase in wages from the prevailing scale of \$4.50.

At Oatman miners, however, the workers are proceeding with plans for a walkout. The miners voted overwhelmingly in favor of a strike unless wage demands are met.

Miner workers in Kingman, enthusiastic over their 100 per cent victory, have pledged their support of the miners in Oatman and Bisbee.

WHAT'S ON Philadelphia, Pa.

All working class organizations are asked to cooperate with the Daily Worker by not planning any other affair on Sunday, Aug. 11, when the Daily Worker will hold its picnic. Further details will follow.

Baltimore, Md.

Annual Communist Party Picnic Sunday, July 14th at Greenwood Electric Park, Cantonville, Md. Indoor baseball game at 11 a.m. Earl Dixon, Section Organizer, will speak. Summer picnic at Girard Manor Hall, 811 W. Girard Ave. Adm. 25c. Appointed Communist Party District 3c.

Chicago, Ill.

Reserve Sunday, July 21st. All language and mass organizations. All Party Sections are urged to reserve Sunday, July 21st, for the Daily Worker picnic. Silver Leaf Garden, Milwaukee Rd. Wednesday, July 10, Angelo Herndon speaks at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Liberty Baptist Church, 66 E. 48th St., 8:30 p.m. Bring your car, and auto. Head of organizations and editors should attend Reception and Press Conference 12 noon, Hotel Grand, 47th and 12th Parks.

Yours for \$1.00

Earl Browder's Great Work: Communism in the United States

The most important American revolutionary book of the period is available to all subscribers of the Daily Worker at 50 per cent below its regular cost. It is a book you will find indispensable—a book absolutely necessary for an understanding of the political—social—economic currents of present day America.

Only a limited number of copies are available for this purpose. Hurry your subscription in today!

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

Special Subscription Offer: Daily Worker, 50¢ E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Please enter my subscription for \$1.00. Please renew my subscription for \$1.00. (We pay the postage.) These prices do not include Manhattan and Bronx.

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton
WHAT is the attitude of the Nazis towards women prisoners? Does their theory that women are "superior" beings make for a different treatment of women in the Nazi prison camps? The German Red Aid, functioning illegally, under great difficulty has compiled documentary evidence which it has presented to the Conference of the Women's World Committee Against War and Fascism. This documentary evidence shows that the degeneracy, the sadism, the character of the Nazi prison camps is turned loose on women and men alike. This document makes very clear why here in the United States, the women must fight every indication of fascism with all of their being.

HERE is a record of the treatment of some of the women prisoners of the Nazi regime. Helene Glatzer has been slaughtered in prison. This brave anti-fascist was arrested at Halle and accused of having campaigned against war for the Communist Party. Helene Glatzer was tortured for a long time until finally the police announced her death. An anti-fascist was confined in the prison of the Berlin police headquarters. She refused to make the admissions that were expected from her. As a punishment she was shut up in a particularly small cell in the prison. She has now been there for ten weeks without going out.

A woman aged 65 years has been arrested in the district of the Lower Rhine for having asked for news of her son. Her husband being Dutch, she wished to complain to the Consulate of the Netherlands of the arbitrary arrest of her son. She was not released after 15 days detention, than she was released.

Luise Hubsch, a militant anti-fascist has disappeared from Kiel, where she was arrested in October, 1934. It is known in any case that she has been brutally maltreated after her arrest. For two months there has been no news as to her fate, and it is feared that she may have simply been assassinated by the Gestapo.

THE report cites numerous similar cases, to show that the Nazi terror against women is increasing. This terror is not limited to Communists and anti-fascists. One of the imprisoned is the wife of a National Socialist. She is in prison for "defamation of a Minister." Many have been arrested for speaking of the atrocities of the Third Reich, some for "spreading rumors." In the first four months of 1935, 74 women political prisoners were registered. This compares with the figure of 20 for the same period of time in 1934. These are only women who have been tried.

The authorities, says the report, do not even hesitate to arrest pregnant women. In this way one woman had to bring her child into the world on the stone steps of her cell, without even the most elementary attention being accorded to her.

The story of women under Nazism must be revealed to all women in this country, where every day the forces of Fascism are speaking out more and more openly. In Hitler's Germany, the women are fighting Fascism, heroically face to face with unspeakable terror. In this country such a difficult fight is not ours. We must beat Fascism back now before it has entrenched its loathsome self.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?
Pattern 2349 is available in sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34. Size 26 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 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Miners' Children Suffer From Pellagra and Flux

By a Mine Worker Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Pa.—The conditions of the miners' children in Washington County are appalling. I myself know of dozens of children who do not have enough to eat at home, owing to the extreme poverty of their parents. I have seen children who break out with all kinds of bad-looking malnutrition sores, pellagra, flux, all over their bodies. This is due to the fact that most miners' children do not have milk for months at a time. Fruits and dairy foods are very seldom seen on a miner's table. I have seen figures by the Emergency Child Health Committee which examined 82,694 children in 54 Pennsylvania counties. These figures indeed are an amazing picture of the abject poverty and suffering of workers' children. Three out of ten, or 30 per cent of the children in families receiving relief and in families above the relief line, are suffering from malnutrition. Unemployment, which is widespread in the Keystone State, is largely the cause of his bad condition among children. Inadequate relief keeps them in constant danger of disease which they do not have the strength to resist. In fact a growth of disease among children is to be found among miners' children.

The Child Health Society estimates that \$11.40 a week is the very minimum necessary to provide adequate food (food alone, mind you) for a man, wife and three children if there is "average care in buying." Most miners' families live on a relief get between \$4 and \$5 every TWO weeks. Many families receive much less than this amount. Most miners' families have no special knowledge of diets, vitamins, nor the time for "extra care in buying." They just buy what they need with the money they have on hand—which is very little at all times. I am 100 per cent behind the Communist Party, which in its valiant fight or unemployment insurance (H. R. 2927), is the only party which is defending the lives of our children, and of future generations of mankind. More power to the Communist Party and its most valuable paper, the Daily Worker!

The Ruling Claws



"I love this—especially when I think of thousands of women being in sweat shops."

Stockyard Workers Organize; Want Rank and File Leaders

CHICAGO.—Chicago stockyard workers are organizing to resist rumored wage reductions contemplated by the big packers, Armour and Company, Swift and Company and Wilson and Company. Union mass meetings are being held every week at the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. The main offices and meeting hall are at 4187 South Halsted Street, Chicago. The only reason why the workers are not already 100 per cent organized is because some are holding back for fear of a betrayal by most of the organizers for the union here. Out of the nine organizers on the job here receiving \$50 weekly and expenses, six of them are close relatives of the International union officials. The head of this union, Dennis Lane, has his cousins and nephews on the payroll. The National Auditor for the union has his son on the payroll. The workers know

these things and also that these men never worked in stockyards or packing houses. The A. F. of L. with which this union is affiliated, does not seem to be much interested in the workers here. But the best part of the situation is that a minor official of Armour and Company belongs to this union as "laborer." This fellow, Tom Morris, it is said, is a relative of the old Morris family, the stockyards packers, now combined with Armour and Company. He is an efficiency man. He has a fine new automobile in which he drives around with one of the union organizers, Bill Tate. The Armour workers see those conditions and for that reason are afraid to join the union. Stockyard workers should join the union, in order to change the union's leadership into an honest, fighting rank and file leadership which will defend the workers' wages, hours and general interests.

Veteran Framed In C.C.C. Camp

By a Veteran Worker Correspondent
AURORA, Ill.—Having been a constant reader of the Daily Worker since it appeared before me a few months ago, I feel it is my turn to contribute toward the education of the masses as much as I am able to contribute. In the past I have voted a Republican and Socialist ticket. In order that all may understand and appreciate what I have to say, I want it understood that I am not foreign born, although I do not think it makes a bit of difference. I am an American whose family lived here for three generations. I make this plain so that those narrow-minded people cannot say that I am "just another alien agitator." I am a veteran of the world war. I was married in 1918 and divorced seven years later because of my inability to provide the means for a wide range of pleasures. Being a veteran and out of work, I took advantage of Roosevelt's offer in the C.C.C. camps. I was assigned to acetylene welding which I followed for a number of years and received as high as \$75 a week as wages. My ex-foreman also came into this same C.C.C. camp as a pauper. He was soon elevated to a state foreman through pull he had with a Dixon state representative.

Reader Praises Redfield's Work

NEW YORK CITY.—I have long wanted to write to the "Daily" expressing my appreciation for that fine feature in our paper, "The Ruling Claws" by Redfield. The consistent merit, the sharp political satire, and devastating humor of Redfield's work many times conveys a revolutionary message to the workers which many of the long, theoretical editorials and articles in the "Daily" do not effectively accomplish. His contempt and exposure of the so-called best people of the ruling class serves the important task of destroying whatever illusions the workers might have as to the people who live on the sweat of the workers. More power to Redfield and the way he is doing. The Daily Worker today is the only paper worth reading. C. B.

Auto Mechanics Start Membership Drive

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—At the last meeting of the Auto Mechanics Local enthusiastic response was given to the proposal to have a new members' drive. The initiation has been reduced for the duration of the drive to \$2.00. Despite efforts of the garage owners to terrorize and blacklist known union members, the union members are determined to build a strong local. All new recruits will be obligated with the utmost secrecy to defeat the attempts of the blacklisting employers.

Auto Mechanics Start Membership Drive

NOTE
Every Tuesday the Daily Worker publishes letters from steel, auto and metal workers. The Daily Worker urges workers in these industries to write of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

The Dinkey Hogger

(Written by a Steel Worker.)
I ain't in the class with you brotherhood guys. With your main line and regular runs; But I reckon the difference is mainly of size. A difference of so many tons. I'll admit, too, my dinkey's a heap of junk. Rust-eaten and wheezy and old; But it's this kind of pal that will never flunk. And is past being valued in gold. It's the kind of pal that will stick by the game. As long as there's dump cars to haul; If she's shaky a trifle, or goes lame. She's needin' some hay wire, that's all. Speed? Let me tell you. I can't let

her out. It's the orders of old Captain Dick; If I could, I just reckon there ain't no doubt. What would make you main liners look sick. When you see her goopin' all over the pit. Like a mangy houn' dog chasin' flies; Recollect that her looks never matter a bit. Nor her ways, nor even her size. It's the work that she does that makes her score big. And even old cap will assert She's a glutton for labor, a regular pig for haulin' them dump cars of dirt. And I'll just keep her hustling until we're home. Until we have put the job through. And that's all that that boys on a regular run. With a regular engine can do.

Seaman Body Union Men Attack Leaders' Expulsion

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The readers of the Daily Worker should know what has happened in the Seaman Body plant since our fighting president and recording secretary were expelled by the reactionaries. At the time that Brothers Weiler and Breidick were thrown out, without being granted the customary trial and opportunity to defend themselves, the leaders of the reactionary clique said: "How we will have a good union. We got rid of the Reds. They were wrecking our union and with them out we will be O. K." Even Al Benson, who used to be sheriff of Milwaukee County on the Socialist ticket, went around boasting about the good job the Seaman Body Union had done in kicking out the Reds who were wrecking the union.

Well, we have had a chance to see what improvements would take place after these militant brothers were ejected. Our union is in a bad state. Only a little over a hundred attend union meetings. Little or no fight is being put up in the shop against the increasing speed-up, etc. Altogether, everyone is disgusted with the way things have gone. The fight and pep has been taken out of the union. In fact, to most of us, it looks as if those who expelled our president and secretary were the real union wreckers, because that is what they certainly seem to be trying to do. For example, on the fifth floor assembly lines the speed-up is so great that many jobs get by incooperatively. Instead of the union forcing the company to hire extra men from our laid-off brothers, nothing whatever is being done. As a result, there is overtime work for a few favored men while the majority are working part time. Almost everybody is afraid to put up a scrap for decent conditions for fear of being called a "Red" and being kicked out of the union. What we need more than anything else is to get Brothers Weiler and Breidick back into our local. When they were in the union we fought against the nine hour day, we didn't let the company run all over us. And I think many of those who were in favor of expelling these brothers have now realized their mistake. We must fight for the reinstatement of our militant brothers and leaders.

Explain Conditions In Charity Shop

NEW YORK CITY.—On June 10 an article appeared in the Workers' Correspondence page on tuberculosis and the Jewish Federation of Charities, explaining conditions in a shop run by that organization. While to a great extent the information was correct we feel that certain inaccuracies in the article should be brought to your attention. We Communists have always stressed the importance of bringing forward the truth in our shop paper, and we feel this should apply to all our publications. We are not aware of who the worker is that wrote this information, but we would like to certify that we are not responsible for that article. It is true that when we first entered the shop we were unable to earn more than \$2 to \$3 a week for the first few weeks and are therefore below decent living standards especially for workers of ill health. However, we do earn more as we become more familiar with the work. But even when we earn more our wages very rarely amount to the subsidies given us. And as we pointed out before these subsidies are below decent living standards. While it is true that we know a few individual cases where workers were made to wait weeks before being sent to a doctor, this is not the general rule. However, since the issuance of our shop paper, workers have been treated in a less negligent fashion than before. A new system has been put into effect in our shop which would exclude those workers from the right of rehabilitation, who do not show an aptitude to the work. This new system stresses the point of production before rehabilitation. It is not a general rule that workers are dismissed but are rather sped up through the threat of dismissal. There are many other grievances in our shop which are being fought through our shop paper and through the existing Workers' Council in the shop. We hope that this letter will serve to correct the wrong impression the correspondent through his letter has created among the workers in the Shop Unit of the Communist Party and Young Communist League.

I. S. U. Seamen Silence A Fink

BALTIMORE, Md.—After two months of dodging, conniving and sneaking, the International Seamen's Union officials were finally forced by the rank and file to hold a sailor's meeting. When a seaman proposed that in order to assure a regular weekly meeting, registration cards should be stamped every Monday night after the meeting, "Crown Prince" Van der Strop, the sailor's agent, pumped up in fury, denouncing the rank and file and the I. S. U. Pilot a rank and file publication. He threatened to give a "long ride" to the person who put it out, if he succeeded in catching him. The despair of the bureaucratic leaders who see clearly that it is only a question of months before they'll find themselves in the same place as Sharnburg on the West Coast—that is, outside looking in—was evident to every seaman present. The "Princes" declared, "I got a bunch here who will vote down any motion you folks will make." However, the seamen put over a motion to endorse the National I. S. U. Conference to be held in August, as proposed by the Pacific unions. This motion was voted on before the finks could be instructed on how to vote on it. The seamen were so indignant at one particular fink for the way he carried on at the meeting that he was laid out on the street for "insubordination," as a warning to other rodents to keep clear. After the sailors' meeting, the black gang knew what to expect the next day. Everybody on the waterfront was mobilized for the meeting. However, "Comshaw" Johnnie Bley, the agent, skipped. The seamen refused to leave the hall until arrangements were made for a special meeting the next day. Over a hundred men were present for the special meeting. Leskowitz, a traitor of the workers who is now an agent of the shipowners and the I. S. U. bureaucracy, maintained that he should have the chairmanship for the purpose of pointing out ex-Marine Workers Industrial Union members who are militant fighters now in the I. S. U. The chairman who was elected did not know how to handle the meeting to Leskowitz's satisfaction. Leskowitz was told to sit down, that he was nothing but a fink.

FIGHT FOR UNITY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

By J. BERLIOZ

Towards Working Class Unity in France
The Socialist Party of France has just held a most important congress at Mulhouse, the decisions of which will tend to promote the progress of the proletarian forces of France towards unity, a movement begun through the initiative of our Party. The preceding congress of the French Section of the Second International met at Toulouse a little more than a year ago. The discussion at this congress revealed a profound uneasiness prevailing among the socialist workers who were rapidly moving towards the left and viewed with anxiety the evolution of certain of their leaders in the opposite direction, i.e., towards the Right. Pressard, an important Right-winger, to-day Minister in the Laval government, played an important part in the Toulouse congress. Mixing together the most contradictory opinions and evading every clear answer to the questions raised by the workers, especially after the fascist riots of February 6, the congress succeeded in blending together six motions into a single one full of contradictions in terms. This final motion was adopted by an overwhelming majority of 3,600 votes, ranging from the extreme Right to the Left, as against 237 votes for the motion of the extreme Left. It was an almost unanimous vote for the most regrettable confusion.

most of these questions have been cleared up in the minds of the undecided workers. We have largely contributed to this clarification by publishing a draft charter for a united party of the proletariat in which the deficiencies and the tragic mistakes of the unity charter of the French Socialist Parties, drawn up in 1905, were corrected and the experiences of 1914 and 1917 taken into account. The result was a thorough revolution in the ideas of the Socialist workers of France, expressed at the Mulhouse congress by a very extensive discussion of the question of the conquest of power, during which the most divergent opinions were put forward. We find in the speeches of certain party leaders very hazy notions and a mere repetition of antiquated formulas lacking in precise contents. Thus Paul Faure wants to continue the traditional line of the Party (including the line pursued on August 2, 1914). Severre, the Deputy Secretary, and Lebas are also in favor of such passivity and put their trust mainly in the "education" of the masses, confessing that they know nothing about conditions under which Socialism can be realized. Others contented themselves with phrases about winning the majority, and some declared that the best weapon of the revolution was the ballot paper. The same confusion is seen again in the resolution moved by Lebas, and adopted by 2,025 votes as against 771 votes cast for the motion of Zyromski. We are convinced that the text which has been adopted and which may be interpreted in the most contradictory senses, does not reflect the ideological progress achieved in the minds of great numbers of Socialist workers. They as a whole, one may say that the majority of the Party leadership still retain all the old delusions as to the conquest of power within the framework of bourgeois legality and are making every effort to prevent the complete dispersion of such illusions.

France. The French Trotskyists made use of the same statement of Blum to launch a new campaign of slander against the Soviet Union. But the workers of France understood Stalin very well and very eloquently expressed their approval of Stalin's statement with their ballot papers in the recent elections. Leon Blum was forced to yield to this mass feeling; in contrast to his previous statement in the "Populaire," he declared at Mulhouse, from the platform of the Party congress, that there was no difference between him and the C. P. in regard to the Stalin statement. Great Progress Since Unity Pact Was Signed
On the whole the Mulhouse congress shows that enormous progress has been made on the road to unity. True, there were some delegates who were still unconvinced of the necessity of united action. True, the general report of the secretariat made no mention of the beneficial results of the united front and even insinuated that the loss of about twenty thousand members of the Socialist Party was due to united front activities. Paul Faure still insisted that the cases of united action should be limited to an unavoidable minimum, and the delegate from Yonne said that in his organization there were "those who promoted unity of action and those who tolerated it." But no one openly opposed unity, not even those leaders who resign themselves to it rather than promote it. The reason why they did not oppose it was because by so doing they would have separated themselves from the masses who are strongly in favor of unity. Thus on the whole the congress has further strengthened the tendencies making for unity. From the point of view of international united action we have also scored some points. If we disregard the usual infamous slanders spread by a small group of Trotskyists—who by the way only succeeded in antagonizing all the seriously-minded delegates—and some insinuations regarding Soviet foreign policy, one may say that the traditional attacks on the Soviet Union were absent at the Mulhouse congress. Our draft unity charter was fairly well received, and useful discussions may now take place on its provisions in the basic units of the two parties. These discussions will certainly serve to advance the revolutionary tendencies, of which the Zyromski motion was an encouraging indication. The Socialist workers are much less eager for fine speeches (fine as to form) about the revolution than for the conscientious study of the practical means serving to prepare it. Unanimous Vote for Action Resolution
Finally, the main result for the immediate future is the almost unanimous vote of the congress for a resolution of action which ratifies the initiative, taken long ago by the Communist Party, of rallying the broadest possible masses in the people's front of the struggle for bread, peace and liberty. Our proposals in this respect were often sneered at by the Socialist leaders, who reproached us with the moderation of our program, or frustrated by a verbal sectarianism in respect of the middle classes which in the long run could only have driven them into the arms of the fascists. In spite of certain reservations, the Mulhouse congress endorsed the great popular movement, inaugurated by us in defence of the democratic liberties and of the demands of the working masses. The Central Committee of our Party, in a letter addressed to the Socialist Party, immediately ex-

Unity Pact Carried Out
But things have happened since last year. Thanks to our systematic efforts, a pact of united action was signed on July 27 between the two parties, Communist and Socialist workers found an approach to each other in a fraternal spirit and exchanged their views on the political problems of the hour. In the course of joint activities

Revolutionary Ideas Spread In S. P.
Nevertheless, the 77 delegates who voted for the Zyromski motion and resisted to the end the usual attempts at a synthesis of the most contradictory opinions, are a reassuring indication of the spread of revolutionary ideas in the ranks of the Socialist Party. The motion of Zyromski (who until recently was in the Socialist Party secretariat) contends that a legal accession to power is impossible, that a revolution cannot be avoided and regards the overthrow of the bourgeoisie as the final crowning of the revolutionary action of the masses; the resolution even raises in a more or less correct manner the question of arming of the working class and recommends that the antiquated constitution of the Socialist Party be transformed according to the principles of democratic centralism. For the first time in the history of the French Socialist Party, nearly a quarter of the delegates at a Party congress voted for a resolution which seriously drew the proper conclusions from the experiences in Germany, Austria, and Spain. This is an important step forward as compared with the Toulouse decisions. The Mulhouse congress brought one great surprise: Blum's support of the policy of Stalin. It is a well-known fact that of all the leaders of the Second International it was Leon Blum who attacked the declaration of Comrade Stalin with the greatest violence. The Journal of the Prague Socialist leaders, the "Nese Verwaerts," in a sensational article, referred to the statement of Blum in the "Populaire" as the end of the united front movement in

Trade Union Unity Conversations
A few days after the Mulhouse congress the C.G.T. decided to resume the conversations with the C.G.T.U. on trade union unity, after the latter had made fresh concessions in order to remove the last artificial obstacles put by Jouxhaux in the way of a united C.G.T. We shall thus be in a position to strengthen the barrier we have raised against the increasing impoverishment of the masses and against the threats of the fascist gangs, against chauvinism and anti-Soviet intrigues. The policy of our Communist International triumphs in France and gives us the best trump cards in the imminent great class struggles. We owe to the Communist International the constant progress of the people's front and the revolutionary direction of the action of the working masses.

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.

Inferiority Complex
E. B. of N. Y. C. writes:—"I have been told by many people that I have an inferiority complex. I would like to know how to overcome it. I am eighteen years old and am perfectly healthy."

THE inferiority complex has been a handy word for amateur psychologists. It seems to explain a great deal and gives the user of the term a feeling of intelligence. The idea behind it is supposed to be that we all have an inferiority complex, a fear that we are inferior to others. Because of it, some people are bashful, timid, nervous, fearful or worrisome. Others, in their effort to overcome it, have become brave, boastful, ambitious, cooperative, cruel or kind.

Unfortunately, human beings are more complicated than that, and there is no simple little explanation which tells us why people act the way they do. Because most of us do not like to feel ignorant, there has been a ready market for a word like inferiority complex which seems like such a nice, short cut to an understanding of human motives and conduct. Like most loose and misleading terms, the words inferiority complex do express a certain aspect of the truth. We know that human beings can react in opposite ways to a similar situation. A man who is afraid may whimper loudly and try to seem brave. The effort to seem brave, when he is afraid, makes him overdo it because he is trying to convince himself as well as others that he is not afraid. The term inferiority complex is applied particularly to people who are timid, shy, nervous and fearful. Again, these conditions are complicated in their causes; but an important element that is frequently present is a sense of insecurity, a fear of the future. It is this feeling of insecurity, this expectation that people will reject us, will scorn our friendship and will take advantage of us, rather than a feeling of inferiority, that often tends to make people timid on the one-hand or hard-bodded on the other. Life is so organized today that these feelings of insecurity are fostered in all of us. If we are trusting and confiding, we will be taken in. Jobs are insecure and the terrible threat of their loss is constantly hanging over our heads. Those who put their faith in the "great father" in the white house are doomed to disappointment. On the other hand, every effort on the part of the workers to diminish the causes of their insecurity is bitterly fought by the capitalists. Their unions, which try to prevent the competition between workers for the job, and which aim to make the job secure, are smashed outright or sold out by fake leaders. Thus, there is a constant fight between the bosses who depend on the insecurity of the workers for their profits, and the workers who can gain security only by kicking out the bosses.

These are the social causes of insecurity, and only by their elimination can the feeling of insecurity with its accompanying train of nervous symptoms be eliminated. In an individual case, however, such a social analysis is too broad in its outline to be of value in treating the patient. Here the particular details of the individual's feeling of insecurity must be uncovered and eliminated. This brings us to another contradiction in capitalist society. Life makes its millions nervous, and then a few are treated, and some of the individual aspects of their trouble are corrected if possible. Often, it is not possible, because the doctor cannot change the terrible condition in the home and the factory, which are in back of the trouble, while the methods he has at hand for treating nervousness are too costly and involved to be available to the workers.

Gallstones—When to Operate
M. M. Baltimore, Md.—If your mother has gallstones and they are the cause of her pain in the right side, she should be operated on. We know you are sure of the operation, as yet, except removal of gallstones, as yet, except removal of gallstones. And the operation is best performed in the interval between severe attacks. In other words, if the diagnosis is correct, she should be operated on now—do not wait for her to become very sick, as then the operation would be attended by some hazard. The only question in this case is whether or not the diagnosis of stones is assured. Today, this diagnosis can be made in a very large majority of cases by the help of X-ray studies of the gall bladder. See that your mother has such studies made at any one of the several excellent clinics in Baltimore before operation is undertaken. If they show stones, operation is certainly necessary. If they do not, operation may be advisable anyway, depending on further study of the case.

"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD 59 East 13th St., New York City
I enclose \$... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca.
Name _____
Address _____
City and State _____

Fatherland

By Karl Billinger

Chapter III Hindenburg's Aims

THE comrades of the work squad were all prisoners of long standing. They had been in custody for months and many of them had been confined in several other concentration camps before having been brought to Hubertshof. The Schieber picked his men carefully, and his squad enjoyed an enviable reputation among the prisoners. It was known to be trustworthy and solid.

Fritz walked beside me and gave me pointers, the most important of which was to do nothing to make myself conspicuous—either as a good prisoner or as a bad one. The moment I got back to camp that evening I was to change my trousers, and eventually to borrow from some other prisoner a pair of old ones. I was under no circumstances to wear a hat. That would brand me as an intellectual in the eyes of my fellow prisoners and attract the notice of the Black Shirts.

I was to exercise the utmost caution in camp. The administration had established a systematic spy system in each company. He gave me the names of the two informers in my company who were sailing under false colors. I was on no account to reveal to any stranger the reason for my arrest. "If anyone asks you why you're here, tell him you said 'da' to an old woman."

"Do your people know where you are?" he went on.

"No, I haven't been able to write yet."

"Write tonight. The Schieber will get it out. I cast an involuntary glance in the Schieber's direction. He was walking at the end of the column now, deep in conversation with the SS-man. Fritz followed my glance.

"He's all right, I'm telling you. He's got them all where he wants them." I looked skeptical. "You can take my word for it. He knows how to handle them. The things that fellow's done—! Well—never mind. You'll see for yourself."

A TWO hour march brought us to our destination. Fetching our tools from the construction shack, we built a fire and set to work. There were only three men to guard us.

At the end of an hour we breakfasted—for the first time on a slice of larded bread. At one we lunched on the second slice, and at four or thereabouts we started back. The Schieber walked beside me for a while.

"Party?"

"Yes."

"Expecting anything special?"

"Not just now. I ought to send a letter. Everything would be all right then."

"Take a run out to the latrine after bedtime this evening. You can give me the letter there. But put the address on a separate scrap of paper. No date. And if anybody comes along, wipe yourself with it."

Back at camp we were fed the same stuff from the cauldron which the indoor squads received at noon. It had gone sour. Before long there was a general rush for the latrines—diarrhea.

I retired into the company quarters, climbed into the upper tier of bunks and wrote to Julius. He was to get hold of the list, code it and destroy the original, notify the Party, and turn my work over to Otto. He was able to write Kaelin that she was on no account to return because of me.

The Schieber was waiting at the latrine, where I gave him the letter and the address.

IN the course of the days that followed we newcomers were put through the process of gleichschaltung, ("Coordination" or "bringing into line"), known also as "Hindenburg's aims." At each evening inspection the officer on duty would call the names of those who were to be examined the following day. The average daily quota was ten men. They were ordered to line up outside the Administration Building promptly after rising next morning, and to wait there till they were summoned upstairs. The waiting was an important factor in the tactical plan designed to shatter both body and spirit.

My comrades in the work squad described to me what went on at these ceremonies, and gave advice as to how I should conduct myself.

"The minute they pull you across the table," counseled Richard Schultz, a huge forester, "squeeze as hard as you can till you dirty your pants. Then they'll stop using the blackjack. That's what I did. When it gets too bad for them, they'll let you go."

Schultz was a native of Silesia, feared in his home town as a notorious poacher and smuggler.

There was constant friction between him and Kummerer, a gamekeeper whom Schultz met for the first time in our camp and who couldn't forgive Schultz his poaching.

"A fine comrade you are!" Schultz would jeer. "A proletarian mustn't eat roast rabbit, I suppose? That's only for the capitalists, what?"

All the others took sides with Schultz, and Kummerer was furious both with the forester and himself. His professional pride was always at war with his class consciousness.

(To Be Continued)

Reprinted by special arrangement with International Publishers, who are the publishers of the popular edition of "Fatherland," at \$1.35.

Earl Browder Says About

DAWN OVER SAMARKAND

By Joshua Kunitz

"A beautiful book. What's more, a politically sound book."

Cloth, \$1.90

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS
381 Fourth Avenue New York, N. Y.

LITTLE LEFTY



The Wages of Sin!



LESSEE NOW...



I'LL TELL ABOUT HIS LIFE...



ANYONE WHO HAS TO LIVE...



Pamphlet Records Terror Against Theatre Groups

CENSORED: A Record of Present Terror and Censorship in the American Theatre, issued by the National Committee Against Censorship of the Theatre Arts. Five cents.

Reviewed by **JOE FOSTER**

IN a timely and compactly written pamphlet, the National Committee Against Censorship of the Theatre Arts presents a sweeping review of the intimidation and terror that has been let loose against the most vital theatres in America. Every means known to the reactionary experts in lawlessness from "official" tear gas to open thuggery, has been invoked to prevent these theatres from completing scheduled performances.

The pamphlet is prefaced with a meaty article by Mark Marvin, national secretary of the New Theatre League. This preface, in a brief historic survey, shows how censorship has always been the chief obstacle in the development of the theatre, from Elizabethan times down to the present, and through



the judicious use of quotations, proves that censorship is distinctly political in its origins and operations.

There may still be some people who earnestly believe that plays are banned for moral reasons, but a reading of Richard Pack's contribution, "The Censors See Red," should demolish this myth, once and for all. From San Francisco to New York, the authorities have united their interdictory efforts almost exclusively against "Waiting for Lefty," "Till the Day I Die," "Too Late to Die," and other plays dealing with themes of social protest.

It is clear to any person with only half an eye, that in singling out these plays, the police, the fire departments, the church, the press and other bodies of the state, not to mention the Friends of New Germany hoodlums, have nothing in mind but the shackling of the freedom of speech and its immediate corollary, the freedom of the stage.

When Boston sends its notorious Red Squad to act as guardians of morality, then even those people who would like to believe differently, must admit that the frenzied efforts to ban these plays arise only from political motives.

The balance of the pamphlet includes detailed accounts of the censorship in Boston, Philadelphia, Newark and a score of other cities. There are also reports of this same drive against the films and the radio. The shifts and subterfuges engaged in by these zealous watchdogs of the "public welfare" would make hilarious reading if they weren't so ominous in purpose.

That this drive against the theatre is indistinguishably linked with the fascist drive to suppress all civil and human rights is obvious from the most casual perusal of "Censored." This attractive pamphlet, profusely illustrated by photographs, newsheads, and cartoons, should therefore be read, not only by earnest students of the theatre, but by everybody who fights the menace of fascism.

Forsythe Wit Packed Into Sparkling Book

Witty essays of Robert Forsythe, one of the most popular satirists of the revolutionary movement, published for \$2 under the title, "Redder Than the Rose," can now be had for \$1.60 at the Workers Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

The chapter titles give some indication of the matter and manner of this delightful book: In Defense of Mr. Mencken; The Vanderbilts and the Rais; In This Corner, Mr. Hemingway; Dillinger's Dilemma; Mr. Hearst—Silent, White, and Beautiful; Cops Are Funny People—If at All; Alex the Pooh; Mae West; A Treatise on Decay; Here Come the British—Boom! Boom! Unholy Wedlock; The Church and the Can-Can; Land of Sweet Lorgnettes; etc., etc. All mail orders must include 10 cents extra for postage.

'One Less Mouth to Feed'

By **ELIZABETH LAWSON**

leave here, he said to his mother, "It will mean one less mouth to feed." With Andy and Roy Wright, and Haywood Patterson, three of his closest friends, he hoped a freight out of Chattanooga. His mother saw him next in Kilby

prison, after he had been sentenced to die at Scottsboro.

Eugene has grown up in jail. One day when his mother visited him, he stood up to his full height behind the bars, and she wept. "Why do you want to grow up now, Eugene, in this place?" she said.

To William L. Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, Eugene wrote:

"Dear Sir Mr. Patterson: "Just a few letters to let you hear from me. I am well and getting along all right. All with the conception of being free. But I do hope when these few lines have been delivered to you I will find you and the whole I. L. D. doing just fine. Well, Mr. Patterson, I know you have heard of the boys' great success (here Eugene refers to the 1932 decision of the Supreme Court reversing the death sentence imposed at Scottsboro—E. L.) and to say I am happy sure as silk because that will help me out a lot, and know that you all are still busy in trying to get us out. I really will be glad when the day comes when Roy and I can go out in the street where I can



Eugene Williams.

exercise my worried bones. I remain yours as ever, "EUGENE WILLIAMS."

Tormented in Jail

The fact that Eugene is the youngest of the Scottsboro prisoners has little weight with the jailers. They have tormented him and have even gone the length of stealing from him the parcels which friends outside have sent. Last year a friend in Detroit sent him a package containing shoes and stockings.

When no reply came, she sent him stamps, thinking that lack of postage might have kept him from answering. It was then that she got a letter thanking her for the parcels. To this letter the forged signature of Andy Wright was appended. The friend, who was familiar with Andy's handwriting, angrily exposed this attempt of the jailers to break the boy's morale by leading him to believe himself forgotten.

Mrs. Williams, who has made a consistent fight for the freedom of all the boys, wrote to the I. L. D.: "I am proud to know that my boy and the others are still alive to-day. I miss him so much. I miss his appearance at my home, and also the little things he used to do in making it easier at home for his mother.

Eugene has never been tried since the Alabama Supreme Court reversed the verdict against him three years ago. But the Alabama officials have determinedly opposed every move of the I. L. D. to free him and Roy Wright on bail.

"But I often sit and think that he could be in the clay if it hadn't been for the I. L. D. calling the workers from all parts of the world to fight for him."

Early in July, Eugene, together with Roy, will come once more before the authorities. The two boys will be brought into Juvenile Court, before Judge B. L. Malone of Decatur. The I. L. D. will defend them. Thousands of dollars are needed for that hearing. Roy and Eugene have passed their youth in jail, and now they must be freed.

Help them! Rush funds to the I. L. D. at 80 East 11th Street, New York.

Flood Judge B. L. Malone at Decatur, Alabama, with resolutions and telegrams, demanding that he free the two youngest Scottsboro boys.

Browder's Revolutionary Spirit Glows in New Book on Communism

In Leavenworth Jail for 3 Years During World War

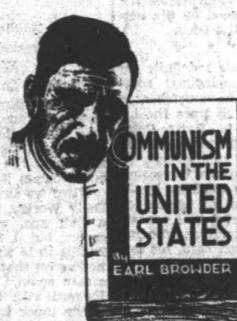
"SHOULD the authorities decide to send Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, 'back where he came from,'" Joseph North wrote in a recent issue of New Masses, "the train with the barred windows would speed westward—back over the Appalachians and across the Ohio floodlands—in the same direction the pioneers took in their covered wagons. The authorities would have to carry Browder to Kansas, to John Brown's country, and put him off at Wichita, somewhere near the exact geographical center of the United States."

Birth in John Brown's Kansas, home of America's most vital revolutionary traditions; work for Socialism at 15; strikes and labor organization; two years in Leavenworth (the crime was opposing the war)—here is the soil which has produced this foremost American Bolshevik.

Every line of Browder's "Communism in the United States" glows with a spirit of revolutionary class struggle born of a lifetime of devoted working class activities.

Active Socialist at 15

At the age of ten, Browder considered himself a Socialist; at 15 he was already an active member of the Socialist Party. He was leading trade unionists in Kansas when produced this foremost American Bolshevik.



COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES BY EARL BROWDER

activities. But they totaled three years of hard study and pondering over the problems of the labor movement.

He came out primed to organize the left wing group of the Socialist Party, which he had re-entered behind "jail terms." This same left wing group became the Communist Party.

Trade Union Work

In 1921 he was organizing a delegation of American trade unionists, and he traveled with them to the first Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions. Later, back in the States, he was made assistant editor of the Labor Herald, organ of the Trade Union Educational League, of which William Z. Foster was founder and secretary.

Browder's Remarkable Book Only \$1.00 to 'Daily' Readers

delegation to China, and for two years was active in coordinating trade union organization in the Pacific countries.

Again in the Soviet Union, he participated in the historic Sixth Congress of the Communist International. Once more back in Asia, he was at Vladivostok for the Second Pan-Pacific Trade Union Congress, and then finally he returned to the United States, just in time for the October crash in 1929.

Elected General Secretary C.P.U.S.A.

A year later he was elected General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A. Since then he has gone on mobilizing the working class for the revolutionary struggle, he has continued to be a dynamic power in the Party. This last period is stamped with authoritative contributions, practical and theoretical, to Communist workers.

"Communism in the United States" brings the full quality of this Marxist theory and experience to the fore. To be published on July 15, by International Publishers, it will be an indispensable book for an understanding of the nature of the present American scene.

The Daily Worker is making a special offer of "Communism in the United States" as a premium to its readers and subscribers. To sell to the public for \$2, it is available to our readers and subscribers for only \$1. The details are printed on another page. Only a limited number of copies, however, can be offered in this plan. Don't delay! Take advantage of this special offer today!

Valuable Facts On New England Work Conditions

The current bulletin of the New England Labor Research Association contains, among other things, an article on "After the N. R. A.," showing that lengthening of hours and wage cuts are not just fanciful "possibilities" but are actually taking place in New England on a wide scale.

"Textile Notes" continue to be a source of invaluable information. Most important of the facts disclosed are the efforts of the textile bosses to establish the 48-hour week, the threat that unless wage cuts are accepted the industry will move to the South. One result of the defunct code is the attempt to maintain the employment of women workers at night, a reform that the "new deal" had destroyed despite the bitter fight of New England workers over a period of many years.

Special analysis of corporation profits in New England and salaries of high-powered executives reveals the increasing rate of profit in the first quarter of 1935 over 1934 (itself a banner year for the bosses).

In contrast to these are the living and working conditions of workers in these same industries. Over 20 per cent of the Massachusetts shoe workers (shoe-making is a major industry in New England) are on relief. Relief funds are being constantly cut down, while "the total of cases in the city of Boston has not diminished and there is no evidence of absorption of relief cases in private employment."

Evidence of child labor in the Lynn pocketbook industry is the subject of a special investigation by a Neira field worker, and as a result unmask the fake attempts of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries to abolish child labor.

The usual "Monthly Economic Notes" and the book reviews are on a high level and provide excellent summaries for the use of all those active in the revolutionary labor movement. It is indispensable for its accurate and pointed economic and political data.

The Bulletin is obtainable from the New England Labor Research Association, 339 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, or International Bookshop, 216 Broadway, Boston. Single copy, 5 cents; for year, 50 cents.

Drama, Dance, Film Leagues Plan School Joining Three Arts

The New Dance League, the New Theatre League and the Film and Photo League are laying joint plans for the opening of a school in the fall which will have as its main object the creation of a closer relationship between the dance, the drama and the film.

Dancers, teachers and group leaders will be given an opportunity to study the underlying principles of their work, and at the same time will produce useful material in the three fields.

Tentative plans have been mapped out for two three-month terms, the first starting October 1, with each class meeting once a week.

Each league will offer courses of interest and value to students in any of the three arts.

New Dance League courses will cover the following subjects: Social Basis of the Dance, Dance Scenario and Directing, Dance Composition, Percussion Accompaniment for the Dance, Anatomy-Kinesiology, Pedagogy in Relation to the Dance, Dalcroze Eurythmics, Costuming the Dancer, Organization of Dance Groups and others.

Lenin's Study of 1905 Revolution Translated

Study of an important period in the history of the Russian revolutionary movement is facilitated with the appearance for the first time in English translation of Lenin's work, "The Revolution of 1905." The book is due off International Publishers' press.

The period 1905-07 was characterized by Lenin as "the dress-rehearsal for 1917." The theoretical and practical struggle which the Bolsheviks led by Lenin, waged at that time firmly established the program and tactics of the working class in the democratic revolution.

Questions and Answers

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

Fighting For Immediate Needs

Question: Why do Communists fight for better working conditions and other immediate demands? If they allowed things to become worse, then the workers would rise up and destroy the capitalist system.—L. M.

Answer: Communists fight for every demand and need of the working class because as the vanguard of the working class they have no other interests apart from the interests of the workers. In fighting for immediate demands the workers learn the value and need of organization. They become aware of the enemy forces which stand between them and economic security. They prepare themselves for the final task of destroying capitalism and all its institutions of exploitation and oppression.

If Communists were merely to tell the toilers to wait for conditions to get worse, they would be betraying the interests of the workers. It is now when the capitalist class is attacking the living standards of the working class that the workers must be rallied to a counter-attack. To do nothing would mean crippling the forces of the workers; it would hand them over helpless to the enemy class. It is necessary to emphasize that one of the most important lessons that Lenin taught us is that we cannot just wait for conditions to grow from bad to worse, for capitalism to crumble away automatically.

The capitalist class which owns the economic institutions of the country, will never give them up, unless the workers take them. To do this successfully and to destroy the power of the capitalist class, the working class must be organized around the struggle for its immediate needs and demands. In these every-day struggles the workers learn the necessity for fighting the power of the capitalist state. They prepare for its eventual revolutionary destruction and the setting up of a workers' state—the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Literature to the Masses

How an Ohio Shop Unit Does It

AN Ohio shop unit writes the following letter to its Section Committee: When our unit was organized less than six months ago we were confronted with the important tasks facing every unit. That is, how are we going to increase our literature sales, spread Party propaganda, and raise our political level. After discussing this problem in our unit, we adopted and carried out the following plan, making our unit first in the shop units in District 6 for literature sales.

We established a library, every member donating from 10 cents to 50 cents a month according to his earnings.

Every member agreed to sell all the literature he possibly could. You will always find our unit members with a variety of literature in their pockets which they sell to their fellow workers and friends. In our library we have a variety of basic literature, all the pamphlets covering our daily struggles, and most of the periodicals. We lend the basic literature to prospective Party members and sympathizers, and at the same time we suggest they buy literature which we have not given them to read.

The pamphlets covering our daily struggles, after being circulated in the library, are given to contacts; at the same time we suggest they buy other literature.

We purchase only one copy of a book or pamphlet for the library, and by following out this practice we each receive a broader range of reading material.

Not satisfied with the above plan, we went further. We know a Party sympathizer who runs a confectionary store about one block from our shop. He agreed to handle literature from us, so we advertised his place of business in the shop paper, informing the workers that he was handling our pamphlets and what kind of pamphlets they could purchase from him. We also had the street concentration unit sell "The Truth About Father Coughlin" and "Revolt in the Railroad Unions" at the shop gates.

Thus, by these three methods, (1) by the comrades themselves, (2) at the shop gate by a street unit, and (3) in the confectionary store, we have sold 146 pieces of literature, not including what we have retained for our unit library.

Door-to-Door Work in Milwaukee

AMONG the new literature Red Builders recruited into this work in the Milwaukee District is T. S. of Section Three. One week he came into the bookstore and took 75 copies of "The Truth About Father Coughlin" and 75 copies of "The Real Huey P. Long." The following Saturday and Sunday he went from door to door and sold every copy.

He returned to the bookstore and took out 75 copies each of "Why Communism" and "Hears" to follow up these same customers. After this job is completed he will circulate them for subscriptions to the Daily Worker and get better acquainted with the individual buyers. This should result in good new contacts and recruits for the Party.

But what is the lesson we learn here? This comrade speaks English very poorly and he worked in a territory where the workers not only did not speak his native tongue but also understood English very poorly. In spite of these handicaps—which many comrades use as alibis to dodge this kind of work—he went ahead as a good Communist and overcame all these obstacles with great success.

We shall keep a check on his work and report further on the results.—E. G. Clarke.

Sioux Falls Bookshop Awake

AS an inducement to workers to visit our newly established Workers' Bookshop, I have offered to help fill out relief workers' questionnaires. These last are absolutely insulting to the workers. I am quite sure the main purpose is to drive off the relief rolls as many workers as possible who can't submit to this prying into their personal affairs.

Joe Jones' Paintings On Exhibition Again

Joe Jones' proletarian paintings, which recently created a sensation in the art world, will be shown again at the A. C. A. Gallery, 52 West Eighth Street. The exhibition will continue through the summer. Admission free.

Raise United Front Cry Against Duce's War Threat to Ethiopia

FIGHT AGAINST SHIPMENT OF MUNITIONS FROM U. S. TO ITALIAN FASCISTS—ORGANIZE RALLIES IN PREPARATION FOR AUGUST 1

EVERY fighter against imperialist war, every anti-fascist, must ask himself or herself now:

What am I doing to stop war-mad Italian Fascism from carrying out its threat of war against Ethiopia?

What am I doing to help the Italian masses, in the event war breaks, to work for the defeat of Italian Fascism?

What am I doing to help form a united front in this country of Negro and white, of Italian and other workers, to do all we can to help the Ethiopian people to win their war for independence against rapacious, bloody-fanged Italian Fascism?

The fact that Mussolini has mobilized the whole country for war to enslave Ethiopia is no longer hidden from anybody. Even the capitalist press blazons it

forth, each day bringing more ominous reports from Italy.

In the United States there are 16,000,000 Negro people, as a mass 100 per cent with the Ethiopian people in their impending battle for freedom. There are millions of Italian workers, sweated and starved by American capitalism here. There are hundreds of thousands of other colonial peoples—Cubans, Haitians, Chinese, Filipinos—whose hearts throb in unison with the Ethiopian people as they stand ready to defend their independence with their lives. There are millions of American workers who hate Fascism and War.

Our task now is to set these millions into motion, into action against Mussolini's virtual declaration of war.

We must immediately, in every city raise high the

cry of the united front against Mussolini's war threats against Ethiopia. To every Socialist Party member, to every Socialist Party local we must immediately appeal for united front actions against the undeniable, ominous, immediate threat of a Fascist war against the Ethiopian people.

We must immediately, in every city, raise high the cry of forming a united front to assist our Italian brothers in every way in their bitter fight to defeat Italian Fascism and its bloody war.

We must without delay raise the question of forming a united front to stop the shipment of munitions and arms daily going to Mussolini from the United States.

As Communists, as enemies of war and fascism, we must with the greatest energy and resourcefulness

show now in action, in organization, in struggle, that we lead the fight against the threat of a new, plunderous imperialist war that hovers over our heads.

In every city, we should mobilize all forces now, Negro and white, for huge marches of protest against Mussolini's threat of war. Before every Italian Consul in the United States within the shortest time, there must be organized huge anti-war rallies.

In Harlem, on the South Side of Chicago, the Negro masses must hear the hum and stir of united front action, the call to struggle against the threat of war on the Negro people of Ethiopia. United front committees should be formed everywhere.

Between now and August 1st, international day of struggle against imperialist war, we should see scores upon scores of united front actions against Mussolini's threat of war.

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"

FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 134th
Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7554.

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 854, National Press Building,
4th and P St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 1918.
Midwest Bureau: 206 North Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Dearborn 3921.

Subscription Rates:

By Mail (except Manhattan and Bronx): 1 year, \$6.00;
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 75 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign, and Canada: 1 year, \$8.00;
6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.
By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.
Saturday Edition: By mail, 1 year, \$1.50; 6 months, 75 cents.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1935

Answer Beals, Cahans and Hearsts

THE Socialist Jewish Daily Forward is again, collaborating with the fascist William Randolph Hearst in slimy attacks on the Soviet Union.

Following the publication in the Forward of a series of lying anti-Soviet articles by the renegade, Fred Beal, these articles have now begun appearing in the N. Y. Journal and in other Hearst newspapers throughout the country.

The articles first appeared with the copyright of the Jewish Daily Forward on them. In other words, as in the Harry Lang series, the Forward is openly and directly involved in the deal with Hearst.

Here for the second time is laid bare the road which the Old Guard is traveling: rejection of the united front with the Communist Party while forming an alliance with the labor-hating fascist, Hearst. Socialist workers: demand a halt to this policy!

As for the Beal articles themselves, they outdo in lying and treachery the vilest garbage of Harry Lang and Andrew Smith. The Daily Worker today publishes an answer to Beal by a worker who has just returned from the Soviet Union. We will publish other material exposing the true character of these articles and its renegade author.

But the best answer to the prostitute Beals and the pimp Cahans and Hearsts is to weld the united front of the Socialist and Communist Parties for the economic demands and civil rights of the toilers, against war and fascism and in defense of the Soviet Union.

Join in Protest Tomorrow

THE ousting of the American delegation from Cuba is the frankest admission that the Mendieta-Batista regime and the powerful American financial interests it represents cannot stand investigation.

Wednesday night's meeting at New Star Casino, at which members of the delegation will speak, must be a mighty

Beal Story Shown As 'Pack of Lies'

(Continued from Page 1)

real plant in Moscow," Cheyfitz said, "and here are the conditions of 'slavery' that Beal speaks about: We had a seven-hour day, and because it was a chemical factory we worked only four days and rested two. We each received one quart of milk free every day. We were given one month's vacation at a free rest home run by the factory."

Cheyfitz pointed to a passage in Beal's article. "Beal asks whether the workers and peasants are better fed or even as well fed as formerly, and answers in the negative."

"He's lying and knows it. I talked to peasants in various parts of the country and they told me they never had so much to eat or such a variety of food as now. The peasants also have better clothes and many own radios and bicycles. As for the workers, well, I gained 12 pounds in the year that I was there, and I ate the same food and worked under the same conditions as the others."

Workers Own Factories

"Beal asks: 'Do the workers in Soviet Russia own the factories? Absolutely!' The way the workers really run things was impressed on me by the production meetings that

were held in my own factory. At these meetings, which are held at least once a month, anybody, from the director down, is criticized by the workers.

"At one production meeting we voted to file the showers and repaint the lockers and put good locks on them. This was immediately put into effect. As a result of a vote at another production meeting, a sports field was built. I played on the basketball team—basketball is a very popular game in the Soviet Union."

"The spirit of the Soviet workers is wonderfully enthusiastic," Cheyfitz said. "I saw hundreds of examples of their love for and devotion to their leaders, whom Beal calls a 'new exploiting class.'"

Clarence Miller Happy

While in Moscow, Cheyfitz met Clarence Miller, one of the seven Gastonia boys who together with Beal, were condemned to long prison terms for their part in the Gastonia, N. C. textile strike in 1929.

"The last time I saw Miller," he said, "was in the restaurant of the Foreign Workers' Club, where we had tea and cake together. He's absolutely happy there. He told me conditions had improved tremendously during the time he was there and were getting better all the time."

"I also met Paul Robinson, the famous Negro actor and singer. He is so enthusiastic about the Soviet Union that he wants to come back to live there permanently. He has

learned Russian and told me he intends to fly to Othello in Russian."

Beal Seeks Capitalist Favor

As Cheyfitz turned to go he said: "It looks to me as if Beal is trying to buy his way back into favor with the capitalist class and the government. It's hard to understand how any half-way decent person can write such lies and sell himself to the fascist, Hearst."

Beal says: "My experiences in Soviet Russia have convinced me that it is impossible to be loyal to the cause of labor and to the Stalin regime at the same time."

"I say: my experiences in Soviet Russia have convinced me that the only way to be loyal to the cause of labor is to be loyal to the Soviet regime. The Soviet Union has pointed the only way out for the workers of the world."

Hopkins Specifies Work Relief Plans At Low Pay Levels

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—

Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Works Progress Administrator, announced today that the President is preparing lump allocations for distribution by August 1 to every state to finance cheap local projects at an average of \$992.10 per job for the year.

This low figure is to cover both wages for the workers and cost of materials.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Steps to Check Fluctuation System of Receipts Instituted Now Bring Them Back!

Part II

DISTRICT 13 has decided upon the following steps to be taken in an effort to overcome the serious fluctuation which exists in our various sections.

The Party book is to be given to the new members by the unit secretary, through the endorser of the applicant.

All new members must attend a New Members Class for a period of four weeks, as a compulsory Party assignment. The Section Committees are responsible for the organization and check-up of these classes.

In all sections, the Organization Department is to be responsible for the supplying of instructors for these New Members Classes.

Every applicant should come into the Party through the same unit to which his endorser belongs. The unit membership meeting has to approve (or disapprove) the applicant when endorsed by one or two members of the unit.

The endorser must be responsible for bringing new members (even if out of the territory) to the unit meeting after the approval of the application by the unit. While placing the responsibility on the endorser, each unit is to make sure to reach the new members in such cases where the endorser may not attend a unit meeting for one or another reason, such as sickness, union activity, etc. The unit can do this by assigning a comrade to notify, and bring the new applicants to the unit meeting.

The unit is to get the book not later than one week after turning in the application to the Section.

Units are required to secure from the new members a receipt for membership books. This receipt must be returned to the section the same week it is signed by the new comrade receiving the book.

In order to establish a definite responsibility on individual comrades recruiting a new member, in order to enable us to trace the individual comrade or Party Committee responsible for the neglect in handling of Party applications, we should institute a system of receipts to be issued to each applicant by the comrade who takes his application card. Such a receipt will contain the name of the comrade who has taken the application card, his section and unit, as well as directives to the applicant as to how he can get in touch with the Party in case he is neglected by the endorser or Party committee handling the application.

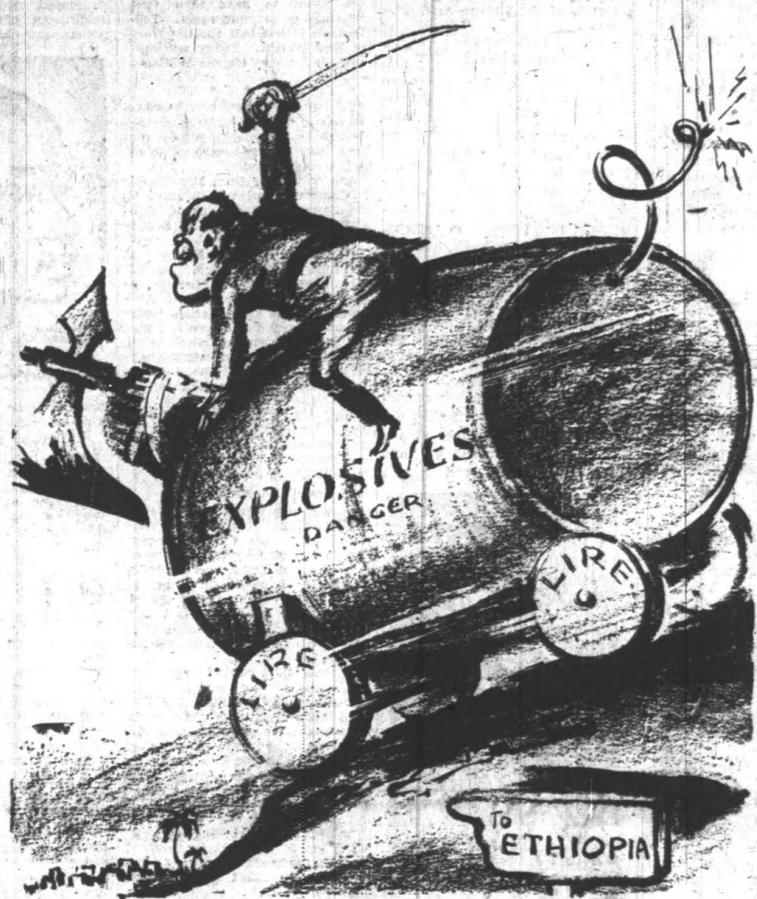
All applications gotten by comrades must be reported to their unit at the first unit meeting. The unit is to immediately inform the section of the application received not only of those they approve, but also of their applications in the process of investigation. These reports should be given when the application is turned in and on the blank which will be attached to the application card.

THE new members class should give a popular explanation of Party structure with a view to helping the comrades orient themselves in the Party and also prepare them for further work and study. In addition to the new members class, the Sections are to arrange conferences of new members who are in the party at least two months. At these conferences, the new members should, in the main, be asked to exercise their opinions about the life of the Party, about the problems they are faced with; about their difficulties in adjusting themselves in the Party, what work they would prefer to do, etc.

These conferences should be a permanent organized institution, and should be called periodically of all new party members who are at least two months in the Party.

If every Party member, in line with the District Resolution, will undertake his or her revolutionary bolshevik organizational and political responsibilities, and revisit the 887 comrades who are staying away from the Party for some reason or other, and also approach new prospective members for the Party and carry on a war against fluctuation by taking the proper care of new members, we can easily have 1,500 dues paying members in our District by August 1, 1935.

RIDING FOR A FALL



Letters From Our Readers

Making Headway with 'Daily' Among Railroad Workers

Fond du Lac, Wis.

Comrade Editor:

We are making some headway up here now. We were working on North Fond du Lac, which is a very important railroad center. We have given free sample copies to the railroad workers for the past year, and lately the workers have given some response to the "Daily." This proves our program is acceptable to them.

When we first started to sell the Daily Worker, about a month and a half ago, we ordered only ten copies, but I had to increase the bundle to 15 and now to 20, and we hope soon that we will have to increase again. We will keep going forward with the "Daily" for that is the shock trooper and paves the way for selling other literature.

E. W.

'Stranded' is Anti-Labor—Make It a 'Total Loss'

Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor:

It came to me as I read Brody's review of the movie entitled "Stranded" that I had read somewhere of just such a racket as the one mentioned in his review. After a long search I finally found it in Fortune (than which there is no more expensive magazine on the market) in an article on the strike-breaking racket and its various dirty ramifications. It would appear as if the movie scenarioists seized upon this article and incorporated it into the production you recommend readers of the Daily Worker to boycott.

I agree with you entirely in this stand, but I take issue with you on the insufficiency of such action. Movie exhibitors are bound by contracts, to take whatever is ladled out to them by the film trust. While picketing the local theatres that show films unfair to labor might in time come to the notice of the producers, the process is a

slow one and to my notion not the most effective. I would recommend that mass organizations write the producers of these films, in the name of their organizations, stating their intentions to boycott such films and the exact reasons for doing so. Threatened with a national, or even international boycott, they can be forced to change their tune. Every movie production is a box office risk. Warned beforehand that such productions as "Black Fury" and "Stranded" will be a great, if not a total, loss would put the quietus on such productions. The churches have made the movie producers eat out of their hands by forcing them to show clergymen and clerical matters in the most respectful manner only.

F. P. S.

Unemployed Barbers for 'Communist Manifesto'

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

My attention the other day was attracted by a group of people, evidently unemployed workers, who surrounded two men in what seemed to be an interesting discussion. One of the men was a young Communist who was selling pamphlets. He was trying to impress the other man with the necessity of his owning and reading the copy of the Communist Manifesto that he held in his hand.

"I'd like to buy it but I have no money to pay you," said the unemployed man. "However, I have a five-cent cigar in my pocket. I'll give you that in exchange for the pamphlet."

The young Communist considered for a moment. "O. K.," he finally said, "I accept your proposition."

G. H.

Demand Freedom of Thaelmann and Rakosi

Conneaut, Ohio.

Comrade Editor:

I would like to get in touch with the United Anti-Nazi Conference. I am sure I could dispose of at least one hundred postcards, possibly more, in the drive to free Thaelmann.

And while we are carrying on this campaign for Thaelmann, let us not forget Rakosi, our Hungarian leader.

J. S.

For 'Daily' That Will Satisfy All Workers' Interests

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

One of the reasons for the hold which 'Humanite', the organ of the French Communist Party, has upon the French masses is its ability to seize upon and dramatize situations which are uppermost in the minds of French workers. This extends not only to sharp political battles but also to such things as the scandals among the degenerate bourgeoisie, to sports, etc., in each case exposing the class character of the news. One who reads 'Humanite' need buy no other newspapers.

The Daily Worker could utilize such events as the Louis-Carnegie boxing bout to great advantage in building up a similar popularity. Tens of thousands of workers—among them many Negroes—were buying several newspapers a day for different slants on the contest. All that the "Daily" offered was a small editorial after the fight. Even this was enough to arouse the interest of several to whom I gave the "Daily" in the subway. However, I feel that more complete news writings would have attracted a great many readers who have never been interested in the "Daily."

M. G.

World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

La Roque Thunders Pre-July 14 Bloody Threats—He Will Get His Answer

RECENT raids and threats by the Fascists, under the leadership of the French would-be Hitler, Colonel Francois de la Roque, have now culminated in an open declaration that any day now may see civil war instigated by the fascists.

"Tomorrow, the next day or within a fortnight I may give you a mobilization order against the revolution of Blum (Socialist leader), Daladier (Radical Socialist), Cachin (Communist leader) and their associates," promised de la Roque just one week before the Peoples front anti-fascist demonstration on Independence Day.

M. de Wendel, head of the Comite des Forges, and one of the directors of the Bank of France, the Morgan of France, is becoming extremely nervous over the sweep of the anti-fascist front.

To keep up the courage of his followers in the face of what without doubt will be the greatest anti-fascist mass demonstration the world has ever seen, La Roque has been instructed by his boss, de Wendel, to promise his men the works.

BETWEEN La Roque and Hitler

there are great similarities and even greater differences. La Roque uses Hitler's tactics almost in toto. But he does not have Hitler's conditions, in the whole cloth.

It is precisely because he lacks the extensive mass base that Hitler had and besides is confronted with a successful and growing anti-fascist united front, that La Roque desperately and prematurely, from his own point of view, wants about mobilization for bloody seizure of power.

La Roque's strength lies not so much in his 20,000 followers, armed secretly to the teeth by de Wendel's huge armament factories, but in the fascist officers in strategic positions in the French army.

A VERY significant instance of the difference between La Roque's progress and the story of Mussolini and Hitler in their pre-war days, is illustrated in a brief news report from Lunel, France. La Roque's

Croix de Feu met by the anti-fascist Peoples' Front concentration, fled from the village to some place 40 miles away. "As the members of the Croix de Feu moved to the new meeting place," said the Associated Press, "some peasants stoned their automobiles."

There is not the slightest doubt that all of these counter-factors for the fascists by no means makes them less violent or inspires them with reticence. They see in this situation of the solidifying and gigantic anti-fascist front the greatest necessity of giving themselves for the most desperate battle and trying by every means to provoke the sooner bloody conflicts in which they believe they will have the advantage.

HOWEVER, when de la Roque threatened not so long ago to fly 100 airplanes over the Red Suburbs of Paris, the answer was a huge mobilization of anti-fascist demonstrations. In many places such as Issy-les-Moulineux, Menton, etc., counter-actions were held immediately.

In Limoges, 12,000 workers took part in an anti-fascist demonstration mobilization.

The eyes of all anti-fascists will be riveted on Paris July 14. The anti-fascist Peoples' Front will demonstrate there to the French fascists that the grandsons of the Paris Commune will never let fascism pass.

TWO members of the Italian fascist militia fled across the Swiss frontier, arriving at Chisone, recently. Dressed in full uniform and fully armed, with orders to embark for East Africa, they fled in the dead of night. One of them quickly disappeared from sight, hiding with friends, fearing assassination from Mussolini's agents. The other first visited a restaurant where he related his experience and described conditions in Italy. Rather than be sent to Africa against the Ethiopian people, he said he risked death in flight from fascist Italy. He said he could not stand Italy any longer.

Lincoln and Webster on Labor

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

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