

VETERANS ARE PAID AFTER 18 YEARS

Black Klan Trigger Man Bares Plot to Kill Editor

Blood Pact Sworn by 5, Dean Says

POOLE SLAYER WITNESS AGAINST TERRORISTS HELD IN CONSPIRACY

CHICAGO, June 15 (UP).—Dayton Dean, "trigger man" in the Black Legion slaying of Charles A. Poole today told a crowded courtroom how he and four other members of the vigilante band had pricked their arms with a knife and sworn a blood oath to kill Arthur Kingsley, Highland Park publisher.

In the same low monotone in which he described the wanton killing of Poole two weeks ago, Dean testified at the examination of two men charged with conspiracy to murder Kingsley.

Roy Hepper, alleged leader of the Black Legion's "arson squad," was the other who ordered him to "get" the suburban publisher, who was antagonistic to the Legion's candidate for mayor in 1932.

"We made a blood pact at a meeting near Eight Mile Road in the fall of 1932," Dean said. "At the meeting were Roy Hepper, Frank Rice, Alvis Clark, Albert Schneider and myself."

All those named except Dean are held in the conspiracy case. "Hepper had a knife," Dean testified. "We all pricked ourselves with it and signed our names in blood. Hepper said that three men would be assigned to each job."

"What do you mean by the term 'job'?" asked Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea.

"When I say job, I mean to get the person you're assigned to, to kill him," Dean replied. "I was assigned to kill Kingsley."

The other defendants gathered at Dean who sat with chin cupped in his right hand. Dean, round-faced and portly, found difficulty in recalling details.

He said that Hepper had told him that "he'll let you know what the plans are."

At a subsequent meeting, Dean related, the Kingsley matter was again discussed.

"Roy Hepper called me over to where Clark and 'Pete' Frye were and said, 'You'll take orders from these two men and myself. If you don't do that, you'll be taken care of,'" Dean said. "My job was to kill Kingsley."

"Who told you to kill him?" McCrea asked.

"Roy Hepper," Dean said. "He told me that Kingsley was the year in which Frank Howard, also held, 'put the finger on the publisher in a Highland Park restaurant."

Howard had pointed Kingsley out to me," Dean said. "He told me, 'There's your man. Look him over and look him over good.' We watched Kingsley for about 15 minutes and then went out."

Almost constant objection by defense attorneys to the "trigger man's" testimony slowed up Dean's story.

The tactics of Aldrich W. Baxter, attorney for four of the defendants, particularly irritated the taciturn witness. On one occasion, Aldrich jumped to his feet to object to a

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Mexico Communists Lead Fight on Calles

Leader States Party's Position on Role of Cardenas

By Harry Gannes
Article II

The clearest and most penetrating insight into Mexican politics I got from the secretary of the Communist Party, Hernan Laborde. Only since 1934 has the Communist Party won legality. And only since the formation of the C.T.M. (Mexican Labor Confederation) and the Anti-Imperialist People's Front has the Party gained great mass contact. That the Communist Party now plays an important role in the life of Mexico is denied by nobody. In fact, the reactionaries want to claim too many successes for the Communists. They insist that the C.T.M. is a Communist organization, which it is not; and declare that President Cardenas is a Communist, which he certainly is not.

Hernan Laborde is a railroad worker. He is now forty-two years of age, but his gray hair and mustache make him appear older. For many years he worked in the underground movement of the Communist Party of Mexico, when Calles, and his puppet presidents after him, sent Communists to the Mexican Devil's Island, the Islas Tres Marias out in the burning Pacific. Laborde has been secretary of the Party since 1930. He took a leading part in the railroad strike of 1926-27. Calles sent him to prison. But after a hunger strike he was finally released.

Attacked Hoover Policy

While a member of the House of Representatives in 1928 he attacked Hoover's Latin-American policy. Calles resented it. When General Escobar, the reactionary militarist, started an armed insurrection, Calles took this occasion not only for unseating Escobar's followers in the House but Laborde as well. Laborde was allowed not a word in his own defense.

Laborde is proud of the fact that the Communist Party of Mexico took the initiative in organizing a short general protest strike involving 500,000 Mexican workers when Mussolini's armies first marched against Ethiopia. This will go down in history as the most concerted action of the proletariat in any country against Fascist war in East Africa.

I brought to Laborde the questions which agitated most American revolutionaries and anti-imperialists after the Cardenas government quashed the railroad strike. It must be remembered that the Communist Party of Mexico supports the Cardenas government as an anti-imperialist factor. Now what was its attitude?

The answer I got was the resume of long discussion in the Political Bureau, which had just gone over the question in the greatest detail.

Cardenas's Waverings

"There was some opinion expressed regarding a turning point of President Cardenas to the right," Laborde began. "Some comrades even spoke of a reactionary government. But we unanimously concluded against such an estimate. We said that we see an extension of Cardenas's waverings and vacillations. He made important and serious concessions to American imperialism. Some weeks before the strike, he promised the railroad leaders that he would turn the railways over to the workers. Then he retreated under the pressure of Well Street."

Laborde summed up the right moves of Cardenas as follows: (1) He recently issued a circular against the seizure of land by the peasants without the intervention of the government and contrary to legal processes. (2) In the recent Mexico City bus strike, the police unprecedently during Cardenas's government attacked some strikers. (3) The railroad strike was broken

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5-Day Strike Wins Revision of Law in Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 15.—Claiming a partial victory, the five-day strike movement against the new law suppressing practically all working class movements came to an end today.

Although the government agreed to revise the statute, especially to withdraw the most objectionable sections, anti-labor provisions still stand.

Three hundred persons, arrested for opposing the law, have not yet been released.

Union Leaders Warn of Strike If Prices Soar in France

PARIS, June 15.—Trade union leaders served notice today that another strike wave was in prospect if employers tried to thwart the strike victory by sky-rocketing the price of goods out of proportion to the rise in wages.

Suspension Of CIO Group Challenged

Steel Drive to Begin in McKeesport on Sunday

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, today challenged the right of the A. F. of L. Executive Council to oust unions affiliated with the C. I. O. Coinciding with inauguration of a \$500,000 unionization drive in the steel industry, the C. I. O. contended in an editorial in its monthly publication that the Executive Council had no right, under the A. F. of L. constitution, to suspend the ten unions which have joined the industrial unionization movement.

It was contended that unions may be suspended only by a two-thirds vote of an A. F. of L. annual convention.

"The (Executive) Council would have no legal right to take such a step," the editorial stated. "It has no authority to do so under the constitution and laws of the A. F. of L."

"But, more than any such technical considerations, it would be an act of base treachery against the whole American labor movement, at a time when it is entering on a life-and-death struggle with the steel and other great unorganized industries."

Threats that continued adherence to the C. I. O. would result in suspension from the A. F. of L. have been made. The council meets July 8, and undoubtedly will consider the question.

The C. I. O. in its editorial answered this as follows: "The air bristles with 'ultimatums,' 'defiances,' 'declarations of war,' and every other kind of military terminology, not to mention 57 varieties of 'splits,' if you go by what you read in the papers."

"The American Federation of Labor executive council is reported to be considering punitive action against the Committee for Industrial Organization at its July meeting."

"And what is it all about? Ten A. F. of L. unions are banded together in the C. I. O. to promote organization of the 30 million unorganized into the A. F. of L. They are advocating organization along industrial lines—the only feasible form in mass-production industries where craft lines mean little."

Unions Protest

"These unions have already aided in bringing large numbers of previously unorganized workers into the A. F. of L. and are now launching a great drive in the steel industry in cooperation with the A. F. of L. union."

"But every forward step they make to swell the ranks of the A. F. of L. appears to bring only alarm to certain elements in the executive council. They are said to be contemplating suspension of the C. I. O. unions in July—to be ready, that is to say, to split the labor movement in half rather than to permit its growth along the present lines."

Unions all over the country are already protesting to the executive council against its even thinking of delivering such a stab in the back to labor unity."

Opens in McKeesport

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 15.—Thousands of steel workers and coal miners will flock into the town of McKeesport, a citadel of the most reactionary McKeesport Tin Plate Company, to open the great drive to organize the steel mills, it was announced here today by the United Mine Workers and by the Steel Workers Organization Committee.

Zero hour is 2 P. M. Sunday, June 21, and the place is Ninth and Water Streets, McKeesport.

Plans for the steel drive will be reported by Phillip Murray, newly appointed head of the Steel Workers Organization Committee, created as the general staff of the organization drive as a result of a written agreement between the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Other speakers will be Ed Miller, vice-president of the Amalgamated, and probably Pat Fagan, president of this district of the U.M.W.A.

Picket Line Answers

Rand Firm Threat

Minor Communist Choice for Governor

Lehman Retreats as Roosevelt Does, Says Candidate

"Fighting Bob"—that's how thousands of workers know him. And a fighter he is. Few men in the labor movement—and none in the old parties—can match the labor record of Robert Minor, nominated for Governor of New York by the State convention of the Communist Party Sunday night at the St. Nicholas Palace.

He smiled when a Daily Worker reporter yesterday asked him to talk about himself.

"Let's discuss the Party platform instead," he suggested.

"But, Bob, people are interested in candidates, too, you know. That may be one of the curses of American politics, but that's how it is."

To Discuss Platform

He relented somewhat, but not until he had extracted the pledge that the state program would be discussed. Bob stretched a bit, extending his powerful arms from his six-foot-two. Every bit of two hundred pounds, the rangy Texan reminds one of Jim Jeffries, the former heavyweight champion, only a more intellectual Jeffries, a more sensitive person than the boiler-maker-pugilist ever was. In fact he was once an amateur heavy-weight boxer in the Y.M.C.A. at St. Louis.

He was born in Texas, he admitted under your reporter's cross-examination, and was a carpenter as a young man. The carpenter's union was the first labor organization he ever joined—that was way back in 1902.

He did lots of things, knocked around, learned to love the great expanses of his country. "Yes, it will be ours for real some day," he explained. His gifted hands, which fitted joists so well, soon led him to drafting before 1910 and was on the St. Louis Post Dispatch as its staff cartoonist.

War Correspondent

Later there was the New York World for which he drew, service as a war correspondent (and nearly execution on the charge of "treason" for his activities among the American troops on the Rhine—and the Russian revolution. In the Soviet Union he met Lenin and had a number of conversations with the peerless working class leader.

Back to the United States and to the building of the American Communist Party. Government terror launched by A. Mitchell Palmer. Red raids. The Communist Party underground, battling desperately against reaction from within and opportunist and sectarian deviations within. Finally legality and the beginning of the consolidation of American Communism. All this time great strikes, bitter resistance of the American working class in railroad, steel and coal to the attacks of the employers.

And Bob in the thick of things—speaking, writing, organizing, his boundless energy a reservoir of strength to his comrades.

Organized Unemployed

The great crash of 1929 found "Fighting Bob" in New York, organizing the unemployed. As the market and the business curves sank and factories closed and men knew hunger who had known comfort before, the fight for organized, systematic unemployment relief became the chief issue before the American people and, of course, before New York. Into this fight against the pallid wisecracks of Jimmy Walker at City Hall and the

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Court Holds Labor Act Void

Steel Corporation Wins Decision on Firing of Employees

NEW ORLEANS, June 15 (UP).—The Wagner Labor Act as it applies to the steel industry was held unconstitutional in a decision rendered in the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals here today.

The decision was in the case of the National Labor Relations Board vs. the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The decision held that "the constitution does not vest in the Federal government the power to regulate the relation as such of employer and employe in production or manufacture."

The National Labor Relations Board had sought an order from the court to compel the steel corporation to comply with provisions of the Labor Act.

The Board charged that the steel corporation had violated the Wagner Labor Act by discharging employes who engaged in formation of a union at the company's plant at Aliquippa, Pa.

The decision was made no real investigation.

Whitaker did not go to see the stockholders where arrested strikers are held at forced labor, and got his information solely from conversations with planters and officers.

Belgian Miners And Dock Workers Join in Walk Out

BRUSSELS, June 15.—As 2,000 Antwerp diamond cutters returned to work today, 110,000 coal miners joined 20,000 dock workers in a walkout for higher pay.

Premier Paul Van Zeeland's new "National Union" government mobilized the gendarmes reserve corps as the strike threatened to spread to other industries.

Pending reports showing the effectiveness of the coal strike, labor leaders ordered walkouts in quarries and steel factories. Major industrial repercussions of the growing strike wave centered at Liege and in Hainaut province.

The government drafted regulations forbidding Belgian strikers to follow the example of French workers who occupied factories and in many cases ousted owners. The Belgian Labor Party had six of its members in the Van Zeeland Cabinet and Achille Delaet, a Socialist, is Minister of Labor.

Conferees between coal miners and employers began as soon as the strike broke out.

Finland Pays Debt

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UP).—Finland paid its \$164,316 war debt installment today, thereby maintaining its status as the only European debtor nation to keep its credit straight with the United States.

Housing Bill Action

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UP).—The Senate today made the Wagner Low-Cost Housing Bill its unfinished business, with Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, N. Y., voicing hope that it can be whipped through to final enactment before Congress adjourns.

Senate Deadlock Ties Up Action On Profits Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UP).—House and Senate conferees on the new corporation tax bill failed to break their deadlock today but reported hope that certain concessions could be made which would permit passage of the measure by Saturday.

Veteran in Hospital Gets First Certificate For Bonus Payment

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UP).—Patrick J. Luby, wearing a hospital bathrobe, a broad smile and carrying a heavy cane, today received veterans service certificate No. 1 for \$780.

Pat, who is 44 and a native of Ireland, was a wagoner in the World War, serving two years and four months at the front with the First Engineers. He was wounded by shrapnel.

"It is a happy day for me," Pat said. "It is the end of an eight-year fight, during which we had some hard battles and a lot of fair weather friends."

Distribution To 3,518,000 Is Started

Many Broken Men in Hospitals Receive Belated Bonus

The nation's 3,518,000 world war veterans began yesterday to collect \$2,300,000,000 from the government as adjusted back wages for months and years they spent in training camps, dugouts and trenches.

Special delivery postmen began distribution of the biggest American payroll of all time, in villages and cities across the country at exactly one minute after midnight. Long before dawn they had handed checks and bonds worth millions of dollars to veterans in little homes, big homes, shelters for the homeless.

Many of the bonus recipients were nerve-wrecked, broken, middle-aged men in hospitals.

Due 18 Years

The distribution which began yesterday marked the end of a long trail upon which bonus legislation was launched soon after the doughboys marched out of shell-swept fields in France eighteen years ago, leaving many of their buddies buried beneath small white crosses.

Vetted regularly by every president from Coolidge to Roosevelt, the bonus legislation moved toward its goal with slow but measured certainty. During several years bonus marches upon the capital were organized by the men who fought the "war to end all wars."

The most militant and powerful of these was the bonus march of 1932, when thousands of veterans, some with their families, moved into Washington and camped in "bonus camps" on Pennsylvania Avenue within sight of the Capitol building and in a large field across the Potomac known as Anacostia Flats. They were evicted at bayonet point and with tear-gas bombardments by Federal troops, upon President Hoover's orders.

Ford a Leader in March

One of the leaders of the great bonus march was James W. Ford, Negro war veteran and Communist candidate for vice-president of the United States in 1932.

Following continued pressure of organized veterans on Congress, the final distribution of checks and bonds was authorized by a bill passed by both houses over President Roosevelt's veto last January.

Postmaster John F. Inman of New Egypt, N. J., claimed to have delivered the first bonds to Ralph Walton, a 29th Division veteran of the Argonne campaign. Inman personally handed Walton his bonus at 12:01 A. M.

Average \$550

Registered packages given to the veterans contained \$1 for every day served in the war army in this country and \$1.25 for every day served overseas—except for the first 60 days in each category, for which no payment is made.

The average veteran received approximately \$550. Individual payments ranged as low as a few dollars and as high as \$1,500, depending on length of service and whether the veteran had borrowed on his Adjusted Service Certificate.

It was a cash bonus the veterans demanded. It is into cash that many of their bonds will be converted.

The packets containing checks and bonds were deliverable only to

Secret Group Of Avengers Worries Nazis

PARIS, June 15 (UP).—The Berlin correspondent of the Paris Soir telegraphed today that Nazi authorities are extremely worried over activities of a secret group within the National Socialist Party known as the "avengers of Roehm" which has been carrying out a series of political assassinations in reprisal for the Nazi "blood purge" of last June 30.

The assassins are believed to be fanatical followers of the late Captain Ernst Roehm, once believed to be an intimate of Chancellor Adolf Hitler. He was killed in the "purge" because of alleged traitorous acts. Most of the victims murdered by the "avengers" have been Storm Troopers who took part in the June purge, the correspondent asserts. All the victims have been marked with chalk on their breasts with the letters "R.R." meaning "Roehm Raechers" (avengers).

The correspondent believes that Hitler's chauffeur, Schreck, who died a few weeks ago, was the victim of a bullet intended for the Chancellor, and did not die naturally as reported.

Allentown Groups Launch District Farmer-Labor Party

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 15.—Eighty-three delegates from thirty-four organizations representing more than 10,000 members formally launched a Farmer-Labor Party for the Ninth Congressional District at an all-day conference held at Labor Temple Saturday.

Plans were made for county conventions in Lehigh and Bucks Counties for the nomination of county programs. A convention for the nomination of candidates for the Ninth Congressional District will be held in Allentown on July 26.

There were more than nine leading trade unions participating in the conference. The Socialist Party, the Painters Union, the executive

board of the Workers Alliance and several other groups sent observers to the conference. The newly-elected executive board will meet next Sunday in Quakertown to lay plans for county organizations in Lehigh and Bucks Counties.

Hellman Speaks

Frank Hellman of the Philadelphia Labor Party Committee addressed the conference, outlining the functions of a true Farmer-Labor Party and telling of the progress made in the Philadelphia district.

"Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor of Quakertown, who has just returned

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Retail Clerks To Elect Own Leadership Voting Tomorrow for Officials Not Riven Appointees

Determined to elect their own leadership and warning they will recognize contracts made by their elected officers and none others, the membership of Retail Clothing Salesmen's Union, Local 1008 prepared to conduct their balloting tomorrow from 7 P. M. to 12 midnight at Irving Plaza Hall.

The warning issued yesterday by the local is directed particularly to any who may have had dealings with the dictatorial board appointed to run the local and supersede the elected officials. The board was put in power by International Vice-President Sam Rivin and represents the defeated former apparatus.

Candidates for office are as follows: Business Agent (elect two): Al Gadd, Dan Skisnik, Jack Gropper, and Kay Weibag. President: Max Bookbinder (unopposed). Vice-president: Joe Daly and Abe Winmill.

May's Store Strike 'Coercion' Cases Put Off to July 8

The "coercion" cases against Organizers Clarence Michelson and Irving Aaron of the Department Store Employees Union Local 1250 and against the strike committee members Pearl Edison and Elsie Monahan of May's department store strike, were postponed to July 8 in Special Sessions here yesterday.

The judges were A. V. B. Voorhees, Frederick L. Hackenberg, and John V. Flood. This case has a long and hectic history, and was originally one of "conspiracy." When the grand jury refused to indict, District Attorney Geoghan and his aides roused the indignation of the Mayor's investigation committee by some of their practices, but contrived to get a charge of "coercion" placed against the three girls and one man.

Joe Costa, convicted of assaulting a policeman, was sentenced yesterday in Special Sessions to twenty days in the work-house. Pat O'Shea and Jack Goldberg, convicted with him of the same offense, were given five day sentences. They were arrested on the May's Department store picket line weeks ago, and pictures proving them innocent were refused admission as evidence.

Secret Sought Of Navajo Art In Rug Making

NAVAJO RESERVATION, Ariz., June 15. (UP)—A study of Navajo Indian dyes, used for coloring wool woven into world-famous Navajo rugs, is being made by Betty Budlong, wife of a United States park service employee.

Carefully guarded secrets of noted Navajo families of weavers will be reported, and complete motion pictures of wool treatment and weaving made. More than 30 dyes have been listed to date. Many colors are made by mixtures of native vegetable materials and are prized above those from commercial sources.

Wool for weaving is washed with soap made from yucca root, commonly called soapweed in the Southwest.

Woolen Workers Plan To Enforce Demands

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 15. (UP)—The executive board of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America will meet here soon to formulate plans for enforcing demands for a twenty per cent wage increase and a thirty-five hour week in woolen and worsted plants throughout the country, it was announced today by President Henry Jennings and Secretary Anthony Valenti of the Federation to the organization which is an affiliate of the United Textile Workers of America, which will support the Federation's plans.

Texas Oil Man Skips \$10,000 Bail Bond

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 15 (UP)—The \$10,000 bond of A. C. Taylor, Texas oil man who failed to appear here today to face trial on charges of conspiring to defraud the state of \$150,000 in gasoline taxes, was ordered forfeited by Judge Chester K. Hart.

COMMUNIST PARTY IN MEXICO LEADS IN THE FIGHT ON CALLES

Leader States Party's Position on Role of Cardenas

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By action of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, over which Cardenas had great if not decisive influence. "But that does not mean that Cardenas has turned to the right. It does not mean that his government has become a reactionary government. We retain our position of supporting Cardenas conditionally so long as he generally follows the policy of advancing the people's interests and in accord with the needs of Mexico. But of course, we will sharpen our criticism inasmuch as Cardenas has accentuated his vacillations and has opened the door of concessions to the imperialists."

Neither unqualified support nor unrestrained criticism, is the gist of the Party position in relation to Cardenas. "But to understand Cardenas we have to deal with other factors, because especially the Cardenas government is not a united force, and is beset by many outside winds. Reactionary Movements. With the ousting of Calles and Monrroy, that is, the most extreme reactionary right, Cardenas himself wavered to the right, though not away from his progressive base.

The usual comment is that "internal and external forces" brought pressure on him. Labor, however, did not mislead words, but gave me the full explanation, naming persons and groups. "Calles" has been temporarily defeated," he said. "Within the country there are a few Christian or organized Catholic reactionaries carrying on openly against the Cardenas government. Cardenas followed a policy of toleration toward them. The Catholic hierarchy utilized this relaxation to widen their propaganda against so-called socialist education, often to the accompaniment of wholesale murder.

There are, also, other armed reactionary groups in the country. Their strongholds are in such states as Michoacan, Durango and Puebla. Calles Forces Retreat. "The Calles forces have retreated from open view. But now they are maneuvering to get positions within the government." Here Laborde gave me several examples. Besides, in the nominations of the Partido Nacional Revolucionario (or the P. N. R., National Revolutionary Party), Cardenas under pressure gravitates from left to right. Some rightist candidates were put up by this ruling party for governorship and for the senate.

"In Puebla, for example," said Laborde, "this candidate is General Avila Comacho. He is linked with the native capitalists, big landowners and some of the old Spanish exploiters. He even protects the Fascist Gold Shirts. Yet, at the same time, in the state of Vera Cruz, Manlio F. Altamirano was nominated for governor; and he has the support of the Communist Party. He is a member of the Anti-Fascist People's Front.

"Thus we observe the contradictory attitude of the Cardenas government. It is a government of the national bourgeois reformists, with a wide base among the petty-bourgeoisie, the peasantry and among workers' groups." "What is the position of Portes Gil, who has just visited New York to calm the American capitalists about the aims of the Cardenas government?" I asked.

"Portes Gil is the head of the P. N. R.," Laborde replied. "He is the leader of the right wing. Cardenas himself is a wavering reformist. He is of the petty-bourgeoisie and is not rich. But Portes Gil represents the bigger bourgeoisie in the reformist camp. He is a very shrewd and able man. Despite its formidable right wing, the government can be characterized as a progressive-national force."

Of Portes Gil, it is rumored that Cardenas once said: "You are the man who will make a coup against me." Actually, today former President Gil acts as a brake to check Cardenas's policy. Cardenas gravitates to the left. Portes Gil is the right balance-wheel. Once Portes Gil made a ferocious attack on the Communist Party at a public meeting and later apologized profoundly. He felt he had overstepped his bounds. But he had exhibited his fangs.

Against Portes Gil, the Communist Party supports the development of a left wing with the F. R. R. The Paper's Portes Gil reinforced his position," Laborde told me. "The left wing Cardenistas in the

Weaver, Bill Reich, Louis Braverman, Andrew Omholt, Charles Erney, Albert Shaw, Michael Schulman, Goldie Schrammel, Josephine Hauze. The committee will be enlarged to fifteen members as additional labor organizations endorse the Farmer-Labor Party. Among the organizations represented at the conference were: The Central Labor Union of Bucks County, the Central Trades and Labor Council of Lehigh County, the American Federation of Silk Workers, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, American Federation of Hosiery Workers (Branch 4, Langhorne, Pa.), the Automobile Workers Union (Parkdale), the Metal Lathers' Union, the Farmers' Union of Bucks County, six branches of the Workers' Alliance of America, the Smith Ward Unemployed League, (Allentown), the Young Workers' Club, the Young People's Progressive League, the WPA Project Workers' Association of Bucks County, three Farmer-Labor Clubs, six branches of the International Workers' Order and the Communist Party.

MEXICANS HAIL SOVIET UNION



Mexican workers (above) celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of the Soviet Union.

P. N. R., especially the leaders of the amorphous left group within the House of Representatives and the Senate vigorously fight Portes Gil. They were dissatisfied with his right maneuvers in the nominations, and tried to remove him, but failed.

"What is Cardenas's attitude toward Portes Gil?" "He keeps Portes Gil because he needs him. He is the main peasant organizer for the national bourgeoisie. He has wide experience and has unified peasant organizations numbering more than 900,000. The national bourgeoisie, who fear the workers and peasants, also consider him 'reliable.' They look upon him as a 'moderate' to temper the 'radicalism' of Cardenas."

Speaking of the forces of the People's Front in Mexico, with whom the proletariat could collaborate not only within the sphere of the co-operation with the Cardenas government, but even to bring pressure on Cardenas, and especially against the right wing of the P. N. R., Laborde stated: "Some weeks ago there was great discontent with the P. N. R. The ruling party was threatened by a split. The rupture was menacing from left and right. We are against a split in the P. N. R. We are for unity within the P. N. R. We think that a split now would weaken the Cardenas wing and favor the right, Portes Gil, and ultimately reaction and imperialism. At the same time, we are for the organization of a strong, well-knit left group within the P. N. R., with other progressive and revolutionary forces that would strengthen the People's Front. The left within the P. N. R. is not crystallized, not organized. We are trying to organize them. We are also organizing people's groups outside of the P. N. R., and thereby mobilizing the broadest possible people's front together with the workers and peasants."

When it emerged from its underground position, the Communist Party of Mexico was very small and weak. It had less than 1,200 members. Today its membership is over 4,500, and it is growing rapidly. On May Day alone, in Mexican, capital Mexico, 400 workers joined the Party. In some other places, the workers and peasants are joining en masse. Even now, in proportion to the population, and especially in proportion to the proletariat, the Communist Party of Mexico is relatively larger than the Party in the United States.

There is a strong movement into the Party especially marked among railroad workers and teachers. The Paper's Circulation Grows. El Machete, official organ of the Party, which in illegal days came out as a leaflet, not much bigger

[The third article in this series deals with the Mexican trade union situation through an interview with Vicente Lombardo Toldado, general secretary of the Mexican Labor Confederation. It will be published in the Daily Worker tomorrow.]

Allentown Groups Launch Labor Party

(Continued from Page 1) from a nation-wide tour for the Farmer-Labor Party, warned of the danger of fascism and war unless all working class organizations forget petty differences and unite against these dangers. She pointed to the accomplishments of the People's Front in France and Spain and likened the Farmer-Labor Party to this movement. Resolutions were adopted by the conference endorsing the rights of free speech, free press, and assembly; the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively and the right of unlimited picketing in labor struggles. An invitation will be sent to the local branches of the Socialist Party inviting them to participate in the Farmer-Labor Party movement. The following officers and executive board were elected to carry on the work of promoting the party: Chairman, Paul Sheets of the Central Trade Union of Bucks County; Vice-Chairman, Louis Bentley of the Farmers' Union of Bucks County; Secretary-Treasurer, Winifred N. Hallott, American Federation of Teachers; and an executive committee consisting of Ed Brown, Frank Grant, John Flanagan, John

Black Klansman Bars Murder Plot

(Continued from Page 1) statement by Dean as "hear-say evidence." "Whadda ya mean, hearsay?" Dean shouted at him. Dean explained why the Black Legion felt it should do away with Kingsley, who was opposed to the re-election of Roy Markland as Mayor of Highland Park. The witness said that at a meeting attended by Arthur P. Lupp, "Brigadier-General" of the Legion, Markland, Rice, Clark, Hepper and Howard, he was berated for his repeated failures to "get" Kingsley. "Not getting him," Dean said. "It was very important that he be killed, Markland kept saying. He said Kingsley was a ruin to his campaign." "Hepper told me to get busy and do that job, and Lupp, he said it was very important, too." Dean said that he had sought out the publisher "26 or 30" times. On one occasion, he added, Mayor Markland gave him a Blackjack. "If you get a chance hit him over the head with this," Markland told me," Dean said.

Peace Strikers Denied Right To Graduate

Principal of High School Refuses Diplomas to Two

On the ground that participation in the April 22 peace strike constituted a breach of "good citizenship," Dr. Henry E. Hein, principal of James Monroe High School, has already refused graduating diplomas to Isidore Auerbach and Sophie Gordon, with further diploma withdrawals threatened, it was learned yesterday.

Individual interviews are now being held by Dr. Hein and deans of the boys and girls with students who participated in the strike. During these interviews students are questioned as to their attitude concerning participation in future strikes. Should they refuse to disavow their belief in this method of opposing war, their diplomas are refused them.

Dr. Hein said that the students had struck despite specific regulations forbidding such action passed by him one week prior to the strike. Saying that he had spoken to the students "like a real father," he said that he told them he favored peace but asked them not to break the regulations. "Not only has Dr. Hein undertaken reprisals against those students who refused to be "good" and not to participate in future actions against war, but is also unwilling to meet a parents' committee formed to present the students' case.

Parents, Students Picket. The Westchester Welfare League, the United Parents League and the American Student Union have joined to secure these students their diplomas by bringing mass pressure to bear on Dr. Hein. Pickets are before the school daily.

A letter to Dr. Hein from George Watt, executive secretary of the New York branch of the Student Union, asked that all disciplinary action against the peace strikers be ended immediately, and termed Dr. Hein's activities "a flagrant breach of academic freedom."

Republican Stand On Minimum Wage Causes Wrangle

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(UP)—The Republican Party's platform stand on minimum wages provoked dispute in the House Rules Committee today over the Walsh-Healey Bill to regulate wages and labor conditions on government contracts. Republican members asserted the bill was contrary to their party's stand.

Representative Arthur D. Healey, Democrat, Mass., precipitated the argument with the assertion that the bill only sought to provide minimum wages. Representative Frederick R. Lehlbach, Republican, N. J., argued that the bill attempted to centralize control over labor conditions. Healey contended the government should set a proper standard of labor conditions for industry to follow.

He cited a letter from the Champion Paper Manufacturing Company, which charged that prices for clothing manufacture were to be put up an open reactionary known as such, would be the surest way to alienate the masses and to invite defeat. So the Republican Party, for the first time has to make a real gesture in the direction of fascist demagoguery.

Both Hearst Men, reported on work among the farmers. Much more attention should be paid to work in the rural areas, he insisted, calling attention to the fact that he was the only farmer delegate.

There were 551 accredited delegates present. Of the delegates, 98 were women and 68 Negroes. A total of 95 came from shop units. The average age of the delegates was 32. The trades represented included: Marine, 31; building crafts, 35; metal, 17; needle, 75; machinists, 15; transport, 12; steel, 2; office workers, 34; building service, 10; taxi, 4; railroad, 5; electrical, 10; housewives, 7; farmers 1.

Columbia Dean Scores Payment Of War Bonus

RICHMOND, Ind., June 15 (UP)—As mail carriers throughout the country were delivering bonus bonds today, Dean Carl W. Acherman, of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism cited war veterans as one of the "privilege-hungry groups" which threaten the nation's democracy and peace.

"The payment of a three billion bonus today to those who served in the world war," Ackerman told the graduating class at Earlham College, "is a great national wrong. When the good will of the support of citizens has to be purchased by the government we are changing from a democracy into a pressure group autocracy."

3 Coast Guard Aviators Lost in Tampa Bay

TAMPA, Fla., June 15 (UP)—Three coast-guard aviators crashed to death in Tampa Bay today in the worst aerial disaster in the history of that branch of the service. All aboard the plane, an amphibian from the St. Petersburg base, lost their lives. The dead: Lieut. C. M. Perrott, the pilot; Radioman Walter O. Morris; and Machinist's Mate William D. Eubanks. The crash occurred about an hour after Perrott lifted the big plane off the water at St. Petersburg for a regular patrol flight. Twenty minutes after taking off, he lost communication with his base.

National Hook-up On C.P. Convention

Coast to Coast Broadcast Over Columbia System on Sunday, June 28—Acceptance Speech of Standard Bearer to Go Over Station WJZ

The entire nation will be able to hear the acceptance speech of the presidential candidate of the Communist Party over the national hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, between 5 and 6:30 P.M. Eastern Daylight Saving Time, on Sunday, June 28. The speech of the presidential banner bearer of the Communist Party will be broadcast at that time by the Columbia Radio chain from Madison Square Garden, where the Nominating-convention will meet before a huge gathering to select the Communist candidate.

Arrangements are being made by the Convention Preparations Committee to receive a record crowd. Loud speakers will broadcast the proceedings of the Nominating-convention to the crowds outside Madison Square Garden, on the streets. The acceptance speech of the

Communist presidential candidate will also be broadcast between the hours of 5 and 6 P.M. Sunday, June 28, over the National Broadcasting Company, over Station WJZ. The radio stations carrying the NBC broadcast will be announced in a few days.

List of Stations. The Columbia radio stations, over which the acceptance speech will be carried are listed here. All workers' organizations in the various cities and towns listed should make requests that their local station carries the broadcast:

Table listing radio stations across various cities including New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and others, with call letters and frequencies.

Republican Maneuvers Are Exposed by Foster

Because of the political awakening of the American people the Republican Party did not dare nominate open reactionaries but put on a show of "liberalism," which actually constituted a "gesture in the direction of fascist demagoguery," William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, told the Ninth District convention of the New York State organization yesterday.

"Previously, the Republicans, when they came to select their national standard bearers, felt strong and able to pick an open reactionary—such men as Taft and Coolidge and Harding and Hoover and all the rest—open reactionaries whom everybody politically literate understood were reactionaries," he said. "But finance capital cannot follow such a course today.

"Why? Because it knows that the masses are beginning to awaken and to put up an open reactionary known as such, would be the surest way to alienate the masses and to invite defeat. So the Republican Party, for the first time has to make a real gesture in the direction of fascist demagoguery."

Other Reports. Fred Briebl, an up-State farmer, reported on work among the farmers. Much more attention should be paid to work in the rural areas, he insisted, calling attention to the fact that he was the only farmer delegate.

Cleveland Communists Plan Picnic for July 4

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 15.—In answer to the fascist drive begun by the Republican Party convention just concluded here, the Communist Party will hold a pre-convention picnic in Cunningham's Grove, Broadview and Royalton Roads, on the Fourth of July, which 10,000 workers are expected to attend.

Special sports events are now in process of organization by the Young Communist League for the picnic. Fifty dollars will be raffled off at the picnic in the form of prizes to the six holders of the lucky numbers on the admission tickets.

Fight on Housing

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UP)—Sen. Robert F. Wagner, D. N. Y., planned today to renew his fight for passage of his \$480,000,000 housing and slum clearance bill. It was believed the measure had a chance of approval by the Senate.

Inquiry in Palestine

LONDON, June 15 (UP)—After "law and order" has been restored in Palestine, a royal commission will proceed there to investigate the Arab-Jewish disorders. William Cramb-Gore, Colonial Secretary, told the House of Commons today.

Communists In Spain Ask Aid in Olympics

Peoples' Olympiad at Barcelona in Planned Blow at Hitler

A letter from the Communist Party of Catalonia appealing to the Communist Party of the United States to undertake a vigorous campaign for the People's Olympics which will be held in Barcelona July 22 to 28, was received here yesterday.

"We believe that you will have already seen from the press that the People's Olympiad of Barcelona is being organized to take place in this city from July 22 to 28, this year. Soviet Russia will be especially well represented by a large number of sportsmen, and numerous other countries have already assured us that they will take part wholeheartedly.

"Comrades, we do not think it necessary to give you in detail the numerous reasons for the great importance of this international demonstration of people's sport, which will be a mighty blow against fascism and the Hitler Olympiad. "The press of many European countries has been discussing the question "To Barcelona or Berlin." In many countries strong movements are on foot to completely boycott participation in the fascist Olympiad of Berlin. The matter has been raised in the Spanish Parliament, and all parties of the People's Front have unanimously declared themselves against Berlin and for Barcelona. Both the Spanish and Catalanian governments have made financial grants to the Barcelona People's Olympiad.

"We ask you to explain to workers sportsmen that we are only in a position to pay for qualified competitors, and so they may have to stand back to make way for more proficient amateurs. This is essential, however, for, although we do not wish to set new world records, we must put up a good show, otherwise the fascists of Berlin will minimize the importance of the People's Olympiad by saying that it is worthless. Also, your American team will have to compete with Soviet champions and former Olympic champions of Spain.

"We ask you to treat this work as an important political task. Please watch and assist in the organizing, so that the participation of American sportsmen in the Barcelona People's Olympiad will be assured."

Veterans Are Paid After 18 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

the veteran to whom addressed. No other person could sign for him. If a veteran was not at home when the mailman called a card was left requesting him to go to post office, properly identify himself and receive his bonus packet.

Treasury officials estimated that some 39,000,000 \$50-bonds had been distributed to the three-and-a-half million veterans during this "pay day." The bonds will have an estimated face value of \$1,900,000,000. They bear the date of June 15, 1936, pay three per cent interest, and mature June 15, 1946.

They are convertible into cash immediately, however, at any of the 241 post offices throughout the country designated as federal government disbursing offices.

Checks By Mail. If the veteran's home post office is not one of the disbursing offices he can convert his bonds into cash by executing the surrender contract on the back of the bond and depositing it with his local postmaster. The latter will give the veteran a receipt, and mail the bonds to the nearest disbursing office.

A check on the Treasurer of the United States will be sent by registered mail to the veteran. This check is cashable at any post office or bank. President Roosevelt has requested banks throughout the country to cooperate in cashing these checks, immediately and in full.

All Army, Navy or Marine Corps ranks up and including the grade of captain were eligible for the bonus. Officers promoted above the grade of captain during the war were entitled to bonus payment for the portion of their service previous to promotion. In addition to the \$1,900,000,000 in bonds, the veterans are receiving \$700,000,000. These checks represent the amount due veterans over and above the sum divisible by \$50. The divisible sum is paid entirely in bonds.

Indictment Asked Of Four Magistrates On Criminal Charges

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 (UP)—Indictment of four magistrates and one former member of the minor judiciary on criminal charges was recommended today in the final report of the grand jury. The jurors criticized several other magistrates in a 485-page report submitted to Judge Harry S. McDermitt, of Common Pleas Court. The magistrates whose indictment were proposed are: Carl W. Mubly, James L. Coyle, Charles Medway and James Campbell. The former magistrate named was Louis Hamberg. The inquiry was ordered after evidence was presented to Judge McDermitt that some members of the minor judiciary practiced "industrialism" in their courts, and that some were in collusion with alleged unethical lawyers and racketeers.

Negro Leaders Meet Friday

Open Session Of Executive On Friday

Randolph to Preside at Negro Congress Parley in Cleveland

By Ben Davis, Jr.
Cleveland, the scene of the first Liberty League dominated Republican convention will be host to a meeting of an entirely opposite character, when the national executive council of the National Negro Congress holds its sessions in that city, Friday and Saturday.

This will be the first meeting of the executive council since the Congress ended its history-making 3-day sessions at Chicago last February. In Chicago, the Congress set up the broadest united front for Negro rights since the Civil War.

There will be five sessions, all taking place in the Mather room of the Phyllis Wheatley association, 46th and Cedar Streets, with the first session beginning at 2:30 o'clock, June 19.

Unionist to Preside
A. Phillip Randolph, militant Socialist and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is scheduled to preside, and outstanding leaders of the Congress from all over the country are expected to attend. Randolph is president of the Congress.

The discussion will center around the two-part report of John P. Davis, brilliant young executive secretary of the Congress.

According to a memorandum sent to all executive council members, the first part of Davis' report will cover the topic, "Building the National Negro Congress into a fighting machine for Negro rights." Under this head, he will take up the following: a program of action for the Congress on a national and local scale; organizational structure of the Congress; and financing the struggle for Negro rights.

Take Up Elections
The second part of the report will deal with the "non-Partisan nature of the Congress and its attitude in the coming elections." There will also be special reports and sessions on youth and trade union departments of the Congress.

The national office of the Congress, which is located at 717 Florida Ave., N. W. in Washington, D. C., has invited every local council to send at least one delegate to attend the council meeting.

"We feel that this meeting will be of the utmost importance in planning future work of local councils. We are also inviting outstanding leaders in the trade union field to a special conference to be held in connection with the meeting of our national executive council," said the memorandum from John P. Davis.

Mass Meeting Sunday
A Congress mass meeting has been arranged for Sunday, June 21, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon at Antioch Baptist Church, one of the leading Negro churches in Cleveland.

The council will meet at a time when the Negro people of Cleveland and of the country are stirred over a discrimination practiced against Negro delegations from the South by the Republican National Convention—to say nothing of growing oppression of Negroes on a national scale.

The National Negro Congress is founded on the fighting traditions of the Negro people as represented by America's greatest abolitionist, Frederick Douglass. The council meeting will dig deeply into those traditions by meeting at the Phyllis Wheatley Association. Phyllis Wheatley was one of the earliest and greatest of Negro poets, living during the chaotic period of slavery.

Among the outstanding Congress leaders who are expected to attend the Congress are: Lester Granger, National Urban League; Rev. David I. Hopkins, prominent Negro minister; James W. Ford, Communist leader; Clifford McCord, New York trade unionist; Thyra Edwards, Chicago social worker; W. Faust, Philadelphia Negro leader and others.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

Third Annual Picnic of the Daily Worker and International Workers Order, Sunday, June 21 at Schenck's Farm, Huntingdon Valley, Pa. Sports, games, John L. Spivak, main speaker. Directions: Take car No. 36 or 32nd St. subway. Change for car 26 and go to 1st Ave. Change of line, where bus will wait for you. But fare free.

DORCHESTER, Mass.

LIBERTY 736 Blue Hill Ave. Tel. 5334
Wed. and Thurs. June 17, 18

Soviet Movie

"Three Women"
(With English Titles)
Wed. Showing Continuous from 2 P.M.
Thursday Matinee at 2 P.M.
Evening Performance 7:45 P.M.
Admission: Adults 25c - Children 15c

CHICAGO, ILL.

Princess
So. Clark at Jackson
Wed. and Thurs. 7:30 P.M.
Admission: Adults 25c - Children 15c

FRONTIER

ONK WEEK ONLY

Colorado, California Unions Aid CIO

Western Groups Criticize A. F. of L. Executive Committee for Threat to Penalize Nine Organizations for Support

(By Union News Service)
DENVER, Colo., June 15.—Asserting that its stand with the Committee for Industrial Organization remains unaltered, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, by action of its executive board, has rejected the request of the A. F. of L. executive council's sub-committee that it end its C.I.O. affiliation.

In a letter addressed to George M. Harrison, chairman of the sub-committee, Secretary-Treasurer John M. Sherwood of the union declares that his organization does not consider the C.I.O. "a rival or dual organization," as the council group described it.

"We firmly believe in the principles of industrial unionism," he says, "and we are convinced that an organization policy of industrial unionism would be of untold benefit to the entire membership of the A. F. of L. and everyone concerned."

Colorado Acts
CANNON CITY, Colo., June 15 (UNS).—An overwhelming endorsement of the Committee for Industrial Organization was voted by the convention of the Colorado Federation of Labor. The resolution was submitted by the United Mine Workers delegation and had the support of the brewery workers, printers and many miscellaneous crafts and service trades.

Printers Unanimous
Taking note of reports that a move is on foot to suspend the unions of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the International Typographical Conference unanimously adopted a resolution commending the stand taken by Chairman John L. Lewis of the C.I.O. and Secretary Charles P. Howard, who is president of the International Typographical Union.

Oakland Acts
OAKLAND, Calif., June 15, (UNS).—Protesting against reported proposals to suspend the unions of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Jersey Defers Relief Action
TRENTON, N. J., June 15.—Members of the state legislature back from the Republican National Convention announced today that all plans for enactment of any new laws for unemployment relief would be cast aside until after the November election.

Butchers Back Industrial Plan
MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 15.—A resolution reaffirming their stand in favor of industrial organization, and a resolution denouncing finger printing were the first two actions of the Fourteenth General Convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America now finishing their first week of sessions here.

Seamen Smash Framed Charge Against Union Member in Providence
BOSTON, June 15.—Charles C. Rowley, militant seaman, well known for his activities in the recent East Coast strike, was arrested in Providence Friday and brought to Boston, where he was held for investigation while police tried to get evidence connecting him with the shooting and hold-up of the manager of the Seamen's Institute in Boston.

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Franco-Soviet Pact Disturbs Hitler Plan

Foreign Policy Writer Exposes Nazi War Aims in Europe

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, June 15.—Hitler's contention that the Franco-Soviet pact violates the Locarno treaty—his excuse for the militarization of the Rhineland—is not supported by an examination of these two documents, according to a report on "Origins of the Locarno Crisis," published by the Foreign Policy Association.

The real purpose of the militarization of the Rhineland, the report, written by Vera M. Dean of the Association's research staff, pointed out, was to "block French assistance to Eastern Europe," in the event that Hitler tried to carry out his "expansion" policy outlined in his book "Mein Kampf."

"The essence of Germany's objections to the Franco-Soviet Pact," the report stated, "is not its alleged violation of the Locarno Treaty, but its effect on the European balance of power. What disturbs Hitler is that, if Germany should attack France, the latter may now call on the assistance of a strong military state in the East which had not entered into the balance of power calculations at Locarno; while, conversely if Germany should seek expansion to the East it would find the Soviet Union—which had no allies in 1923—reinforced by France in the West. This explains why Hitler felt it necessary to reoccupy the Rhineland. He wanted to remilitarize this zone and erect fortifications which would neutralize France and block French assistance to Eastern Europe."

Coast Unions Aid
SAN JOSE, Calif., June 15, (UNS).—The principle of industrial unionism, as advocated by the Committee for Industrial Organization for the mass-production industries was endorsed by the Santa Clara County Building Trades—Central Labor Council.

Ohio Protests
CROOKSVILLE, Ohio, June 15, (UNS).—Reports that the A. F. of L. executive council might suspend unions affiliated to the Committee for Industrial Organization caused the Perry County Central Trades and Labor Council to address a vigorous protest to the council against such splitting of the labor movement.

Marine Unions Demand Action For Simpson

A resolution protesting the inactivity of the American State Department in the case of Lawrence Simpson, an American citizen and member of the Sailors Union of the Pacific who has been imprisoned without trial in Germany for more than a year on political charges, and demanding immediate action to secure his release, has been passed by District Council No. 1 (Seattle) of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

Similar resolutions have been passed by the Seattle locals of the Marine Firemen and the Sailors Union of the Pacific (I.S.U.) and by the Seattle, Anacortes, Tacoma, Gig Harbor, Everett, and Bellingham locals of the Salmon Purse Seiners Union. All these unions have affiliated with the Simpson Defense Committee which has been established in Seattle.

Simpson, arrested on June 28, 1935 in Hamburg by the Gestapo (German Secret Police) has since been held without trial on a charge of possessing anti-Nazi literature in his private locker. Recently he was transferred to Moabit Prison in Berlin, and an additional frame-up charge of "attempting to smuggle money out of Germany" placed against him. The German authorities have persistently refused to bring him to trial, or to permit him counsel of his own choice, provided at his request by the International Labor Defense.

California Townsdenites Vote to Oppose Criminal Syndicalism Law
LOS ANGELES, June 15.—Delivering a resounding blow at fascist reaction in California, the 17th Congressional District Convention of the Townsend Old Age Pension Clubs went on record as opposing the anti-labor Criminal Syndicalism law and all other legislation which prevents the right of citizens to free speech and assembly.

Warning the Townsden members that the Criminal Syndicalism law is a weapon which can be used to silence Townsden speakers and break up their meetings, and to imprison Townsdenites as it has other workers in California, the resolution adopted by the one thousand delegates and sympathizers, representing fifty-two Townsden Clubs, which was held at the Brete Harte High School.

Declaring the Criminal Syndicalism law was deliberately written so as to abrogate the constitutional rights of workers to organize, strike and picket, and to silence by force and violence underpaid workers who attempt to better their conditions, a resolution condemning the law was adopted and sent to the state headquarters of the organization.

W. C. Fields Stricken With Pneumonia
RIVERSIDE, Calif., June 15 (UP).—Veteran troupier W. C. Fields gained slightly today in his fight against pneumonia at Riverside Hospital.

The comedian was stricken Friday at a nearby hot springs and was rushed here for hospital treatment. His condition became worse Saturday and he was placed under an oxygen tent.

YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise.

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

Painless Foot "Bumps"

L. A. Racine, Wisconsin, writes: "I am twenty years old. For several years I have had trouble with my feet. There is a bump sticking out from the middle of my foot on the side. A foot specialist gave me plates which I wore for a year with no result. Since then I have been going to a specialist who gives me treatments and says I should wear a correction device in special orthopedic shoes. My feet seem all right without the device. Should I continue spending money for these high-priced shoes?"

YOUR letter raises the all-important questions around which many arch and shoe manufacturers have been able to drive many into wearing expensive shoes and arches which, unnecessary to many, may even be harmful to others. From this quackery the profession itself has not been entirely free, either as a result of ignorance or design.

Your feet are intended for a certain function. If they cannot perform this function as a result of certain conditions, then relief should be sought. But if a certain "bump" is the theme of your worries and not the inadequacy of your feet, then you have gone through much needless treatment.

Many people have just such "bumps" as you describe. In some cases, this may be an indication of a tendency to weak feet. Except with fatiguing work or temporary strain, these feet need no more protection in the largest proportion of instances except roomy, well-fitting shoes.

From your letter, we gather that you now have no pain, can walk fairly well, and have been able to do so for some time. Then why all the treatment? It seems to us that what you could get along with very well with or without supports, built in the shoes at the inner side for the longitudinal arch. Perhaps even a rubber or soft leather replaceable arch would be necessary.

But how about foot strengthening exercises? At your age, these are more important than shoes or arches. If you haven't done them, we advise you to get a list of these exercises by writing to the Public Health Service in Washington, D. C., for their pamphlet on care of the feet.

Ringworm of the Hands and Feet

RINGWORM of the hands and feet is a very common type of infection. This disease is due to a fungus (a vegetable germ) which is very hardy. It prefers to grow in damp, enclosed surfaces, such as the toe webs, groins and armpits. The growth in the toe webs is the most frequent occurrence.

In this country, it is almost universal, and is manifested by scaling, cracking and soggy white skin in the toe webs. Here it may exist for years without causing any trouble, and many persons having it are unaware of its presence. In certain individuals fragments of fungi break off and escape into the blood stream, landing in the skin of the hands and feet, sensitizing these areas, so that crops of small, clear, skin-colored blisters appear. These crops usually last a short while and disappear only to have new ones appear. This condition of the hands depends on the course of the foot condition and fluctuates in severity with it. Strangely enough, while the fungi can be found on the toes by microscopic and cultural examination, they are practically never found in the hand blisters. This is supposed to be due to the fact that the process of sensitization produces intense inflammation and destroys the germs in the skin of the hands.

Therefore, intelligent treatment is directed basically toward eradication of the growing focus of fungi on the feet and especially the toe webs. The hands are usually treated with X-rays and mild salves to soothe the sore spots. To kill the germs on the feet, fungicidal salves and solutions are used (i.e., they contain chemicals which will kill the fungi). Whitfield's ointment, and similar salves, containing salicylic acid, benzoic acid, thymol, iodine in small amounts, etc., are used for this purpose.

Dig a Little Deeper!

SOON school will be over for the tens of thousands of working class children. Soon the insufferable heat and humidity will be upon us to plague us all, especially workers' kids who will be frantically seeking some relief in the playgrounds, the parks and the docks, sleeping on fire-escapes, roofs, hard floors, benches, and caps in hands, bowing gratefully, many hundreds of parents' will be beseeching the numerous "charity" agencies to give their kids a break.

None of that for class-conscious workers who want their children to get out, into the open, breathe in some good fresh air, eat plenty of good, wholesome food, without the stigma of charity. To give the children of workers, unemployed and employed, the benefit of fine, clean, camp life under working class leadership is the objective of Camp Wo-chi-ca.

To make it possible for Wo-chi-ca to carry on and broaden its program, to improve its physical facilities, to enlarge its staff, to develop trained leadership for workers' children's camps requires money. It is imperative that all readers of this column dig down into their jeans and contribute until it hurts for Wo-chi-ca.



"Move over, boys."

TUNING IN

WEAF-660 Kc. WOR-710 Kc. WJZ-760 Kc. WABC-680 Kc. WVEV-1200 Kc.

- 3:30-WEAF-Vic and Sade-Sketch
- 3:45-WEAF-Allo and Sade-Sketch
- 3:45-WEAF-Allo and Sade-Sketch
- 4:00-WEAF-From London, Concert Orchestra; Ralph East, Conductor
- 4:15-WJZ-Backstage Wife-Sketch
- 4:30-WEAF-Ranch Boys, Songs
- 4:45-WEAF-Women's Club Talk
- 5:00-WEAF-Top Hatters Orch.
- 5:15-WABC-Mills Orchestra
- 5:30-WEAF-Manhattan Guardmen Band
- 5:45-WJZ-Little Tracy-Sketch
- 6:00-WEAF-Plying Time-Sketch
- 6:15-WEAF-News
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Fight on Hearst-Liberty League Republicans Urged In Draft Resolution on Browder Report to Convention

Under Cover of Liberty Republican Party Opens Road to Fascism in U.S.

Steadily Sinking Living Standards and Loss of Civil Rights Are Threatened to All Tolling People in Program

The following is a draft resolution on the report of Earl Browder, general secretary to the Ninth Convention of the Communist Party. The resolution is submitted for discussion to the Party membership and to the delegates to the convention. Following the reports and the discussion the convention will adopt the final text of the resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON BROWDER'S REPORT

The Ninth National Convention of the C.P.U.S.A. declares that the analysis of the world situation given by the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International has proven correct.

The line-up of classes on the international arena and the tasks of the world labor movement continue to be determined by changes which arise from the general crisis of capitalism, the victory of Socialism in the Soviet Union, the advance of capitalist reaction and fascism, political crises in several countries and the continued development of the toiling masses in all imperialist and colonial countries.

The decision of the World Congress has already proven a powerful weapon in the struggle for the unity of the working class against fascism and war. This is demonstrated most clearly by the outstanding successes of the French working class in the forging of the united and people's front. The new Socialist victories of the Soviet Union, the growth of the great Lushanoff movement, the

Foster Will Open Ninth Convention Of Communist Party

William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, U. S. A., will open the first session of the Ninth National Convention promptly at 10 a.m. Wednesday, June 24, at the Manhattan Opera House, located at 311 West Thirty-fourth Street.

For a powerful United Front based on industrial unionism!

Revolutionary greetings to the people of France and Spain upon the People's Front victories!

Make the Ninth Party Convention a clarion call for the People's Front of America!

triumph of Soviet democracy, the proclamation of the new Constitution of the Soviet Union, for the first time in the history of mankind establishes genuine democracy, guaranteeing every citizen "the right to a job, study, and leisure" are bringing nearer to Socialism millions of toilers in the capitalist countries, pointing the way to their final liberation from the miseries of capitalism and to the establishment of Socialism in all countries.

In production. In 1935, it was not up to even 1931 which already was a crisis year. Imperialist rivalries for markets are growing most acutely, the capitalist machinery for world trade continues in disorder, and the danger of a new world war is sharpening every day.

New capital issues, still only 5 per cent for 1935, are showing an increase but 93 per cent of issues registered in 1935 were for refunding. Of the remaining 7 per cent, only slightly over 2 per cent went for enlargement or improvement of plant and equipment.

An increasing replacement of out-worn plant and equipment is taking place, especially steel and auto, and railroad, which accounts for the considerable rise in the production of capital goods. But an important feature of this development is the fact that this replacement is financed largely from old accumulations of funds for amortization (replacement) and not from new capital issues.

Improvement in business is a fact. It was brought about on the basis of the terrific destruction of the standard of living of the masses, partly by the operation of the natural laws of capitalism, by the excessive spending program which went largely into subsidies and loans to corporations and banks, by war preparations and only slightly by Roosevelt's relief program. This improvement in business, chiefly improvement in the profits of the monopolies at the expense of the toilers, may continue for a while until overtaken by a new crash. But the capitalist system cannot and will not get out of its state of general crisis. Only the proletarian Socialist revolution, by overthrowing the rule of the capitalist class and establishing a Soviet government, will do away with the crisis and insecurity, will do away with the intolerable conditions of capitalist decline and decay. It will establish a socialist system of society as in the Soviet Union, where crises and unemployment are no longer known and where social security has become a reality and the well-being of all toilers is continually improving.

RESOLUTION HIGHLIGHTS

Under the cover of democracy and the preservation of the Constitution, the offensive of capitalist reaction in the United States is advancing. It carries for the working class and all the toilers the threat of permanent poverty and insecurity, a continually sinking standard of living and the steady destruction of the civil rights and democratic liberties of the masses. It thus opens the road to the coming of fascism in this country.

The most reactionary circles of finance capital, the monopolies around the Morgan-duPont group, are determined to shift the burdens of the crisis even further to the backs of the toiling masses. Having profited by and grown stronger from the New Deal, the reactionary monopolies are now calling for more sweeping attacks upon the standards and rights of the masses.

The battle cry of reaction that the New Deal is Socialism and even Communism is a trick to confuse the issues. It arises from the implacable opposition of the monopoly capitalists to the slightest restriction even of their most glaring abuses and excesses, which the New Deal vainly sought to accomplish, and from their desire to discredit Socialist planning, which they really fear, on the basis of the failures of the New Deal.

movement to swing Dr. Townsend and his followers in support of the Republican Party threaten to strengthen the most reactionary enemies of old-age pensions.

A Farmer-Labor Party

It is therefore the task of the Communists to establish firm contacts with the masses in these movements, to work within them, to develop common struggles for immediate demands on issues that are most vital to these masses, and on the basis of such common work and struggles, to overcome their petty-bourgeois illusions and to lead them in the direction of the revolutionary struggle against capitalism which alone will realize their yearnings for a social order of equality and plenty. Our main immediate political tasks in this work is to win the masses in these movements for the Farmer-Labor Party. In carrying out this task, the Communist Party does not at all take a negative position on the issue of immediate struggle to weaken the domination of the monopolies in such spheres as credit, prices, money circulation and distribution. While systematically educating the masses

ing capitalism over the worst phase of the economic crisis, proving at the same time its inability to liquidate the crisis and to keep the masses in check, the most reactionary monopolies began to break away from Roosevelt; a new political center of capitalist reaction came into existence, the Republican-Liberty League-Hearst combination. While continuing to retreat before the attacks of the Liberty League, and to give them concession after concession at the expense of toilers, Roosevelt found himself compelled to engage in fighting speeches against reaction and in friendly gestures towards the workers and farmers.

Roosevelt and Big Business

Seeking to curb in some degree the most glaring abuses of the most reactionary representatives of finance capital (in the public utilities, munitions, banking and stock exchanges), in order to strengthen the capitalist system and raise the waning confidence of the masses in capitalism, Roosevelt inevitably comes into sharp collision with such elements as the Morgan-DuPont group. But because he stands for capitalism, and for the class interests of big business and of the Southern landholders, Roosevelt was led to give in to the attacks of the reactionary monopolies thus strengthening reaction instead of weakening it; while at the same time, by his friendly gestures and concessions to the toiling masses (relief, section 7A, banking and public utility measures, etc.), Roosevelt and especially the policy of depending upon Roosevelt were demobilizing the masses and weakening their independent resistance to capitalist reaction which is the only effective resistance. Furthermore the just resentment against and the disillusionment with Roosevelt among the wide masses of toilers, taking place in the absence of a strong Farmer-Labor Party, tended to drive large masses into the arms of reaction and fascist demagogues (Hearst, Talmadge, Coughlin, etc.). This resentment also fed such movements as the Townsend movement.

Independent Action

The only correct policy for the working class is the one of independent political action in alliance with the toiling farmers, Negroes and middle classes. This means a policy of complete separation from both capitalist parties, Republican and Democratic, the independent organization of labor and its allies and consistent class struggle on the economic and political fields. It means the utmost development of the united front of the working class and its organizations and the building up of a powerful People's Front—a Farmer-Labor Party—as a coalition of the working class, the toiling farmers, Negroes and middle classes against capitalist reaction, fascism and war. This and only this will mobilize the masses into an effective barrier to reaction and fascism and will thus create the conditions for higher forms of struggle—for the socialist revolution, Soviet power and socialism.

To carry forward these aims, it is necessary to expose and combat sharply the treacherous policies of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. dominated by the Green-Hutchinson reactionary clique. The "proposals" brought by Green to the Republican Convention in the name of the Executive Council which called for the deportation of foreign-born militant workers, which opposed an amendment to the constitution in direct violation of the decision of the A. F. of L. regarding the demand for the 20-hour week without reduction in pay, or any other demands for the improvement of the conditions of the workers, and which brazenly proposed the breaking off of relations with the Soviet Union—these proposals once again exposed the Green-Hutchinson clique as funkeys of capitalist reaction, of servants of the Manufacturers' Association and the Chambers of Commerce, agents of the Morgan-duPont gang in the labor movement. These fresh treacheries of the reactionaries in the A. F. of L., committed in the face of advancing reaction and the growing menace of fascism and war, are a direct result of the traditional reactionary reformist policy of so-called "non-partisan" political action, an inevitable consequence of class collaboration and opposition to independent working class political action. These treacheries of the Green-Hutchinson reactionaries spring from the same source as their opposition to the organization of the unorganized into industrial unions, an opposition which has led them to threaten the expulsion of the unions of the CIO even at the cost of splitting the A. F. of L. These Hearst-Landon policies of the Green-Hutchinson clique, a direct continuation of Green's endorsement of Hearst's infamous "New Declaration of Independence" draw the line sharply in the labor movement between the funkeys of the Morgan-duPont reactionary combination rallying around Landon and Hearst, on the one hand, and the mass of the working class and all progressive and honest elements, fighting against the capitalist offensive, on the other hand. The Communist Party will aim to isolate and help defeat the Green-Hutchinson servants of capitalist reaction, to rid the labor movement of their influence, to help build a united and powerful A. F. of L. again; upon industrial unionism and democrat-

People Cannot Depend Upon Roosevelt to Fight The Forces of Reaction

Labor Leaders' Blank Check to President 'Will Not Halt His Retreat Before the Attacks of Wall Street Monopolies

Organize Meetings For National Hookup Of C. P. Convention

The voice of the presidential candidate of the Communist Party of America will go over the air to every part of the nation from the National Nominating Convention in Madison Square Garden, between 5 and 6 P.M. Sunday, June 28!

Organize meetings, in halls, neighborhoods, shops, houses, and every place that workers can listen to a radio!

Listen in to radio stations W.J.Z., via the National Broadcasting Company, and all N.B.C. carrier stations, between 5 and 6 P.M., and the Columbia Broadcasting Company between 5 and 5:30 P.M.

For Jobs and Social Security! For Unemployment and Old Age Insurance. Vote Communist!

locally administered, and to promote the establishment of a powerful party of the working class and its allies—the Farmer-Labor Party.

Non-Partisan League

The Communist Party finds it necessary to criticize sharply the policy of depending upon Roosevelt as represented by the leaders of Labor's Non-Partisan League. The insistence of Labor's Non-Partisan League upon the dangers of reaction and the need of defeating the plans of the Republican-Liberty League-Hearst combination in 1936, contrary to the views of Thomas, is a progressive development in the American labor movement. It reflects, though not fully correctly, the rising indignation of the masses against capitalist reaction and their hatred of fascism. This the Communist Party greets, and pledges itself always to be with the masses and in their front ranks in the daily struggle against this mortal enemy of all toilers. And because of that, the Communist Party must seriously warn the labor movement and all toilers against the dangers of the policy, as developed by the leaders of Labor's Non-Partisan League, of depending upon Roosevelt.

II. The United Front and Trade Union Unity

1. Ever wider circles of workers are coming to realize the correctness of the declaration of the 7th World Congress—that at the present historical stage it is the main and immediate task of the international labor movement to establish the united fighting front of the working class.

The question of the united front has already become a vital issue among the wide masses of workers and toilers in this country and the Communist Party is coming to be recognized by ever wide masses as the outstanding champion of the united front.

However, there is still lack of sufficient appreciation of what must be the starting point and main content of the united front. It is therefore necessary to explain and demonstrate in practice that—

"The defense of the immediate economic and political interests of the working class, the defense of the latter against fascism, must be the starting point and form the main content of the workers' united front in all capitalist countries."

2. Our struggle for the united front with the Socialist Party has made certain progress. United action between the two parties, involving broad circles of workers and toilers, was achieved on such important issues as the liberation of Herndon, the defense of the Scottsboro boys, and in solidifying the progressive forces in various trade unions. But these are only beginnings showing the great possibilities of united action. The beginnings of joint work between Socialists and Communists resulted in the unification of the unemployed movement and the student movement. Closely connected with these united actions and stimulated by them is the further leftward development of the Socialist Party and the growing differentiation between the genuine lefts and the reactionary right wing.

Old Guard Defeat

The defeat of the Old Guard in the S. P. is a progressive development. It is a direct result of the Old Guard's reactionary opposition to the united front, its counter-revolutionary Hearstian attitude towards the Soviet Union and its social-democratic policies generally. The Waldman group and its projected Social-Democratic Federation stand exposed as splitters and disrupters in the labor movement and must be combated as the main enemy among Socialists of the united front of the working class and its struggles against the capitalist offensive.

Several factors are militating against the more rapid progress of the united front with the Socialist Party and its further leftward de-

(Continued on Page 6)

I. Reaction, Fascism and the Working Class

1. Under the cover of democracy and the preservation of the Constitution, the offensive of capitalist reaction in the United States is advancing. It carries for the working class and all the toilers the threat of permanent poverty and insecurity, a continually sinking standard of living and the steady destruction of the civil rights and democratic liberties of the masses. It thus opens the road to the coming of fascism in this country.

2. The evil of indescribable suffering already paid by the toiling masses for the economic crisis brought on by the capitalist system is beyond calculation. The American standard of living, never a reality for more than a fraction of the working people, has been shattered. There are fifteen million unemployed, twenty million people are dependent on relief rolls. The total yearly income of the working people has been cut in half; the bulk of the farming population is being steadily reduced to the status of a landless peasantry. The youth of America continues without prospect of jobs or future. The same dark prospect faces most workers over forty years of age, to be displaced from production and discarded, and still worse as the condition of the working people over sixty. The economic basis of the middle class has become narrowed and disintegrated. And the life of the four-tenths million Negro people is lived under the constant threat of repeated Scottsboro.

These are the conditions that resulted from the crisis years under the Hoover administration, that the Republican-Liberty League-Hearst combination, with Landon, seek to perpetuate and to make even worse.

Roosevelt Administration

3. The course of the depression under the Roosevelt administration shows the following characteristics: Business has recovered one-half of its depression losses (AFL figures) but only 30 per cent of the depression unemployed have been put back to work, due to speed-up and rationalization; at the same time fresh millions of young workers have come to maturity and are vainly looking for jobs. In 1935, a year of Roosevelt recovery, profits of industrial corporations have risen 40 per cent but the average real income of the employed workers remained stationary and in some spots even decreased. For the less than 6 per cent increase in average weekly wages during 1935, the employed workers had to work one and one-quarter hours more per week and meet a five and one-half per cent increase in living costs. The net result was no increase in real wages and an increase in capitalist exploitation.

Developments in 1936 show substantially the same tendencies in wages and living costs, and a sharp rise in working hours.

The employment and exploitation of child labor is growing, especially in textile. Speed-up is intensified, especially in steel and auto.

Taxation is shifted systematically to the backs of the poor. Expert investigations disclose that between 1930 and 1935, the tax burden of the poor was progressively more than doubled while that of the wealthier classes had been cut more than in half.

National income in 1935, still only two-thirds of 1929, has increased

10.4 per cent, but this has gone largely to corporation profits.

Farm Foreclosures Increase

Farm foreclosures are again on the upswing. These are now carried on by the Federal Land Banks which, in the first eight months of 1935, have completed 7,936 foreclosures; and that is four times as many as in the corresponding months of 1934.

4. While emerging slowly and unevenly from the economic crisis, American capitalism has not yet overcome the special kind of depression because of the general crisis of the capitalist system. There are still no signs of an impending boom but evidence accumulates of the approach of a new economic crisis.

This is a land of unlimited possibilities for plants and happiness for all toilers, but capitalism, the capitalist system dominated by the monopolies, stands in the way of realizing these possibilities. Monopoly capitalism in the U. S., never able to use fully the existing capacities for production, has been mercilessly destroying the forces of production during the crisis years, especially the most precious productive force—the working class. The United States Steel Corporation, controlled by Morgan, has been utilizing only a fraction of the capacity of its plants for the manufacture of finished steel products. In 1935, 26.7 per cent of capacity; in 1934—31.2 per cent; in 1933—38.8 per cent. During the ten-year period of 1925 to 34, industry has been using on the average no more than 67 per cent of capacity, even according to the basis of calculation of the Brookings Institution. The truth is closer to about 50 per cent when we take not only the crisis years, but the whole length of crisis, depression and prosperity. American capitalism could not use more than about one-half of its productive capacities. Declining and rotting capitalism is choking the economic life of the country. Hence, the 15 million unemployed.

Agriculture

Agriculture is even in worse shape. While the farmer capitalists, the banks and the food speculators continue to enrich themselves and to acquire ever more domination over agriculture, the latter is continuing in deep crisis. A landless peasantry is becoming the central figure of American agriculture accompanied by a terrific worsening of the conditions of life of the agricultural workers. And the Roosevelt agrarian policies, first projected by Hoover, policies of brutal destruction of the productive capacities of the country, policies that imitate the monopolies in industry, are of some help only to the rich farmers, slightly of temporary assistance to some sections of middle farmers. For the bulk of the toiling farmers (small owners and tenants), to whom the Republicans are determined to give nothing, the Roosevelt policies mean pauper relief on the one hand, and displacement from agriculture into the position of landless peasants on the other (50 per cent of farmers own no land). For agriculture as a whole, these policies lead to deterioration of agriculture, a strengthening of the domination of finance capital in it and to a deepening of its crisis.

Foreign Trade

Foreign trade while advancing slightly, still lags behind the growth

New Deal "Planning"

The experience of the last three years has proven conclusively that the claims of the ideologists of the New Deal, that it will bring planned economy and security for the masses, were only empty promises. Life has shown that regardless of the personal wishes of some of the sincere believers in the planned economy of the New Deal, the anarchy of production crises and insecurity are inseparable from the capitalist system; that only Socialism under a Soviet form of government, as in the USSR, makes possible a planned economy without crises and exploitation. Life has shown that the attempt of the New Deal at "planned economy" (NRA and AAA), without abolishing capitalism and the rule of the capitalist class, has not only failed to abolish crises, anarchy and insecurity but has intensified and sharpened the contradictions of capitalism. The New Deal was not "a step toward Socialism," not "a revolution," as claimed for a time by Norman Thomas, but a means of tiding capitalism over the worst phase of the economic crisis at the expense of the masses, leaving unresolved and even deepening the general crisis, the anarchy of production, and the insecurity of the masses, precisely as analyzed by the Communist Party at the inception of the New Deal. The battle cry of reaction that the New Deal is Socialism and even Communism is a trick to confuse the issues. It arises from the implacable opposition of the monopoly capitalists to the slightest restriction even of their most glaring abuses and excesses, which the New Deal vainly sought to accomplish, and from their desire to discredit Socialist planning, which they really fear, on the basis of the failures of the New Deal.

Seven Years of Crisis

6. Under the impact of the terrific sufferings of the seven years of crisis, and deeply impressed by the Socialist victories of the Soviet Union, the yearnings of the American masses for a social order free of crises, unemployment and insecurity, have become widespread and most powerful. It is this profound yearning of the suffering masses for a new social order that underlies such powerful currents as the growing mass demand for a system of "production for use," "social justice," "economic justice," "share the wealth," "social security," etc. In the absence of a strong, independent political party of the working class, with the still prevailing political immaturity of the wide masses, and aided by the belief that the tremendous productive capacities and natural riches of this country by themselves offer a way out, these mass yearnings for a new social order become diverted into various utopian reformist and reactionary channels. Common to all these tendencies is the old petty-bourgeois illusion that poverty and insecurity can be abolished by certain changes in the sphere of credit, money circulation and distribution without abolishing the capitalist mode of production. Bourgeois radicalism and social reformism tries to build upon this basis such movements as "Epic" and "Townsend" on the one hand, fascist and semi-fascist adventures (Loag, Coughlin, Talmadge), exploiting brazenly the yearnings of the masses for a new social order and their petty-bourgeois illusions, seeks to build up breakwaters of fascism and reaction with the backing of powerful sections of the most reactionary monopolies.

Center of Reaction

The chief political center of extreme capitalist reaction, which carries the threat of fascism today, is the Republican Party-Liberty League-Hearst combination. To carry forward their offensive upon the standards and civil rights of the working class and all toilers, the most reactionary and fascist-minded monopolies are rallying now around the Republican Party through which they seek to elect their president while utilizing both capitalist parties to strengthen their domination over Congress as well as over the state and local governments. Coughlin's concentration on the Congressional elections serves the ends of capitalist reaction. At the same time the reactionary monopolies, especially in steel, auto and rubber, are storing up munitions and building up their own armed gangs, armies of spies and strikebreakers, ready to employ the methods of civil war against the workers, to prevent the organization and development of the trade unions. Together with these civil war preparations in the industries, partly revealed by the disclosures of the LaFollette and Black Senatorial Committees, the reactionary monopolies—the backs of the Republican Party-Liberty League-Hearst combination—are

The Offensive of Reaction and the Policy of the Working Class

7. The most reactionary circles of finance capital, the monopolies around the Morgan-duPont group, are determined to shift the burdens of the crisis even further to the backs of the toiling masses. Having profited by and grown stronger from the New Deal, the reactionary monopolies are now calling for more sweeping attacks upon the standards and rights of the masses. They use the deceptive slogans of "balancing the budget," "cheapening the cost of production" and "taking the government out of business." By this is meant:

- (a) cutting off all relief to the 15,000,000 unemployed workers and their dependents;
- (b) no relief to the toiling farmers;
- (c) cutting wages, lengthening hours, increasing speed-up;
- (d) destruction of the trade unions;
- (e) the outlawing of the fighting organizations of the workers and all toilers;
- (f) persecution of the foreign born;
- (g) the domination of Hearst in the schools and colleges;
- (h) murderous incitement of Jimism, anti-semitism, racial discrimination and lynchings of Negroes in the spirit of the Black Legion and the Ku Klux Klan;
- (i) destruction of the democratic liberties and civil rights of the American people;
- (j) support for Fascism and the fascist instigators of war everywhere.

The Morgan-duPont clique, using the slogan of liberty, seeks in the forthcoming elections to rally all reactionary forces in the country for a systematic assault upon the democratic liberties of the toiling people, thus opening the road to fascism.

Importance of 1936 Elections

The Communist Party, therefore declares that the struggle against the capitalist offensive, against reaction and incipient fascism, demands the utmost unification and concentration of all forces of the working class and its allies in the fight against the Republican-Liberty League-Hearst combination and for the defeat of its plans in the elections of 1936. The Communist Party warns all toilers against the dangerous position, reflected in the policies of the Socialist Party by Norman Thomas, that it does not matter who wins the Presidential elections in 1936 and that "a Republican candidate will be no Hitler." The Communist Party insists that the American working class and all toilers cannot remain indifferent as to what kind of government will come into power as a result of the 1936 elections. While a victory of the Republican-Liberty League-Hearst combination in 1936 will not mean the direct and immediate establishment of a fascist regime in the United States; such a victory will strengthen the capitalist offensive upon the standards and rights of the masses, will stimulate reaction, and will thus immeasurably accelerate the growth of fascism, and if not halted by bringing nearer the day of its victory.

This does not mean the adoption of a policy of depending upon Roosevelt; Roosevelt has proven to be no barrier to reaction and fascism.

Roosevelt stands for capitalism. He defends primarily the interests of big business and the Southern landholders. In the beginning of his administration, the monopolies and the capitalist class as a whole were more or less united behind him in the initiation of the New Deal of which capitalism was the chief beneficiary. But as the New Deal has succeeded in carry-

Building of Farmer-Labor Party Main Communist Task

For Industrial Unionism In Fight to Organize Unorganized Workers

14,000,000 Negro People Live Under Constant Threat of Repeated Scottsboro Cases as Miseries Are Increased

(Continued from Page 5)

Norman Thomas towards united action, we must never fail to point out to the workers that his vacillations and inconsistencies (concessions of principle to Roosevelt) are seriously hampering the growth of the organized labor movement. We must encourage the genuine independence and to press forward for the united front and to clear revolutionary positions, utilizing fully the December referendum; (f) to seek to draw the Socialist Party organizations into joint work for local and state Farmer-Labor Party actions and to press forward for collaboration between the national organizations of the two parties in the election struggle and in the fight for a national Farmer-Labor Party; (g) to work for joint actions in the struggle for peace while clarifying and combatting the present position of the S. P. on this vital question as a compromise between Roosevelt "neutrality," Trotskyism and confused left Socialism, a compromise which militates against an effective struggle against the fascist instigators of war.

Struggle for United Front

The Communist Party will continue with all energy, despite all obstacles, to work for the united front between the Communist and Socialist Parties. It will utilize all occasions to approach the National Committee of the Socialist Party for united actions. And this the Communist Party will do "without" for a moment giving up their independent work in the organization and mobilization of the masses." The National Convention warns against all tendencies to slacken on this independent work—the most effective way of stimulating united action—as well as against all tendencies to mistake radical phrases for deeds.

3. Our struggle for trade union unity has made important progress. As a result, the efforts of the reactionaries to divide the workers by the use of Red-baiting are meeting with lesser and lesser success. The movement for industrial unionism and trade union democracy is making big headway. The progressive forces in the AFL are becoming more solidified and conscious of their aims. The immediate tasks confronting us in the struggle for trade union unity are: (a) to press forward more energetically on the issue of organizing the unorganized in the basic industries into industrial unions, democratically administered, and following a policy of class struggle. We must seek to isolate the reactionaries (auto, steel, etc.) who stand in the way of organizing the unorganized, demanding that the CIO pass over from words to deeds, carrying on independent work of educating and mobilizing the masses for the realization of this aim; we must strive to win the craft unions for the policy of industrial unionism and for the support of the C. I. O. The strengthening of the Maritime Federation and the Transport Workers Federation and similar federations of craft unions will be a great step forward in the fight for the industrial form of organization and in winning the craft unions in support of the C. I. O. (b) to raise sharply in the unions and among the workers generally the question of struggle for higher wages, shorter workday and against speed-up. We must seek to widen and strengthen the wage movement to meet the increasing cost of living as one of the most important tasks at the present time; (c) to expose and combat all efforts of the Green-Hutchinson reactionaries to obstruct the organization of the unorganized into industrial unions and to split the AFL, to mobilize the masses to defeat the conspiracy of the reactionaries to split the trade union movement, which would tremendously benefit the offensive of reaction, to work for a united and powerful AFL built upon industrial unions, democratically administered, following a policy of class struggle. Above all in the fight for the organization of steel, auto and rubber two powerful industrial unions; to expose the Green-Hutchinson clique as servants of the Hearst-Landon combination and to seek the defeat of the Green-Hutchinson clique in the AFL as

Youth Unity

7. Among the youth the struggle for the united front has made great advance. The further progress in this field will depend primarily upon the efforts of every Party organization, and of the Party as a whole, to make itself fully responsible for youth work and to render more assistance than ever before to the work of the YCL in realizing the line of the Sixth World Congress of the YCL, to create a united mass youth league. The utmost concentration is required for the building of the American Youth Congress and to organize mass struggles for the Youth Act.

8. Women's work must cease to be the concern only of some few women comrades. It must become in fact, not alone in words, the daily concern of the Party organization as a whole. A serious beginning has been made and it must now be followed up by concerted action of the Party to apply new ways and methods to organize the millions of toiling women for the daily economic and political struggle for their special demands and for the demands of the working class and its allies. Especially we must work for the organization of women workers into the unions (Women's Trade Union League, etc.), for the development of struggles against the high cost of living, for peace and against fascism, and for the building up of leading personnel among women.

III. The Farmer-Labor Party

1. The Ninth National Convention reaffirms the decisions of the November Plenum of the C. C. which said: "The building of a Farmer-Labor Party at the present time is the most burning need of the working class of America, of the toiling farmers and of the middle classes. The building of such a party is the only way in which the working people of this country can seriously undertake to improve their intolerable conditions, to shift the burden of the crisis back to the shoulders of the rich, and to ward off the growing menace of capitalist reaction, fascism and war. It is the only way in which the working people can make an effective stand for their own interests in the national elections of 1936."

2. The movement for independent political action and for a Farmer-Labor Party is making serious headway among the workers, toiling farmers, Negroes and middle classes. Local movements for labor

parties and farmer-labor parties are developing in many points. The idea of a People's Front against reaction, fascism and war, through a Farmer-Labor Party, is getting hold of wide masses of people. The support received by the German resolution at the A. P. of L. Convention and, subsequently, the formation of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation in Wisconsin (though seriously weakened by insufficient labor leadership and failure to include the Communist Party), the leftward development of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, the painful successful struggles of the EPIC and similar movements towards independent political actions—all these developments attest the vitality and spread of the movement for a Farmer-Labor Party. In fact, this is also seen in the fact that some of the opponents of the Farmer-Labor Party in the labor movement find it expedient to pay lip service to the labor party in general while opposing all practical measures towards its organization. The fact that Lewis, Hillman and Dubinsky found it necessary to organize Labor's Non-Partisan League and to publicly differentiate it from the official so-called labor committee of the Democratic Party is itself a tribute, whether voluntary or not, to the vitality of the political action and for a break with the capitalist parties.

Unification of Jobs

4. To promote further the struggle for the unification of the unemployed movements it is necessary to develop more systematically the daily struggles of the unemployed for their immediate demands. Only in such united daily actions in all localities will the unemployed movements become fully united. And on the basis of such struggles, we must develop further the growing mass movement for unemployment, old age and social insurance, for therazier-Lundeen Bills, and for the Marcantonio Bill. The chief task is to organize the utmost mass resistance to every attempt to cut relief and to seek systematic collaboration between Socialists and Communists as the best guarantee for the organization of such mass struggles.

Election Problems

4. It has already been established that a Presidential Farmer-Labor ticket in 1936 was no longer possible. This resulted from the fact that the main body of the trade union movement, excepting the reactionaries, has thrown its support to the policy of re-electing Roosevelt; and to the additional fact that the Socialist Party did not join hands with the Communist Party in past months in prosecuting the campaign for the Farmer-Labor Party. Yet precisely because there will be no Farmer-Labor Party Presidential ticket in 1936 it becomes necessary more than before for the Socialist and Communist Parties to connect and work together in the election struggle and in the promotion of the movement for a Farmer-Labor Party. Only in this way can both parties fulfill their mission in this period of leading in the mobilization of the masses against capitalist reaction and against the Republican-Liberty League-Hearst combination and of crystallizing the maximum degree of independent political action by the working class and its allies in the course of the forthcoming crucial election struggles. At the present time it becomes of the utmost importance to carry on a joint struggle for the election of a strong bloc of Farmer-Labor Party Congressmen, and for the winning of local governments (especially in one-industry towns) by Farmer-Labor Parties. The quiet endorsement of local labor parties by the Cleveland Convention of the Socialist Party constitutes a rejection of the Trotskyist position on this question, though Trotskyist obstruction is increasing. While totally inadequate in the present situation, the resolution of the Socialist Party Convention on the Farmer-Labor Party offers an opportunity for the genuine left to fight to bring in the Socialist Party as an effective force in the building of a labor party and in the fight for electing a bloc of Farmer-Labor Party Congressmen. The formation of the Akron Labor Party, participated in by the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, together with the unions, and similar developments, will enable us to win the Socialist Party organizations to joint work for the Farmer-Labor Party.

Chicago Conference

5. The decisions of the Chicago Conference, initiated by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, mark a serious step forward in the development of the Farmer-Labor Party movement. The unanimous decision in favor of a national Farmer-Labor Party convention in 1936, the endorsement of the work for a Farmer-Labor Party, the adoption of a platform, the request to the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party to exert its efforts toward these ends and to collaborate with other representative organizations in this field and the creation of an Advisory Council—all this attests the strength and vitality of the Farmer-Labor Party movement, reflecting the powerful urge from below in favor of a national organization. At the same time the Chicago Conference showed that the policies of the leaders of Labor's Non-Partisan League of depending upon Roosevelt and of postponing the launching of a national party to a later date still exercise a restraining influence upon the trade unions in their desire to join and take the leading place in the movement for a Farmer-Labor Party. The communications of Lewis, Hillman and Dubinsky to the Chicago Conference, while varying seriously in shading and degree of positive attitude, all evidence a desire to maintain contact with the Farmer-Labor Party movement without, however, making any commitments on collaboration with it. The establishment and maintenance of systematic contact between the Farmer-Labor Party movement and Labor's Non-Partisan League would already constitute a step forward. Yet this contact will become fruitful only to the degree that actual collaboration is carried on between the two movements in organizing the masses to combat the capitalist offensive and to defeat reaction in 1936 by means of crystallizing the independent political actions and organization of the working class and its allies in the course of the daily struggles against reaction and the danger of fascism. It is therefore of the utmost importance to mobilize the maximum pressure from the labor movement upon the leaders of Labor's Non-Partisan League in favor of such collaboration with the Farmer-Labor Party movement—pressure and support

Candidate for Mayor

Candidate for Mayor of New York City in 1935, he harried the Tammany and Fusion forces with the issue of unemployment relief, and no small part of the LaGuardia campaign ammunition on this matter was borrowed from Comrade Minor's political arsenal and placed in the Fusion ticket's "promises" during the last two weeks of the campaign.

His platform?

"I'm going to direct the sharpest fire against the cronies of the Hearst boys, Landon and Knox, in the State—the Old Guard-dominated Republican Party, whose chief claim to recent fame is their blocking of the mild Social Security Act," Minor said. "They're the chief source of reaction for the workers and farmers of the State. It is not accidental that the arch-Tory organs of Republicanism like the New York Sun are most anxious to have laws passed compelling the trade unions to incorporate. This is only one step in their plan to cripple the labor movement."

"If the Morgan-controlled Republicans capture the Executive Mansion, we may be sure that they will set the pace for every State in the union in reactionary legislation aimed at every social achievement won by labor and the farmers in the past fifty years."

"I will you tackle the Democrats, Bob?"

"The Democrats of this State, as you know, are a divided lot. There's the Lehman-Farley wing and there's the Tammany crowd, who disagree on many issues. The Lehman regime is supposed to be the 'Little New Deal,' but it shows all the 'qualities' of the big New Deal in Washington—especially that of bicycling backwards rapidly at every threat from the Liberty-League Republicans and the reactionaries in their own camp."

"Why, look at Lehman's relief

RESOLUTION HIGHLIGHTS

The chief political center of extreme capitalist reaction, which carries the threat of fascism today, is the Republican Party-Liberty League-Hearst combination. To carry forward their offensive upon the standards and civil rights of the working class and all toilers, the most reactionary and fascist-minded monopolies are rallying now around the Republican Party through which they seek to elect their president while utilizing both capitalist parties to strengthen their domination over Congress as well as over the state and local governments.

The only correct policy for the working class is the one of independent political action in alliance with the toiling farmers, Negroes and middle classes. This means a policy of complete separation from both capitalist parties, Republican and Democratic, the independent organization of labor and its allies and consistent class struggle on the economic and political fields. It means the utmost development of the united front of the working class and its organizations and the building up of a powerful People's Front—a Farmer-Labor Party—as a coalition of the working class, the toiling farmers, Negroes and middle classes against capitalist reaction, fascism and war.

which will effectively counteract the great pressure upon Lewis, Hillman and Dubinsky that is continually exercised from the Right (from Roosevelt, etc.).

Supreme Court Curb

6. In order to promote the movement for the calling of a national convention to launch a national party, and to gain for this movement the widest support among the trade unions, toiling farmers, Negroes and middle classes, it is the opinion of the Communist Party that this Convention should be projected as a national gathering of the representatives of all toilers to mobilize the masses against the offensive of reaction, to crystallize a mass movement demanding immediate action by Congress to curb the powers of the Supreme Court and to bring forth prominently and centrally the mass demand for amending the Constitution. In doing so, the Communist Party will not fail to point out to the masses the dangers of the reformist position (Socialist Party, S. D. Federation) that amending the Constitution will create a "democratic" way to Socialism. The Communist Party will try to dissipate in the course

IV. Policies in the National Elections of 1936

1. The Communist Party will wage the coming national elections around the following main issues:

- To improve the material conditions of the toiling masses by shifting the burden of the crisis

to the monopolies and the rich.

- To protect and extend the democratic liberties and civil rights of the masses.

- To break the stranglehold of the monopolies upon the economic

Bob Minor Is Nominated For New York Governor

whistling clubs of Grover Whelan's police, Bob Minor entered. Came March 6, 1930, and the demonstration of more than 100,000 workers on Union Square, probably the high point of American unemployed demonstrations. Minor, together with William Z. Foster, Israel Amter and Harry Raymond were arrested for "inciting to riot" and promptly placed in Welfare Island jail. There, bad food and the effects of a police clubbing a few weeks previous to March 6, nearly ended Minor's life.

Last year he escaped death, more by virtue of his powerful physique and good luck than anything else. A vigilante mob kidnaped, beat and left him for dead, along with the lawyer David Levinson, in a desert, some miles from Gallup, New Mexico, where Minor and the attorney had been organizing the defense of a number of coal diggers.

Decent relief, union wages, civil liberties, Negro rights, cost of production for the farmers and guarantee of possession of their farms—should organize its own Farmer-Labor Party. Then we'll get some real labor and social legislation in Albany. That question, the building of the Farmer-Labor Party will be one of the chief issues I'm going to raise in every town and hamlet I'll go into this year—and I intend to go into plenty.

"Decent relief, union wages, civil liberties, Negro rights, cost of production for the farmers and guarantee of possession of their farms—should organize its own Farmer-Labor Party. Then we'll get some real labor and social legislation in Albany. That question, the building of the Farmer-Labor Party will be one of the chief issues I'm going to raise in every town and hamlet I'll go into this year—and I intend to go into plenty."

"One of my deep regrets is that it has not been possible to convince the authorities of the Socialist Party of the need to put up a joint ticket in this election. The deepest interests of the working class now require the united front. We are confident that the members and responsible leaders of the S. P. will be brought to see the necessity of the general united front."

Others on State

Minor's nomination was the high point in Sunday evening's ceremony. Others on the ticket with him are: Lt.-Governor Julian J. Sawyer; a Negro painter, of Buffalo, Sawyer is a member of the Erie County Committee of the Communist Party; Comptroller Grace Hutchins, statistician and author of several volumes, including "Women Who Work"; "Labor and Silk."

Attorney General Fred Briel, a farmer of Walkill, Ulster County; Briel, a former Socialist, was a conscientious objector and served a sentence in Leavenworth Penitentiary for his opposition to the war.

Judge of the Court of Appeals: Irving Schwab, an attorney of Astoria. One of the first lawyers to be associated with the Scottsboro defense, Schwab was the Communist candidate for district attorney of Queens County last year.

President of the Board of Aldermen of New York City: Amter, State organizer of the Communist Party.

Communist Will Wage Presidential Campaign For Unity of All Toilers

(d) To preserve the peace of the United States and in the world.

(e) To promote the organization of the power of the working class and its allies for the higher stages of struggle, for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism.

We must sharply expose the slogan of the reactionaries to "balance the budget" which will play a central part in the election struggles. We must show specifically that the reactionaries do not mean that the government should discontinue subsidizing the monopolies by plundering the national treasury. They seek the abolition of unemployment and of farmer relief and the prevention of genuine measures for old age pensions, and unemployment and social insurance. The Communist Party fights for a budget that provides adequately for the needs of the masses and that seeks to balance expenditures with income by means of steeply graduated taxation of the monopolies and the rich. We will direct our main fire against the reactionary "balancers of the budget" as the main enemy, at the same time we will expose the proposals of the inflationists, especially those that seek directly to make the masses pay for the crisis by way of inflation.

Struggle for Peace

1. To build the power of those who struggle consistently for peace. A large Communist vote will measurably strengthen the peace forces of this country and will enable them to compel the carrying out of a peace policy that can keep this country out of war.

2. To strengthen the camp of anti-fascism. A large Communist vote will mean a wider struggle against the danger of fascism and stronger competent leadership of the mass struggle against fascism. To strengthen the army of Socialism. A large Communist vote will increase the influence of the Party that stands for the Socialist revolution and Soviet power—the only road to Socialism. It will increase the power of the Party that has demonstrated the correctness of its policies in the Socialist victories in the Soviet Union. It will increase the leftward development in the Socialist Party and among the masses generally. It will enable the Party to fight more effectively for their immediate demands and to prepare themselves for the struggle for power and Socialism.

3. A large Communist vote in the elections will count immediately in the daily struggle for better conditions and will hasten the day of

Hearst-Republican Defeat

2. In carrying on the election struggle around these issues, the Communist Party will seek to mobilize the widest masses of toilers, especially the organized labor movement, to combat daily the offensive of capitalist reaction, to bring about the separation of the American working class from the capitalist parties and the organization of the People's Front—the Farmer-Labor Party—to defeat the designs of the most reactionary monopolies (Republican-Liberty League, Hearst) in the 1936 elections, and to seek to accomplish these class aims of the proletariat by preventing Roosevelt from obstructing the crystallization of a Farmer-Labor Party and thus establish the unity of action of the working class and its allies.

3. The Communist Party will place on the ballot its own national, as well as local and state tickets, and wage a campaign for its candidates and platform.

The Communist Party will appeal to the workers and all toilers to support the Communist Party and to vote for its candidates in the forthcoming elections as the best and only way of endorsing and supporting the struggle for the unity of the working class and all toilers against the offensive of capitalist reaction, against the menace of fascism and war, against capitalism and for a Soviet Government and Socialism. We will point out to the masses that a vote for the Communist Party in the elections means:

- To strengthen and increase the influence of the Party—the C.P.—which initiated the mass struggle for immediate relief to the unemployed and made the demand for unemployment insurance a major issue in the life of this country. A large vote for the Communist candidates in the elections means greater power for the unemployed in the struggle for relief and genuine insurance.

Immediate Needs

b. To demonstrate the readiness of the masses to fight for their most burning immediate needs as formulated in the Communist platform. This will be the most effective way of compelling tangible concessions from the capitalist class for the workers, toiling farmers, Negroes and middle classes.

c. To endorse and promote the movement for the united front, the unity of action of the working class and all toilers against reaction, fascism and war, the united front of which the Communist Party has proven to be the outstanding champion and only consistent fighter. A large Communist vote in the elections will hasten the growth of the united front of Socialists and Communists, the growth of the power of the masses to fight for their demands and to win them.

Leading Personnel

3. The question of developing and promoting leading Party personnel must become the concern of every Party organization. We must systematically and with perseverance carry out the Party's personnel policy to train capable mass workers, to promote them, to educate them in a Bolshevik sense and to bring them before the masses as an example of working class leadership. This must no longer be done in a haphazard and hand-to-mouth fashion but in a planned, organized and systematic way, in a way of carrying out a policy of leading personnel.

4. The recruiting of Party members and of new readers for our press, especially the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker, becomes a task of paramount importance. The existence of thousands of working class fighters (not yet members of the Party), which unites the most conscious, creative, self-sacrificing and best disciplined part of the working class. It will strengthen the chief driving force in the labor movement, and in the life of the country generally, for progress, for class struggle against capitalist exploitation and capitalism, for clear and correct leadership of the masses against their exploiters, for the alliance between the workers and other exploited classes and groups without which victory is impossible.

To widen and strengthen the fight of the youth, the women, the toiling farmers, the Negroes and middle classes, for their immediate needs and final liberation. A large Communist vote will create mass power for the correct demand

Communist Will Wage Presidential Campaign For Unity of All Toilers

Press for United Front with Socialists in 1936 Election Struggles for the Defense of Civil Liberties

and policies of the C.P. for the liberation of the Negroes, youth, women, toiling farmers and middle classes.

4. To elect into local and state governments and to the federal legislature fearless representatives and consistent fighters for the interests of the masses. A large Communist vote will succeed in electing Communists to many offices and will thus give the masses a new and additional weapon in the fight for their interests.

1. In connection with our fight against reaction and the menace of fascism it is necessary to strengthen the struggle for the protection of the foreign born and to initiate a wide campaign against growing anti-semitism.

2. To build the power of those who struggle consistently for peace. A large Communist vote will measurably strengthen the peace forces of this country and will enable them to compel the carrying out of a peace policy that can keep this country out of war.

5. The Communist Party will utilize the campaign around its own presidential candidate to further the class aims of the American proletariat, as above stated, and will exert all its influence to promote in every way the independent political action of the working class and its allies.

Just as the American people in the past fought against tyranny and for the necessities of life—so will the Communist Party in the present campaign, utilizing the revolutionary tradition of the American people, continue the fight for the needs of the people against the tactics of today. The reactionary semi-fascist forces are raising the cry of "Americanism" hoping to exploit the revolutionary traditions of the American people for their fascist designs. Under the slogan that Americanism of the twentieth century is Communism the Communist Party will rally the American people in their fight for their present political and economic needs for the extension of their democratic rights, for a People's Front, the Farmer-Labor Party, for a "free, happy, prosperous America"—for a Soviet America.

V. Building and Strengthening the Communist Party

1. The Ninth National Convention urges all Party organizations to follow the directive of the Seventh World Congress: "that only the further all-round consolidation of the Communist Parties themselves, the development of their initiative, the carrying out of a policy based on Marxist-Leninist principles, and the application of correct flexible tactics, which take into account the concrete situation and the alignment of class forces, can ensure the mobilization of the widest masses for the united struggle against fascism, against capitalism."

2. The organizational forms of our work must be adjusted to the political tasks confronting us. This will require a general simplification of organizational structure and practices and a shifting of the center of gravity to the winning and organizing the masses for the political line of the Party.

This demands the utmost concentration on the most important shops in the basic industries. To achieve this aim it will be necessary to reorganize the street nuclei in such a way as to enable the membership to devote their energies (a) to help build the shop and factory nuclei and (b) to work in the existing mass organizations (trade unions, fraternal, farmer, middle class, Townsend clubs, Coughlin groups, Negro, women, youth, etc.). This is the new way of applying further the Party policy of concentration.

3. The question of developing and promoting leading Party personnel must become the concern of every Party organization. We must systematically and with perseverance carry out the Party's personnel policy to train capable mass workers, to promote them, to educate them in a Bolshevik sense and to bring them before the masses as an example of working class leadership. This must no longer be done in a haphazard and hand-to-mouth fashion but in a planned, organized and systematic way, in a way of carrying out a policy of leading personnel.

4. The recruiting of Party members and of new readers for our press, especially the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker, becomes a task of paramount importance. The existence of thousands of working class fighters (not yet members of the Party), which unites the most conscious, creative, self-sacrificing and best disciplined part of the working class. It will strengthen the chief driving force in the labor movement, and in the life of the country generally, for progress, for class struggle against capitalist exploitation and capitalism, for clear and correct leadership of the masses against their exploiters, for the alliance between the workers and other exploited classes and groups without which victory is impossible.

To widen and strengthen the fight of the youth, the women, the toiling farmers, the Negroes and middle classes, for their immediate needs and final liberation. A large Communist vote will create mass power for the correct demand

Two Letters to the Communist Party

THE Communist Party greatly values its new recruits. They are its future forces. Without them, our best work is in vain.

This is why we gladly publish the two letters below, which were received by the Communist Party. They are not typical, but they do reveal the vestiges of carelessness, bureaucracy, sectarianism, which the Communist Party is fighting to root out of its ranks.

Here, for instance, is what Earl Browder had to say on this subject at the recent enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau:

Our discussion and all of our policies will have practically no results of any kind unless it is at all times accompanied by much more serious work in building the Party, in recruiting new members, in reducing the fluctuation so that our recruiting shows its result in the increase of total membership from month to month, in a systematic review of our cadres, the better selection of cadres and especially the better training of cadres and more help to the cadres. This is basic to everything else. If there is any letdown on this whole question of building the Party, we are not going to be able to carry through our tasks in the next period and emerge a stronger Party as we must. (From Earl Browder's report to the Political Bureau, May 9.)

A Letter from Michael Collins

It is said that God works in mysterious ways his wonders to perform. He's got nothing on the Party. I've been using every means known to mortal man and a few tricks of black magic on the side in my gargantuan endeavors to extricate a Party book from the complicated tangle of red tape.

So help me, I've a clean labor record! I'm only nineteen years old and couldn't have done much in that time. Most of my relatives are in the Party. I've got recommendations to the right of me and recommendations to the left of me. But mine is not to reason why. My grandfather worked with Eugene V. Debs. One of my ancestors signed the Declaration of Independence. Perhaps one of my grandchildren will be issued a Party book.

It seems that although my application was sent to the section all right, it cannot be found at present nor can any apparent records of any such application be found.

This is merely the latest report. Everything from Earl Browder's speech to the New York State food has been blamed for my not having received my book. Perhaps in the far distant future when in a Soviet America, I am judging a great grandchild on my knee and relating tales of unemployment and the power of the Supreme Court into his unbelieving ear, an old comrade with a beard will knock and I shakily extend a tattered document saying: "Be you Comrade Collins? Well nobody kin say that ye can't get into the Communist Party if ye persevere."

A Letter from Irving Schley

LIBERATED that since I was but a worker and a member of a union, my sympathies were with the Communist Party. I was happy indeed that I had finally purged myself of all bourgeois tendencies, thrown off the pretense of merely "sympathizing" with the Communist movement, and was ready to become a full-fledged member of the Party. Needless to say, I went to the Party headquarters in New York, expecting to be greeted with a big smile, hearty congratulations and a handshake.

"Where do you live?" asked a slim woman behind the desk.

"Why does that matter?" I responded, in a perturbed manner. "I want to join the Communist Party."

"Well, you see, you'll have to join in your neighborhood," she remarked.

"Oh, that's all right; where is the unit in my neighborhood?"

She gazed rather stupidly for a moment and called to another young comrade in the adjoining room.

"Oh, Comrade _____, what's the section nearest to 900 _____ Street in Brooklyn?"

The young man looked up, a bit baffled, and said, "Why—er—I don't know."

"Fill out one of these cards," resumed the young lady, "and we'll have someone call at your home."

I left, rather disappointed. However, I waited a few days; someone came, asked me some questions, and left after promising that I would be notified. So strangely enough, I never heard from him again. I had no means of knowing whether or not I was a member of the Communist Party.

Since that time two years have passed. After the disheartening experience I had, all eagerness to join was lost. Some of my friends, Party members of long standing, never asked me to join. Whether it was because they assumed that I already was a member, I cannot say. I remained an outside "sympathizer," not because of any undesirability on my part.

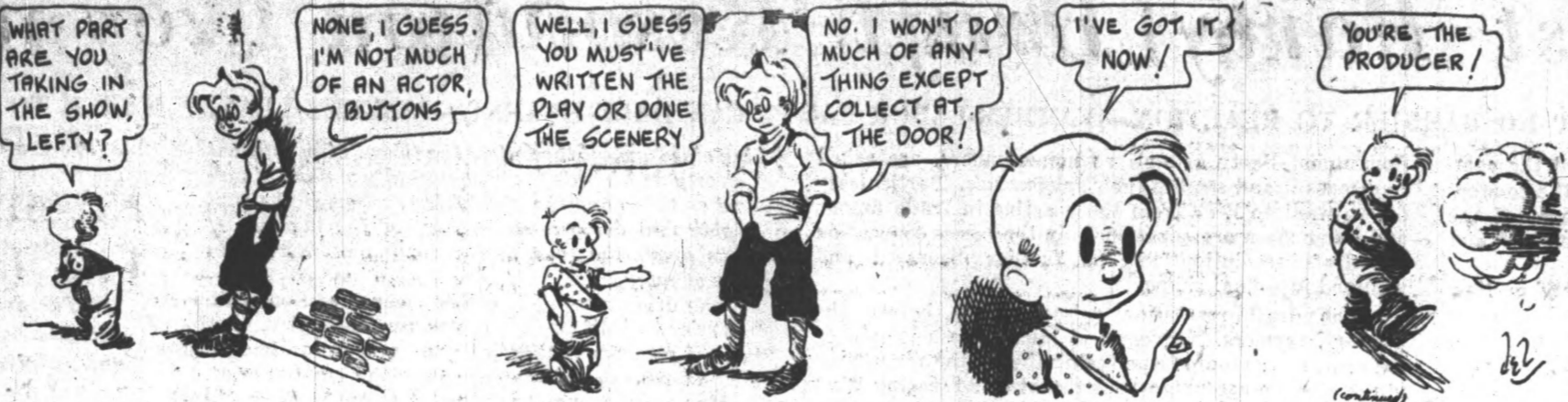
Some few months ago I met another Party member whom I asked, as timidly as I could, if I could possibly join the Communist Party—that is, if the Party were not already overcrowded, if there were room for just one more member. I should consider it a personal favor on his part if he could somehow squeeze me in surreptitiously. He answered kindly enough that he would introduce me to the section organizer, who would most certainly accept me.

Well, I waited three whole months before I met him, and another two weeks before I attended my first unit meeting. I feel much happier now. But every once in a while, I wonder why it should take three years (and this without exaggeration) to become a member of the Communist Party.

To Michael Collins and Irving Schley:

The Communist Party hereby extends its warmest invitation to you to join it today. We invite every reader of this column who like Collins and Schley has recognized the importance of becoming a part of the vanguard of the working class to join the Communist Party. And we invite anyone who has had an experience such as these two had to let us know about it at once.

LITTLE LEFTY



Arkansas Sharecroppers Fight

By CAROLINE DREW

"YOU northerners just cannot understand the question of the sharecropper," is what the Arkansas plantation owners say. "The conditions here are so different. We furnish the sharecropper with a house, lights, water, tools to work with, a mule, seed, and all the land he can work, all free of charge. We advance him rations to live on. What more could anyone ask?"

The landlords feel they carry all the burden. When the sharecroppers through their organization into the Southern Tenant Farmers Union show they doubt it is a burden, the answer is a reign of terror.

What the landlord does not tell, and what can be seen anywhere in the cotton belt, is that the house, whether a Negro or white lives in it, is nothing but a shack, the water is a pump in the back yard, the lights are oil lamps. The comforts and sanitation of a place that could be called "a home," are left to the imagination, to be realized further down the road where the landlord and managers live.

The plantation owner gives the cropper all the land he and his family, including all the children over eight years old, can work. It is usually a twenty acre or more farm. He expects him to work from "kin to cant," or from the time he can see in the morning, until it is too dark to see at night.

THE sharecropper gets a "furnish" of between ten and twenty dollars a month depending on the size of the family. He gets the "furnish" only during the time the crop is being made or picked. It is usually a book of coupons to cover a two-weeks period from which interest has already been deducted, and which can be redeemed only in the particular plantation owner's store. At the commissary can be found only staple articles such as meal, flour, sugar, fat back, beans, rice, kerosene oil, shortening, molasses, coffee. The prices are from 50 to 900 per cent higher than at town stores. For example the usual five cent box of matches sells for ten cents, cheap coffee at 25 cents a pound, a 24-pound sack of 58 cent flour sells for \$1 or \$1.25. The only recognized accounting is kept by the commissary, and in every case their bookkeeping shows a charge for ten per cent more goods than was usually received. Then when the crop is sold another ten per cent interest is slapped on to all the "furnish," which means that the sharecropper actually receives about 35 cents for each dollar.

Still the landlord is not anxious to advance much from the commissary, even though he makes handsome percentages. As one Negro cropper expressed the situation: "The plantation owners do not want much to go into the sharecroppers stomach so he can grow big and strong, because that is a total loss. There will be no much checked against each account, and when the cotton is sold and the accounting made there will be much less for the landlord to take."

From about the middle of July until the cotton is picked in September, the sharecroppers receive no "furnish." During this time he usually does other work for the landlord, such as chopping trees, working at the saw mill, etc. After the crop is in and the settlement reached he gets no "furnish" until after the deductions are made, crop is shipped to carry him over and buy clothes for the family. Usually this period spells starvation because the cropper seldom gets any cash, and usually owes the landlord.

THE sharecroppers work on a "money crop," cotton which can be sold. The landlord does not want any of his land or time to be spent on a garden whose produce goes into the sharecropper's stomach. But as a talking point, he often allows five short rows which are planted with cabbages, onions or other greens. The view from the shack, back or front, is always rows of cotton.

This is the cotton chopping season. It is the next important step after planting. Then comes the picking. Cotton chopping is a thinning and weeding out process. The landlord needs his own fields chopped and hires day laborers. As sharecroppers "get in the green," as they call needing help, and the landlord hires more day laborers. The amount is charged to the account of the sharecropper. When the sharecropper is through chopping his fields, he hires himself out as day laborer to the plantation owner, to "get himself in the clear," so he will not have too many debts chalked up against his crop.

This cotton chopping season, for the first time in the history of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, a strike of cotton choppers was called under their leadership in three counties in Arkansas. The call went to about four thousand sharecroppers and day laborers in the territory, about 60 per cent of them Negroes, and the union esti-

mates that three thousand responded.

The demands were \$150 a day for ten hours work, recognition of the union, against the terror and jailing of workers and union organizers, against the prison camps. The plantation owners had been paying "six bits" (75c) a day.

THE strike call was scattered in leaflet form. In Crittenden and Cross counties the landlords immediately answered the strike leaflet with organized terror. They went first to the shacks of local union officials and active union members. They offered them guns, told them to force the others into the fields, guard them to see that they worked, and keep anyone from the union away. Those who refused were beaten, others shot, some were told to leave. When a Negro in the south is told by a white man to do something, he knows he has to do it or be beaten or even shot.

The sharecroppers in St. Francis County organized a march and went from field to field where they were joined by other sharecroppers both Negro and white. They marched over fourteen miles. They marched two days, and then the landlords asked for a committee to negotiate. Some landlords raised wages to a dollar a day but refused to recognize the union. The committee gave the plantation owners a few days time to think the matter over.

In the meantime the landlords of St. Francis County prepared to smash the strike. They asked Governor J. M. Futrell, himself a landlord, to send State Rangers to St. Francis County. The night the rangers arrived they arrested Dave Benson, southern organizer for the Workers Alliance who was helping the S.T.F.U. They set the trial for the next day. Landlords from a number of counties organized to spill and spread their deadly terror at Benson's trial. They were determined to break the strike and the union.



"THE PLANTATION OWNERS DO NOT WANT MUCH TO GO INTO THE SHARECROPPER'S STOMACH SO HE CAN GROW BIG AND STRONG." From a lithograph by Joseph Vogel

THE landlords' first move was the selection of the jury. In their own words it was the kind of jury where "every man (was) a land-

"enticing labor, or interfering with labor." This law was passed to keep northerners from coming to the south to get Negro workers for the north. Now it was being used against southern workers who were trying to better their conditions. There was no order in the court. The jury benches were crowded with visitors. A hostile group closed around the defendant and his attorney. The judge was a figurehead; the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney A. M. Bradford carried on the case.

Bradford, himself a plantation owner, opened his summary with the words "this bird (referring to Benson) who belongs in the heart of deepest Russia." He kept on referring to Benson as "bird" throughout the trial. He then went on to tell about "the ignorant people who were satisfied," then he fumed at the union "for sending in literature." He said "all the troubles come from the outside agitators, and that the sharecroppers are too ignorant to want anything." Every few minutes he spoke of the Negroes as "niggers." He ended up by stating that "the white man (referring of course to the white landlords) have always borne the 'nigger's burden.' It must be a pretty precious and profitable burden since he is so reluctant to give it up, and fights to keep it."

A number of plantation owners present said they did not regard the trial as very commendable, but they could not help themselves. They were sitting on a powder keg. They clearly showed they were determined to continue the rule of the "princes."

THEIR victory whetted their appetites. They surrounded the Defense Attorney, M. D. Moody, of Little Rock, Arkansas, on the front lawn of the courthouse. They would have given him more than the pummeling he received, if someone had not whispered to Sheriff J. M. Campbell that he would be held responsible by the Bar Association. Then they went for Clay East, former president of the S.T.F.U. They beat him and threatened to lynch him. Then he was arrested and there was talk of gathering a mob. The immediate action of H. L. Mitchell, secretary of the S.T.F.U. stopped them. Mitchell got in touch with Governor Futrell and with others who also got in touch with the Governor, who was forced to ask Sheriff Campbell to "please" him to the state border.

They arrested Joe Jones, proletarian artist; Josephine W. Johnson, winner of the Pulitzer prize, and Caroline Drew, for talking to a Negro. They searched their pockets and threatened them. The three were released only because the planters and sheriff felt the publicity would do them too much harm.

The full force of the planters' terror is turned against the sharecroppers, both Negro and white, especially the Negroes. Active union members have had to flee at night in danger of their lives. The S.T.F.U. has sworn signed statements to this effect. They also have affidavits telling how the workers are being forced to work at the point of guns.

IN Wynne, Ark., a group of planters in cars and trucks surrounded the Negro settlement, Saturday between 2 a. m. and 3 a. m. and beat up everyone they could find. They were especially brutal with a young boy and a minister. His brother they claimed had drawn a gun on a white planter, and they were determined to find him.

With the help of Police Chief Will D. Lee, and Mayor Watkins Overton, of Memphis, Tennessee, which is within forty miles of St. Francis County, and just across the Mississippi River from the East Arkansas cotton belt, the landlord terror is extending.

Five Negro strikers were arrested Saturday night when the home of E. B. McKinney, Negro vice-president of the S.T.F.U. was illegally broken into without warrant. They were charged with "vagrancy" because they did not have jobs in Memphis. At the trial held Monday they were fined \$25. Police Chief Lee said the arrests were made "to prevent any disturbance from spreading to Memphis and to prevent Negroes here from joining with those of Arkansas."

This extension of the terror to Memphis is a direct blow and threat to the Southern Tenant Farmers Union whose headquarters are in Memphis. Everyone who wants to see an end of the slavery of the sharecroppers, who wants to help them in their brave struggle against the rule of "princes," should send protests to Governor Futrell, Little Rock, Ark., and Police Chief Lee, and Mayor Overton of Memphis, Tenn.

Supervisor: The War Dep't

By ARTHUR HINDS

NOTICE TO ALL TEACHERS

Beginning tomorrow you are asked by the Board of Education to devote the hours after school from three to ten p.m. as follows:

1. You are to help organize public meetings of parents in support of the army and navy of the U. S. A.

2. You are to organize clubs in the neighborhood for the purchase of government bonds to finance Uncle Sam's military budget.

3. You are to address movie and theatre audiences in behalf of the war policy of the U.S.A.; after which you are to stand at the exit and solicit contributions to help our boys in uniform.

4. You are to help arrange patriotic entertainments in the school auditorium for children and adults, at 25c admission.

5. In between, you are to organize parades of pupils through the streets, to stimulate patriotism and the sale of war stamps.

SUCH, in brief, were the after-school assignments given to teachers during the last war. They are listed in the booklet, War Work in the Schools distributed gratis by the Board of Education. It is a sort of souvenir journal telling what teachers and pupils did for their country—and Morgan's—in the last war. His recent publication suggests that it is more than a reminder; it is a warning. We may expect the same war orders again. Our masters never throw their plan-books away. They enlarge them.

The regular classroom assignment for all teachers during the war included the following duties:

1. Sell War-saving stamps to your pupils—no less than one to each customer. Purchase is, of course, voluntary, but Heaven help the "slackers!" Intense interest in the sale of War-saving stamps has been stimulated," says the record. "With sales totaling \$1,500,000 in four months, this is only the beginning of a great future." The burden of achievement, we are told, fell upon the teachers. As for the burden on the children—no burden at all, really. It is called "an expression of their liberality and patriotism." Thus, the \$2.02 which was the average subscription of pupils in P. S. 35 on Chrystie Street, and the equally liberal contribution of the slum children of old P. S. 62 on Hester Street, were pure generosity and patriotism, and the total sentiment in stamps amounted to six and a half million dollars for New York schools. A mere nothing, for a battleship alone, says an appeal from the Board, costs \$28,000,000. And so . . .

2. Get \$5.00 apiece from the boys, and the girls. Call them Victory Boys and Victory Girls. It's their victory, isn't it? Scare the money out of them with posters showing the Huns bayoneting children. "Buy, buy bonds, or buy, buy liberty." During your Easter vacation, spend your time for Uncle Sam and decorate your room in body and patriotic style to greet the children on their return to class.

After all, they are more than pupils in war-time. They are your sales-staff. "America gave them all they have. She needs it now."

Two million dollars was collected in the schools for the first Liberty Loan—still a long way from the price of a battleship, therefore. . . .

3. Conduct essays in all your classes telling why the Second Liberty Loan is now necessary "for home and country."

4. Train "four-minute speakers" among the children to sell bonds outside of school. "Our boys went across for us. Let's come across for them."

5. Stage special assembly programs with maimed soldiers seated on the platform. "He gave his life. All you give is money."

6. Set the pace by buying the first bond yourself. Put it over. "Sure, we'll finish the job!" The schools of New York City "came across" with \$196,171,250 in subscriptions to Liberty Bonds. "The strain wasn't enough. It had to get to their bones. Therefore. . . .

7. Teach the children to economize on food, as per General Circular No. 44 from the Board. Have charts, demonstrations, essays. We must feed our fighters. "Eat less. Look better. Feel better." Just to make sure people would eat less, prices on staple foods like sugar and meats were shot sky high, and so were profits for the merchant-patriots. What if 200,000,000 cans of vegetables, for example, were kept off the American market by the canners, with the approval of Uncle Sam? Just don't mention it. There's no time. Over the top, buddy! You've sold the war to their pockets; you've sold it to their stomachs. Now sell the war to children's hearts. Here it is, hook, line and sinker. . . .

8. Every day of America's war, stand before your class, and feed them their dish of poison, one page a day out of the official syllabus handed to you by the Board, entitled "The World War." It's all compulsory and it tells the little ones that America went to war because "Germany contemplated the conquest of France and Russia, to be followed by the conquest of England, and finally of the United States." Don't breathe a word about

Morgan and his partners as the instigators of the slaughter; not a whisper about sending our boys into a foreign fire to snatch the investments that Big Business had in England and her allies. Don't tell our poor innocents that "American finance and industry would have been as flagrantly pro-German as it was pro-British, had we invested primarily in the bonds of the Central Powers and sold most of our goods to them." Keep it a secret till it's all over. After that, let Professor Barnes say it loud in Genesis of the World War. Let all the scholars say it. There's free speech, isn't there? Certainly the Lusitania carried munitions to the Allies, and of course we weren't neutral when we kept shipping arms to England only. Just keep mum while the going is good, and tell the little ones to read page 56 of the syllabus which explains that we had a perfect right to ship the deadly stuff, "because we are a peace-loving nation and do not believe in the policy of laying up large stores of ammunition." And if you should see the profits of America's war-makers hitting new highs with each casualty list; if the dividends of America's leading corporations should increase 500 per cent to a total of seven billion dollars, just shut your eyes and tell your pupils to read aloud on page 64 which says America entered the war "without desire for gain."

YES, there were some who refused to sell Wall Street's war. Mary McDowell, a teacher in Manual Training High School, did not urge her pupils to buy Thrift Stamps. She was dismissed. "Any teacher who is not a positive force in inculcating Americanism should not be permitted to remain in our schools," said the order from the Board. The cases of Schmalhausen, Mufson and Schner of De Witt Clinton High School are other examples of courage at a time when cowardice is so much easier. They were the still, small, voices crying in the wilderness.

That was twenty years ago. The lords of industry held only two billions of foreign investments then. They held twenty-four billions of foreign capital today. Will we again collect the dividends for them, and death for ourselves. On April 22 the multitudes of American students answered "No!" On May 1 the regiments of labor marched against the dealers in death. The victory is to the swift. The professional patrioters have stolen the march with "loyalty" camps, "red" hunts, flag bills and the familiar war cries of pirates in patriots, disguise. They are preparing to mobilize our schools for massacre tomorrow. They will succeed if we do not mobilize our schools for peace. It is our assignment for today.

(Reprinted from The New York Teacher)

Questions and Answers

Many more questions are received by this department than can be answered in the column. Many have recently been answered here or in articles in the Daily Worker. Questions are asked to enclose self-addressed, stamped envelopes for a direct reply. Address all questions to Questions and Answers, care of Daily Worker.

Question: What is the attitude of the Communist Party toward trade union and international boycott movements?—B. B.

Answer: The Communist Party actively supports boycott movements which are initiated by groups carrying on a definite direct struggle, as a strike, or the struggle against Hearst, or an international political movement such as the struggle for the overthrow of the fascist regime in Germany or the application of working class "sanctions" against Italy.

The boycott, however, is never a primary labor weapon. It is useful insofar as it supplements and supports a direct struggle. It is a method of applying pressure on an employer, publisher, producer, or government. This pressure will have no value unless the reason for it is quite clear.

The truth of this will become obvious as soon as one thinks of applying the weapon of the boycott universally against all enemies of the working class. Obviously to boycott all capitalism is fantastic.

The Communist Party actively supports boycott movements when the group which is actually carrying on the direct struggle, whether it is a trade union or, as in the case of Germany, a great national and international movement, calls for such a boycott. It does not consider that spontaneous or individual boycotts not directly connected with the struggle itself are politically useful.

RADIO

News—Views—Reviews

By LUCIEN ZACHAROFF

A PLAN that works: Tribute to a genuine plan for the rehabilitation and regeneration of Jews oppressed in various parts of the world—that of Birobidjan—was paid by George Gordon Battle who spoke over WMCA Wednesday. There, Jewish families enter "the road to a new life, secure and full of promise for the future," finding "immediate employment," enabled "to lift their heads as free men in a land purged of anti-Semitism." Mr. Battle paid tribute to the policy of the Soviet Government, to the pioneering quality of the Jewish settlers who are building homes, factories, houses, hospitals in the fertile lands of southern Siberia.

An "Outraged Listener: A Catholic reader, A. M., indignantly writes about WLW's 3 P. M., Sunday, Catholic Interpretation of Communism. It is rather ludicrous to charge Communism with the "annihilation of all human rights" at the moment when the world, including enemies of the Soviets, has just heard the announcement of the most democratic constitution in the world. And such demagoguery as the statement that Communism is serving masters of finance would be hilariously funny were it not for the fact that many an unenlightened listener is likely to fall for it. Also, what do you think of the accusation that Communism means concentration of wealth in the hands of a few?"

WAR and Peace: The author and members of the cast of that telling anti-war drama, "Bury the Dead," went on the air over the NBC-Red network Friday. Author Irwin Shaw, 35, told the audience of the emotions that prompted him to dramatize the horrors of war. The cast re-enacted scenes from the play, described their characterizations, offered their reactions. It was their first radio experience, except Joseph Wolff who plays the role of the First Soldier and who has been heard previously over the air.

Their 19th Season: The celebrated Goldman Band will be heard over both the Red and Blue networks of NBC this summer, beginning Thursday. Space limitations prevent our offering a complete schedule. The readers are urged to watch program listings elsewhere in the Daily Worker. Suffice it to hint that the band, superbly trained in symphony technique, will provide selections from Bach, Beethoven and Brahms; grand opera and light opera excerpts; national and folk music; modern works; novelties, including request selections and a music memory contest, original band pieces—and a variety of other delights for music lovers.

ABOUT Supreme Court: Some liberal folk, even when shocked by some autocratic decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, say that at least the judges act in good faith, that whatever their mistakes, they are at least non-partisan. Last Tuesday one of America's most eminent living historians and political scientists, Charles A. Beard, reminded the public via WEAF that "most of them have taken a more or less active part in partisan politics previous to their appointment."

NOT Our Error This Time: It is a pleasure to acknowledge an error in last Tuesday's column for which the column is not responsible. We were simply supplied the wrong date and time for that Shakespeare series over WMCA—to be given by the Radio Division of the Federal Theatre. This Sunday at 8 P.M. the second of the programs will go on the air with scenes from "Hamlet." We still consider it a most promising enterprise.

Are You Exasperated? If you are sufficiently recuperated from the effects of tuning in the Republican convention by next Tuesday, prepare for another orgy of talk. The next verbal torrent will come from Philadelphia where the Democrats meet. Almost any station will have them Tuesday morning.

WHEN JAPAN GOES TO WAR

by O. TANIN and E. YOHAN

analyzes Japan's fighting resources, her preoccupation against the Soviet Union, and shows how an anti-Soviet fight must develop into world war.

271 Pages \$1.75

By the same authors:

Militarism and Fascism in Japan INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS 381 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Communist Party Draft Resolution Key to Action

ROOSEVELT NO BARRIER TO REACTION—FARMER-LABOR PARTY CAN HALT HEARST—LIBERTY LEAGUE MARCH TO FASCISM

THE Republican Party convention launched the campaign of the most reactionary forces of the country to put over a program of greater enslavement of the people and destruction of their living standards and democratic rights.

The convention of the Communist Party in New York City June 24-28 will launch the campaign of the vanguard of the progressive forces of the country to defeat the aims of Republican-Liberty League-Hearst reaction and unite the common people in the fight for bread, peace and freedom.

The draft resolution of the convention, published in today's Daily Worker, analyzes the crucial issues facing the masses of our country and points out the road to victory in the struggle.

This document is what the name implies—a draft. Readers of the Daily Worker, both members of the

Communist Party as well as non-members, are asked to discuss it and send in their suggestions. Particularly do we want to hear from those active in trade unions and other mass organizations. At the party convention the draft resolution will be further discussed and whipped into final shape.

The draft resolution raises clearly before the workers, farmers, Negroes and middle-class people of the country the main issue facing them—the main issue in the election campaign—the threat of advancing Wall Street reaction, whose chief political center is the Republican Party-Liberty League-Hearst alliance.

"Under the cover of democracy and the preservation of the Constitution," the draft resolution states, "the offensive of capitalist reaction in the United States is advancing. It carries for the work-

ing class and all the toilers the threat of permanent poverty and insecurity, a continually sinking standard of living and the steady destruction of the civil rights and democratic liberties of the masses. It thus opens the road to the coming of fascism in this country."

The draft resolution makes clear that Roosevelt is no barrier to reaction, but that his whole policy, particularly if organized labor puts no pressure on him, is a policy of retreat which strengthens the reactionaries.

It is only through the creation of an American people's front in the form of a Farmer-Labor Party, the draft resolution points out, that the working people of the country will be able to put a crimp in the plans of the Hearsts, the du Ponts, the Morgans, Rockefellers, Mellons and other union-busting monopolists and save this country from fascism.

The draft resolution emphasizes the concrete steps necessary to achieve this aim: the development of the united front with the Socialist Party, the organization of the unorganized and the furthering of the movement for industrial unionism, and the strengthening of unity of action on every field of all progressive forces.

The draft resolution is thus not only political analysis, but a key to action. It should be studied and adapted to local conditions and needs in every part of the country.

And it should be used as a means of arousing interest in the widest circles of the common people in the historic Ninth National Convention of the Communist Party, which will open on June 24 and conclude on June 28 with a great nominating convention in Madison Square Garden.

Daily Worker

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TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1936

Who Is Bob Minor?

IF it is true that you can often tell a political party by its candidates, then the 11,000,000 people of New York State should soon realize the quality of the Communist Party.

The standard-bearer of the New York State organization of the Communist Party in the fight for the governorship is Robert Minor, known and loved throughout the labor movement as "Fighting Bob."

As native as the cactus and the elm, Comrade Minor well typifies the statement that Communism is the Americanism of 1936. Carpenter, writer, talented artist, veteran revolutionary leader, scarred in scores of labor struggles, Comrade Minor's whole mature life has been bound up with the fight of toiling humanity for a better world.

Who, then, is better fitted to speak for the workers, the farmers, the middle classes of the Empire State?

Who—the Farley-Flynn-Kelly-Tammany choice?

Who—the choice of the Old Guard-dominated ultra-reactionary Republican Party?

Or Comrade Minor, the man of the people in the best sense of the phrase?

Violets (Blushing) to Knox

BOTH political and economic conditions call for a display of the same great qualities which endeared us both to Theodore Roosevelt.—Message of Col. Frank Knox to Governor Landon.

A Victory Celebration

IN the hundreds of thousands, French workers jubilantly celebrated their strike victories yesterday.

The origin of the strike wave showed the tremendous resources of the French masses determined immediately to better their conditions. The conclusion of the strike wave showed the magnificent discipline of the French masses, resolved not to dissipate their victory after all the essential immediate gains had been won.

But the strike movement had a wider significance than that contained in the immediate demands. This significance was summarized by John Elliott, Paris correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, in the words: "A blow, possibly fatal, has been done to the orthodox conception of the rights of private property in France."

Maurice Thorez and Marcel Cachin, Communist leaders, put the case very clearly at Lille, according to press reports.

The strikes showed that "a new legality is forming," said Thorez, referring to a statement by Leon Blum that the occupation of the factories was "illegal." And further Thorez stated that workers had not damaged the factories "because they knew they would soon become their property."

Cachin served notice that the French Communists would continue to fight for a Soviet France simultaneously as they remained the most loyal supporters of the People's Front.

Communism marches on!

Let Us Know

PRAVDA, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, has cabled the Daily Worker for the views of American employed and unemployed workers on the new Soviet Constitution.

All letters received by us in response to this appeal will be forwarded to Pravda. Let the letters from America on the new Soviet Constitution come rolling in!

The Chain of Reaction

FACTS that speak for themselves in the Black Legion probe: One: The Wolverine Republican Club, Detroit, was the cloak and operating base of the assassins.

Two: Numerous Republican city and county officials have been exposed as active members of the black-robed bands.

Three: Republican State Attorney General Crowley, backed by secret hearings of "one-man" Grand Juries, is accused on all sides by liberals, trade unionists and working class organizations of deliberately obstructing the course of the investigation.

Four: Republican Michigan Senators Vandenberg and Couzens have thus far not lifted a finger to push the Congressional enactment of the Benson-Dickstein Resolution, for a federal investigation of the Legion. Vandenberg distinguished himself last year by crying to high heaven that the proposed Roosevelt tax bill would "ruin the Ford Motor Company," Senator Couzens, multi-millionaire, made his pile as a former partner of Henry Ford.

The wall of Liberty League-Republican reaction must be demolished and the real instigators of the anti-labor Black Legion exposed to the light. An avalanche of letters and telegrams to the two reluctant gentlemen from Michigan, Vandenberg and Couzens, will force them to aid in bringing about the passage of the Benson-Dickstein Resolution. Swamp the mails; make the wires hum—demand action.

Tough Luck—They Won

TODAY, like every other day of the last three weeks, brought some new strikes to Paris. This time it was the turn of the barbers to walk out. Their strike was not a complete success, however, for some employers immediately accepted their demands and shops were kept open.—John Elliott, Paris dispatch to N. Y. Herald Tribune, June 14.

Three Years of PWA

THE Public Works Administration is three years old today. More than 10,000,000 votes have been cast on local PWA projects endorsing more than 83 per cent of the projects.

The Daily Worker also casts its vote in favor of PWA projects, which are paying the prevailing union rate of wages, but the Daily Worker is opposed to that section of PWA which includes large outlays for naval vessels and Army housing.

To June 1 of this year \$3,000,000,000 has been allotted through PWA for construction purposes. This is half the amount needed yearly for a proper work relief program. But the Republican-Liberty League combination would even defeat this inadequate appropriation.

Our advice to labor is to support the principle of PWA with its prevailing rate of wages, to oppose the heavy PWA loans to railroads, to oppose the military projects and to demand expansion of PWA home building, school building, road, bridge and power plant construction.

President Roosevelt is dodging responsibility for continuing and expanding the progressive and socially useful aspects of PWA.

Labor, and labor alone united, can halt the reactionary Republican attack on PWA, defeat the military features of the PWA program, establish adequate and useful projects, and inaugurate an era of the union shop on public works jobs.

Jobless Youth

MORE than 4,700,000 youth, 16 to 24, are unemployed, not in school and are seeking work, according to the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education.

What economic security does the Republican Party offer these young folks? Speaking to the Attica High School graduating class on May 19, Governor Alf Landon answered the question in the following manner:

"There is no detailed diagram or road map that I can leave to guide you on your journey through life, but I can give you this counsel upon which you can rely—'Keep your heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.'"

Party Life

—By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Farmer-Labor Party, Industrial Unionism—Chief Issues in 'The Miner'

THE article "Farmer-Labor Party Need" in the May issue of "The Miner," issued by the Communist Party mine unit, Butte, Mont., offers about the best approach to this question. There is an attempt to link up the arguments for a Farmer-Labor Party with the conditions familiar to the miners.

The idea of industrial unionism is strong among the miners. They are also deeply opposed to company unions. The article is utilizing this consciousness of the miners as a basis for the arguments for a Labor Party. "When we leave politics to the politicians, we might as well say to the Anaconda Copper Mines: 'Here, take the National Guardsmen, arm them and all your thugs, feed them, use them to shoot down strikers asking for the right to live as human beings and we will pay the cost.' Can we allow these politicians to continue to control these weapons against us? No, we must begin to grow up politically. We have come to realize that only a strong industrial union can defeat the bosses in their attacks.

"We wouldn't want a company union in the mines, and we don't want a company union in the political field either. "On the political field the unions that are fighting for industrial organization are backing an independent political movement." In just one sentence the article shows the broadness of this movement, thus answering the question of "Why Waste a Vote," and helping the non-Communist workers to join in the building of the F.-L.P.

This article, however, makes a very serious mistake which shows that the comrades have not as yet digested our "United Front" tactics. We are referring to the above quoted sentence. . . . "Here, take the National Guardsmen, arm them and all your thugs, feed them, use them to shoot down strikers." National Guardsmen are not thugs. There may be some thugs among National Guardsmen but all National Guardsmen are not thugs. There must be many Butte miners who belong to the National Guard. Many of the miners may have brothers, cousins and sons who are National Guardsmen. How do these workers feel when they read in the Communist paper that they are thugs? The reaction toward the Communist Party is easy to guess. It is going to set them against it. Besides, the Communist Party does not look upon the National Guardsmen as thugs. National Guardsmen are not being fed by the capitalist. The opposite is the fact; the guardsmen have to buy even their own uniforms. The Communists are issuing papers like "The Miner" among the National Guardsmen. We call them brothers and appeal to them as to workers, employed or unemployed, for they are workers to refuse to shoot down strikers and so on. We raise the grievances of the guardsmen; and believe it or not, there are plenty.

We must learn to differentiate between the National Guard as an organization kept up by the capitalist for the purpose of protecting strikebreakers, and the aim and interest of the individual guardsman. Guardsmen are workers and sons of workers and as such we can reach them. The history of the recent strikes where guardsmen refused to shoot on workers proves that.

National Shop Paper Commission.

Join the Communist Party

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

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

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

JOIN YOUR PARTY, THE COMMUNIST PARTY

COMMUNIST PARTY 35 East 13th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

STOP HEARST-LIBERTY LEAGUE REACTION

By Gropper



Letters From Our Readers

Time for U.M.W.A. to Drive Back Even Stronger Blows' Osage, W. Va.

Editor, Daily Worker: First it was the Sun Rise Coal Company that went into receivership and only paid its men 65 per cent of their earnings of one pay. This happened way back in December, 1935, when the country was in what was known as the coal shortage. Now in this field we have at least four mines in this situation, the Monongehala Rail and River Coal Company, the Chaplin Collieries and the Shriver Coal Company. A grand total in wages amounting to at least \$25,000 is due the miners who have worked in these mines. Of course, the state laws do not protect the wages of labor until all costs and mortgages are settled, leaving nothing to pay labor with. Some of the miners have found jobs at other mines and a large number are on the relief rolls receiving grape fruit once a week.

The local meetings of the U. M. W. of A. are not carrying out the correct methods. Even the district officials hardly ever come around to offer any solution of activities. They never even attempt these cases in court. All they say is that the coal operators have no money. Yes, we can see they have no money to pay the miners, but we will know they have money to support the Liberty Leaguers who are at work now in W. Va. driving smashing blows to the miners day after day. It is about time for the U. M. W. of A. to drive back even stronger blows.

Already in this field the coal company has placed twenty loading machines in the mines and is laying out rapidly in this section. A great many men cannot get relief. The Work Relief Division of Monon County gives single men 10 hours a month at 40 cents an hour, and married men get about 30 hours a month. A WORKER.

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

Support Those Who Continue Revolutionary Traditions New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker: Please accept the enclosed contribution for the Browder Radio Fund. It represents the donation of a group of students of Irish Catholic extraction, studying law at the Fordham School of Law. Mr. Browder's first speech was refreshing in its clarity and novel in its honesty and directness.

We hold with Benjamin Franklin that "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God!" (Randolph, "Thomas Jefferson," VIII, p. 585).

We are agreed with Henry Clay that "An oppressed people are authorized, whenever they can, to rise and break their fetters" (Speech, House of Representatives, March 24, 1818). The sentiment expressed by Mr. Lincoln in his First Inaugural Address in 1861, "If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution—certainly would if such a right were a vital one."

has been incorporated into textbook platitudes as: "The right of revolution is the inherent right of a people to cast out their rulers, change their policy or effect radical reforms in their system of government or institutions, by force of a general uprising, when the legal and constitutional methods of making such changes have proven inadequate or are so obstructed as to be unavailable. (See Black, "Constitutional Law," third edition, 1910. Expunged from fourth edition, 1927.)

FORDHAM LAW STUDENTS.

Mass Meeting to Curb Court Power, 1784 New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker: The judiciary was one of the leading influences of the counter-revolution in this country after it had gained its independence from England.

The most famous, and one of the earliest, examples of this was in the case of Elizabeth Rutgers vs. Joshua Waddington. Here the lady sued the Tory, Mr. Waddington, under the Trespass Act of New York, because he had occupied her home when that city was in British hands. It is significant that the Tory was defended by Alexander Hamilton, who succeeded in getting the Supreme Court of New York to declare the aforementioned act unconstitutional.

As McMaster describes it (History of the People of the U. S., I, 220), there was great excitement aroused throughout the city and mass meetings were held. He quotes the N. Y. Packet's (Nov. 4, 1784) description of the sentiments of the citizens as follows:

"That any court should have the power to set aside acts of the Legislature was, they believed, absurd. They were addressing an enlightened people, a people awake to everything that might affect their dearly earned freedom, who well knew that the consequences which would flow from the establishment of such a power would be most pernicious, and would render abortive the great privilege of making their own laws by their representatives. They fully believed that the principle of the decision in the case of Rutgers against Waddington was most dangerous to the Government, and that a perseverance in that principle would leave to the Legislature nothing but a name, and make the session nothing but an expense."

1784-1936—how much longer, America? H. A.

8. The letter-program called for immediate beginning of the practical steps necessary to the merger of the Socialist and Communist Parties in one SINGLE REVOLUTIONARY MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY OF THE PROLETARIAT.

As early as April 11, Caballero, spoke warmly for the organic unity of the two Parties. At the same United Front meeting before a great crowd, Socialist Deputy Margaret Nelken, recently returned from her post-October refuge in the Soviet Union, declared that the united party would not affiliate with the Second International. "With what International, then?" asked Communist Secretary Jose Diaz. Obviously, the International that did not refuse aid in October: the Third International.

That is the answer already given by the united youth groups who, with Caballero's full approval, fraternally affiliated with the Young Communist International, retaining Socialist connections in Spain precisely because their job is to win the parent body to similar organic unity.

World Front

By THEODORE REFARD

Caballero's Position "We Must Be Loyal" "Very Well, Comrades. . ."

LARGO CABALLERO, leader of the left wing of the Socialist Party, represents the advance guard of the Socialist movement which, not without twists and turns, is coming ever closer to organic unification with the Communist movement.

For this reason, we have asked Comrade G. Marion, whose forte is Spain, to give us a brief account of Caballero's position.

In a letter-program to the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in March, the Communist Party of Spain outlined the important tasks of the present stage of the Revolution and urged immediate negotiation of a united front pact on the basis of the letter and tending toward very early unification of the Communist and Socialist Parties.

1. The Party stressed the necessity for maintaining the People's Front because of the central danger at the present moment is the semi-feudal fascist reaction.

In a friendly manner, Mundo Obrero, Communist organ, asked the Left Socialist leaders to clarify their position because every vacillation was a concession to the Rightists, whose efforts are concentrated on breaking the People's Front. The Executive Committee of the General Union of Workers had issued an ambiguous statement signed by Caballero as Secretary of the U.G.T.: "If the face of the Government is altered, the U.G.T. considers the People's Front broken."

Now in fact this was a warning against certain maneuvers of Prieto; the Left Socialists would not support a move to make Prieto premier while he pretended to remain in the Socialist Party. But Mundo Obrero pointed out that the attitude was a threat to the People's Front and declared: "At all cost it is necessary to maintain the unity of the Popular Front." On May 12 at a public meeting, Caballero cleared up all doubts. "We must be loyal. It is necessary that when the separation comes, the historic responsibility of that separation falls not on us but on the bourgeois class."

2. The letter-program laid down as our basic task that of building Workers' and Peasants' Alliances in every factory, mine, farm, village, section and city.

In Cadix on May 25, Caballero told Syndicalist (C.N.T.) workers that they must not wait until we have ironed out every difficulty in the way of trade union and political unity. We must build the Alliances at once. "I believe that we must construct Alliances even in the factories, in the shops, in the mines, in all centers of work. We must carry the organization of the Alliances there." There was a time, just a few weeks ago, that the Mundo Obrero patiently and loyally explained to the Left Socialists the danger of loose formulation of the Alliance problem. It appeared that the Left Socialists thought an agreement between the C.N.T. (anarchist-led unions) and the U.G.T. (anarchist-led unions) was enough. Mundo Obrero stressed the fact that the Alliances are organs of struggle for power and of power.

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Court vs. Democratic Rights

"We stand for the preservation and extension of the democratic rights of a free people. We therefore favor and will support such measures as are necessary to curb the usurped power of the Supreme Court and reassert the power of Congress to enact adequate social and labor legislation for the general welfare."—From Declaration of Principles of National Farmer-Labor Conference, Chicago, May 30-31.