

I.L.D. \$20,000 SCOTTSBORO FUND
Received yesterday\$ 210.98
Raised so far\$ 7,622.78
Still to be collected\$12,377.22
Must be received by the I.L.D.
within two weeks ...\$ 3,000.00

Daily Worker

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

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BRITAIN BACKS MUSSOLINI'S WAR PLANS

Police Balk as Workers Prepare Mass March to City Hall

LEADERS CALL FOR A FLOOD OF PROTESTS

Plans for Mass Parade Unchanged As Cops Change Minds

While organizations of the unemployed and trade unions throughout the city were working yesterday on final plans to make the relief parade to City Hall tomorrow the greatest demonstration of employed and unemployed ever held in the city, the Police Department continued to try to find a reason to deny the workers their legal rights to go in a body to the seat of government to petition for redress of grievances.

The Unemployment Councils of Greater New York yesterday called on all workers and their organizations to flood the Mayor and Commissioner of Police Valentine with protests demanding the right of the workers to march to City Hall.

Deputy Chief Inspector David J. McAuliffe, attempting to sidetrack the demonstration away from City Hall, told a delegation representing unemployed workers, unions and professional groups that they could march to Foley Square and no farther.

"That would be all right if the City Hall was located at Foley Square," Paul Crosbie of the delegation told the inspector.

Police Assurance Cited

Sam Wiseman, secretary of the Unemployment Councils, pointed out that the application for the parade permit was submitted two weeks ago and that Police Inspector Tierney had assured the Councils that the Police Department had agreed that the march be routed to City Hall.

"The preparations for the parade have all been made and we cannot be responsible for confusion and difficulties encountered on account of a change of mind of the Police Department," Wiseman declared.

At the office of Chief Inspector John J. Seery, 240 Center Street, the delegation again learned that the police had changed their minds about the route of the march. The delegation was unable to reach Mayor LaGuardia, who was reported absent at City Hall.

Mobilization to Go On

Sam Wiseman, of the Unemployment Councils; Irving Schnurman, of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators; Joseph Roberts, of the Communist Party; Michael Davidson, of the Unemployment Councils, and Mr. Cliff, of the American Civil Liberties Union,

A Trip to Lynch-Land

SCOTTSBORO BOYS AND MOTHERS VISITED

New Struggles Loom

The half-dozen Negroes seated in the train gathered up their luggage and moved back, toward the Jim-Crow cars. In this way I knew that we had passed the Mason-Dixon line, and were on our way into the heart of the South.

From then on the signs that we were on Southern soil multiplied rapidly. The character of the landscape began to change. The fields looked less well tended; broken pickets of unimpaired fences lay on the ground. The houses were more weather-beaten; the proportion of stony, unpainted board shacks increased rapidly. The people seemed thin, underfed. These signs told, more clearly than the most eloquent words of the fearful exploitation of the masses of the South, more brutal and more intense than anywhere else in the country.

Jim-Crow Signs

Jim-Crow signs increased. "For Whites Only." "For Colored." We saw them in station waiting rooms, drinking fountains, lunch-counters. Still further South, the very soil was different. We began to see the red clay—red as no Northern soil is red. A chemist or a geologist can explain this phenomenon, simply and logically. But among the Negroes there is a saying that the soil of the South is red with the blood of generations of black people.

I stopped off in Atlanta. Soon I was in the home of Mrs. Josephine Powell, mother of Ossie, one of the Scottsboro boys. Mrs. Powell is ill; a life-time of hard work, lack of personal care and medical attention, worry—and, above all, the four-year agony of seeing her son in the shadow of the death chair—these things have wrecked her health. She suffers from a tumor, and she is rapidly going blind. The money that the Prisoners' Relief Department of the International Labor Defense can send her each month is all that stands between her and starvation. She has not even a shack of her own, such as many of the Southern workers, white and Negro, call by the name of home. She lives in one room, in

PLANS MADE FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST WAR

Ethiopia Defense Body and Anti-War League in Joint Statement

Alarmed over the imminent possibility of an aggressive war against the independence of Ethiopia by Fascist Italy, the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia and the American League Against War and Fascism yesterday issued a joint proclamation pledging to do everything possible to prevent war and calling for mass support to a program of action.

Declaring that this war is of grave concern to all the peoples of the world, especially the Negro and Italian people, the joint proclamation called for immediate action to arouse the masses of the American people to the danger of another world slaughter.

Text of Proclamation

The proclamation in full said: "We view the present war danger in Ethiopia as a continuation of the old imperialist robber game, practiced for hundreds of years against the African peoples and their descendants. This is a matter of grave concern to the entire world, especially to the Negro and Italian people.

"Because of our sincere desire to maintain the right of self-determination to Ethiopia and stay the slaughter of the Ethiopian, Italian and other troops that would be sacrificed if Mussolini's war plans are permitted to go through, we commit our organizations to a program for arousing to action the millions of opponents to imperialist war and fascism.

The Provisional Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia, representing forty Negro fraternal, religious, social and civic organizations with a membership of 15,000, and the New York City Committee of the American League Against War representing 376 Negro and white organizations with more than 350,000 members and supporters in

OWN MACHINE RE-ELECTS JOSEPH RYAN

West Coast Delegation Casts All Its Votes in Opposition

By Carl Reeve

The national convention of the International Longshoremen's Association, packed by paid organizers of the Ryan machine, yesterday re-elected Joseph Ryan as president, with the West Coast delegates, casting 87 votes, representing 8,700 I. L. A. members, recording themselves in opposition to Ryan. A number of other delegates refused to vote for Ryan. Ryan reversed the usual order of business and called the elections before any resolutions or constitutional changes were acted upon.

The entire slate for the Executive Board as proposed by Ryan was also elected.

Delegate Harry Bridges pointed out to the press after the vote that the West Coast delegation, instructed by its district convention, had introduced a resolution into the convention calling for the election of president and all local, district and international officials by a referendum vote of the membership, and that the West Coast delegation was pledged to this referendum form of election. He declared that Ryan had set aside convention procedure by taking up the election before taking up this and the other resolutions. Bridges declared there is also a resolution introduced calling for a convention of the I. L. A. every two years instead of every four years as at present.

Immediately after election Ryan made a statement to the press declaring his program to be, "a square deal for the employers and a never ending fight against Communist control of our organization."

The resolutions, read to the convention today by the West Coast delegates, and referred to various committees, lays down the rank and file program which was so clearly presented by Harry Bridges, leader of the West Coast longshoremen, in his speech to the convention on Wednesday.

The resolutions, most of which were passed by the West Coast district convention of the union, included a resolution calling for one national uniform agreement, to be negotiated by democratically elected representatives of the longshoremen, with three such representatives elected in each district, plus the president and secretary of the international. The resolution calls for the agreement to expire in all points at the same time—on April 30, with no agreement to be effective until approved by a referendum vote of all the members.

Another resolution read to the convention called for no discrimination against Negro longshoremen. This resolution pointed out that a large number of Negroes are in the I.L.A., that the constitution calls for no discrimination because of race or creed, and that the Negro longshoremen in the West Coast strike last year, showed that they are "brave and loyal fighters for the union." The resolution called for no discrimination in giving out work or on the job, and instructs the officers of the I.L.A. to do all in their power to fight against any

Foreign Minister Hoare Justifies Fascist Robbery; Arms to Ethiopia Banned

Hear Bridges Today HE LED DOCKERS TO VICTORY Will Speak on Strike

3-Power Parley Aimed to Keep Issue Out of League of Nations

LONDON, July 11.—In his first speech to the House of Commons, Foreign Minister Sir Samuel Hoare today backed up Mussolini's plans for Fascist expansion in Africa.

Making what is regarded here as a surprising shift in the British foreign policy, Sir Samuel said that "criticism of the Abyssinian government" was justified, and that Fascist Italy had need for expansion.

The speech of Sir Samuel, who is also responsible for the Anglo-Nazi naval treaty, was considered as indicating some secret agreements between British Imperialism and Italian Fascism regarding Mussolini's African adventure.

Three-Power Parley

This declaration supporting the robber plans of Italian Fascism, came after the British government had put a ban on the shipment of arms to Ethiopia. It also followed the proposal of a three-power conference—Britain, France and Italy—to discuss the danger of war against Ethiopia.

The object of the three-power conference is to keep the issue, for the time being, out of the League of Nations, of which Ethiopia is a member.

It is also admitted that the three-power conference idea is based on the 1906 three-power treaty regarding Ethiopia, dividing the country up into spheres of influence, though acknowledging its independence.

Deal with Duce Seen

Sir Samuel Hoare's speech would indicate that Mussolini and the British cabinet have come to some agreement on the question of granting to Italy a protectorate over Ethiopia, and the seizure of territory for a railroad right-of-way connecting Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The British government, undoubtedly, was not overlooked in the division of Ethiopia.

In his speech, Sir Samuel attacked those who exposed the growing danger of war as a result of the Fascist troop concentration against Ethiopia. Sir Samuel "deplored" present disquieting war talk, while at the same time encouraging Mussolini in his war plans against the Negro country.

Omaha Car Strike Again In Full Swing

(Special to the Daily Worker)

OMAHA, Neb., July 11.—The strike of street car workers, stifled for a short while by martial law and arbitration proceedings, is now on again in full force.

The 10-cent jitneys, which were ordered off the streets by the troops, are beginning to appear once more. Stickers on lamp posts all over town, proclaim: "Ruff on rats. Strike on. Don't ride scab cars. Bring back the jitneys!"

A packed Labor Temple thundered applause Wednesday night when Harry Lux, State Holiday organizer, pledged the support of Nebraska farmers to the strikers.

"Organize Omaha, organize the farmers, and there's no power that can beat us!" Lux declared.

Alarmed by the new display of militancy on the part of the strikers, a group of top officials in the Central Labor Union had attempted to prevent Lux from addressing the meeting.

17 More Face \$35,000 Death Trial for Life Money Voted

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—Georgia's slave-days "insurrection" law invoked against Angelo Herndon, young Negro leader of Atlanta unemployed, sentenced to 20 years on the chain gang, also hangs over the heads of 17 other Negro and white workers.

By invoking the ancient law authorities seek the death penalty for 17 alleged "Reds" arrested over a five-year period for revolutionary activity among the Negro and white workers.

Included among these new indicted are Ann Burlak, leader of textile workers, Mary Dalton and M. H. Powers.

9,000 March In Aberdeen, Assail Terror

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 11.—More than 9,000 workers representing every union here held solid ranks yesterday in protest against the use of State police and National Guards to break the strike of the 40,000 lumber workers in the Northwest. The State police were withdrawn in the face of mass protest.

Only a few mills are operating with skeleton crews. Unemployed workers are assisting the union to prevent entrance of scabs into the mills. Arrests and attacks on the picket lines by National Guardsmen have stopped picketing temporarily at some plants. A militant member of the Plywood Local of the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union, Seiser, is being framed on charges of attacking scabs.

Citizens of Aberdeen protested today against the issuing of permits to private gun thugs by the police department.

Bosses Fear General Strike

EVERETT, Wash., July 11.—Mill operators here refused to accept the offer of Governor Martin to

U.S. Conceals Il Duce Orders Italy's Blame Big War Games

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Roosevelt government reiterated its views toward an Italian Fascist threat of war against Ethiopia yesterday when Secretary of State Hull informed the Italian Ambassador, Augusto Rosso, that he hoped neither nation would resort to war.

This sham "neutrality" is a means of concealing the fact that Fascist Italy is the instigator of the danger of war, and has openly expressed its intentions of enslaving Ethiopia, and that Ethiopia's preparations for resistance are maneuvers for the defense of a weaker nation threatened by an imperialist bandit.

Hull said he hoped the matter would be referred to the League of Nations. Ambassador Rosso visited Hull yesterday in view of his plans to return to Italy to consult with Mussolini.

Parley Plan Advanced

LONDON, July 11.—The United Press learned here that a secret proposal has been made by Joseph A. Avon, secretary general of the League of Nations, for a three-power conference to discuss the danger of war in Ethiopia.

The purpose of the conference of Britain, France and Italy is to keep the issue out of the League of Nations, and allow these capitalist powers, who have colonial interests surrounding Ethiopia, to handle the situation among themselves.

To bring the issue before the League of Nations, Britain and France fear, would cause the withdrawal of Italy and may wreck the League. Hence their attempts to come to some agreement.

Chinese Soldiers Revolt at Orders To Fight Red Army

PEKING, July 11.—Havas News Agency reports here that 5,000 Chinese soldiers of the Twenty-First Army, ordered to Szechuan to fight against the Red Army, revolted today, disrupting traffic between Chungking and Chengtu.

General Wu Fu Hsten, in command of the Army, committed suicide when he learned of the mutiny. The Twenty-first Army was ordered from North China to Szechuan against the Red Army.

This mutiny is a great blow to General Chiang Kai Shek who is at present in Chengtu preparing the defense against the advance of the combined Red Army, numbering more than 250,000 men.

Sweeping Writ Issued In Woolen Mill Strike

LACONIA, N. H., July 11.—A sweeping injunction has been issued by Superior Judge Oscar L. Young to prevent strikers from the Cocheo Woolen mill at East Rochester from approaching the workers at the Gonic Manufacturing Company here.

Cocheo strikers have been attempting to draw out the Gonic workers in a sympathetic strike, both plants being under the same management.

The Truth About Fred Beal, Renegade and Degenerate Tool of Hearst

By A. B. MAGIL

This is the first of a series of articles answering the lying attacks on the Soviet Union of Fred E. Beal in the Hearst press, and exposing the true character of this latest recruit to the fascist poison-pen brigade.

"There is enough food everywhere, even where this year's crop has not yet been garnered."

On the day this statement appeared in the New York Times in a Moscow dispatch by Harold Denny, the New York Journal and other Hearst newspapers throughout the country began publishing a new series of articles about "hunger," "millions dying from starvation," etc., in the Soviet Union.

And this time Hearst has made a real "find." Not a fly-by-night

Send Letters For Parole Of Krumbein

Charles Krumbein must go free! This is the demand voiced by District Two of the Communist Party in a statement issued yesterday pointing out the necessity for increased action to force the Parole Board to free Krumbein, beloved leader of the New York District, who is now in the Northwestern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa.

Text of Statement

The statement of District Two follows:

To the Telling Masses of New York City and State:

Charles Krumbein, an outstanding and beloved leader of the New York toilers, organizer of the New York District of the Communist Party and member of the Central Committee of our Party has been torn away from our work and struggles. For over five months Comrade Krumbein has been isolated in the Northwestern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa.

Comrade Krumbein was given a severe sentence—18 months imprisonment and four years probation thereafter. The official reason given for this heavy sentence was the charge of using an assumed name on a passport while outside the U. S. A. and entering this country under a "false" name is the passport.

It is true that Comrade Krumbein used a passport under an assumed name. This he did while endangering his very life to share his rich working class experiences with the revolutionary movement in China and thereby assisting the Chinese masses oppressed and exploited by foreign

Hitler agents and open-shoppers. A Leader, But a Bad One

Circumstances lifted Fred Beal into a role that was far beyond his capacities to play. Beal was a leader of the New Bedford strike in 1928 and the Gastonia strike in 1929 despite the fact that he was a bad leader. A poor organizer, with very little political understanding and strong anarcho-syndicalist leanings, he was placed in a position of responsibility because of the great lack of forces in the revolutionary movement at that time.

It was too much for him; it went to his head. Even in those days his childish vanity was apparent to those that knew him.

Here the circumstances under which Beal and the six other Gastonia defendants forfeited their bail

How He Jumped Bail

"The heads of the Communist International flatly told us that we could not leave the U. S. S. R. to come back and serve our sentences. The workers' paradise

(Continued on Page 2)

racksteering yellow journalism from Hearst, has been repaying an old debt with interest: he has been teaching Hearst the tricks of manufacturing lies about the Soviet Union. And William Randolph is an excellent pupil.

We propose in these articles to expose the true character of Fred Beal, this unspeakable renegade, liar and tool of the fascists, to trace his degeneration so that all workers may clearly see his role. Especially those workers who may be influenced by his past record, which Hearst is playing up—the very Hearst who poured the vilest abuse on Beal and his comrades when he was still faithful to the working class.

When we call Beal a renegade, liar and tool of the fascists, it is

Support the Peace Policy of the Soviet Union! All Out on August 1st Against Imperialist War and For the Defense of the U.S.S.R.

Delegation Deported by Mendieta Regime Hailed at Rally

Beals Assails Wall Street's Rule Over Cuba

Must Send Second and Larger Group, Says Clifford Odets

Responsibility for the arrest and deportation by Cuban authorities of the American Commission of Investigation to Cuba, and for the jailing and beating of the fifty members of the Cuban Welcoming Committee was placed squarely on the U. S. State Department by members of the commission and other speakers at a mass meeting in New Star Casino Wednesday night.

Statements from Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, and Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, expressing support for the purposes of the meeting were read by the chairman, Roger Baldwin.

Beals Scores Puppet Regime

The treatment of the American Commission leaves no doubt as to the conditions existing in Cuba, Caribbean Beals, noted authority on Caribbean America, and author of "The Crimes of Cuba," told the meeting. The actual status of the Mendieta-Batista regime as a puppet of powerful American sugar interests was written in the headlines of the American press for any intelligent person to see and understand, he stated, in referring to the stories in the American press on the expulsion of the Commission.

Beals gave a brief outline of the activities of American imperialism in Cuba, relating how the Mendieta-Batista regime was put in power through the intrigue of Sumner Welles, United States government representative and Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador, both acting as agents of powerful Wall Street interests.

Odets Details Arrest

The expulsion of the commission was proof that the Cuban government and its Wall Street masters cannot stand investigation, Clifford Odets, brilliant young American playwright and chairman of the commission declared. Mr. Odets gave a detailed account of the outrageous treatment of the fifteen white and Negro delegates by the Cuban authorities and United States consular agents in the island.

Speaking of the particular savagery of the Negro members of the commission, Odets said that one of the "crimes" of the commission, played up by the Cuban press in screaming headlines, was the fact that the two Negro members had danced with white women on board the S. S. Oriente on its trip to Cuba.

Estel Cuban Committee

Both Beals and Mr. Odets spoke in glowing terms of the heroism of the fifty members of the Cuban Welcoming Committee. Mr. Odets also told of the courage of individual Cubans who boldly penetrated the small army of soldiers and police that had surrounded the commission to surreptitiously greet the delegates.

One man dropped a note inside the enclosure where the delegates were held under arrest. On picking up the note, the delegates found it was a greeting from the Cuban International Labor Defense. Mr. Odets reported. Another man pushed through the police lines just as the ship was about to sail and, giving the proletarian salute of raised clenched fist, shouted "Next time better!" Mr. Odets stated amid tremendous applause.

Plans Second Delegation

Mr. Odets then outlined the plans of the commission and the Provisional Committee on Cuba for the sending of a new and larger commission to Cuba, and for a delegation to Washington to protest the attitude of the Roosevelt Government and demand the recall of Ambassador Caffery from Cuba. Resolutions on these demands and for the release of the Cuban Reception Committee were unanimously adopted by the meeting. The resolutions will be sent to the State Department at Washington, and to the Mendieta-Batista regime, Havana, Cuba.

Manning Johnson, one of the Negro members of the commission, received a tremendous ovation when he called for the rallying of the American masses "to take the bloody hands of the Mendieta-Batista government from the necks of the Cuban people, and to take the feet of American imperialism out of Cuba."

Cuban Negro Refugee Hailed

Another enthusiastic ovation was given to Luis Munes, Cuban Negro student refugee from the Mendieta-Batista regime, who told of the closing down of the schools and universities by the government and of the heroic struggles of the Cuban students, in alliance with the working class. The audience voted a resolution demanding that the Cuban government turn back the students.

Monroe Sweetman, representing the Student League for Industrial Democracy, pledged his organization to continue its support of the independence struggles of the Cuban people. He declared that the League, together with the National Student League, was preparing a Pan-American student congress to rally support for the Cuban students whose struggles against the military dictatorship were being praised.

Rev. Berning Protes Communists

Race hatred was bitterly denounced by Rev. Herman Reising, pastor of Kings Highway Congregational Church, and a member of the commission, in commenting on the

JAPANESE IMPERIALISTS SIGN TREATY WITH SELVES



When Japan signs a treaty with Manchukuo, as it's doing in this picture, it is a case of shaking hands with itself, for the puppet state is controlled entirely by Japanese imperialists. In this latest formality, Foreign Minister Chang Yen-ching (right) of Manchukuo and Ambassador Minami of Japan, agreed to a new customs treaty while all the stuffed shirts approved.

Exiles Issue Call for Unity Front Of All Anti-Imperialist Bodies

MANIFESTO FROM LEADERS OF IRISH ORGANIZATIONS OF AMERICA

(Reprinted from the June 15 issue of the Irish Workers' Voice.)

A POWERFUL call for a united front of all anti-imperialist bodies is made in an appeal signed by leaders of several Irish organizations in the United States and sent to the Irish Workers' Voice for publication.

The manifesto follows:

The historic objective of the Irish National struggle has been the achievement of the unity and complete severance of any tie binding it to the British Empire. It has been the traditional role of Irish Nationalists in America to aid in that struggle and to give their whole-hearted support to the men of Ireland fighting to be free.

There is no doubt that the Irish people are alive today, as never before, to a national consciousness and a demand for independence, and that nothing short of absolute freedom under the Republic is acceptable in satisfaction of that national demand. The only way in which this resurgence of the national faith may fall in its march toward the final achievement of the high destiny of the Irish people lies in the danger of success attending the British traditional policy of "Divide and Conquer"; a policy responsible for the present attempt to drive a wedge between sections of Republican thought. Any cleavage in Republican ranks will be availed of by Britain for this purpose.

Irish Republicans in America view with grave concern the present developments which, if allowed to continue, will lead to hostility between Republican sections in Ireland. We believe that Ireland has reached the critical stage when the

attacks by Cuban police on the two Negro delegates. Praising the Communist Party for its relentless struggle against white chauvinism, and stating that in the Communist philosophy there is no room for race prejudice, Rev. Reising declared "by so much Communism is superior to Christianity." He called for a vigorous pushing of the boycott of the Hearst press.

Other speakers at the meeting were Josias Santiago, a member of the delegation; Archibald MacLeish, poet and lawyer; Celeste Strack, women's national organizing champion and representative of the National Student League of the Commission; and Joaquin Ordoqui Mesa, a member of the National Confederation of Labor of Cuba.

Mr. Mesa greeted the meeting in the name of the National Confederation of Labor, praised the achievement of the commission, which, he said, although barred from Cuba, was nevertheless in a position to expose the brutal dictatorship of the lackey Mendieta-Batista regime. The Cuban working class is continuing the struggle for the overthrow of the puppet regime and will not be stopped by terror, he declared.

In a statement read to the meeting, Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, and Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, assailed the expulsion of the commission and demanded the fight of the friends of the Cuban people to enter Cuba. Hathaway pledged the support of the Communist Party to the organization of a new investigating commission. The treatment of the commission, he declared, has exposed completely the true meaning of the so-called "Good Neighbor Policy" of the Roosevelt Administration and has brought to the attention of the entire world the ruthless and complete domination of Cuba by U. S. imperialism.

Hartford Labor Head Sends Wire

Leland Jenks, Professor of Economics and Sociology at Wellesley College, wired his regrets that he could not be at the meeting. "By a strange irony your party was being hauled off to detention at the very hour at which the Honorable Sumner Welles was assuring us at Charlotteville that conditions in Cuba were stable and all but idyllic," his wire stated.

A wire was also received by William E. Kuehnel, president of the Hartford Central Labor Union, denouncing "such fascist tactics as exhibited by both Cuban and American officials."

The Imperial Valley Branch of the International Labor Defense wired a pledge of support for the organization of a new commission to Cuba.

Republican enthusiasm of the people can be used to re-establish the Republic or may be dissipated in civil strife.

In this serious situation, we urge the Irish people to insist that representatives of all Republican thought in Ireland must meet in conference to find a means of reconciling their various differences, uniting on unswerving principle, presenting a solid front to the common enemy and re-establishing the independence of the country as a Republic.

Signed:
John J. Reilly, National Chairman, American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.

Joe McGarrity, representing Clan na Gael of America.
James Brady, Secretary, Federation of American Societies for Irish Independence.

Sean Hayes, Chairman, Associated Irish Societies of New York.
John Staunton, Chairman, Irish Societies of State of Ohio.

Con Moynihan, Chairman, United Irish Societies, Boston, Mass.
Pat Hegarty, Chairman, United Irishmen of Springfield, Mass.

M. J. Mulane, Chairman, Irishmen of Butte, Montana.
M. J. McGing, Chairman, Associated Irish Societies of Chicago.

M. H. Enright, Colonel, Clan na Gael Guards of Chicago.
Robert Monteith, Captain, the Casement Brigade.
Gerald O'Reilly, representing Congress Supporting Groups of U. S.

Campaign Mapped Against War Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

cluding Italian fraternal and labor groups, declaring our unity in opposition to war, have jointly agreed to a series of actions in protest against the threatened invasion of Ethiopia.

Plans for Immediate Action

1. A joint delegation to the Italian consulate in New York City calling for a communication to the Italian government expressing the sentiment of the people of this city towards the denial of Ethiopia's appeal for assistance against the Italian invasion. As signers of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact the duty of this government is to intervene in behalf of weaker nations and against Mussolini's declared intention of aggression.

2. A joint delegation to the Italian ambassador in Washington to demand immediate cessation of hostilities and provocative attacks against Ethiopia.

3. A joint memorandum to the U. S. State Department incorporating the provision of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact (defense of weaker nations) and the Johnson Act (denial of debtor nations to float loans in the United States) with the end in view of demanding adherence to these provisions.

Delegation to Geneva

4. Provisional Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia to send outstanding leader of community to Geneva as National Secretariat at Geneva as a representative. Allan Taub, speaking for the American League Against War and Fascism, supported this action and offered to communicate with the World League Against War and Fascism and other international affiliated organizations to send accompanying delegates.

5. Joint delegation to International Longshoremen's Association urging their refusal to load ships bound for Italy with cotton and other war supplies.

6. All open air meetings in Harlem to be held regularly with both Negro and white speakers. These meetings to be open to both organizations for the purpose of bringing the issue of unity to the people of Harlem.

7. We call upon all Negroes and Italians, who oppose war, to join in this movement to defend Ethiopia from the attack of Fascist Italy. We invite all organizations regardless of race, creed, color or political opinion to participate in this drive to arouse public opinion to the imminence of war and the danger of fascism. We call upon all lovers of peace, of all who advocate the

New Scottsboro Struggles Loom

(Continued from Page 1)

the cheapest of Jim-Crow boarding houses.

Girl of Ten at Work

Mrs. Viola Montgomery, the mother of Olen, also says that she could not live if it were not for the assistance of the L. L. D. Prisoners' Relief Department. Her little girl, ten years of age, is forced to go out to work, tending white folks' children. Mrs. Montgomery is looking forward anxiously to the petition for bail for Olen and for Willie Harrison, which will take place in Decatur in the immediate future.

In Atlanta there was brought vividly to my attention the desperate plight of the unemployed. On June 1, 10,000 persons— cynically designated by the authorities as "unemployables"—were dropped from the F. E. R. A. relief rolls. The Fulton County Welfare Board then refused to assist them. No wonder 1,000 persons rallied to the side of the Unemployment Council, headed by Angelo Herndon in 1932, to go before the Fulton County authorities and ask for bread for the needy! No wonder the Georgia officials have since then fought tooth and nail to send Herndon to the chain-gang, in order to preserve their system of wholesale and callous starvation of the jobs!

Terror in Birmingham

From Atlanta I went to Birmingham, center of Southern industry, and, likewise, of Southern ruling class terror against militant workers. It is hard for people whose eyes have been closed to these activities in the labor movement to understand the obstacles facing our organizers in the South. In this kingdom of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, even the question of a place to meet becomes a severe difficulty. There must be a constant change of meeting places; there must be a system of personal messengers, for no notice of a meeting may be entrusted to the mails. The L. L. D. has recently been able to prove that the mail-carriers have consistently acted as government stool-pigeons in the Birmingham region.

I went to the Jefferson County Jail, a white structure only a few feet from a monument dedicated to the memory of the slave-holding Confederacy. It is here that the Scottsboro boys are confined. Between the jail in Paint Rock and the jail in Scottsboro, between Kilby Prison in Montgomery, between Jefferson County Jail in Birmingham—always behind bars and locks—the nine Scottsboro boys have passed the best years of their youth.

Glad to Be Out of Death Cell

I talked first with Haywood Patterson, oldest of the boys, three times condemned to die and three times saved by the I.L.D. and by the masses which it gathered around it. Haywood arrived in this jail only a few weeks ago. Even after the highest court had reversed the sentence against him, he was kept in the Kilby death cell in Montgomery. Through the efforts of the I.L.D., he was finally transferred to Jefferson, along with Clarence Norris. "I'm glad to be out of there, Miss Damon," he said simply. "The Kilby death cell is hell."

All the boys had attempted to dress up a bit when they heard I was arriving. Visitors are rare in that place, and their coming is an event. The boys all told the same story: they are tired of confinement and the threat of the electric chair; they want to be out, free, and resume normal existence. I brought some boxes of candy, collected from sympathizers who knew I was making the trip to see the boys.

Olen Montgomery is going blind. One eye is sightless; but it is slowly infecting the other nevertheless. Olen asked me to see what could be done about an operation.

All the boys are anxious for the hearings that will take place soon, for this will mean one more battle fought out in the struggle for their freedom.

Scab left Birmingham and went to Chattanooga, where I talked at length with Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of Roy and Andy; Mrs. Janie Patterson, mother of Haywood, and Mrs. Mamie Williams, mother of Eugene. They are hopeful and courageous.

For four years Scottsboro has been in the forefront of the consciousness of the South, Negroes and an increasing number of militant white workers and intellectuals have fought for the boys' release; the hands and factory-owners and the politicians who represent them have fought desperately and tenaciously to send the boys to the chair. Today, in the South, there is increased militancy and a desire for working-class unity. As for the lynch-rulers, their attitude towards the boys softened? Not by one iota! More than ever today they are determined to murder these nine innocent boys. Let me show concretely what I mean:

The Alabama legislature has just passed a bill appropriating \$35,000 to delay expenses of Jackson County in the prosecution of the Scottsboro boys. In other words, the State allows the prosecutors of the boys to dip into the treasury for \$35,000—it provides, actually, a Scottsboro death fund.

The legislature is also considering a bill to give judges in the circuit and other courts the authority to pass on the qualifications of lawyers from other states. Representative Arndt, author of the bill, says frankly that it is aimed at the attorneys of the I.L.D.

Within the next few days, a definite date will be set for new court actions in the Scottsboro cases. Bail will be asked for Olen Montgomery and Willie Roberson, in the court of Judge Callahan at Decatur. In the same town, before Judge B. L. Malone of Juvenile Court, the cases

of the two youngest boys, Roy Wright and Eugene Williams, will be considered. All four boys will be represented by attorneys employed by the International Labor Defense—Osmond K. Fraenkel of New York and C. E. Powell of Birmingham.

When will these hearings come up? The I.L.D. does not yet know. No dates have been set, and this is in itself significant. Although it is certain that the hearings will be held soon, the State has avoided setting a definite time. There is no question that the Alabama officials intend to notify the I.L.D. at the last moment, in order to create the greatest difficulties for us, and above all, to avoid publicity in the case, to avoid letting the masses know what is going on. A swift and quiet railroad—this is the object of the prosecution.

How will the I.L.D. conduct these hearings? It will provide the best legal defense of course. But—and here let us speak frankly—there are tremendous financial difficulties. Such hearings will cost the defense not less than \$4,000! We have collected very little of this. And so, once more, we must appeal to the readers of the Daily Worker. Rush funds to Room 810, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

We can and must meet the tricks of the Alabama lynchmen! We must raise a Scottsboro freedom fund to match the Scottsboro death fund which the Alabama legislature is so anxious to provide!

C. P. Pushes Drive To Free Krumbein

(Continued from Page 1)

imperialism and the Nanking Chiang Kai Shek butcher government.

When Comrade Krumbein went to China for this revolutionary purpose the work of which he and our Party and the New York workers are proud of, he was forced to take a passport under an assumed name, because he knew very well that the authorities would never give him a passport in his own name since he is too well known as a leader of the working class.

We all know that Comrade Krumbein was not sentenced so severely because of the official reason given. We know that many people travel under assumed names and are not given such heavy terms of imprisonment.

We all know that Comrade Krumbein is a courageous fighter and a devoted leader in the struggle of the toiling masses. That is exactly why we must free him from prison and bring him back to the work and struggles that so urgently need him.

On Aug. 3, the case of Comrade Krumbein comes up before the Parole Board for hearing. Comrade Krumbein is eligible for parole. Make your voices heard in support of parole for Charles Krumbein! Send letters and telegrams to the Federal Parole Board, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. for immediate parole for Charles Krumbein!

Krumbein is needed for the work and struggles of the New York toiling masses. Krumbein must be freed! Do not delay actions!

Workers, professionals, intellectuals! Send letters and telegrams supporting immediate parole for Charles Krumbein! Send them immediately, individually and through your organizations!

N. Y. Police Balk On Mass March

(Continued from Page 1)

composed the delegation that visited the Police Department.

Preparations and mobilization for the parade will continue, without any changes, the Unemployment Councils announced. Mobilization will take place promptly at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow. Meanwhile all organizations that will participate in the march will demand that the city government grant them their constitutional rights to assemble and petition.

Characterizing the action of the police in denying the workers the right to march on City Hall as "a flagrant denial of civil rights," the Communist Party urged all workers in the city to wage no time and send protests to the Mayor today against this arbitrary police edict.

The Office Workers' Union announced that it had called on its 3,000 members and all white collar workers to come to Union Square at 12 noon tomorrow to join the parade.

Every branch of the International Workers' Order, large detachments of the building trades unions, food, metal and marine unions will participate in Saturday's parade.

Twenty-five per cent increase in relief.

Unemployment of the Workers' Endorsement of Insurance Bill, H. R. 2287.

The Unemployment Councils announced inadvertently through yesterday's Daily Worker that the Friends of the Soviet Union would participate in the relief march to City Hall.

"No doubt individual members of the F. S. U. will participate in the march, but the F. S. U. as an organization will not," a statement of the F. S. U. said.

Ryan Re-Elected By Own Machine

(Continued from Page 1)

discrimination against Negro members.

Another West Coast resolution called for a one-day strike of marine workers to secure the freedom of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings from prison, and pointed out that his innocence is well known, and that he was jailed for his union activities.

List Economic Demands

The expulsion of Paul Scharrenberg from the Sailors Union on the West Coast was indorsed in another resolution which on record upholding the expulsion. The resolution pointed out that Scharrenberg had sent Joseph Ryan a telegram urging the revocation of the San Francisco charter of the I.L.A. local and conferring this charter on the company union which existed there.

The six-hour day, union control of hiring halls and rotation of work was won by the West Coast, it was pointed out in one resolution, and the proposal is made that the convention decide that in the coming agreement a fight be made for these provisions to be included in the new agreement.

Propose Referendum

The election of local, district and international officers by a referendum vote of the membership was called for in another resolution, and another called for the holding of the national convention every two years instead of every four years as at present, with provision for emergency conventions to be called upon demand of 25 per cent of the locals.

Condemnation of the Waterfront Employers Association in San Francisco for blacklisting more than 400 Frisco longshoremen was contained in the one resolution, which would put the convention on record in support of the British Columbia longshore strike, with no district to work on scab loaded ships. The convention is called upon to decide to take national action if the employers do not desist in this attack.

Labor Party Resolution

Harry Bridges introduced a resolution for the organization by the trade unions, Negro organizations and other workers organizations of a labor party.

This resolution pointed out that the democratic and republican parties have acted in the interests of big business and the bankers, and that even the U. S. A. has taken from the N. R. A. as has been taken from the workers. Public officials belonging to these two parties have called out troops against strikers and acted against labor.

Ask Support of H. R. 2287

The fact that the Lunden Bill (H. R. 2287) has been endorsed by the national convention of the United Textile Workers, The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, The Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, the Molders International and by six thousand local unions of the A. F. of L., was pointed out by another resolution introduced by Bridges.

This resolution summarizes the provisions of the Lunden bill and calls upon the convention to endorse the bill.

Chairman Tables Protest

The chairman arbitrarily declared the West Coast resolution condemning Ryan's action in last year's Pacific coast strike to be tabled, and recorded his own motion of the floor: and regarding his vote against the tabling of the resolution. Two other west coast delegates likewise recorded themselves against the tabling of this resolution.

This resolution called the agreement signed by Ryan on June 16 last year calling off the longshore strike a "striking agreement" and condemned this action of Ryan. The agreement, if carried out, the resolution stated, would have annulled the longshoremen's scabbing on the other marine unions. Ryan had neither authorization nor the right to sign such an agreement over the heads of the strikers, the resolution stated. The longshoremen did not carry out Ryan's agreement but stayed on strike and won better conditions.

Urge Maritime Federations

Maritime federations to be set up in all other districts, similar to the federation set up on the west coast, was called for by a resolution of the west coast delegates. This resolution pointed out that the maritime federation on the west coast has strengthened the marine unions there.

The west coast delegates called for the removal of Peterson, organizer on the Pacific Coast appointed by Ryan, and that the west coast district be allowed to elect its own organizer. The resolution stated that Peterson represents the interests of the employers more than the interests of the longshoremen. One resolution called for the chartering of women's auxiliaries.

Ryan Attacks Bridges

Throughout the day Ryan made one lying and dishonest attack on Harry Bridges after another. Ryan read telegrams and letters from a number of locals which condemned his attacks on Bridges and his attitude towards the west coast. Ryan raised a continual red scare.

This attack of Ryan on the rank and file, under the guise of a red scare, was supported by assistant secretary of labor Edward McGrady who called Ryan an "outstanding labor leader" and who again raised the old lie that Communists some years ago took funds from the fur works for purposes of their own party.

These lies raised by Hearst and other fascists were disproven and branded as lies long ago. McGrady also declared that to remain "respected" the I. L. A. must hold to

the letter of "solemn contracts" with the employers. This was an indirect attack on Bridges, who in his speech had declared "unionism comes first," and that the union must refuse to handle scab cargo regardless of agreements.

Ryan Reads Bosses' Letter

Ryan, also read a letter from the Waterfront Employers Association attacking Bridges for violating the agreement and demanding that the Frisco local should handle scab cargo.

The letters read by Ryan and the local unions support Bridges and his policies, and that the employers' associations and the old party government officials support Ryan.

Ryan read a letter from one of his agents in San Francisco (not a union communication) from J. O'Donnell, which made a slanderous attack on Bridges in the style of Hearst, telling him to "go back to Russia."

Ryan concealed the fact that his own local, 791, has passed a resolution at their meeting Tuesday night, against Ryan's attacks on the West Coast delegates, and another resolution demanding a fight for union hiring halls, rotation of work and one national uniform agreement.

The Truth About Beal the Renegade

(Continued from Page 1)

must be too lovely for us to want ever to leave it or come back to harsh capitalistic America! We were forced to sign statements, which were published in the Daily Worker in New York, that we were happy in Russia and would never leave."

Here he tried to give the impression that it was the Communist International which was responsible for the Gastonia defendants' jumping ball and leaving for the Soviet Union. What are the facts?

In an open letter to the American Civil Liberties Union, published in the Daily Worker on Nov. 1, 1930, William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., declared that the Gastonia boys "acted entirely as free agents in going there, as well as in staying there. No one, and no organization, has made their decisions for them."

C. P. Opposed Flight

Moreover, Beal knows that he and the other six defendants left for the Soviet Union over the strenuous opposition of the Communist Party, which insisted that they remain, as all militant workers should, and fight the employers' courts here.

Once having arrived in the Soviet Union, however, the Soviet government refused to do what a capitalist government would have done: aid the southern lynch-masters in recovering their prey. On the contrary, the Workers' Republic offered them jobs and security, the opportunity to participate equally with the toilers of the U. S. A. R. in the great task of Socialist construction.

I first met Fred Beal during the New Bedford strike in 1928. But I did not get to know him till I visited the Soviet Union towards the end of 1930, only a few months after he arrived there. I found him in a state of demoralization, drunk most of the time, full of whinings and complaints—not about conditions in the Soviet Union, but about his personal comfort. In conversation he constantly harped back to the days in the United States, loved to moon over the times he was leading picket lines, to imagine himself a great hero, defying the police, doing glorious, romantic things.

Always Playing Soldier

Here was an incurable sentimentalist, day dreamer, unable to adjust himself to the sober realities of Socialist construction, to a world in which the heroes were not those who performed miraculous feats while an audience applauded, but simple, every-day workers and peasants—millions of them—doing with courage, enthusiasm and self-sacrifice the hard, unromantic, sordid work of building a new, free Socialist society.

Fred Beal was always playing soldiers. Flabby in body, mind and character, he constantly saw the world in the mirror of his own ego, and found it hard after the first flush of the official welcomes, to stop playing "hero" and become a simple, conscientious worker.

The Soviet government took special pains with him. He was sent to one of the foremost schools in the country, but after a few days, he walked out without notice.

What Fellow Workers Say

That these traits were not new with him is evident from an open letter to Fred Beal just received by the Daily Worker from a textile worker in Lawrence, Mass. Beal's home town. This worker, outraged by Beal's lying articles in the Hearst press, writes:

"All workers that knew you well here in Lawrence are saying: that is what the union and Communist Party could expect for having anything to do with you. It is no secret that you were always too lazy to put in a day's work. Way back in 1928 or 1927 when they considered using you as an organizer, when Robert Zelms was gleaming information about you, I myself told him that the workers would not trust you, that they considered you as a bum."

Today Fred Beal is no longer a bum. Today he is living off Hearst. Today this man, whom the mill owners' police hunted high and low several years ago walks around in this country, a free man with the protection of the fascist, Hearst.

'Hands Off Ethiopia!' Rally Against Italian Fascism! Negro and White Unite Against Mussolini in Support of the Fight for Ethiopian Independence August 1st!

TRADE LEADERS HIT GREEN AS SIGNER OF HEARST STATEMENT

Delegates to Chicago Federation of Labor See Call for War on Communists as Drive Against All Labor—Urge Protests to A. F. of L.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 11.—Strong condemnation of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., for his appearance in the Hearst press alongside of notorious enemies of labor and demands for his public retraction of this act continue to be made by prominent members of the labor movement here.

H. Lawrence, delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor from Federal Local 19,306, Casketmakers, declared that "Green's signing that document should jolt every trade unionist in the A. F. of L. to the realization that something has to be done, and done quickly, when a leading unionist thinks that he can with impunity publicly go along with men like John J. Raskob or General Motors on a proposition that can mean only a serious menace to unionism."

Public Threat Against Labor
"This new Declaration of Independence," what does it mean if not a public threat by labor's worst enemies that they are getting ready for action against all workers? When they talk about "crime," they don't have to tell us where the crime is. They have seen too much of their gangsters and scab thugs in action against honest trade union workers to know the answer.

"No trade unionist has ever seen a Communist do the things that these open-shop gentlemen perform as a matter of course in their smashing attacks against the unions. On the contrary, the Communists are loyal trade unionists, in the front ranks of the working class struggle. Thousands of A. F. of L. members should wire or write Green and the Executive Council that as members in good standing in the labor movement they demand that he publicly withdraw from the company of this vile bunch of exploiters masking as patriots."

Protests Urged
John Hecker, delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor from Painters Local 275, declared that the action of William Green at this time "fits in rather nicely with the whole drive of the open-shop scab William Randolph Hearst against all militant workers."

"Now it is the Communists they are after. But will Green guarantee us that these brutal exploiters will stop with the Communists? We in the unions who have fought the employers know better. We know that this 'red scare' is their favorite weapon with which to stab all workers who dare to lift their heads. And just now when united action by the unions is needed more than ever along comes this statement signed not only by notorious foes of the labor movement but also by the president of the A. F. of L. Surely, this action does no good to the trade unionists and no little benefit to the employers who love nothing better than to see the workers divided in one way or another."

"The president of the A. F. of L. does not belong in such open-shop company. It is up to the locals and the members to make their protest felt and felt at once. No honest rank and file A. F. of L. member would appear with Hamilton Fish and Charles R. Walgreen on the same list, and a Hearst list at that. Why then should the president of the A. F. of L. be permitted to do so without protest?"

WHAT'S ON

Boston, Mass.
Summertime Picnic and Dance, Billy Barker and his Swedish Rhythm Kings, at 82 Chambers St., West End, Friday, July 12, at 8 p.m. Adm. 50c for men, 25c for ladies. Aug. 25, 100 East Neighborhood Assembly, Beacon Hill Giants, Black Sox Ball Team. Annual Outing of the Communist Party (New England District) Saturday and Sunday, July 13 and 14 at Camp Mitidzeget, Franklin, Mass. Buses and cars leaving Sunday 10 a.m. at the following Workers' Centers: Chelsea, Mass., 88 Hawthorne St.; West End, Mass., 91 Staniford St.; Roxbury, Mass., New International Hall, 42 Wrentham St.; Dorchester, Mass., 74 Wildwood St. Round trip fare: 50c. Baseball game between Y.C.C. and Party, athletic contests, Banquet Saturday night, Carl Revere, of Daily Worker staff, to speak Sunday.

Philadelphia, Pa.
All working class organizations are asked to cooperate with the Daily Worker in the planning and carrying out of the Sunday, July 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. Baltimore delegate from the Second American Youth Congress will also speak. A play in the main open-air amphitheater. Adm. 15c. Direction of Take No. 9 car marked Illinois City.

Chester, Pa.
Grand Picnic for the benefit of the International Labor Defense and League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Sunday, July 14, 10 a.m. Earl Dixon, Section Organizer, will speak. All working class organizations are asked to cooperate. Negro and white. A program of speakers, games, dancing, refreshments, etc. Aug. I.L.D. & L.S.N. of Chester Branches.

Chicago, Ill.
Reserve Sunday, July 14th. All branches and local organizations. All Party Sections are urged to reserve Sunday, July 14, for the Daily Worker Picnic. Silver Leaf Grove, Milwaukee Rd.

Wide Struggle Waged Against N. J. Sales Tax

Pickets, Mass Meetings, Leaflets Rally Many to Fight Levy

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 11.—Throughout the state of New Jersey workers and consumers are battling against the newly-imposed sales tax. In Camden housewives are picketing the stores, asking customers not to pay the sales tax and urging merchants to unite with them on the issue. Many small storekeepers are against the tax and have held meetings and conferences to work out a program of struggle for its repeal.

Tax Up to 8 Per Cent
Although supposedly a two per cent tax, the levy really often amounts to 8 per cent and is applicable to foodstuffs and other absolute necessities of life. Both Republicans and Democrats showed complete political unity when it came to inflicting this tax burden on the worker-consumer. Mayor Hague of Jersey City, Democratic boss of the state, made a deal with the Republican Governor Hoffman, and the well-oiled machines of both parties went into action to railroad the bill through the legislature.

In Jersey City, the home of Hague, the Communist Party immediately went into action to defeat the tax. Throughout the length and breadth of Hudson County mass meetings were organized and Communists spoke to hundreds of workers who knew nothing about the Communist Party. Workers grouped on street corners spontaneously and had collective discussions on the leaflet issued by the Communist Party on the sales tax. Ten thousand of these leaflets were issued.

Petition Circulated
A petition calling for the immediate repeal of the tax has achieved support of clubs, societies and trade unions. In two days 3,000 signatures were collected on such petition lists. An anti-sales tax committee, organized immediately after the tax went into effect, sent speakers to trade unions and two have already endorsed the petition. The Carpenters Union and the Printers Union of Jersey City heard speakers from for committee and members of both organizations signed the petitions.

Plans were announced yesterday to organize a Hudson County Trade Union Committee Against the Tax. On July 15 a county conference against the tax will be held at 71 Newark Avenue, Jersey City.

Georgia Governor Maintains Special Strike 'Riot Fund'

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, famed for his concentration camps for strikers during the 1924 "riot fund," it appears from a report just made public by Tom Wisdom, state auditor. In addition to the money spent for troops to break strikes last year, the governor had at his disposal a special little account from which \$4,812 was drawn, according to the audit. How or why this sum was expended is not stated.

According to the auditor's figures, \$62,500 was expended in maintaining national guardsmen on strike duty during 1934. The state military department spent another \$35,492. Gov. Talmadge borrowed the funds for strike duty and the legislature later enacted a special appropriation to repay this outlay.

These figures do not reflect the huge cost to the federal government of equipping the Georgia National Guard. A resolution has been passed in the House military affairs committee for months that would prohibit any state official from using federal equipment without express permission from Washington, when guards are called out for strike activity.

Did you obtain at least one new subscription for the Daily Worker last week? How many workers have you convinced to read the Daily Worker every day? What are you doing to make the drive for 50,000 new readers a success?

Moscow Factory Workers Send Reply To Letter of Chicago Working Women

TO THE WORKING WOMEN OF CHICAGO
From the workers of the Dzerzhinski Spool Factory, Moscow.
Dear Comrades:
It gave us great pleasure to receive your letter. Your letter told us how you live and work in capitalist conditions. It showed your solidarity with us. Your struggle is our struggle.
All the working men and women of the world form a single great army fighting for their right to be free and happy. Negroes, Japanese and Chinese who live as slaves can not have different ideas. In the same way the toilers and the capitalists of any capitalist country cannot have the same ideas. Your capitalists will never voluntarily agree to give up their power to the toiling people, because they know they will lose by it. The working class cannot build up a new and joyful life together with exploiters. Your capitalists refuse even to surrender part of the wealth created by the workers. They prefer to destroy this wealth rather than give it to the workers.
Your capitalists are frantic if

U.S.S.R. WORKERS ENJOY BIG ESTATES



The workers of the Soviet Union had no difficulty deciding what to do with the big estates of the old Russian nobility. They just opened them up to the workers for rest and vacation resorts, so now millions enjoy what once belonged to the few.

Ousted University Head Ends Life by Poisoning

President of Omaha Municipal University Had Protested Against Spy System and Limiting of the Use of Funds for School Needs

OMAHA, Neb., July 11.—William E. Sealock, dismissed from the presidency of Omaha Municipal University by his protest against the spy system, committed suicide by taking poison at his home Sunday night.

Members of the Board of Regents, among them Alvin Johnson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, whose continual harassing and bullying of the University faculty, limiting of the use of funds for university needs, spying on faculty and students, and finally, dismissal of the President, worried the President to his death, expressed their "regret" to newspaper reporters.

Paul L. Martin, who had resigned from the board of regents because of their attitude with regard to the University and the president, and who was present when he died, said of President Sealock, "He was deeply affected by what he felt was the failure of the university. He also felt a keen sense of responsibility for the faculty members he brought here, many of them from old and established schools."

Capital Sets Parley to Map Itself Quota Labor Ticket For Herndon In Detroit

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Ten thousand signatures from Washington to the Governor of Georgia by Oct. 1, was the goal set by the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Angelo Herndon, which met here Mrs. Lillian Evans, famous Negro singer who has sung before President Roosevelt, took part in the meeting of the Provisional Committee. Among the organizations represented at the meeting were A. F. of L. unions, including the Laborers' Union and the Laundry Workers' Union, the Tennessee Civic Club, Thurman Doxson of the Youth Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, representing 50 churches; William Franzer of the American Youth Congress, the Rev. E. Smith of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, the Rev. Brooks, the Rev. Fairley, president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Washington; George Murphy of the Baltimore Afro-American, one of the largest and most influential of the Negro papers in the country; George Rycrow, president of Departmental Lodge 20, A. F. G. E., and others.

The first major step for raising funds for the election campaign will be the United Labor Picnic on Sunday, July 21, at the German Workers' Summer Home. The Continuation Committee of the conference pointed out that for the actual launching of the campaign, printing of platforms, and if the campaign is to penetrate into every workers' home in Detroit, full support for the picnic is necessary. Directions to the German Workers' Home are: Follow Schoenherr Road, continue on Moravian Road past Detroit Creamery Farms, 500 feet before bridge to Mt. Clemens. Turn left at Small Log Cabin and watch for signs.

Detroit Strike Will Call Out Mass Picketing

Women's Organizations Support the Department Store Workers

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—A call for mass picket lines tomorrow and Saturday at the Hudson and Crowley-Milner department stores was issued by the Building Trades Council of the A. F. of L. here, in support of the striking Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics. All friends of the strikers are asked to report at 9:30 a.m. at the steps of the Downtown Library.

Joining in the fight, which has now developed into an issue of labor versus the open-shoppers of Detroit, the Council of Women's Organizations, embracing several organizations of housewives, has also issued a call for the mass picket lines and a leaflet calling for a boycott of the two department stores.

A strikers' meeting received with loud applause the offer of support from the women's organization, delivered by Helen Grey, Katharine Perry, secretary of the United Labor Conference for Political Action, which now embraces unions and organizations totaling a membership of 38,000, told the strikers that their fight has become the fight of the entire labor movement, and that all the organizations in the conference will be asked to support the strike and boycott the stores. The members of the Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' Local have been on strike against a wage cut for eight weeks. The stubborn attitude of the store owners, who are among the major open-shoppers in the city, is arousing the labor movement of the entire city. The entrance of the women's organizations and the move for larger picket lines, it is expected, will either force a quick settlement or a mass struggle in Downtown Detroit. All workers and friends of the strikers are called upon to avoid the stores, cancel charge accounts, and to be sure and tell the store why.

Alabama Farmers Slashed Off Relief Under New Set-Up

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 11.—The Federal Resettlement Administration is getting under way here with the task of taking the farmers off the relief rolls. This is but a new name for the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, which is despised and hated by the farmers now starving because of it.

R. K. Greene, labeled a "dirty" farmer by the press, is heading the new starvation set-up. Greene owns a 2,000-acre plantation in Hale County, entirely operated by tenants, and has never been mortgaged. As Rehabilitation chief, Greene bragged about his record of putting 5,666 farm families on farms at an average cost of \$95.67 per family for food, feed, seed, fertilizer, clothing, equipment and work animals. Is it any wonder they are starving? Many farmers set out too late to get in a crop, some get a \$7 food check every two weeks, regardless of family size, while others have been cut off entirely and are starving to death.

Croppers Prepare For United Front Against Landlords

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 11.—The Share Croppers Union has received a letter from J. R. Butler, president of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, indicating that a united front of struggle for the immediate needs of the white and Negro farm toilers may be achieved in the near future. The increasing misery of the farming masses all over the South demands that the broadest united front possible be forged without delay, so the united struggle can begin in time for a cotton croppers strike that will rock the entire foundation of landlord rule in the South.

The Share Croppers Union is preparing a united front appeal to be sent to all farm workers and farmers' organizations in the South. The proposals for action will include the demand for \$1 per hundred pounds for picking cotton, for the right of tenants and croppers to sell and store their own cotton, for a boycott of the Bankhead Gin Tax, for the right to organize, strike and picket, etc.

Strikers' Committee Meets Uxbridge Boss

UXBRIDGE, Mass., July 11.—A committee of 60 representing the workers in the six struck mills of the Uxbridge Worsted Mills will meet with Harold J. Walters, manager of the mills, this afternoon at the town hall to discuss settlement of the strike. The committee is composed of ten United Textile Workers representatives from each plant, with representatives from each department.

DILLON STAYS SILENT ON COUGHLIN'S FASCIST UNION PLAN IN DETROIT

Announced Exposure Substituted by Misleading Speech on Wagner Bill—Chrysler Workers Seek to Fight Threat of Priest's 'Union'

DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—Although it was prominently announced that Francis J. Dillon, A. F. of L. organizer here, would expose the recent venture of Father Coughlin into the trade union field to form an organization in opposition to the A. F. of L., the radio priest wasn't even mentioned in the speech before the open meeting of the Chrysler local, Tuesday night.

13c-An-Hour Work Begun In Alabama

All Direct Relief to Be Cut Off—Rolls Are Already Slashed

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 11.—The Works Progress Administration has announced its plans to work the unemployed 140 hours a month at \$19 a month, hinting that even this miserable amount will be denied them in the statement that "loafing on the job will not be tolerated." The 13 cents an hour rate is based on the lowest wage paid in the south. Direct relief is to be stopped entirely, which means that the workers who strike will not have any relief agency to apply to.

The Relief projects in Alabama are very slow in starting, in spite of the rosy reports in the newspapers. It is doubtful if all the projects get under way before late fall or spring. On July 4 the city of Montgomery announced that the miserable \$500 a week for care of "unemployables" would be cut off unless the State continued its contribution of \$900 a month. The State has only contributed once since it pledged \$900 a month last February.

The press claims that economic conditions are coming back to normal because the number of people on relief has been cut down. The number of people on relief has been cut, as is evident by the widespread starvation and the greatly increased unrest among the unemployed which is resulting in a move toward organized struggle for relief will be an answer for the penitentiaries of the Montgomery Advertiser.

Philadelphia Picnic To Aid Council Paper

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11.—An all day picnic has been arranged by the Mansion Section of the Unemployment Council for Sunday, July 14, at Thirty-third Street and Cumberland Avenue in order to raise funds for United Action, newspaper of the Councils here.

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HOME LIFE

— By —
Ann Barton

MARTHA KOOPMAN is a member of a Socialist Party branch. She was one of a delegation to the Soviet Union. Upon returning she made a speech at St. Nicholas Arena, New York, N. Y. A friend has taken down an almost verbatim report of the speech of first-hand observations on the Soviet Union. Here it is.

"I AM a woman, and don't know very much about machinery. So I would rather talk about what I found out about the people. There is a wonderful release of knowledge in the Soviet Union. They are a people who are free to construct, to build.

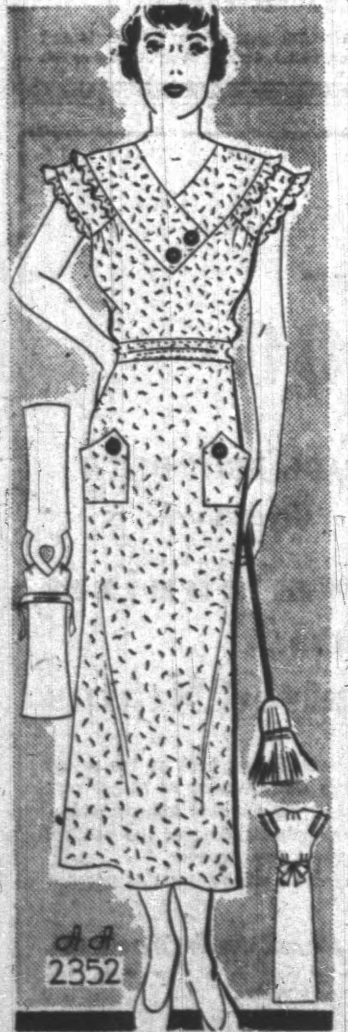
"The trees are the things that impressed me most — next to the people. The trees are not more than ten years old. Trees to protect the factories, trees for the pleasure of the workers, for the children to play under.

"Then the women. They are different over there. They ask nothing which they do not give. I had always said that workers could do anything that they tried to do, if they were free from oppression. I have seen workers sing and dance, spontaneously, in the streets from sheer happiness.

"THE Metro—their new subway—is a work of great beauty. The light is just like light in the street, the air is like the air out of doors. Each station is different and all are beautiful. Each worker feels as if he built it with his own hands. Each worker feels that the Metro belongs to him and he has helped to build it. Everyone you meet says: "Did you see our beautiful Metro?" The delegates from all countries speak the same language: the language of class-brothers. When we said "Hail to the Workers of the Soviet Union" workers of all languages understood us!"

THE United States Army, reports the Herald Tribune, will execute the "most extensive peacetime maneuvers in the history of the Army." Thirty-six thousand men will be mobilized together to be put through war paces. The entire maneuver, says the Tribune, will cost about \$370,000. "The cost of transportation alone is a tremendous item. The area outside of Pine Camp proper must be leased from the farmers. Telephone communications must be established. Provisions must be made for food and water. Perhaps the cost of mobilization is the greatest single item." Remember the petition of the Women's National Committee, League Against War and Fascism that demands that "the billions of dollars spent in the United States for war preparation shall henceforth be spent to improve social conditions." Get your list from 112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y.

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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

United Fruit Co. 'Longies' Vote Against Company Agents

By a Longshoreman Correspondent
NEW YORK. — On July 3, the United Fruit Company announced its formation of a company union.

Leaflets issued by longshoremen on the very same day four hours after the company's announcement exposed the United Fruit Company's motives and put the spotlight on the company's agents. This exposure was so effective that the company agents refused to run as candidates for positions in the company union.

On July 5, while we were at work, the bosses decided to hold a fast election and began terrorizing the longshoremen. This, of course, the longshoremen did not like. They refused to vote and wanted to keep from voting as protest against the company's action.

However, after some strong agitation conducted by more experienced longshoremen, the men decided to vote in order to decisively reject the company agents and write in the names of militant rank and file.

We must repeat this Monday and write in the militants' names, so that the bosses will know that we won't stand for their company union.

The following are some of the company agents and stooges, who we must reject vigorously:

Kane, hatch boss aft, former company delegate; Deoro, Italian time keeper; Woodie, float runner, stool-pigeon; and rat; Jenkins (or Jensen), lally boss and stock holder.

The men are supporting militant longshoremen 10 to 1.

It was announced that the United Fruit Company will hold its first annual mass meeting to take up its grievances. Let us not be fooled. Only organization will guarantee improvements in our wages, hours and working conditions.

The following gangs are to elect speakers for this mass meeting:

(forward and aft included) hole gangs, dock, stackers, off-shore, tally men, and two speakers for selectors and float runners. Elect those who will not be afraid to speak for your demands. An International Longshoremen's Association is to have a speaker. Every man should vote Monday against the company union and company agents, and for militant union men.

Knowing that the company union is unpopular with the men, the company has been spreading rumors of wage-increases and small concessions, in order to put the men off guard. The company is trying to split the men on the dock. That is why the company took the names of the old timers, but did not register the newer men.

We demand the regular I. L. A. wage scale of 95 cents straight, and \$1.35 for overtime. These demands can be won only through a real fighting union and not through the bosses' company union.

The company is preparing to forestall a strike on October 1, when the I. L. A. agreement expires. We must block the company's efforts to organize a company union, but joining the I. L. A.

Railroad Men Endorse H.R. 2827

By a Railroad Correspondent

NEW YORK CITY.—The Dining Car Workers' Union, Local 370, at its last meeting has endorsed the Workers' Unemployment, Social Insurance and Old Age Bill, also known as the Lundeen Bill, House Resolution 2827.

The local also elected two delegates to represent the union at the conference for genuine social and unemployment insurance at the Woodside Labor Temple, Woodside, Long Island.

as a sort of a "welcoming committee." They planned to show him the same hospitality as was shown the scabs on the "Cathwood." The rat began to squeal "Communists."



but the seamen have heard this cry of despair before, from the shipowners, Hearsts, Sharenbergs and Ryans.
He quickly called for a police radio car—not for nothing was he employed as a spy on labor. While being escorted to the safety of the ship, even the police wanted him to stay off Baltimore's waterfront. . . . someday they may arrive just a little too late.

The Ruling Claw



"Believe me, I know what it is to go hungry—once I didn't eat for an hour."

Buffalo Seamen Attack Slanders Of Shipowners and Relief Heads

By a Marine Correspondent

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Two hundred and fifty seamen voiced their protests against remarks of a malicious character made by Sidney Smith, marine superintendent, and Albert J. Zimmer of the Lake Carriers' Association, against the unemployed seamen of Buffalo.

These gentlemen, through the columns of the Buffalo boss press, inferred that the seamen of Buffalo were a shiftless lot, that they would not work if they were offered jobs. These remarks were interpreted by the seamen as laying the ground for herding the seamen into the relief works projects which pay cooie wages.

The mass meeting stressed the fact that the seamen are making strenuous efforts to find work and that charges that they shirk work are slanderous and of malicious motives. Seamen signified their willingness to work at the prevailing trade union rates. Living in dock-houses and on breadline is not exactly what the seamen would call desirable, to put it mildly.

A resolution was unanimously adopted at this meeting. To answer the slanderous statements of Smith, Zimmer, employers and relief officials, we ask the Daily Worker to give it some publicity.

The resolution, in part, declares: "Whereas, the statement appearing in the columns of the Buffalo Evening News of July 2, made by Zimmer, Smith and Ewing constitutes a preparation by the relief officials to cut seamen relief and to put forced labor projects into effect; this being preceded by a

campaign of slanderous attacks on the unemployed seamen; namely, characterizing them as "bums" and "panhandlers who do not want to work," and

"Whereas, this bold step to cut seamen's relief and to force them into labor projects to work at cooie wages is in step with the national drive instituted by the Roosevelt government to carry through slavery wages on proposed work-relief projects at \$15 to \$24 per month, and therefore be it

"Resolved that this meeting of unemployed seamen go on record to indict these statements of Zimmer and Smith as unqualified lies, and that we demand their public retraction in the press which gave them circulation, and be it

"Resolved that we call upon the International Seamen's Union and the International Longshoremen's Association to refute these slanderous statements and to issue an official statement to that effect, and be it

"Resolved that we pledge ourselves to support the provisional committee for the maintenance of adequate seamen's relief in struggling against any attempts to reduce relief, and be it further

"Resolved that we are willing to work on projects for prevailing trade union rates, and that we oppose the proposed \$1-a-week scale which authorities are trying to enforce in Cleveland."
Copies of this resolution were sent to the local press. The seamen pledged themselves to build and strengthen the I. S. U. as the best instrument with which to protect their interests.

1,750 Western Union Boys Hurt and Killed in 1934

By a Telegraph Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Over 1750 messengers of the Western Union Telegraph Company were injured and killed during 1934. This startling figure was recently revealed in a confidential letter from Vice President Williver's office, signed by his assistant A. Gleichmann.

Of course the fatalities were only a small part of the number so affected, but the enormity of this number can be imagined when we realize that the average number of messengers on duty is about 14,000. In fact, the company considered these figures so serious that they were withheld from the various safety councils that it is connected with. In addition it started a campaign of safety (this campaign, by the way, is only a gesture) to try to educate the messenger to be more careful. Messengers were forced all over the country to create safety committees, which are to function by preaching safety to their fellow-passengers.

Wherein lies the guilt of the Western Union and wherein lies the reason for this high toll of the youth of the country? The messengers' pay averages \$6 a week on a national scale. The company puts tremendous pressure to keep the "cost per message" at the lowest possible figure. For that reason most messengers are paid on a zone basis, which is a form of commission payment.

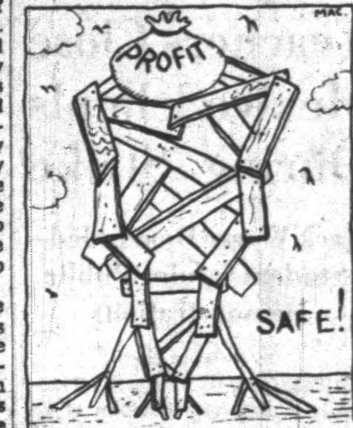
All sorts of tricks are manipulated to keep changing these schedules of pay to push the messengers' pay down. The chief method is to force messengers to use bicycles in order to keep their jobs. These "bikes" are paid for by the messenger and not the company. In reward for using the bikes, the company pays the mounted messengers a lower schedule than the walking boys. The reason given is that the mounted messenger can make better time than the messengers who walk to deliver messages.

You can readily see that this is a double-barrelled weapon used by the company. Not only are the boys to buy bikes at their own expense, but he is also forced to work at a lower wage.

Now here comes the reason for the accidents. The boys are egged on by the delivery clerks to speed up in order to stay on the job. The boy also tries to work faster so he can make a better wage. Then accidents occur. You know what traffic is like in this modern day and age. Well, the boys are usually caught in between trucks and cars and maimed for life. The company's attorney usually speeds to the boy's parents and make a low

settlement or none at all, if possible. They blame it on the boy's carelessness and not on the fact that bikes are dangerous in the business sections and also in the residential areas of large cities.

The company has actually figured it out that to do away with mounted messengers would necessitate increasing the messenger force by at least one third and the expense by at least one third and the expense by at least the same amount. They



prefer having the bikes, the accidents and the little "settlement" expenses than the increased cost. It sounds brutal and cruel but so it is.

Now here is an issue for the Messengers' Local of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America to play up and play it big. The youth movement of the country can use this as an example of what they face in industry.

The messengers should wake up from their temporary inactivity and make an active campaign to enlist all the messengers in both the Postal and Western Union into their ranks. They must lose no time in putting out their magazine, "The Messenger Voice" as they did before to counteract the company union. The messenger is the most vulnerable spot in the entire communication system and it is a crime to fail to take advantage of it and build up a strong union. We must fight for a straight salary instead of a commission wage. Fight it to the hilt.

Box 375 has been receiving an excellent response in the past few weeks in donations and Daily Worker subscriptions. Telegraph and communications workers are urged to keep it up: crisp

Chef Married Negro Woman—Fired

By a Worker Correspondent

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—I am a Negro who has a white brother-in-law, a German worker. He married my sister eight years ago. He is a fine fellow.

He got a job in a restaurant as a chef in 1922. He worked there until last Friday. That morning he came to work as he usually does, but he was suddenly asked where he lives. This seemed rather queer to my brother-in-law, who then asked what was the matter. The boss' reply was, "You married

a 'nigger' woman. You can't work in my restaurant and support a 'nigger' woman. I don't want you to put my business into shame and disgrace—beat it!" The boss said many nasty things against the Negro people in general, as well as against foreign born workers.

The name of this boss is Benjamin F. Mackie and his restaurant is located at 114 East Fourth St. His place should be boycotted by all union men and all sympathizers of the working class movement. A picket line should be thrown around his place demanding the reinstatement of the chef who was fired because he married a Negro woman after working at the same place for 13 years.

The British-German Alliance in the Open

By R. PALME DUTT

A Step Towards Open Alliance

The Hoare-Ribbentrop Naval Agreement has brought the British-German alliance into the open. The March German Military Law was still in form a unilateral action of Germany alone declaring its independence of the military clauses of Versailles; although the complicity of Britain was in fact demonstrated by the immediately following Simon visit to Berlin. Britain had in form to unite with France and Italy at Stresa and Geneva in condemning any such unilateral violation and pledging common action to prevent any future similar action. But with the Naval Agreement Britain and Germany for the first time openly join hands, in defiance of the opposition of France, Italy and the United States, to smash Stresa and the plans of a collective European settlement, and to force up German armaments by British support in an exclusive agreement directly censored and disapproved by every other Power. This is a big step towards an open alliance, and the subsequent Eden visits to Paris and Rome have only emphasized, rather than succeeded in masking, the significance of this alignment, which is enormously increasing the menace of the present international situation.

At the outset it is important to note the peculiar character of this Naval Agreement, which was concluded with extreme speed from the opening of the negotiations on June 3 to its conclusion on June 18, and was actually concluded immediately after the reception of the very sharp French Note of protest on June 17.

Reflects Sharpening War Danger

In order to understand its significance it is necessary to recall two facts. First, when Simon reported to the House of Common-

Hilder's demand at the Berlin conversations for 35 per cent of the British naval strength, he stated as an obvious commonplace that such a demand was "inadmissible." This was the universal line in the British press; even the pro-Hitler Times explained in its issue of April 18 that the one-third claim would eventually bring German naval strength close to the strength which Great Britain maintains in home waters.

Second, the announcement of German submarine building, made at the end of April, aroused a universal outcry of alarm and panic in the House of Commons and the press; it was declared "the gravest moment since 1909."

Yet, what does the Agreement, reached with such speed and without any preliminary discussion in Britain, show? First, the full 35 per cent is conceded not only for the British Navy, but is expanded to mean 35 per cent of the aggregate British Empire Navies. According to the previously announced Admiralty calculations, this means in fact parity with Britain in home waters. The "inadmissible" demand is suddenly found admissible. Second, precisely on the question of submarines, described as the main danger to British interests, and on whose abolition for Germany Britain insisted at Versailles, a special exception is made to increase the immediate percentage to 45 per cent and to leave the German government power to increase it to 100 per cent.

Naval Agreement Is Not Limitation Treaty

How is such an Agreement explicable? On no ordinary traditional grounds of "safeguarding of British interests and security," etc., can it be explained. It is not a treaty of limitation, but for enormously building up the German navy, by something like 380,000 tons, probably with the aid of British finances and supplies. If the object

were, as professed, British defense against an ultimate recurrence of the German naval menace, the submarine clause becomes inexplicable. A special exception for the restriction of submarines would have been comprehensible, but not a special exception for the expansion of submarines up to 100 per cent. The memory of the submarine blockade is one of the sharpest memories of the war in Britain, and it was regarded as one of the most important war aims in Britain to make impossible the rebuilding of the German submarine fleet. Yet here the Admiralty goes out of its way to agree to the special expansion of German submarines beyond all other naval units. Nor can it be argued that this had to be conceded as a necessity of German defense, since the Admiralty has invariably maintained the thesis that the submarine is only an "offensive" and not a "defensive" weapon.

Virtual British-German Alliance

These apparent contradictions of the Naval Agreement are only explicable on one hypothesis, and on one hypothesis alone—the existence of a virtual, even if not formal, British-German alliance, which rules out the possibility of the use of the new German Navy against Britain, or of its taking advantage of its parity in British home waters, and ensures its use only in directions acceptable to Britain, against a potential enemy. These conditions, without which it is inconceivable that Britain would have signed such an Agreement, are only fulfilled by the assumption that, in the British view the German navy is regarded as intended primarily for use in the Baltic against the Soviet Union. The significance of the special clause for the expansion of the offensive submarine weapon becomes in this case at once obvious.

Hoare Stands for Anti-Soviet Policy

This significance of the Naval Agreement is in full accord with the whole present line of British foreign policy, reinforced by the recent reconstruction of the National Government as well as the reconstruction of the Foreign Office now taking place. The general character of the reconstruction of the national government at the beginning of June was a reconstruction to the right, strengthening the pro-Hitler and anti-Soviet line. The proposal to make a broad reconstruction by the inclusion of Churchill and Austen Chamberlain, the main protagonists of the pro-French and collective security line against the menace of German aggression, was rejected. The proposal to bring Eden to the Foreign Office, energetically pressed for in quarters sympathetic to the line of collective security and friendly relations with the Soviet Union, was rejected. The appointment of Hoare to the Foreign Office meant the appointment of an old and close collaborator of the Russian Whites and extreme pro-Hitler and anti-Soviet protagonist, as was equally recognized in the reception in the French and in the German press. This appointment of Hoare, fresh from the laurels of maintaining the iron hand in India, was not only a direct signal of British policy to the world; it was also the appointment of a "man of iron," in place of the weak Simon, to smash the resistance of the pro-French traditions in the Foreign Office, embodied in the permanent secretary, Vansittart, whose removal has immediately followed the appointment of Hoare.

Britain Openly Breaks Stresa Front

The sequence of events since Stresa is significant. Immediately after Stresa came King George's special telegram of congratulations

to Hitler on April 21. On April 24 came the decision to resume the British and German army exchange of officers. On May 21 the Hitler speech was received with acclamation in Britain. On June 3 the Anglo-German naval conversations were opened. On June 7 came the national government reconstruction, with the appointment of Hoare to the Foreign Office. On June 10 the Prince of Wales made his special appeal for the visit of the British ex-servicemen's delegation to Germany. On June 18 the British-German Naval Agreement was concluded, and the Stresa front was openly broken.

Agreement Opens New Naval Armament Race

What is the consequence of the new agreement? First, it means at once an increase in the French naval program. It will be remembered that the original Washington Naval Treaty fixed the French proportion at 35 per cent of British, in respect of capital ships. The new German navy will not be equal to the French, but in the North Sea it will be superior, owing to the division of the French ships in other seas. The virtual parity in the British fleet in home waters becomes superiority to the French. This will inevitably mean an increase in the French building program. But this in turn will disturb the Washington proportions of the French fleet to the British and American, and will be repelled by corresponding increases in Britain and the United States.

Rupture of Stresa Sharpens Contradictions

On the diplomatic side, the rupture of Stresa will have inevitable effects on French and Italian policy. "M. Laval considers that henceforth he will be free to break with the usual practice of ac-

quainting in advance the British government with every important movement of French diplomacy." (Daily Telegraph, 20-6-35). In particular, French policy moves to support of Italy against Britain on the question of Abyssinia. The smashing of Britain of the Feb. 3 line of an integral settlement for Europe as a whole means at once the hastening of every separate move of war-preparation in accordance with the Anglo-German principle of "localized wars."

Britain Aims To Isolate Soviet Union

Thus the situation is rendered increasingly serious by the most recent events. Japan goes forward with its war of conquest on North China, with a considerable degree of British complaisance, as indicated by Hoare's answers in parliament and his highly congratulatory speech at a dinner to the Japanese ambassador immediately after the new aggression. The German armament and aggression plans in Europe go forward with open British support. The British government now feels sufficiently strong, in union with the rapidly growing German military power, to take a more and more openly defiant line, and counts on forcing the acquiescence of France, utilizing also the threat of Locarno in order to paralyze the Franco-Soviet Pact, and thus to isolate the Soviet Union. The collaboration of British imperialism with the Hitler offensive has now come into the open in a more marked form than at any time previously, and it must be evident to the most skeptical that the main point of this collaboration is directed against the Soviet Union. It is necessary to intensify the fight against the war-plans of British imperialism and Nazi Germany, which have also the support of sections within French imperialism.

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.

Varicose Ulcers of Legs

S. R. de La Belle, Penn., writes: "My father has an awful bad leg. It started from a sore and it's open and running all the time. It is very painful, and desolved to such a stage that it is all swollen and green. He's had it for about three years and he's tired of doctors. They don't even try to help him."

"They gave him salve and it didn't help; they gave him medicine and that didn't help. Lately some friends gave him an ad for a 'mail order' company, telling him that they might be helpful. But they want \$15 for a treatment, and the poor man can't even spare 15 cents, let alone \$15. They guarantee the treatment. Of course, he can get a portion of this treatment for \$5, but it won't be enough. In a month or so he would have to send for another portion."

"Will you please let me know if there is any kind of medicine or salve that could be helpful to him, or is it too late? Many people make him most unhappy by saying that he will lose his leg some day. Is this 'Viscose Company' treatment any good?"

YOUR father is undoubtedly suffering from a varicose ulcer and, varicose veins. These conditions are very hard to treat and often last a very long time. Salves and medicines alone usually do not help much. The most important part of the treatment is continuous rest in bed, with the foot slightly elevated. Your father must be kept off his feet, and with this rest, salves may be of some help.

If there are enlarged veins, these should be treated by injections. As veins are treated and the circulation improves, the ulcer may heal. Such treatment can be done at a good clinic. There are other types of operations which increase the circulation in the leg and so help healing the ulcer. This can only be done at a reputable hospital or hospital clinic, and may be advisable in a long-standing case as your father's.

Do not rely upon the "cure" advertisements that you read. These people are interested in selling something for a profit; that is their business. However, they do know about such things; the doctors also know, and you can get the benefit of this knowledge easily. If you cannot afford a private physician, go to the nearest hospital and there you should get the best advice. Cleanliness is very important. The ulcer should be protected with a sterile and clean dressing. We are sure that your father does not have to worry about losing his leg—but it is very important that he seek and get adequate medical attention, and that from a good private doctor or hospital. Your father's urine, blood and heart should also be examined.

Do not waste your money on this mail order treatment. We are sure that it will not help.

Barbers' Ich

H. L. Bronx, N. Y.—Barber's itch or syphilis vulgaris is an infection of the hairs of the beard which varies in amount from day to day, but never quite disappears entirely. It may become very severe and cause permanent loss of hairs after a long period of time.

The disease is caused by an infection of the hair roots by common pus-forming germs which are normally found on everybody's skin. When the resistance of the skin becomes lowered, or the germs become more virulent (stronger) the disease begins. The hairs appear to grow out of a small pus pimple. Hairs get better, only to have nearby hairs infected and re-infected, making the whole process chronic.

Treatment is varied and many things have to be used, including X-rays, ultra-violet, plucking out the hairs, electrolysis, etc. Good results have been obtained in some cases from some of these treatments. A simple home treatment is to pluck out the infected hairs, wash the pus away with rubbing alcohol on cotton and then rub in thoroughly Squibb's Unguentum Quinolone. This must be continued even after the pus pimples are no longer present, to prevent return.

Often, shaving habits may have to be changed. Do not shave too close since this irritates the skin and breaks down its resistance. Do not shave against the grain for the same reason. In-growing hairs which continue to get infected should be removed by electrolysis.

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Fatherland

By Karl Dillinger

CHAPTER IV

THE prisoners' wives and daughters knew about the usual course of our Sundays; they knew the regular hour when Schinderknecht took his afternoon nap. It was for this hour that they waited in the vicinity of the camp. From one o'clock on a procession of women passed by the wooden fence—not too close, so as not to be driven away by the guards; and not too fast, in order not to miss that moment for which they had come from their towns, villages, and farms.

They could not halt for a minute. "Keep moving, keep moving," the guards ordered without interruption. The women obeyed; but at the street corner they turned around and came back, slowly, as slowly as possible; perhaps they would be lucky enough this time to catch a glimpse of the beloved face behind the barred wire. They were not afraid of the power-drunk boys with the cocked machine rifles. They did not wear swastikas to put the guards in a friendly mood; they addressed no word to them; they honored them with no respect.

In one place the prisoners had pushed aside a loose board in the fence. Every one of us would have liked to station himself near the opening, but we were hundreds. The only thing we could do was to walk round and round the yard so that each of us passed the opening at least once. Slowly the two lines moved on both sides of the fence. Face after face appeared for a moment and disappeared again behind the wooden fence.

At two o'clock Schinderknecht showed up again, dissatisfied with himself and the world. He reproached himself for the un-Prussian weakness of sleeping in bright midday. He appeased his conscience only by four hours of military drill. At six o'clock in the evening, when at his command seven hundred men, like puppets on a string, threw themselves face down in the mud, a warm note crept into his voice again.

"That's better. Once more. Up! Down! Up! Down!"

AS WE stood out in the cold one Sunday morning, waiting for Schinderknecht to finish inspecting seven hundred pairs of boots, one of the gate sentries appeared with a black-clad gentleman who wished to speak to the officer on duty. Schinderknecht accompanied him to the Administration Building. On his return he questioned us as to our church affiliations. A considerable number of the prisoners were Protestants, a smaller percentage Catholics and Jews; the majority were freethinkers, subscribing to no creed, men who had withdrawn from the church.

Schinderknecht informed us that hereafter the Catholic priest would deliver an address, to be followed by a brief service, every Sunday morning. "Who wants to attend?"

There was no response.

Schinderknecht repeated the question. Still no one stepped out. This seemed to dispose of the problem of saving the soul of Hubertshof once and for all. The Catholic shepherd waited in vain the following Sunday for his sheep. He refused to be discouraged, however, and obtained permission from the administration to address the Catholics.

He took as his text: "I say unto you, that likewise you shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance." He spoke effectively. The prisoners interpreted his choice of text as a thrust at the German Christians (members of the newly organized Nazi church) which delighted them. When the priest promised to take care of their families, thirteen men declared themselves ready to attend the Sunday services regularly.

THE Black Shirts were none too pleased with this victory of the Catholic Church. They sent for Kohler, a young evangelical pastor of Hubertshof and a member of the Nazi party, who tried his luck the following Sunday. He delivered a spirited sermon on the return of the German people to the truth faith under their leader, Adolf Hitler. We prisoners, too, he said, were fellow countrymen, led astray by Jewish and Marxian agitators. Now that the whole world was uniting once more against the peace-loving German folk, no one had the right to continue to stand aloof.

Despite the all-powerful brown uniform of God's representative on earth, not one prisoner stirred when Kohler called upon those who wished to seek refuge in the church to step forward.

THE Nazi minister's fiasco was the talk of the camp. The Black Shirts found it impossible to swallow the insult. As the week wore on, spies began circulating the report that tobacco would be distributed at the conclusion of the evangelical service the following Sunday. A few of the curious who decided to put in an appearance did indeed return with little paper bags of coarse tobacco.

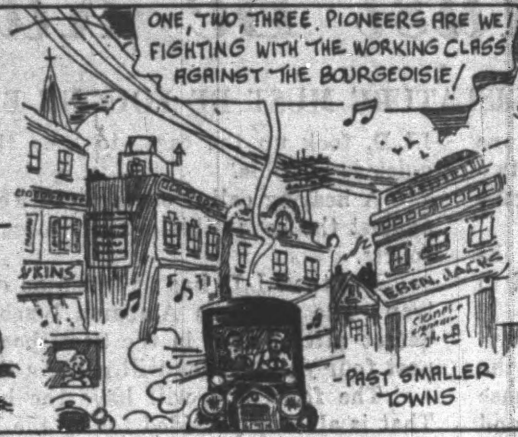
This brought results. Two hundred believers—Protestants, Catholics and freethinkers, all anxious to hear the word of God—attended the next Sunday's service. Unequal to this sudden wave of religious fervor, the German Christ was forced to substitute apples and nuts—hastily sent for from home—for tobacco, one nut or half an apple per prisoner. Hoots and jeers met the returning "churchgoers" and for a week thereafter they were made the butts of all sorts of practical jokes. The following Sunday saw a small group of twenty standing outside the First Aid Station—which for some reason the Nazis considered a fit spot for religious instruction.

There followed a stubborn battle between the "atheists" and the Protestant pastors for the souls of the prisoners. As an individual the Reverend Herr Zimmerman was as far superior to Brown Shirt Kohler as Bruning to Roehm. But Kohler was in a position to compensate for his lack of intelligence by the authority of the camp administration, of the Black Shirts, and of Reichsbischof Muller. It did not take the Catholic Church long, however, to realize how conducive tobacco was to the growth of religious sentiment, and the holy mother succeeded in overcoming her political handicap by distributing a superior mixture, from which cigarettes could be rolled.

(To Be Continued)

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

LITTLE LEFTY



Stark, Powerful Novel Concludes Farrell Trilogy

JUDGMENT DAY, by James T. Farrell. The Vanguard Press. \$2.50.

Reviewed by EDWIN ROLFE

JAMES T. FARRELL, alone among the younger American novelists, has revealed major possibilities in his published work. Unlike Thomas Wolfe, whose conscious attempt at major writing too frequently results in long, tedious, generalized passages, relieved occasionally by flashes of real insight and outstanding writing, Farrell's unpretentious style and infallible perception enable him to build scenes and chunks of life with unusual, and almost unvarying power.

Farrell avoids both the pitfalls of the grand style and of the other extreme—the tough boys like Hemingway, the precious boys whose names are better unmentioned; he admits tenderness and sentiment, his style is natural, unlabored. As a result of these things, he is undoubtedly the outstanding younger American novelist today.

All of Farrell's virtues are present in "Judgment Day," the final novel of the trilogy which includes "Young Lonigan" and "The Young Manhood of Studs Lonigan." Beginning some time after "The Young Manhood" ended—some time after the New Year's Eve wild party which culminated in a rape and in Studs Lonigan, now a sick man, is returning home with several of his friends from the funeral of Shrimp Hagerty.

The conversation on the train ride home, which reveals the various degrees of financial success to which the different members of the group have attained, nevertheless sets the real mood of the book: Lonigan's increasing preoccupation with death.

STUDS goes home: we see him with his family, with his friends, with his successful gambler brother-in-law, with his girl on the street, at a movie, in a restaurant, at the beach; Studs goes to the gambling joint, quarrels with his girl, visits with three other men—the apartment of a woman who has gambled away her week's allowance and who asks the four to accompany her to her home to regain the ten dollars lost her husband discover the loss.

Then there is the narrative of Studs Lonigan's search for a job, through rainy streets, past a suicide's employment office, one of the most terribly depressing and pitiful sequences in modern American fiction—as outstanding in its realism as the remarkable final wild party scene in "The Young Manhood."

From this point on, the book gains speed. Studs catches cold, develops pneumonia. And while he is on his death bed, his father—once the prosperous Paddy Lonigan, painting contractor and realty owner, now a ruined old man whose home is no longer his own—goes out of the house, grief-stricken, and wanders toward the neighborhood of his childhood. The neighborhood is a slum now, and Paddy Lonigan walks into a Communist demonstration, sees their slogans—"Forward for a Workers' World," "Free Tom Mooney," "No Work, No Rent," "Down With the Hoover Wall Street Government."

He watches with amazement as a group of workers pass by holding aloft a banner which reads "Irish Workers Club." The prejudices of a lifetime cannot leave him—he boos and shouts to the policemen that these Reds be arrested, kicked out of the streets. Finally, however, the parade passes by.

He watched the moving backs, turned, walked back to his automobile. Home now, the home the bankers would be getting soon. And Paddy? Was he dead? Oh, but Paddy Lonigan was an unhappy man, and those people in the parade, they were happy, happier than he was.

THIS resume is, of course, unjust to "Judgment Day." It outlines the story, but no more. It fails to reveal the astounding vitality of Farrell, and it gives no clue to the remarkable flavor, power, pathos of the book. Studs dies, leaving Catherine, the girl he was to have married, pregnant. Old Paddy Lonigan goes down in a drunken stupor to escape the realization of his grief over Studs and the loss of an entire lifetime of effort, but the Communist parade, the thousands of Danny O'Neills (whom readers of Farrell's previous novels will remember) go marching "forward to a workers' world."

Friends of mine—playwrights—have told me they long for the opportunity to dramatize Farrell's works. Others, film directors and technicians, see in his work the basis for gigantic film projects. All this will be done in time. And meanwhile, the works of Farrell, too stark and brutal and real to win unqualified praise from the bourgeois reviewers, are slowly and steadily gaining a deserved audience among workers and professionals, by word of mouth, by the old bowdlerizing method. My copy of "Judgment Day" has been read by at least six friends. I hope the other copies of this remarkable book fare as well.

'We Are the Real Americans!' Says Odets to Millionaires

THIS handful of millionaires who sign this so-called "New Declaration of Independence"—notice what they do. In one swoop they abolish the Declaration of 1776. It is no longer good enough for them, allows too much liberty. They must write a new one. In other words, they drop their masks, come out in the open, saying, "We run this country. This is OUR Declaration of Independence! God help you if you don't like it!"

If you dare work for the rights of free speech, if you dare express an honest conviction concerning the poverty in which the large majority of our people MERELY EXIST, if you insist this condition must be wiped out, if you insist upon adequate relief, upon the war-veterans' bonus—if you are against war, against Hitlerism—these men will brand you as "dangerous radicals," "criminals."

Is it difficult to understand their position? No! Most of them are millionaires. Bankrolls to protect. Who will pay if the large majority of OUR AMERICAN PEOPLE are brought up from a dog's life into healthy happy lives? They will! Pay through the nose! They're scared! But don't you be fooled by them. THEY ARE PARADING BEHIND THE AMERICAN FLAG. Hiding!

What they say is true—"This great Republic... secured at a tremendous cost of blood and treasure..." BUT WHOSE BLOOD? Theirs? Oh no! The blood of Mr. Ordinary Man who didn't know where his next meal was coming from. Read American history. Read of Valley Forge and the valiant farmers who froze and starved while the profiteers stayed home and wallowed in fat and marrow—as they always do—hiding behind a mouthful of words, waving a flag they never were wounded for!

DON'T let evil men use your head! Use it yourself! Ask yourself why these men fight social progress with every four means at their disposal! Think! Examine!

The signers of this new declaration talk of crime; they sound moral and righteous. Ask them what they are doing to prevent the next war in which millions more of your fathers, husbands, brothers, will be killed! Ask these men why they pay their workers such low wages that the worker can hardly keep body and soul joined! Ask them, these fine moralists, what makes poverty and how poverty breeds crime! Ask them how many among their worried number have sweated over their income tax returns, sweating with high-paid accountants to gyp "OUR" government of legal taxes due it! Ask them about the pornography, the filth and lurid sex stories they print in their papers in order to appeal to the lowest animal instincts of unthinking workers in order to increase their profits!

The lover of REAL patriotism will not listen to these men and their hateful words. They are the lynchers of justice, the killers of true democracy. WE ARE AMERICANS! We are lovers of the honest words of great Americans—Jefferson, Walt Whitman and Abraham Lincoln! We are Revolutionists!

CLIFFORD ODETS.

Prominent Educator Enthusiastic About the 'New' Soviet Children

Breaking Down False Barriers Between Child and Adult

By MARTHA CAMPION

"OF course I'm interested in the Soviet child!" exclaimed Beatrice Kinkead. "Why, the Soviet child is something entirely new in society, in the history of the world! He is actually the first real child, if I may use that term."

Mrs. Kinkead speaks rapidly and gestures energetically as she talks. She has grown up sons and daughters of her own, but as you observe her vitality and quick interest in everything under the sun you forget that and remember it afterward with a little surprise.

"There is nothing in life so interesting, so potential as the child," she continued earnestly. "The Soviets realize this and they're turning every effort to breaking down the barriers that have hindered the development of a better type of man and woman. Wait till you see these kids grow up! They'll be new men, new women!"

Mrs. Kinkead has been to the Soviet Union several times. She reads, writes and speaks Russian fluently and has translated, among other things, several of the books of Ilin, youthful Soviet writer for children. She has material for a book on "The Soviet Child," which she'd like to write "as soon as I have a minute."

Free and Natural Development

"The Soviets are breaking down the false barriers between childhood and adult life. From the cradle the child is considered a member of society, just as the adult is. He is not just the appendage to a father and mother. He has every chance in the world for a free and natural development toward whatever career he shows aptitude and liking for."

She spoke of the Children's Literary University of Leningrad. Here children who show desire and ability to write are gathered together for study and work. The great writers come and address them, the great scientists, the great explorers.

Children's Literature

"And about children's literature. You know, of course, about the questionnaire that Gorki sent out to the children, asking them what sort of books they wanted. Well, the answers were amazing! They were studied carefully, and Marshak made a report on the basis of them to the Soviet Writers' Congress. I've translated this, and wish it could be published in this country. In it he shows how before the Revolution children's literature was not worthy of the name 'literature.' It was written by people who were not good enough to write for adults, people who reshaped the same stale themes over and over again. Now the best writers write for children."

"Do you think our progressive educators can learn anything from Russian methods?"

Mrs. Kinkead smiled. "I addressed a group of progressive educators at Rutgers," she said. "They asked me that question and I answered them like this: 'Russia can learn methods and technique from us. What we can learn from Russia is revolution.' For in the present system of society you can't have successful, progressive education! It's simply impossible. Our progressive educators are floundering about in the dark not because many of them are not sincere and intelligent, but because real progressive education, in a system controlled by capitalism, is impossible. You are trying to prepare the child for life in a world that simply doesn't exist."



MRS. BEATRICE KINKEAD

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Tell Children the Truth

"Now your working-class children's movement—that's another story. The working-class children's movement must become the leading force in progressive education in this country. You can tell the child the truth about the world as it is and the world as it will be, so that he can take his part in the world, and be prepared for the new world and in his own way help change the world. The progressive educators controlled by the capitalists obviously cannot do this."

"Some people think that telling the child these truths makes him unhappy and abnormal."

"Rot! If you tell him lies, or nothing at all, and leave him open to the other agencies that will tell him lies (the school, the newspaper, the movie), what do you think will happen when he comes up against the truth? Won't he be abnormal and unhappy when he finds himself in a strange world which he cannot understand?"

"Telling the child the truth, explaining the world to him, will make him a normal and happy child. He will not suffer disillusionment and turn gangster when he can't find a job. He'll understand from the beginning that he must work with his fellows for better conditions and a decent chance in life."

Youth Day Parade

"Did you see the Youth Day Parade?" Mrs. Kinkead asked suddenly. "Wan't it grand! I was so impressed with the children's section. They looked like such happy, normal, well-developed children! They made me feel that we are on the right track. Of course the children's movement has suffered from neglect or half-hearted attention on the part of the adults."

"And what makes you think there is an improvement now?"

"Well, I told you I saw the children in the Youth Day Parade. I have noticed improvement in the New Pioneer, their magazine. It is less trite, more convincing, than it was. It certainly deserves the services of our best writers, who should realize the dignity of writing for the future citizens of a new society. I have talked to many adults, and there seems to be a greater awareness of the importance of our children."

"And when some of the people who realize the importance of working with children and who are interested in the problem actually begin to help build this big movement—when writers write for the children, when teachers lead groups of children, when parents consciously attend to the education of their children—then, why, we'll have the beginnings of the NEW AMERICAN CHILD!"

July Communist Makes Analysis Of Party Work

THE COMMUNIST, July 1935. Vol. VII, No. 7, 20 cents.

Reviewed by ED. SMITH

THE current issue of "The Communist" makes available to the whole Party and to sympathetic workers the main reports delivered at the May meeting of the Central Committee.

In January, the Central Committee obtained the immediate tasks of the Communist Party and emphasized as the central and outstanding political problems of the Party: (1) the improvement of trade union work, especially work in the A. F. of L. and the struggle for trade union unity; (2) the struggle for an anti-capitalist Labor Party; (3) the further extension and development of united front activities.

Proceeding from these basic propositions, the May meeting of the Central Committee summarized the political developments during the recent period and placed as the most important item on the agenda, the examination of the organizational problems of the Party in order to strengthen the fighting fitness of the Party organizations.

Why is it that the Central Committee placed so much emphasis on the problems of organization? Speaking at this meeting, Comrade Browder explained, "The reason is that, although we can register some considerable political successes and a broad expansion of the political influence of our Party, we cannot say that to the same degree we are consolidating this influence among the masses, that to the same degree we are organizing and securing guarantees for the continuance of this influence."

Supreme Court Decision

THE July issue of "The Communist" opens with an extensive article by Alex Bittelman on the Supreme Court decision on the N.R.A. Here one finds a detailed Marxist-Leninist analysis which will provide every worker with an answer to the many questions which are raised in connection with the Supreme Court decision.

Bittelman's contribution is the most complete and rounded exposition of this question that has appeared to date. The special value of this article is that it takes up point by point the various arguments raised by the A. F. of L. leaders and spokesmen of the various groups within the Socialist Party and shows systematically the fundamentally false position of every point of view which urges the workers to place their faith upon such "Labor Legislation" as the Wagner Act or Guffey Bill or tries to limit the activities of the working class to a campaign for a new Constitutional amendment.

The four other articles in the Communist are reports delivered at the May meeting of the Central Committee.

Organizational Work of Party

THE main article is the one by Jack Stachel on the "Organizational Problems of the Party." Using the Open Letter as a measuring rod, Comrade Stachel presents a detailed picture of the status of the Party with regard to concentration work in basic industries, recruiting and the composition of the Party, the work of shop and street nuclei, the question of cadres, trade union fractions, and many other phases of Party organization.

Above all, this report by its many concrete examples of actual work, both good and bad, provides us with a rich store of living material which enables the sections and units of the Communist Party to penetrate the masses and carry on that type of extensive activity which will be the guarantee of realizing the Party line among the broadest section of the American working class.

Recent Developments

Earl Browder's report, "Recent Political Developments and some Problems of the United Front," gives a brief characterization of the outstanding international and internal developments since the January Plenum. Browder's keen and incisive analysis points to the advances made in the struggle for the united front in many sections of the country and in many phases of work, and places as the key question of the day the further extension of united front activities and the building of a Labor Party. This report, taken together with Stachel's, constitutes in essence the guiding line for carrying out the further activities of the Party.

The two remaining articles reprint the reports of Clarence A. Hathaway on the agrarian question and Party work in the rural areas, and Gil Green's report on Roosevelt's program for the young generation and the tasks of the Young Communist League.

The July number of the Communist must reach every Party member and hundreds of revolutionary workers. The contents of this issue must be studied individually by each Party member and collectively by the whole Party in all the units and sections. Here we have the ammunition and it is up to our sections and units to see that it is used effectively.

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.

What To Do Under Arrest

Question: What should a militant worker do when placed under arrest? C. L.

Answer: A set of six very simple rules for workers to follow when arrested has been worked out by the International Labor Defense. They should be followed implicitly, and the conduct of workers arrested should be based upon them. The basic rules follow:

1. Give NO information to the police.
2. Plead NOT GUILTY and demand a jury trial.
3. Demand that the I. L. D. defend you. You have the right to telephone the I. L. D., or an I. L. D. attorney if there is no I. L. D. office in your town, from the police station, whether you have a nickel to pay for the telephone or not. If arrested at night and unable to get in contact with the I. L. D. or an attorney, you have the right to wait until the next day before being brought to trial.
4. Insist that you be let out on your own recognizance (your promise to return for trial); if this is refused, that bail be set low.
5. Demand a copy of the complaint against you. DO NOT SIGN ANYTHING.

DON'T TRY TO PROPAGANDIZE THE POLICE!

Many I. L. D. districts have issued penny folders, suitable for quick distribution without attracting too much attention from police, on the picket line, telling in more detail "What To Do When Under Arrest." These are adapted to the different rules and procedures of the various states.

The LABOR DEFENDER, official organ of the I. L. D., contains as a monthly feature, discussion of problems of defense of militant workers under arrest and in the courts.

Short Wave Radio

Radio Beacons

UNDER a workers' and farmers' government radio broadcasting can and will become a splendid medium for mass education and entertainment. Under capitalism radio broadcasting has become a glorified scheme of super salesmanship. Modern radio broadcasting is used to sell everything from breakfast food to vicious political ideas.

Short wave radio, however, has rendered valuable service in the field of communication, but the use of radio as an aid to navigation, in which field it saves countless lives and many millions of dollars worth of property every year, is not so well known.

A radio beacon is of value only when used in conjunction with a radio compass, which is a device for determining the direction from which a radio wave is coming. This compass works on the principle that a loop of wire, when used as an antenna, will produce a stronger signal when the loop is pointed directly at the station sending out the wave. This fact makes it possible for a ship to plot its own position by obtaining cross bearings from two or more shore stations. Even though a vessel has no radio compass it is still possible for the operator to obtain the ship's position. He can call at least two short stations and ask them to take bearings from which his location may be determined.

This system of asking for bearing to be taken by shore stations has several disadvantages. In the first place it cannot be used when entering a great many ports because not all radio beacon stations have a radio compass and operator to do the work. In the second place an unlimited number of radio compass equipped ships may determine their respective positions at the same time by means of the signals sent out from a single pair of radio beacons.

In order to obtain a "fix" for position of a vessel which has no compass, it is necessary for the ship's operator to be in two-way communication with at least two radio compass stations ashore. He must maintain this contact for a period of several minutes during which time all other vessels must stand-by and wait their turn.

The semi-automatic radio beacons which have been developed for the guidance of aircraft have made possible night flights over dangerous country and allow a pilot to bring down his plane safely even though the landing field may be hidden by fog or heavy snow storms.

In these services alone radio has justified its existence. It is only the cupidity of the ship owners and the parsimony and short-sightedness of the Federal Government that have limited its usefulness to the present inadequate extent.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Spirally Orch.
- WOP—Sports Resume—Stan Lema
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy
- WABC—Variety Musical
- WJZ—Wichita Orch.; Ruth King
- WJZ—Front Page Drama
- WJZ—Dangerous Paradise
- WABC—Bookie Carter, Commentator
- 8:00—WEAF—Bourdon Orch.; Jessica Dragonetti, Soprano; WJZ—Wichita Orch.; Ruth King
- WJZ—Irish Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—Irish Rich, Drama, Terrot of Plains
- WABC—Green Orch.; Virginia Verrill, Soprano; Christopher Morley, Narrator
- 8:15—WJZ—Lucille Manners, Soprano
- 8:20—WOP—Variety Musical
- WJZ—Wichita Orch.; Ruth King
- WABC—Court of Human Relations
- 8:30—WEAF—Lynn Orch.; Frank Munn; Lucy Monroe, Songs
- WJZ—Chicago Women's Symphony
- WABC—Hollywood Hotel—Sketch, with Dick Powell, Frances Langford, Con-
- tralto; Paige Orch.; Claudette Colbert, Guest
- 8:30—WJZ—Mystery Sketch
- 8:35—WEAF—Dorsey Orch.
- WOP—Studio Musical
- WJZ—Phil Baker, Comedian
- 8:45—WOP—Robson Orch.
- 9:00—WEAF—Dramatic Sketch
- WOP—Siberian Singers
- WJZ—Constitution and the New Deal—Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York, General Hugh S. Johnson, At Institute of Public Affairs, U. of Va.
- WABC—Himber Orch.
- 9:10—WJZ—Current Events—H. E. Reed
- 9:20—WEAF—Rollie Orch.; Joe Cook, Comedian; Phil Doot, Baritone; Lucy Monroe, Soprano; Peg La Centre, Songs; Tim and Irene, Comedians; Teddy Bergman, Comedian
- WOP—Variety Musical
- WABC—Kostelansky Orch.
- 9:30—WEAF—Tad—George Holmes, Chief Washington Bureau, IWS
- WOP—News; Dance Music
- 9:35—WJZ—Star Orch.
- WABC—Dorsey Orch.
- 11:15—WEAF—Mrs. Jess Crawford, Organ
- 1:30—WEAF—The Orch.
- WJZ—Mayr Orch.
- WABC—Dance Music (to 1 A.M.)
- 1:45—WEAF—The Hoopster
- WJZ—Chicago Women's Symphony
- 2:00—WEAF—Dance Music (to 1 A.M.)
- WJZ—Dance Music (to 1 A.M.)

Scottsboro Defense Fund Must Be Raised in Two Weeks

DEATH FUND OF \$35,000 APPROPRIATED BY ALABAMA LEGISLATURE MUST BE FOUGHT BY A SCOTTSBORO FREEDOM FUND

A TOTAL of \$35,000 has been appropriated by the Alabama Legislature to oil the legal machinery for burning the Scottsboro boys.

A Scottsboro death fund!

This is the notice of the Southern lynchings that they are as determined as ever to send the nine innocent boys to the chair—that they have not been shaken in their plan to send Angelo Herndon to 18 to 20 years on a Georgia chain-gang.

Meanwhile the International Labor Defense is opening the fight on new fronts. Bail will be asked for Olen Montgomery and Willie Roberson in the court of

Judge Callahan at Decatur. Before Judge B. L. Malone of the Decatur Juvenile Court, the cases of the two youngest Scottsboro boys, Roy Wright and Eugene Williams, will come up.

Although it is certain that the hearings will be held soon, the State of Alabama has so far refused to set a definite date.

There is cold-blooded calculating behind this move. The Alabama lynchings evidently plan to notify the I.L.D. at the last possible moment, to catch the defense unawares, to place financial obstacles in their way, and what they have been thinking of ever since the

I.L.D. took up the case—to keep the proceedings as quiet as possible.

A hearing called on short notice—a swift decision against the boys—this is the strategy of the Alabama courts.

But the I.L.D. has no intention of falling into this trap. The Southern Alabama lynchings have suffered defeat after defeat in the Scottsboro case during the past four years. They will not win this time.

The four boys will have the best legal defense. That is already provided for by the I.L.D.

But the mass campaign in their behalf must be

increased many times. And—a consideration of first importance—tremendous financial difficulties, set up by the courts, must be met on the minute.

The Scottsboro death fund must be swamped by a Scottsboro freedom fund!

A total of \$4,000 will be needed for these two new hearings. The money MUST be raised WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS—BY JULY 27th!

Funds should be rushed to the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

Free the Scottsboro boys! Free Angelo Herndon!

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FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1935

All Out to City Hall Tomorrow!

TOMORROW New York labor will parade to City Hall on an issue that is literally of life-and-death importance.

Tomorrow the issue of the union wage on all relief projects will meet head-on with the Roosevelt coolie wage scale. Tomorrow the issue of a 25 per cent increase in home relief will also be placed before Mayor LaGuardia.

Initiated by the Unemployment Councils, tomorrow's parade and demonstration takes on the greatest importance for all New York labor, employed and unemployed. A powerful demonstration will be a great step forward in the fight to preserve the union scale and lift the miserably inadequate home relief budget.

All out to City Hall tomorrow!

Hear Harry Bridges

HARRY BRIDGES has an important message for New York workers.

He is the leader of the West Coast longshoremen.

He was the outstanding figure in last year's marine strike and in the San Francisco general strike.

He was the leader of the recent battles of the San Francisco marine workers in their solidarity actions in support of the Vancouver marine strikers.

He is a fighter of first rank. He is the militant leader of forces battling to oust the reactionary Ryan clique from the I. L. A.

Hear him TONIGHT at the Manhattan Opera House!

Aid to Fascism

UNDER the title of secretary for the "Committee for Ethiopia," Robert E. S. Harris, in a letter to the New Republic, besides calling on the clergy to pray for Ethiopian independence, proposes an idea that will help Mussolini immensely.

"Prevent Communist elements from taking advantage of the Italo-Ethiopian crisis to further their present subversive propaganda and agitation among Americans of African descent," he appeals.

In short, by this red scare attack, he wants the Negro people to submit to the lynch and jim-crow policy of American imperialism which has a one-billion dollar stake in the preservation of Italian Fascism.

This typical Fascist appeal against the Communists, many of whom are being slaughtered in Italy, because the Communist Party there is the finest and best ally of the Ethiopian people against Mussolini's war plans, if allowed to continue under the guise of "aid to Ethiopia," will become the greatest boomerang for the Ethiopian people as well as the Negro people in the United States.

Build the united front in support of Ethiopia!

40 Million Dollars

ROOSEVELT'S Navy Department announces a huge naval construction program to begin at once.

The cost will be 40 million dollars!

The job is being put over in the name of "national defense."

It provides for:

- 555 naval fighting planes
- 12 destroyers
- 6 submarines

In addition, Secretary Swanson an-

nounces plans for a new battleship not included in the \$40,000,000 figure.

These instruments of death are not for "defense"; they are for a robber war of imperialist conquest.

They are for the enslavement of Cuba, of China, of South American countries; they are America's contribution to the mounting heaps of war supplies to be used against the Soviet Union.

\$40,000,000 for war equipment while millions go without food—that is the Roosevelt regime in action!

The workers should raise a tremendous, over-powering protest against this war program. They should declare:

NOT A CENT FOR WAR!—ALL WAR FUNDS TO THE UNEMPLOYED AND NEEDY!

Rally August 1 (in New York and some other cities, August 3) against Roosevelt's plans for a new imperialist blood bath!

Two Longshore Programs

TWO programs fought each other on the floor of the national convention of the International Longshoremen's Association this week.

Program No. 1. Militant fighting for better conditions, for the six-hour day, union control of hiring, for one national uniform agreement, negotiated by a democratically elected committee and ratified by the entire membership. Solidarity with all workers. Rank and file control of the union.

Program No. 2. "A square deal for the employers—an undying fight against Communists." Calling off strikes behind the backs of the strikers. Gangster control of the unions. Expulsion of militants. Separate agreements to keep the longshoremen divided. Employer control of hiring.

Program No. 1 is the program of the rank and file longshoremen as brought forward by the fighting leader, Harry Bridges.

Program No. 2 is the program of the shipowners themselves and of Hearst, as brought forward by the I.L.A. president, Joseph P. Ryan.

Even Ryan's own local, No. 791, went on record Tuesday against Ryan's attack on the West Coast delegates and in favor of the demands of the rank and file. Although the convention was packed with Ryan's henchmen, the masses of longshoremen support the Bridges program.

Do Your Part!

FROM the Army Base at Brooklyn the Daily Worker received (and published in yesterday's issue) one of the finest exposes of war preparations by the New Deal and Wall Street government. That story was written and sent in by a worker in a war industry.

The Daily Worker appeals to all of its readers employed in war industries to write in telling us and the working class about American imperialism's preparation for a new bloody, world slaughter.

Munitions workers! Let us hear from you immediately!

Do your part in rallying the workers for August 1!

On a Sports Section

MANY letters are sent to the Daily Worker urging us to launch a sports department.

The editorial board favors this proposal.

Our hesitancy in undertaking such a section arises only from the necessity of altering our publication time if it is decided upon. We now go to press too early (7 p.m.) to carry the results of the day's sports events (baseball returns, etc.). To get these results, set them in type, lock up pages, etc., would require an 8 p.m. press time—ONE HOUR LATER ON THE STREETS AT NIGHT.

We would like to hear from our readers:

DO YOU WANT THE PAPER ONE HOUR LATER—WITH SPORTS?

OR, DO YOU WANT THE PAPER AT THE PRESENT TIME—WITHOUT SPORTS?

We particularly wish to hear from Red Builders and from comrades engaged in the sale or distribution of the paper.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Schulze Recruiting Drive Must Overcome Isolation 'Daily' Drive in Seattle

THE following Open Letter was sent by Section Two, of the Cleveland District to all its members:

Dear Comrades:

On June 10th we took a pledge to recruit 100 new members into the Party in Section No. 2 within 30 days. This was to be our answer to the Hitler murders in Germany—"100 new Communists and 50 new Y. C. L.'ers to take the place of our Comrade Piete Schulze, murdered by the Nazis." Today—three weeks have passed by—and only a dozen new members have been recruited. This is a shame! This shows that some comrades, still stiff with the disease of sectarianism, have not moved a finger to carry out this decision. Therefore, in view of this alarming situation and the highly political importance of this particular recruitment campaign, the Section Committee addresses this letter to each Party member, calling for critical self-examination. We have decided to extend the date of the drive to August 1st.

Comrades! Can we build the Party? Yes! Our decision calls for every two members in the section recruiting one new member. Here are examples of our possibilities. A leading trade unionist, knowing and appreciating our correct suggestions and leadership during strikes, recently complained and asked why the Communists don't visit his home anymore, since the strike is over. Another worker we recruited stated that he had been a Party sympathizer for over three years and thought that we did not want him in the Party since no one had ever asked him to join. A Party member was approached in his shop by several workers asking for tickets to the Party picnic and demanded that he bring them to the shop. Does this not show that we have possibilities? Then, what about the White Motor, National Acome, and Willard Storage workers? Are they unapproachable? Are the unemployed workers in the section so satisfied with conditions that they won't listen to our solution for unemployment? Are there not scores in the language organizations ready for the Party? The answer is, yes! Comrades! We must put more holdness into the recruitment campaign.

Comrades! The very center of this campaign must be the 7,000 Fisher Body workers. They live on practically every street in our section. Hundreds are in the A. F. of L. Union. Many are in the Hungarian, Croatian and Slovenian organizations. Many are in the I. W. O. And many read our daily language newspapers. The Party members and fractions in these organizations must start an immediate recruitment! In this campaign we must also give serious attention to the building of the Y. C. L. by the Party. Without winning the youth, any talk of building unions, of fighting Fascism and war, of successful struggles against the capitalist attacks, is just empty phrasemongering, and dooms efforts to failure. Build the Y. C. L.!

Comrades! Fulfill our pledge to Comrade Schulze!

SECTION COMMITTEE,
Section 2, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE circulation of the Daily Worker in our District remains still at its same low level. Though the District has repeatedly sent out directives, suggestions, and materials to aid the sections in increasing the circulation of the "Daily," there has been practically no response from any part of the District.

We find that instead of increasing our bundle orders the sections are cancelling them. Downtown Seattle is a striking example. Here we have cut our bundle order, in Seattle which is the concentration point of the whole District, a city which includes all the basic industries upon which we as a District concentrate.

We are now in the midst of a lumber strike in which 40,000 lumber workers are fighting for decent living conditions. Yet we have not utilized our press as we should have. In exposing the role of the capitalist press, we have not brought forward boldly enough our own press—the press that tells the workers' and strikers' story, and tells the strikers how to win their demands. We must begin to realize that the Daily Worker is our leader in all our struggles—the leader that step by step guides us in every phase of our daily activities. Build the Daily Worker Circulation.

ORG. BULLETIN,
District No. 12.

THE "BALANCE OF POWER"



Letters From Our Readers

Indifference To Negro Work Endangers Mass Movement

Cleveland, Ohio

Comrade Editor:
Cleveland has a branch of the I.L.D. of the L.S.N.R. and a section of the American League Against War and Fascism. Yet the three combined together with the Communist Party itself, are doing very little in the way of winning the Negro masses.

Discrimination is growing on all sides. There is discrimination at Woodland Hills, a city bathing pool; at Euclid Beach Park, a public although privately-owned, playpark; in restaurants and hotels. Almost every week the local Negro press reports new instances of racial proscription. The time is ideal for the Communist Party to win leadership over a Negro population of 75,000. But except for a demonstration or two, which took place over a year ago, nothing appears in either the white or colored press concerning militant action by the Communist Party.

Trade Union Conference Stirs White Collar Worker

New Haven, Conn.

To the Editor:
I was present at the Trade Union Conference held in Hartford, to formulate a platform for a Labor Party. As an office worker and in the white collar class, I have long felt the need of joining forces with the workers. It was made very clear that the workers in turn also sense the necessity of such a move.

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

demands that would be beneficial to labor if these demands would interfere with the industrialists whom they represent and who are enemies of the working class. The men at this meeting realize now as they never have before, that if the worker wants recognition of his rights, he will never get them through his congressman or senator, he must organize and form his own party and only then will his rights be recognized and granted.

They were also made aware that this is no small task, but they are ready to fight. Every organization has pledged support with the slogan of "In Unity There is Strength."

And with this slogan ringing in my ears, I hope to divert my interest and effort to further this aim.

Letter from Soviet Worker Gives 'Different Picture'

Rochester, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
In answer to the continued slander of the U. S. S. R. from a certain part of the bourgeois press, I have here a letter which gives a much different picture from a man who is living and working there.

"I want to talk of something of interest to both of us—your coming to live with us permanently. Every day it is becoming better and better to live here, while over there for you it is becoming worse and worse. The prospects for the crop this year are splendid and all preparations for harvesting are proceeding and we expect a bumper crop which will give us a chance to live even still better.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

From Ethiopia to Austria British Arms Embargo Demand Guns for Ethiopia!

MUSSOLINI'S war front in Africa reaches to the Brenner Pass on the border of Austria. Hence, while he tries to depose Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, he at the same time hastens the enthronement of Archduke Otto.

Now that immediately makes the danger of war in Africa also the danger of war in Europe, and by that token a world imperialist slaughter.

In the lexicon of the imperialist wolves there is no rule that prevents one dog from chewing at the rear of another when the first dog is in the act of trying to swallow some prey.

After all, the chief worry of Great Britain over Mussolini's African adventures is not that he may become so formidable a contender for the control of Africa as that he will become a weak ally in bolstering up dying European capitalism.

Mussolini, to demonstrate to the world that not only is he a towering Caesar against the Ethiopian Joe Louis, but at the same time he can handle anyone who might want to nibble at his rear in Europe, masses 500,000 troops for war demonstrations along the Austrian border.

The active troops sent to Africa are replaced by reservists who are to stay in Europe until needed in Ethiopia.

The weaker Italian Fascism becomes, the stronger must it appear to the world. That accounts for Mussolini's insistence on war in Africa, and his bold bluffing about his ability to conduct a war on two fronts. Military experts in London, however, admit that the Ethiopian people fighting for their independence will, with the aid of the discontented Italian masses, defeat Italian imperialism.

NOW the dirtiest piece of knavery against the Ethiopian people on the part of British imperialism is their embargo on arms to the Negro people beset by Italian Fascism. In this regard we want to quote from one of the latest United Press cables from London: "During the last ten days, it was disclosed, the (British) government has refused export licenses for one or two shipments of weapons to Abyssinia."

It is understood that the question of shipments to Italy had not arisen because of the self-sufficiency of the Italian munitions industry.

To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away.

The British war industries feel it is all right to allow all the shipments of arms that Mussolini wants and can pay for because Italy itself has a large munitions industry, but to the Negro people of Ethiopia no bullets must go to shoot down white soldiers sent by the imperialists to ravage their country, their homes, and their independence.

HERE the tasks of all people fighting against imperialist war, against Fascism, for the liberation of colonial peoples, is clear. We must fight against every shipment of arms to Italian Fascism, arms to be used to enslave a people deserving peace, to be unmolested, to work out their own destiny.

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.