

FULL TEXT OF CHAPTER 2 OF SUPPRESSED HARLEM REPORT ON PAGE 2

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STEEL TRUST SPYING TO BE PROBED

Youth of Country Stream Into Cleveland for Congress

WISCONSIN YOUTH BODIES SEND SIXTY

Milwaukee Trades Council Sends Delegate to Parley

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—With young people from every part of the country arriving here for the Third American Youth Congress which opens tonight, word has been received that the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, representing 64,000 trade unionists, has sent a delegate to the congress.

Other members of the Wisconsin delegation of sixty young people include representatives of the Wisconsin Christian Youth Conference with 100,000 members, the Workers Alliance, International Ladies Garment Workers Union and Newspaper Guild.

One of the delegates from Wisconsin is a member of the National Committee of the Townsend Clubs.

Harvard and Akron Delegates arriving here are from organizations as varied as the Harvard Law School Union Firestone Local of the Rubber Workers Union with 5,000 workers, the Central Trades Council of Youngstown and Young Israel.

Contrasts in the conference were indicated with the arrival of young Irene Grew, representing the 2,833 members of the Sixteen Wapipetan Indian tribe in South Dakota and of Mrs. Samuel M. Clavert representing the national board of the Y.W.C.A.

Delegates pouring into Cleveland express greatest interest in the American Youth Bill, proposed by the American Youth Congress and endorsed by more than 4,000,000 young people. Round tables at the conference will discuss way and means of arousing even greater support for the Youth Bill.

Will Back Burke Action is also expected here on the case of Robert Burke, champion boxer, and President of his Junior class, expelled from Columbia University for demonstrating against the participation of Columbus in the celebration of Heidelberg University's 500th anniversary.

With messages from President Roosevelt and Aubrey Williams, director of the National Youth Administration, already received political leaders of every description are turning their eyes toward Cleveland to see what the nation's youth is thinking and doing.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, Reverend Roy Burt of the Socialist Party, and Howard Y. Williams of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party will present their political points of view at a July 4 symposium.

Others who will present their parties' attitudes toward youth problems are Robert Taft, son of the late president, representing the Republicans and Stanley High.

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Police Kill 15 Farmers In Poland

WARSAW, July 2.—Fifteen workers were killed by police and a score wounded last night and today in peasant demonstrations in two sections of the Lwow district.

One of the fights occurred at Ostrow, where unemployed farm workers demonstrated against workers brought in from other districts to labor on a local estate. Police intervened and killed seven persons.

Several thousand persons stormed a jail at Krascowice, attempting to release strikers. Police fired into the crowd and killed eight more.

Hill Succeeds Fletcher As Florida Senator

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 2 (UP).—William Luther Hill was appointed U. S. Senator for Florida today to succeed the late Duncan U. Fletcher, whom he served nineteen years as secretary.

He was appointed by Governor Dave Sholtz to serve until a permanent successor is elected to fill the two unexpired terms of Fletcher's term.

SPEAKS TO YOUTH



HEYWOOD BROWN

Jersey Tries Slow Starving Of Jobless

Social Worker Survey Indicts State for 'Inhuman Treatment'

"New Jersey is experimenting with slow starvation for relief recipients as a possible solution for the problem of providing relief for those who cannot maintain themselves," Walter West, executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, declared last night in making public a report on relief administration in forty-one New Jersey communities since responsibility for aid was placed on the state.

"Our study of the New Jersey relief situation convinces me that human values are held lightly in that State at the moment, and for that reason alone this association believes the State stands indicted for inhuman and cruel treatment of its needy and unfortunate citizens," West added.

The report, detailing conditions of penance, forced labor for aid and wholesale slashing of relief rolls in a manner unwarranted by the degree of need for relief, shows that aid reductions made in that State were achieved by total disregard of the conditions of the unemployed.

20 Cents an Hour The New Jersey report reveals that in the forty-one districts examined which are indicative of conditions throughout the State, persons receiving relief of any kind are being forced to work out their meagre allowances in nineteen communities. The average rate credited toward restricted food allowances is 20 cents an hour.

All unattached persons are being denied any relief in ten cities. Whole families have been denied any relief for such reasons as "suspect of espionage" or because relief officers believed "they could find work."

Medical Aid Stopped Medical aid has been stopped in twelve cities. No fuel whatever is provided for cooking in twenty-six cities. Electricity for lighting has been stopped in thirty cities.

Foreign-born are denied any aid in three cities. Food allowances have been cut from fifty to seventy-five per cent. No clothing is issued in fifteen districts.

Uniformed police are investigators for relief in three districts. In ten cities five years of residence is required to be eligible for aid. In commenting on the report, Mr. West said: "The serious conse-

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Mexican Labor Plans Strikes In Reprisal for Killing of 13

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—Threats of a general strike in the states of Yucatan and Campeche today hung over Mexico as the Mexican Confederation of Labor (C.T.M.) in emergency executive session considered means of answering the brutal murder of thirteen workers yesterday at Merida, capital of Yucatan.

President Lazaro Cardenas ordered an official investigation of the killing of the thirteen strikers at Merida.

Mayor's Committee Report Exposes Lies About 'Red Agitators'

New Chapter of Suppressed Document Published in Today's Daily Worker Proves Constructive Role of Harlem Communists

Text of Chapter Two of Suppressed Report on Harlem on Page 2

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Another chapter of the sensational report of the Mayor's Committee on Conditions in Harlem, which Mayor LaGuardia has consistently suppressed, is today made public exclusively in the Daily Worker.

Lester Stone, the Mayor's press representative, told the Daily Worker at the summer City Hall at Bartow Mansion, the Bronx, that the Mayor was not ready to comment on the third chapter of the suppressed report, which was published exclusively in the Daily Worker yesterday.

Reliable Evidence Presented The new chapter, published in full on page 2 of today's paper, is entitled "The Public Hearing." Discussing the twenty-one public and four secret hearings held by six sub-committees of the Mayor's Committee, following the Harlem outbreak of March 19, 1935, the chapter shows that the evidence presented at these hearings was reliable and representative of the sentiment of the people of Harlem.

The chapter thus blasts any attempt to discredit the Committee's findings and thereby constitutes an indirect criticism of Mayor LaGuardia, who persists in suppressing the report and in evading any real action on its recommendations.

Admits Communists Constructive Of particular significance in this chapter is the sober, unprejudiced discussion of the role of the Communist Party at the hearings. Answering the charge that the Communists "attempted to 'steal the show' or used the hearings as a platform to promulgate their doctrines," the Committee declares: "It was perfectly natural that the Communists should have utilized to the full the opportunity which the public hearings offered to act as the defenders of an oppressed minority. Not only did they play this role with consummate skill, and this assertion does not intend to imply any lack of sincerity, but the experienced and

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3 Policemen Fired As Black Legion Members in Detroit

DETROIT, July 2.—New shakeups in the police department loomed here today after three patrolmen were fired by the police trial board on charges of belonging to the Black Legion.

During the hearing for the three officers, names of other patrolmen were brought out and they also may be forced to stand trial.

Chief of Detectives Piel also was checking the statement of Davison Dean, Black Legionnaire executioner, that 10 of Detroit's 4,000 policemen were members of the terrorist organization.

The officers dismissed were patrolman Lloyd W. Modglin, 42; George Pratt, 45; and Robert L. Kingston, 35, with service records of from twelve to sixteen years.

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Lemke Loses Hitler to Call Farm Support Reichstag Soon

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 2.—Tabling of a resolution to endorse the new Coughlin-Lemke Union Party and passage of one calling for affiliation with the American League Against War and Fascism were the outstanding developments of the last day of the national convention of the Farm Holiday Association, which closed here last night.

The convention elected John Bosch as national president, George Nelson of Wisconsin, vice-president, and Dale Kramer of Iowa, editor of the Holiday News, national secretary. Nelson is the vice-presidential candidate of the Socialist Party.

The first resolution brought to the floor was one endorsing the building of a national Farmer-Labor Party "from the ground up and not from the top down." A resolution was also presented endorsing the Union Party. Despite a strong plea at the morning session by Representative Usher Burdick, Lemke's campaign manager and president of the North Dakota Holiday Association, opposition to endorsing the demagogic Coughlin-Lemke outfit was so strong that it was finally voted to table both this and the Farmer-Labor resolution.

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19TH ARMY REORGANIZED IN CHINA

Heroes of 1932 Fight Against Japanese Are to Be Mobilized

(Special to the Daily Worker) SHANGHAI, July 2 (By Cable).—The glorious Nineteenth Route Army, demobilized by Chiang Kai-shek, is going to be reorganized to assist the Southern Chinese armies in their campaign to drive the Japanese invaders out of the country. It was officially announced here today.

General Tsai Ting-Kai, the hero of Chapei, former head of the Nineteenth Route Army, and Chang Kwang-nai, one of the leaders of the Fukien government, which was formed by the Nineteenth Route Army in 1933, agreed with the Southwest leaders on the re-formation of the army for the purpose of participation in the "anti-Japanese Northern Expedition."

The Nineteenth Route Army is especially famed for its sensational resistance to Japanese invasion on the Wusung-Chapei front, just outside of Shanghai in 1932.

At the same time, the leaders of the Nineteenth Route Army put three conditions to the Southwest leaders. They are as follows: (1) That the Kwangsi-Kwangai authorities immediately rupture all diplomatic relations with the Japanese government; (2) That the Southwest leaders permit and assist the extension of the mass movement in support of the anti-Japanese armies; (3) A conference to be called by the Canton authorities of the different political parties for the purpose of forming a unified all-China government.

Generals Accept The Kwangsi generals have already accepted these conditions, but the views of the Canton generals, who are more reluctant, have not been made known as yet.

Troops of the Kwangsi army, it was reported at the same time, are pushing into South Kweichow province. They have already occupied the town of Tushan. Part of the Kwangtung Army at the same time occupied the town of Wupin, in the Southwest part of Fukien province.

No serious armed conflict has yet taken place with Nanking troops. The movement is largely unimpeded.

Industrial Union Drive Launched By Auto Workers

DETROIT, July 2 (UP).—The United Automobile Workers of America, American Federation of Labor affiliate in the motor car industry, will begin a membership drive Friday with the support of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization.

The campaign will be aided by speakers provided by Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers. Homer Martin, president of the Automobile Workers' Union, was in Washington today, but before he left Detroit he announced:

"This is part of the general industrial unionism drive of the Lewis committee, which has already launched its membership campaign in the ranks of the steel workers."

Entombed Miner Is Rescued From Abandoned Coal Pit

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 2 (UP).—A man who had been buried for almost 24 hours in an abandoned coal mine was carried to the surface today—alive.

The 35-year old miner, Enoch Kuklinski, who was trapped at 10:30 A. M. Eastern Standard Time yesterday, 65 feet underground, was brought out by a group of fifteen miners of the Stevens Coal Company who had worked all yesterday and all last night to reach him.

Kuklinski was carried up the narrow shaft by the tired and weary rescuers. They carefully placed him in an ambulance, which went to the Shamokin State Hospital.

Wheelbarrow Saved Life Kuklinski appeared to have suffered no injuries other than shock, although he had been buried,

Company Arsenals To Be Investigated; C.I.O. Leaders Meet

Murray to Announce Evidence of Firings, Kidnapings of Organizers and Assembling of Arsenals of Weapons by Companies

(By United Press Staff Correspondent) WASHINGTON, July 2.—Spurred by impending strife in the steel industry, investigators for the Senate Committee on Education planned today a sweeping inquiry into the use of spies and firearms by major industries.

Senator Robert La Follette, P., Wis., who sponsored the recently enacted law prohibiting the transportation of strikebreakers across state lines, was expected to announce his plans for the inquiry shortly.

Investigators already retained by the committee are accumulating evidence. The staff is expected to be augmented by investigators from the Labor Department and the National Labor Relations Board.

Evidence Obtained Both these bodies were reported to have amassed large amounts of evidence in work already done by their organizations in settling strike disputes and in enforcing the Wagner Labor Act.

It is expected to make use of information gained by the Senate Munitions Committee which revealed that many companies have equipped themselves with arms and ammunition in anticipation of difficulties.

The La Follette resolution authorizing the inquiry gives it power "to make an investigation of violations of the right of free speech and free assembly and undue interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively."

If the committee hearings get under way in the near future it was believed that a report for remedial legislation might be ready when Congress reconvenes in January.

Irwin Named To Lead Drive In Shenango Veteran to Lead C.I.O. Forces in Company Town District

(Special to the Daily Worker) ELWOOD CITY, Pa., July 2.—Clarence Irwin, veteran fighter for an organization drive in the steel industry, has been placed in charge of the campaign to organize the mills in the Shenango Valley.

Irwin leads the union drive in Sharon, Farrell, New Castle and Elwood City, Pa. These are some of the toughest steel towns in the country, but Irwin is confident of breaking through the terror and points to the fact that already in Elwood City new members join every day.

Drive Gains Momentum (Special to the Daily Worker) YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 2.—The organization drive is rapidly gaining momentum throughout the Youngstown steel district. Mill committees are being set up in each mill.

By the end of another week it is expected a Steel Workers Council will be formed with representation from each mill committee in Youngstown.

Frank Shiffka and Harry Tallow are the organizers in charge of the drive in Youngstown, Warren, Niles, Canton, Massillon, and Mansfield, with Youngstown as the main center and headquarters.

Entombed Miner Is Rescued From Abandoned Coal Pit (Continued on Page 2)

Although business activity, as recorded by the Annalist index, recaptured business gains, was only 5.7 per cent below normal in May of this year, 11,259,000 men and women were jobless. In April the number of unemployed, as reported by the A. F. of L., was 11,503,000.

In the three years and two months since the bottom of the depression in March, 1933, to May, 1936, net decrease in unemployment has been only 4,400,000. During this time 5,500,000 have gone back to work, but the number seeking gainful work has increased by 1,500,000, the A. F. of L. says.

Employment in May and June, figures available for June only showing employment of trade union members, made gains mostly in the building industry, according to the survey. May, 1936, saw more building trades laborers employed than at any time since May, 1931. The industry fell off somewhat in June, however, its complete figures show. Other industries showing gains in unemployment from April to May were manufacturing, 46,000; railroads, 19,000; and farms, 19,500.

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11,000,000 Still Jobless, Says A.F.L.

Chicago Jobless March To Picket Relief Czar; Ohio Lacks Fund for Aid

City Council Evades Workers Alliance Delegation

(Daily Worker Editorial Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—The City Council will fast move on the Illinois Workers Alliance today, and held a meeting at 10 A. M. instead of 1 P. M. as the Alliance had been told. It thereby missed having an audience of unemployed workers. A telegram from the Chicago Federation of Labor was read demanding that all staff members (members of the A. F. of L.) be retained, and relief funds be provided. Another telegram from the 42nd Ward Branch of the Communist Party was read condemning Governor Horner for vetoing the bill that would have raised the sales tax funds for relief to one-half the total. Instead of one-third, Dorney Crow, 42nd Ward alderman, was half asleep when this was read but when he heard "42nd Ward Communist Party" he moved it be filed.

No Funds for Jobless

The Council made available \$100,000 to pay relief workers (which is not enough), but provided no money to relieve the hunger of the unemployed. Illinois Workers Alliance members, arriving at the Council Chambers at 2 o'clock, found the Council adjourned. More than 100 of them held a meeting, and decided to visit Leo M. Lyons, city relief czar, to demand action. They called his office, and were told he was "at the Congress Hotel seeing Governor Horner." The I. W. A. members formed ranks and marched almost two miles down to Lyons' office at 1319 Michigan Avenue. They chose a delegation to see Lyons, the rest stayed in the lobby. They were told again that Lyons was at the Congress Hotel. They started shouting "We Want Lyons" and "We Want Relief." Lyons appeared, and called their representatives inside. Inside, the delegation asked Lyons whether relief stations would be kept open. He told them the stations would not be closed, but would not give any relief.

No Money Available

A delegate asked him what would be done for those whose relief was past due. Lyons said, "There is no money available," only \$1,200,000 a month would be provided under the city relief, and this would not permit medical attention to the sick, rent money, or clothing allowance. What little money is provided will be put out in food orders, not cash, he told the committee. In case of serious sickness, he replied to questioning, money will be taken from food orders to provide medical attention. The I. W. A. members stayed in the lobby till their representatives came out, then heard reports and voted to spend the entire day in the Council Chamber next Wednesday.

Lemke Loses Farm Support

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Party was, however, endorsed in a general form in a resolution presented by the women's session of the convention. This read in part: "One of the most effective ways of combating these attacks upon civil liberties and living standards is through the building of a strong Farmer-Labor Party in which all people of progressive thought will be united in one strong party to do the people's work."
Most of the day was taken up with heated debate on voting power in the convention. A threatened bolt of the state chairmen of North and South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Maryland and New Mexico was stopped by a compromise resolution to permit the state chairmen to cast one vote for each 100 members, instead of one vote per member present. The six chairmen were not supported by their membership in the threat to bolt.

Dyers Agree To New Terms

PATERSON, N. J., July 2.—The Independent Dye Association (of small employers) have agreed to a new contract with the Dyers Federation affiliated to the United Textile Workers Union in which important terms the union has been demanding for two years are now granted. The old contract expires August 1. Negotiations have been going on for about two weeks. The new contract provides the closed shop, instead of the preferential shop won in 1934. It gives the color mixers who have the most unhealthy trade an increase in wages. It provides for no shift unless the other two shifts are on 90 per cent full time. During the negotiations the Dyers Institute, large firms, walked out. Afterwards, however, they issued a statement through John J. Kehoe, their representative, and said that they would meet the union. Charles Vignotto, president of Local 1733, the largest dyers' local in Paterson, stated that the behavior of the Institute's representatives at the meetings would lead one to believe they were not sincere in their expressed desire for a peaceful solution of the labor problems in the industry.

Annual Picnic

United Workers Organizations
SATURDAY, JULY 4
ROSEDALE FARM
CLARENCE HATHAWAY, Editor Daily Worker, Speaker

Jersey Tries Slow Starving Of Jobless

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quences of the New Jersey experiment can best be grasped when one realizes that two out of every five persons on relief in New Jersey are children under sixteen years of age. "It seems incredible that any state or local government would seek to find out how long it takes a child to succumb to malnutrition," the facts detailed in this report indicate that the test is being made in many New Jersey municipalities with official sanction," he continued. While the total effects of relief curtailment could not be studied at first hand in the space of time available for this information, case records studied show a deplorable deterioration.

Aged Denied Aid

"An elderly couple, both recently discharged from Hackensack Hospital, the woman less than four weeks ago, were reported in dire need to the overseer of the poor by their neighbors who were aware of their condition," the report states. "The relief officer refused to supply emergency relief until the old couple could make a personal application for aid at his office. The couple were unable to leave their house and no aid was supplied. The Hackensack Hospital notified of the case agreed to supply medicines needed while neighbors supplied food. "In another community a new cosmetic factory has begun operation... alleged to be a sweatshop concern recently removed from New York. Pay very low wages. Relief officer has been very active in securing sixteen and seventeen year old girls from relief families to work in this factory, declaring that no relief will be granted to any family which has employable members. As factory employs few adult workers, young girls are forced to accept the jobs at very meager wages. Relief officer also has a work for relief program in city buildings... forcing young girls to work as clerks and scrub-women in relief offices in return for relief granted their families."

No Standard Set

In the conclusion of the report it is pointed out that the State Financial Assistance Commission, composed of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the State Treasurer and the Chairman of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, recently supplied with \$6,000,000 through the Dorrance estate inheritance tax to administer grants-in-aid to local districts for relief, will operate under terms of a law which does not prescribe either standards of relief or practice as a prerequisite for securing State aid. The report further states that the \$6,000,000 appropriation is approximately half the sum estimated by the New Jersey League of Municipalities as needed for the balance of the year. Pointing out that the members of the new commission are all elected officials and members of one political party, the Republican Party, the report concludes: "The success of this arrangement will depend upon the degree to which political or other partisan considerations may be kept out of the decisions of the commission."

Steel Spying To Be Probed

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panic. It is not necessary to have a strike in order to organize." Secretary Perkins said she did not know what employers have done to "protect their interests." She said she had read the statement of the Iron and Steel Institute declaring its opposition to the unionization campaign, and said it seemed to her to be "several steps ahead of the program."

Police Arrest Suspect In Good Friday Bombing

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 2 (UP)—A new suspect in the Good Friday bombings which killed three persons and injured two others was arrested today by police and postal inspectors. The suspect was identified as Michael Pugman, 41-year-old, former associate of Thomas Maloney, who was head of the now disbanded United Anarchist Miners of Pennsylvania, and one of those killed in the bombings.

100,000 Families in Ohio Are Facing Starvation

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—With current appropriations fast dwindling and no other money yet made available for relief purposes, 100,000 Ohio families will soon face actual starvation. In Cuyahoga County, relief for Cleveland's 100,000 jobless families is involved. The desperate situation confronting Cuyahoga county was reviewed yesterday by county commissioners meeting with relief officials. While daily relief expenditures amount to \$35,000—only \$18,000 of current appropriations is available for the entire month of July. The small amount of available relief cash is to be doled out on an emergency basis under present relief plans. Relief workers are notified that although they will be paid for the latter half of June, "further compensation is in a state of complete uncertainty." Rent totaling \$70,000 due landlords will not be paid unless funds can be obtained.

Youth Treks To Cleveland

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member of the Democratic National Committee. Heywood Brown, President of the American Newspaper Guild will also address the delegates. One of the high-lights at the Third American Youth Congress is the powerful delegation representing labor. Detroit trade unions will be represented by Roy L. Hullier representing the Detroit Federation of Labor and by a delegation from the District Auto Council. Other labor groups represented include the United Textile Workers of Providence, R. I., Seattle Central Trade and Labor Council, the Washington District Maritime Federation, United Mine Workers of Illinois and many other groups. Another large delegation at the Youth Congress will consist of representatives from church youth groups. A particularly strong youth group is expected from the Y.W.C.A. A radio symposium with the participation of outstanding youth leaders will precede the opening of the congress. The symposium will be broadcast over the Red Network of the NBC on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Speakers are William Hinckley, secretary of the American Youth Congress; George Edwards, chairman of the American Student Union; Rose Troiano, chairman of the Industrial Council of the Y. W. C. A.; Hayes Seal, chairman of the national council of the Methodist Youth Federation; Morris Fine, youth Chicago trade unionist, and Martin Harvey, president of the Christian Youth Conference of North America. Hinckley will summarize the proceedings and decisions of the Youth Congress at another broadcast following the Youth Congress on Monday, July 6, at 5:30 P. M.

Passaic Unionist Is Delegate

The Passaic Central Trades and Labor Council will be represented in Cleveland, as stated in Wednesday's Daily Worker. J. Warner will not, however, be the delegate.

Large Indiana Group

CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—Indiana is sending a big and representative delegation to the Third American Youth Congress in Cleveland, July 4 and 5, according to reports received at the Youth Congress offices here. Trade unions, religious and political youth organizations will be represented by at least fifteen delegates and one observer from the territory around Indianapolis. The Teachers' Union and the Farmers' Union are sending delegates and the Student Affairs Committee of the Student Council of De Paul University is sending an observer. Several Negro groups will be represented, as will be five church groups and both youth and industrial departments of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Rains Quench Drought States; Prices Soar

100,000 Families Starving—Foods Costs Reach Highest Level in Years

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Rains fell over great expanses of the agricultural regions today, the Weather Bureau reported, but in quantities insufficient to break the prolonged drought in the Dakotas and Montana where 100,000 families are destitute and starving. The bureau reported that "good rains" fell in all the drought-stricken areas of the nation except North and South Dakota, Montana and Iowa. Further showers were forecast for the next thirty-six hours throughout the Ohio Valley.

Third of Country Soarishes

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Nearly a billion acres of the nation's most fertile farmland—approximately a third of the country—suffered under a withering sun and scorching drought today. Located in the twenty-four states producing a major portion of the country's agricultural products, the billion acres supply food and clothing for most of the nation and living for more than 15,000,000 persons on nearly 4,000,000 farms in the area. Government officials, faced with a growing and insistent demand for immediate federal relief by distressed farmers, who have seen their wheat and other grains shrivel and die from lack of water and a 100 degrees sun, or destroyed by grasshoppers and cinch bugs, were still "holding conferences" and issuing vague statements on relief plans. Workers and general consumers throughout the country are faced with a hard-hitting rise in food prices, as a result of the drought, and maneuvering of the market manipulators who seek golden profits from the suffering farmers and crop shortages.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace asserted today that he believed that food prices would not be affected immediately. Bread prices, he said, probably would not reflect drought conditions for nine months. At the same moment Wallase was making these astute observations, wheat prices were shooting upward on the domestic grain exchanges. WPA officials announced plans to put 26,000 Spring wheat farmers, whose crops have been virtually destroyed, to work on emergency projects, and 16,000 more within a week. This is only a fraction of the vast farm population affected by the drought.

Hospital Storm Center

Naturally, Harlem Hospital, which had been a center and subject of agitation for over a decade, could not escape the scrutiny of the commission which delegated to the Committee on Hospitals the duty of investigating the problem of Negro health and hospitalization in the community. In an investigation of the kind undertaken by the Commission, it was impossible to overlook the school situation which had been a source of perennial complaints. Therefore, a Committee on Education was set up to seek reliable information on this phase of the institutional life of the community. Last, but not by any means of least importance, the housing of the Negro was made the subject of investigation by the Committee of Housing.

55 Hearings

These six committees, beginning on March 30 with a hearing on the riot, conducted 21 public and four closed hearings, in the Seventh District Municipal Building on 151st Street. They invited to appear at these hearings persons representing all strata of the population of Harlem as well as officials of institutions and representatives of agencies interested in the community. Anyone who had a complaint against any public official or a laborer in the most menial occupation was given the same opportunity to express himself before any one of these committees as the most powerful representative of private or public interests.

160 Witnesses

Some idea of the extent to which the community grasped the opportunity offered by the Commission to express itself is gleaned from the statistics which were testified voluntarily at the hearings. A hundred and sixty witnesses and local stand during the two and one-half months in which hearings were held and gave testimony on the various problems facing the Negro in Harlem. Many of these witnesses appeared several times and submitted not only to questioning by the Commission but also to cross-examination by expert attorneys and non-to-sympathetic members of the audiences. The audiences varied, according to the publicity given the hearings and the opportunity for attendance, from slightly less than a score to more than five hundred. At least a hundred and twenty-two persons in the audiences who cross-examined these witnesses gave their names and are identifiable. They, as in the case of the witnesses, represented every section and interest in the community.

More than Five Hundred

However, these figures fail to give any idea of the temper and attitude of the audiences which attended the hearings. From the outset, it became clear that the various committees, especially those holding hearings on subjects which were the primary cause of unrest in Harlem, were not to listen to testimony before a passive public. An Aroused Public The Commission as well as the witnesses found themselves face to face with an aroused public which demanded that its grievances should be heard and that no technicalities of court procedure or rules of order were to thwart its right to be heard. Naturally, it was difficult at times to conduct orderly public hearings at the same time to permit the justified expression of popular resentment against existing conditions. Nevertheless, it seemed to the Commission that the wiser course was not to insist upon the strict decorum of court procedure and thereby exclude the participation of the public but to allow, as far as it was consistent with the purposes of the hearings, the public as represented by these audiences to subject the statements of witnesses and the conduct of the Commission to the closest scrutiny.

Although, on one occasion, at the last public hearing of the Commission, conducted by the Committee on Relief, it was necessary to adjourn the hearing because a court officer attempted to enforce silence on a member of the audience and thereby created a popular outburst, the policy pursued by the Commission was justified by the results obtained. The few closed hearings conducted by the Commission were held only in order to afford protection to teachers who were unwilling to expose themselves to possible reprisals and to give an official of a social agency an opportunity to present a defense of his position in an unprejudiced atmosphere.

Rivera Case

The temper of the public and the skepticism which became evident when the first hearing was held on the events of March nineteenth. It was insinuated by witnesses and charged by members of the audience that Lino Rivera was not the boy involved in the initial disturbance in Kress' store. But such charges and insinuations remained in the realm of rumors for no witness was produced who gave a description of any other boy, nor was any evidence submitted to show that any other boy in Harlem had been beaten or was missing. On the other hand, in addition to the statements of Rivera himself and employees of the store and the police, the indisputable testimony of Mr. L. F. Coles, a respected citizen of Harlem who was in the store, that Rivera was the boy, left no doubt concerning the boy's identity in the minds of the members of the Commission. The persistence of the belief in this rumor in the face of reliable testimony to the contrary was indicative of the skeptical mood of the people in the audience who openly expressed a lack of confidence in the police and the representatives of established authority. In fact, at times lack of confidence in the impartiality and sincerity of the Commission was expressed by members of the various audiences who were always alert to the slightest suggestion of an attempt to control the free expression of opinion. Killing of Lloyd Hobbs The pent up resentment of the people against discriminations and injustices expressed itself most forcibly in regard to the police and the relief situation in Harlem. First in their minds was the brutal killing of Lloyd Hobbs which stood out as a symbol of the constant threat that the police had offered to their peace, security and very existence. As testimony was given from time to time by reliable witnesses of infringements upon personal rights and of the brutality practiced by the police, it was often difficult to restrain the vociferous condemnations of the people in the audience. The somewhat similar attitude of the audiences towards the question of home relief revealed that a long period of unemployment and enforced poverty had created an emotional tension that would be a threat to the order of the community as long as the situation continued. The question naturally arises, to what extent did the people who comprised the audiences at the public hearings represent the great mass of the people of Harlem? Isn't it possible, if not probable, that the people who gathered at these hear-

'The Public Hearing' Text of Chapter II of Suppressed Report on Harlem

The full text of Chapter Two of the Mayor's Committee on Conditions in Harlem is herewith reprinted in full. Suppressed by Mayor LaGuardia, it is made public for the first time by the Daily Worker. Yesterday, for the first time, the Daily Worker made public the suppressed report, entitled, "The Problem of Making a Living." The chapter, entitled, "The Public Hearing," follows:

CHAPTER II. The Public Hearing

The Commission appointed by Mayor LaGuardia to inquire into the conditions which caused the outbreak on March 19 divided its work among six sub-committees. Each committee was charged with the investigation of a special phase of community life, either because it was the source of irritation or appeared to the public mind as a form of injustice towards the citizens of Harlem.

For example, the Committee on Crime and Police took as its task not only the investigation of the riot but also an investigation of the general behavior and attitude of the police in the community. Since the people of Harlem had suffered especially because of the depression and had become acutely sensitive to discriminatory practices towards Negroes in regard to jobs. Another committee, the Committee on Discrimination in Employment, undertook the investigation of discrimination against Negroes in regard to employment. Likewise, as the relief situation in Harlem had created much unrest and criticism from the time of its inception, a Committee on Home Relief was appointed to inquire into this phase of the problem.

Hospital Storm Center

Naturally, Harlem Hospital, which had been a center and subject of agitation for over a decade, could not escape the scrutiny of the commission which delegated to the Committee on Hospitals the duty of investigating the problem of Negro health and hospitalization in the community. In an investigation of the kind undertaken by the Commission, it was impossible to overlook the school situation which had been a source of perennial complaints. Therefore, a Committee on Education was set up to seek reliable information on this phase of the institutional life of the community. Last, but not by any means of least importance, the housing of the Negro was made the subject of investigation by the Committee of Housing.

55 Hearings

These six committees, beginning on March 30 with a hearing on the riot, conducted 21 public and four closed hearings, in the Seventh District Municipal Building on 151st Street. They invited to appear at these hearings persons representing all strata of the population of Harlem as well as officials of institutions and representatives of agencies interested in the community. Anyone who had a complaint against any public official or a laborer in the most menial occupation was given the same opportunity to express himself before any one of these committees as the most powerful representative of private or public interests.

160 Witnesses

Some idea of the extent to which the community grasped the opportunity offered by the Commission to express itself is gleaned from the statistics which were testified voluntarily at the hearings. A hundred and sixty witnesses and local stand during the two and one-half months in which hearings were held and gave testimony on the various problems facing the Negro in Harlem. Many of these witnesses appeared several times and submitted not only to questioning by the Commission but also to cross-examination by expert attorneys and non-to-sympathetic members of the audiences. The audiences varied, according to the publicity given the hearings and the opportunity for attendance, from slightly less than a score to more than five hundred. At least a hundred and twenty-two persons in the audiences who cross-examined these witnesses gave their names and are identifiable. They, as in the case of the witnesses, represented every section and interest in the community.

More than Five Hundred

However, these figures fail to give any idea of the temper and attitude of the audiences which attended the hearings. From the outset, it became clear that the various committees, especially those holding hearings on subjects which were the primary cause of unrest in Harlem, were not to listen to testimony before a passive public. An Aroused Public The Commission as well as the witnesses found themselves face to face with an aroused public which demanded that its grievances should be heard and that no technicalities of court procedure or rules of order were to thwart its right to be heard. Naturally, it was difficult at times to conduct orderly public hearings at the same time to permit the justified expression of popular resentment against existing conditions. Nevertheless, it seemed to the Commission that the wiser course was not to insist upon the strict decorum of court procedure and thereby exclude the participation of the public but to allow, as far as it was consistent with the purposes of the hearings, the public as represented by these audiences to subject the statements of witnesses and the conduct of the Commission to the closest scrutiny.

Although, on one occasion, at the last public hearing of the Commission, conducted by the Committee on Relief, it was necessary to adjourn the hearing because a court officer attempted to enforce silence on a member of the audience and thereby created a popular outburst, the policy pursued by the Commission was justified by the results obtained. The few closed hearings conducted by the Commission were held only in order to afford protection to teachers who were unwilling to expose themselves to possible reprisals and to give an official of a social agency an opportunity to present a defense of his position in an unprejudiced atmosphere.

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ings represented a small minority of disgruntled and unadjusted persons in the community? Or were they not professional agitators or the spokesmen of propaganda organizations?

Undoubtedly, not only did the unadjusted and the disgruntled take advantage of the occasion to air their discontent, but all sorts of propaganda organizations, some probably never heard of before in Harlem, used the opportunity to give publicity to their aims and to make converts to their philosophies. "The charge has been brought against the Communists especially that they attempted to 'steal the show' or used the hearings as a platform to promulgate their doctrines. Communists at Hearings It was perfectly natural that the Communists should have utilized to the full the opportunity which the public hearings offered to act as the defenders of an oppressed minority. Not only did they play this role with consummate skill, and this assertion does not intend to imply any lack of sincerity, but the experienced and brilliant lawyers of the International Labor Defense translated the groping, and often incoherent questions of a common man into clear, searching questions which prevented equivocation and subtlety on the part of witnesses. Moreover, it should be mentioned that the testimony on Harlem Hospital which Mr. James W. Ford had read before the Commission was, on the whole, a factual statement supported by statistics. In the final analysis, the main role which the Communists played at the public hearings was by no means that of professional agitators and propagandists; they only defined and gave direction to the often vague dissatisfactions of the people, and attempted to interpret injustices which were regarded merely as racial persecution as a phase of the general oppression of the submerged classes.

Although it is difficult to say how far they succeeded in accomplishing this end, they certainly played a part in preventing the indignation which was expressed at these hearings from becoming purely the resentment of blacks against whites.

Refuses Hearst Lies

The report thus completely refutes the slanders of the capitalist press, particularly the Hearst newspapers, at the time of the Harlem events, that Communists were "inciting race riots." The report declares that "the audiences at the hearings were truly a cross-section of the Harlem population and one is justified in concluding that their various reactions at the hearings expressed the general feelings of the community, just as the outbreak on March 19 gave expression to the general unrest in the community." Resentment to Police Noted The resentment of the people of Harlem expressed itself most strongly in regard to the police and the relief situation, the report states. "As testimony was given from time to time by reliable witnesses of infringements upon personal rights and of the brutality practiced by the police, it was often difficult to restrain the vociferous condemnations of the people in the audience. The somewhat similar attitude of the audiences towards the question of home relief revealed that a long period of unemployment and enforced poverty had created an emotional tension that would be a threat to the order of the community as long as the situation continued." KAT—thurs

Negro Dentist Led Body

The full report, which was completed months ago, but has thus far not been officially made public, was prepared by a committee of eleven leading citizens under the chairmanship of Dr. Charles Roberts, Negro dentist. Other members of the committee are Arthur Garfield Hayes, prominent liberal attorney; Hubert T. Delany, Negro lawyer and tax commissioner; Mrs. Eunice H. Carter, secretary of the Committee and Negro lawyer and social worker; Countee Cullen, Negro poet; A. Philip Randolph, Negro president of the National Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Charles Ellis Tamm, Negro Municipal Court Justice; William J. Schieffelin, manufacturing chemist and president of the Citizens' Union; Morris L. Ernst, lawyer; Oswald Garrison Villard, publisher of the Nation, and John Grimley, physician.

Harlemites Praise 'Daily'

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Leaders Open C.P. Campaign

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Milwaukee Picnic

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 2.—With Howard Y. Williams, national organizer of the Farmer-Labor Party Political Federation, as the main speaker, the July 4 picnic here is expected to be a rally for Farmer-Labor Party support in the coming elections. Arranged under the auspices of a conference of forty-one fraternal and labor organizations, the picnic will be held at Cracker Jack Park, three blocks north of Capital Drive on North Riverside. Frankford to Speak BOSTON, Mass., July 2.—The Young Communist League and the Communist Party of New England will celebrate Independence Day with a two-day outing on Saturday and Sunday at Camp Unity in Franklin, Mass. The picnic will include an address by Phil Frankford, New

Document Proves Constructive Role of Harlem Communists

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England organizer of the Communist Party.

Those wishing to spend a complete week-end which costs \$5, may obtain tickets in the following places: 10:00 a.m., Chelsea Labor Lyceum; 10:15 a.m., 23 Stamford Street, Boston; 10:30 a.m., New International Hall, Roxbury; 11:00 a.m., Cor. Hammond and Tremont Streets, South End, Boston; 11:30 a.m., 74 Wildwood Street, Dorchester. Those who have to wait till Sunday to go out, can get tickets for \$5 cents in the following places: 10:00 a.m., Chelsea Labor Lyceum; 10:15 a.m., 23 Stamford Street, Boston; 10:30 a.m., New International Hall, Roxbury; 11:00 a.m., Cor. Hammond and Tremont Streets, South End, Boston; 11:30 a.m., 74 Wildwood Street, Dorchester.

City Hall Found-- Raymond Expedition Arrives at Bartow

Lost Several Times During Journey to LaGuardia Summer Retreat, Expedition Arrives in Patrol Wagon, Eureka!

By Harry Raymond
(Special to the Daily Worker)

SOMEWHERE IN THE BRONX, July 2.—Eureka! I have found it! The New City Hall: The Bartow Mansion. It took exactly two hours to get here. But I found the place after a diligent search.

I knew I was going on a long trip, so I took advice of friendly counselors and packed up a little lunch of two American cheese sandwiches, put on my army hobnailed shoes that I haven't worn since 1919, and sallied forth from Union Square at exactly 11:10 a. m. this morning.

Prepares for Worst
The Lexington Avenue Subway express was crowded. I sweated, opened my collar and prepared for the worst.

As it rattled along I stood hanging to a strap next to a hostile old gentleman, who gave me a dirty look every time I bumped into him.

Harry Raymond came to a sudden stop. I kept saying, "I beg your pardon." And the old gentleman kept saying, "Certainly."

Summer Reading
The train jolted along and I read the "Subway Sun." The picture in the "Sun" of a group of happy autoists passing by, pointing to "vacationists" enviously me.

I'm going to vacation land, I thought. No, to the new City Hall.

"Drive with care, courtesy and common sense," the "Subway Sun" said.

Couldn't the Mayor use some common sense and maintain the City Government closer to the center of the City? I thought.

The First Street I filed out. Here I joined with a group of persons carrying swimming suits. They looked as though they were going to the new City Hall.

Here's a fat mama with two small boys and three little girls. They must be going to City Hall too.

But I make a mistake and get on a Hunt's Point Train.

"Where is the City Hall," I asked the fat mama.

"He must be crazy," her little boy asserts stoutly. "The City Hall's downtown."

"But pardon me, where's Pelham Bay Park?" I venured.

"Oh, that's on the other train," the little boy answered. "Get off here, go back two stations and get the Pelham Bay Park Local."

I go back to 125th Street and board the Pelham Bay Park Train. We ride and ride and ride. I get a headache looking at the subway ads and almost lose my lunch.

"Genuine Bayer's Aspirin," says one sign. That's what I need. No, maybe it's "Cascarets, chocolate flavor." Gee, I'd like to have some of that "Nedicks Pure Orange Juice."

I ask a little boy carrying a camp chair and a baseball bat if he's going to the new City Hall. "No, we're going out for a good time."

"Where is the City Hall?" I asked.

Labor to Back Own Nominees In Metropolis

N. Y. Trade Union Group Aids Choice of Assembly, Congress Candidates

Labor will sponsor its own candidates for Congress and the State Assembly in some New York City districts this year.

This was announced by the Trade Union Committee for a Labor Party, 146 West Forty-fifth Street, today. The executive board of the committee has already sanctioned creation of provisional sub-committees in certain Assembly and Congressional Districts in the city.

These sub-committees will cooperate with local groups for independent political action in the Second and Sixth Assembly Districts in Queens, backing a movement initiated by the Hosiery Workers' Union, Branch 15, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America. A broader campaign is planned in Harlem, where the Trade Union Committee is co-operating with and supporting the Harlem Committee for Independent Political Action, and will back labor candidates for Congress as well as the State Assembly.

The Trade Union Committee for a Labor Party numbers 132 locals of New York labor unions among its membership. The committee was formed at a trade union conference held May 24, which was attended by delegates representing a total membership of approximately 167,420 trade unionists.

LaGuardia Assures Relief To Veterans

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia yesterday assured veterans that they could remain on relief rolls without spending their bonus payments in a hurry.

Commenting on a statement of Frederick I. Daniels, TERA administrator, regarding the extension of home relief to veterans who have received the bonus, Mayor LaGuardia said:

"Mr. Daniels is correct in stating the facts, of course on his side of the case. He explained that the state did allow a reduction of \$108 and then require the veterans to spend the balance of their bonus money before receiving relief.

"This procedure, we feel, would encourage the squandering of money and the making of false promises. The city therefore will continue to pay its share, which, as Mr. Daniels said, is 60 per cent of the amount to home relief, the remaining forty per cent to be paid by the state.

"Now then, the state will pay up the forty per cent, that money will immediately go to the veterans where the amount paid by the state has been deducted. Therefore, our statement to the veterans is justified by the fact that Mr. Daniels satisfies the TERA in the matter.

"Let the state pay forty per cent, and it will immediately go to the veterans where deduction has been made."

5 Arrested In Brooklyn

Five workers were arrested on a charge of assault yesterday in front of the Cason Hardware Corporation at 127 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn. The one hundred workers of the firm have been on strike now for over three weeks. The arrests are part of an attempt by the firm to break the strike, the International Association of Machinists, Lodge 1549, charged.

James Lustig, district business agent of the union, was among those arrested. Others arrested are William Wright, Nick Rivas, and Julio Garcia, Negroes, and Joe Rochetti.

The case will be held at the Bridge Plaza court in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Frank Scheiner is the lawyer for the union.

The strike resulted when the corporation refused to recognize the union. Besides recognition, the demands are for \$2 and \$3 a week increase in wages and better working conditions.

Workers in the neighborhood have held on the picket line. Open air meetings are held nightly in front of the house of a scab, Morris Levine, of 11 Whipple Street, Brooklyn.

New York C. P. Issues Statement On Convention

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued a statement, commending the splendid discipline of all workers who attended the Madison Square Garden Nominating Convention and thanking its sympathizers and Party members who contributed to the successful carrying through of the Party's State and National Conventions.

The statement concludes with the following appeal: "We call upon these comrades, each and every one, to develop the same enthusiasm in the struggles that face us and particularly in carrying out the election campaign as the Central Committee of our Party has planned. With this enthusiasm unquestionably we will make this election campaign an historic one and not only educate the workers and the masses of people who support our Party to a clear understanding of the election issues and strategy of our Party, but will also help to poll a huge vote for the Communist Party."

Fear of Sudden Death Haunted Victims Of Bronx Cave-in, Bricklayers Reveal

Speed-up Compelled Men to Take Job They Knew Was Perilous

By Sam Roberts

FEAR of sudden death under tons of brick and twisted steel haunted the 18 workmen killed in the Bronx building crash June 19 continually as they worked on the job. This was revealed to the Daily Worker by the International Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, 160 East 83rd Street, which the workers belonged.

Those killed and the others who miraculously escaped with injuries protested constantly without avail against the perilous and maddening speed-up and the use of cheap material.

"If you don't like it," the workers were told, "you know what you can do. There are plenty of others who want work."

Needed Jobs Badly
"All of them were desperately in need of work because of long unemployment," the union said, "and took chances with their lives in order to provide for their families. They knew that if they objected too strenuously their jobs would be jeopardized."

Marco Arbetelli, 51, of 311 E. 105th Street, had been out of work for three years, his wife told a Daily Worker reporter. "He was so glad to get the job," she added.

Anthony Rugolo, 250 Avenue A, who left a family of 10, took the job to supplement inadequate wages he received working on P.W.A.

A number of building workers could not bear up under the inhuman strain of the job quit week before the crash despite their need. Tony Rugolo, a nephew of the dead mason and also a bricklayer told the Daily Worker.

Union Conducts Probe
The Bricklayers Union, conducting independent investigations of the crash, placed formal charges with Bronx District Attorney Samuel J. Foley, Wednesday, stating that speedup and improper material was responsible for the crash.

Although Mr. Foley has been conducting a Grand Jury investigation since the crash occurred Friday, June 19, his office has had no news in over a week and no arrests have been made.

The union has written letters to Mayor LaGuardia, Foley and other public officials demanding a thorough and vigorous investigation of the crash which left close to 100 children fatherless and brought want and destitution in its wake.

Indications of cuts in relief rolls are contained in an Emergency Relief Administration order for an investigation of all unemployed workers now on ERB rolls to determine those eligible for possible seasonal work. It was learned yesterday.

All ERB investigators have been instructed to check their case records. Where the client is found to have previously worked in a seasonal industry, he will be investigated.

Redding Out
Such incidental employment as street peddling, bootblacks and summer resort employment is listed in the ERB memorandum issued last week to case supervisors for the checkup.

Slight increases in seasonal summer employment forms the basis of the ERB plans to take clients off the relief rolls.

Relief rolls for the city, which had dipped slightly during the first weeks of June, have started upward again, ERB reports show. Cases voluntarily closed by persons on relief are only fractional.

ERB District Office 50, at 84-11 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, for instance, where summer resort employment is largest, reported that only 225 relief families left the rolls during April and May. This compares with 146 families for the same period a year ago.

Avoids Jobless Delegates
Coupled with the intended employment survey, the ERB, through an administrative order issued by Director Charlotte Carr this week, has refused to meet with Unemployment Council delegations on emergency relief cases.

Three Win Stay In Drukman Case
A certificate of reasonable doubt was granted yesterday by Brooklyn Supreme Court Justice Lockwood under which the three men convicted of conspiracy in the Drukman murder case will remain at Liberty under bail pending determination of appeal.

The three are former Assistant U. S. Attorney Henry G. Singer, James J. Kleinman, stepfather of Assistant District Attorney William W. Kleinman of Brooklyn, and Jacob Silverman.

All were sentenced Tuesday to serve one year in the penitentiary, the sentences to begin on July 13. The certificate acts as a stay.

Tornado Strikes Town In Louisiana, Killing 1
ARCHIBALD, La., July 2 (UP).—A tornado struck here today killing Ernest Bradford and injuring three persons seriously.

A baby in the Bradford home was hurt when the house collapsed. Mrs. J. G. McCormick and Mrs. John Baskin, both of Mangam, were injured.

WIDOWS OF BRONX BUILDING CRASH VICTIMS



Death, man-made, struck twice in this family of two Italian bricklayers killed in the Bronx building crash. Mrs. Arbetelli (left), 311 East 105th Street, lost both her husband, Marco, age 51 and her brother, Joseph Gramani, 36. The brother was married to Louise (right) of the same address. Her son Dominick, 4, is beside her. Mrs. Gramani, who married seven years ago, has another child, Diana, 2. Inset: Marco Arbetelli, one of the victims.

The letter to LaGuardia demanded that other jobs under construction be investigated at the same time to prevent a repetition of the tragedy. John Murray, chairman of the executive board of the union, is handling the case. Letters have also been sent to affiliated unions asking them to send demands for the investigation. Mr. Murray met with District Attorney Foley yesterday asking him to press the case.

Aroused building workers freely state that many new buildings are going up under similar conditions. Builders like Louis Steinberg, owner of the "graveyard" Bronx building, underbid each other for jobs constantly hoping to recoup at the expense of the workers and through the use of cheap materials, workers say.

Very few New Yorkers realize that this crash is the worst in the recent history of New York. Although as high as 113 deaths are reported during the construction of the Empire State building, this crash sets a record for the number killed outright.

Answers Roper
An answer to Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper's announcement he would not investigate "safety at sea" and that the whole matter was in the hands of the Copeland Personnel Committee, was made yesterday by Curran.

"Not only have the seamen been chained with slavery legislation, but the small promise of an investigation now appears to have been only eye washing on the part of the government officials," said Curran.

Since the method Copeland used in dodging a public investigation by his own committee was to claim the evidence furnished by the seamen was "lost," Curran replied with charges of "back-passing" and a declaration that some such trick was what the seamen expected replaced by the seamen's defense committee, and "this time we took all the affidavits in triplicate."

I. S. U. Official's Role
He also charged that members of the committee, Paul Scharrnberg and David E. Grange, from the I. S. U. helped Copeland in the passage of an act providing a "continuous discharge book" or black-listing mechanism.

"Seamen do not expect a real investigation" now from Roper or Copeland, but they are going to continue demanding an open public probe of working and safety conditions at sea," said Curran. He stated that much of the material lost by Roper and Copeland had been replaced by the seamen's defense committee, and "this time we took all the affidavits in triplicate."

ELIZABETH N. J., July 2 (UP).—John Crempa and his 17-year old son were found guilty of contempt of court today at the close of their feud with the Public Service Company during which his wife was slain at their Scotch Plains farm last September.

An attempt to serve the contempt of court summons last summer caused the gun battle in which Mrs. Crempa was killed. Crempa was wounded and deputy sheriffs were charged with manslaughter.

Court Finds Crempa Guilty Of Contempt
ELIZABETH N. J., July 2 (UP).—John Crempa and his 17-year old son were found guilty of contempt of court today at the close of their feud with the Public Service Company during which his wife was slain at their Scotch Plains farm last September.

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SHIP ARRIVALS
SHIPS IN YESTERDAY

Ship and Line	From	Deck
AIRSHIP HINDENBURG	Frankfurt, June 29	Lakehurst, N. Y.
MONTI DI SAVOIA	Genoa, June 24	18th St.
ILE DE FRANCE, French	Havre, June 26	W. 48th St.
HANSA, Hamburg-American	Hamburg, June 24	W. 48th St.
ST. LOUIS, Hamburg-American	Hamburg, June 21	W. 44th St.
PLATANO, United Fruit	Porto Cortez, June 28	Morris St.

DUPLICATE TODAY		
Ship	Time	Deck
FRES. ROOSEVELT, United States	Hamburg, June 24	W. 20th St.
ILSENSTEIN, Bernstein	Antwerp, June 21	2d St.
MONTE DI BERMUDA, Furness	Bermuda, July 1	W. 59th St.
ORIENTE, N. Y. & Cuba Mail	Havana, July 1	W. 59th St.
ATLANTIDA, Standard Fruit	La Ceiba, June 27	W. 59th St.

DUPLICATE TOMORROW		
Ship	Time	Deck
GEORGIC, Cunard White Star	Havre, June 28	W. 14th St.
FILSUSKI, Gdynia America	Gdynia, June 28	W. 14th St.
BALDONTIA, Anchor	Glasgow, June 26	W. 57th St.
AGADIA, Eastern	Digby, July 4	Murray St.
VERAGUA, United Fruit	Porto Limon, June 28	Morris St.

20 Indicted By Grand Jury

The Federal Grand Jury today returned indictments against twenty men, including Clement H. Congdon, editor of the Philadelphia Sunday Transcript, on charges of mail fraud in connection with alleged stock sale transactions.

Indictments were returned after an extended inquiry started when the securities and exchange commission became interested in their activities. The specific charges involved the mailing of literature concerning stock sales to prospects.

Other defendants include Marshal Ward, former member of the Stock Exchange; Leonard J. Röllnick, stock trader; Abraham Beeman, New York attorney, and John H. Hermanson, Boston attorney. The National Investment Transcript, Inc., also was named.

The government charges that a customer list of 14,000 names was built up to tips on stocks published in Congdon's weekly paper.

The Living newspaper, up to now the WPA Federal Theatre project's purveyor of one-hour reviews of newsreel length, will join its fellows with its next production in offering a nearly full-length production.

"Injunction Granted!" this project's third production at the Baltimore Theatre, opening on July 15, will have a running time of an hour and a half, plus a short intermission between the two parts of the performance, and so with a curtain time set at 8:45 p. m. will break shortly before the full-length drama on Broadway. There will be but one performance each evening.

The play is a detailed and exact portrayal of the history of American labor in the courts from the early 17th Century to the present. As such it somewhat resembles "Triple A Plowed Under," the Living Newspaper's initial production this spring, which reviewed the plight of the American farmer from pre-war days until now.

The comparison ends there, however. "Injunction Granted!" according to Morris Watson, producing director, is the first historical treatment of American labor problems ever to reach the stage. For that matter, he said, no treatment in book form has approached this simplified and dramatic summary of American labor before the American bar.

As in "Triple A" the dramatization is almost entirely made up of the authentic speeches of living or once living persons.

COOKE'S Storage Warehouse
208-11 EAST 125TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone: Harlem 7-1933
300 Comrades Used Our Service Last Year
ESTABLISHED 1909

Labor History Play to Open

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JACK'S MEN SHOP

705 Brighton Beach Avenue
Opposite Workers Center
Brighton's First and Leading Haberdasher and Hatter
REVENABLE - RELIABLE -
Money Exchanged - Money Refunded

Red Cross Shoes NOW \$6.50

Barney's Shoe Shop
703 Brighton Beach Ave.
Opp. Workers Center

J. J. MORRIS, Inc.
GENERAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS
For International Workers Order
100 SUTTER AVE. BROOKLYN
Phone: Dickens 3-1273-4
Night Phone: Dickens 6-5369

ARMY-NAVY STORES

HUDSON—105 Third Ave., cor. 13. Tennis, Camping and Hiking Equipment.

CHIROPDENT-PODIATRIST

FOOT sufferers! See A. Shapiro, P.D.G., 222 Second Ave., cor. 14th. 4-6432.

Clothing

WINOKUR'S Clothes Shop, Open Eve. & Sundays, 138-41 Stanton St., cor. Norfolk.

Dentists

DR. E. SHIFFERSON, Surgeon Dentist, 355 E. 14th St., cor. First Ave. GR. 5-5242.

DR. C. WEISMAN, Surgeon Dentist, formerly BALDONTIA, Anchor, Glasgow, June 26, 1936. 57th St. Union Square W., Suite 511. GR. 7-6292.

DR. J. P. REIKIN, 1168 Second Ave., bet. 88th-89th St., Y.O. 5-2299, 9 A. M.—8 P. M. daily.

BOOMS FOR RENT

LARGE airy rooms; nicely furnished. WALKERS 9-6498.

27th, 203 E. Nice room for rent. Ask in laundry.

FLEURY AVE., 1101 (Bronx). Large room, vast exposure, home privileges, reasonable. Gentleman. Near subway. Godin.

BUNGALOW FOR RENT

FOUR-ROOM bungalow, unfurnished, so-commodate ten. \$125 season. De Marisco, Stony St., Lake Mohogan, N. Y.

PERSONAL

F. SAFRAN COHEN, or anyone knowing her address, please communicate, Westchester, 287 E. 4th St., Brooklyn.

TRAVEL

COMPANION two months motor trip California. Answer immediately. Box 157, care of Daily Worker.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG MEN for week-end work. Delivering Sunday Worker to homes. Apply Home Delivery Dept., 35 E. 125th St. (store).

18 YOUNG MEN and women to sell Daily-Worker in Upper Island. Good earnings guaranteed. Apply Room 391, 35 E. 125th St., or 211 Brighton Beach Ave.

MANHATTAN

Express and Moving
FRANK GIARAMITA, Express and Moving, 13 East 7th St., near 3rd Ave. DRYdock 4-1381.

Folding Chairs
LARGE Stock of New and Used Folding Chairs, cheap. Kalmus, 25 W. 24th St.

Furniture
1408 STREET FURNITURE EXCHANGE
Bargaining Manufacturers' Samples
Modern—Maple—Living—Dining
Bedrooms, Imported rug 50 up
5 State Sq. West 17th St.—14th St.

Laundries
ORIGINAL AL. 4-6895. Family wash, hand finished, 10c lb. 50¢ flat rate per lb.

Beauty Parlor

BOULEVARD BEAUTY PARLOR, 1087 So. Blvd., near 167th St. Croquetonside Permanent Wave \$2.50. INT. 8-7506.

Cafeterias

RITE DAIRY CAFETERIA, 974 So. Blvd., bet. Aldus and 167th St. Finest of food.

THE CO-OPERATIVE DINING ROOM, 80-Tips. Self Service, 2509 Bronx Park East.

Clothing

VIX CLOTHING SHOP, 1015 Southern Blvd. Special attention to readers D. W.

Opticians & Opticians

COOPERATIVE OPTICIANS, 1 Union Sq. W. 14th St., Room 506. GR. 7-3347. Official Opticians to I.W.O. and A. F. of L. Union, Optician Shop.

COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St. DR. 4-9856. Prescriptions filled. Lenses duplicated.

Physicians

S. A. CHERNOFF M.D., 223 2nd Ave., cor. 14th. Tel. 6-7697. Hrs. 10-8. Sun. 11-2. Woman Doctor in attendance.

Printing

ROTO PROCESS, 790 Broadway, cor. 11th St. Leaflets, typewriters, posters, etc.

Typewriters

ALL MAKER, new and rebuilt. J. A. Abright & Co., 823 Broadway. AL. 4-6888.

Wines and Liquors

PREEMAN'S 176 Fifth Ave. at 22nd St. ST. 9-7225-8236. Prompt delivery.

Bronx Bronx

Beauty Parlor
BOULEVARD BEAUTY PARLOR, 1087 So. Blvd., near 167th St. Croquetonside Permanent Wave \$2.50. INT. 8-7506.

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Flah Market
SPECIALIZING in fresh water fish at reasonable prices. East Imperial, 470 Allerton Ave.

Jeweler
S. PLOTKA, Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, 740 Allerton Ave. Special attention to readers.

Moving and Storage
PINEBURST MOVING & STORAGE, 861 E. 172nd St. DR. 5-6519. ST. 5-5254.

Pharmacies
SCHUMANN PHARMACY, Aldus St., bet. 106 Ave. Phone: YU. 2-9065. Off. I.W.O. store.

Restaurant
CHINA GARDEN, Chinese-American, 85 Hill, Eden Ave. Special Luncheon and Dinner 25c.

Shoes
R. RUBIN, 256 St. Ann's Ave., near 161st St. Fine Shoes for the Entire Family.

Shoe Repairing
M. PARKWAY, Shoe repairing, Hat Remodelling, 3801-A Jerome Ave., St. Ann's Church Parkway.

Cigarmakers' Progressive Slate Installed

Maurice Simons President, Locals 389 and 144 Merge

A complete progressive administration was installed last night, ending the twenty-two year rule of the reactionaries. The six to one victory of the progressives in last week's election not only swept out of office the old guard, but merged Local 389 with 144, bringing about long-desired unity.

Maurice Simons, new president of Local 144, who is also fourth vice-president of the International, running on the progressive ticket, won by 229 votes against 39 votes for his opponent.

The strongest campaign was waged around Armando Ramirez, Harlem leader, who defeated Jack Melhado, old guard Socialist ruler of Local 144 since 1914. Ramirez won by a four to one vote.

Melhado had been determined to prevent the merging of Local 389 with 144. Two months ago the progressives had blocked Melhado's plans to hold separate meetings and voted to merge both locals.

John C. Hilsdorf was elected as recording secretary; Enrique Omeda, sergeant-at-arms; Adolph Groelinger, Isabela Medina and Florencia Sotolongo, auditors; Bernard Catalinotto, Isabel Lopez and Marino Pinales, trustees.

The delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council are Armando Ramirez, Mary Comparetto and Gloria Gonzalez. Maurice Simons, Isabel Lopez and Raphael Martinez are the local's representatives to the Union Label Council.

The progressive program includes demands for wage increases, against war cuts, 100 per cent organization of the cigar makers in New York City and a powerful united cigar makers union in America.

Freeman Plans To Take Office Monday Night

Sam Freeman, the newly-elected progressive secretary-treasurer of Painters' District Council 18 of Brooklyn will be installed in office Monday night. The six locals of Council 18 gave Freeman a large majority in the highly contested election last Saturday. This is another victory for progressive painters within a week.

Every attempt was made by the officials of Local 860, which is under the control of Jake the "Bum," to prevent the election of Freeman and put in J. Schaeffer.

A representative of the machine stood at Local 860's booth and intimidated the painters to make them show their ballots. In spite of 87 painters from Local 860 cast a vote for Freeman.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Rank and File Protective Association, which together with the Progressive Group had campaigned for Freeman, distributed leaflets and carried banners outside Lorain Hall in Brooklyn where the election was held, announcing the progressive platform.

Two minutes before the end of the election men who were described as "Local 860 gorillas" by union painters, tried to stuff the ballot boxes, but the members in the hall quickly stopped them.

Freeman's program calls for a continued fight against racketeering, which still exists in some locals of Council 18, organization of the unorganized, the strict enforcement of the 80 a day union scale with no "kick-back," equal division of work and co-operation with the New York District Council 8.

Grain Processors To Plan Industrial Union at Meeting

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 2 (FP).—A national conference of workers employed at processing grain and allied industries will meet at the Labor Temple in Toledo July 11.

Grain processors apparently include those who help to convert grain into beer, hard liquor, breakfast food, bread and other crafts. Whether all these will be presented at the July conference is as yet unknown.

At present it is known that the distillery workers in Pekin, Ill., where the successful general strike of February was waged, are pushing the conference under the leadership of Lumber Beton, who is secretary of the Corn Processing Council. Pekin also has a plant of the Corn Products Refining Company, where A. F. of L. Federal Labor Union 16851 organized the works.

50 Per Cent of Barbers In Murray Hill Return To Work After Strike

Almost fifty per cent of the barbers in the Murray Hill area were back to work by two o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a two-day strike. Reports of more demonstrators were pouring into union headquarters. Adolph Rosenbaum, chairman of the strike committee of Local 3, Journeymen Barbers' Union, praised the strikers and halted the victory.

The barbers gained a \$22 a week minimum wage, 50 per cent commission on everything over \$27 taken in on the chair, union recognition and a reduction in hours. This is the sixth of a series of progressive strikes throughout the city which the barbers have won.

John Shelley Is Fighting to Keep Home From Mortgage Companies

Impoverished Landlord Organizes Tenants Against Bankers

By Adam Lapin

JOHN SHELLEY won't let them take his home away. He'll stay in that old frame house if it's the last thing he does.

John Shelley is a lean, middle-aged Irishman, his hands calloused, his face wrinkled and worn, a far away look in his eyes. But he's not through yet. He's not beaten. And he won't let them take his house away.

He's not one bit ashamed about his troubles. He's plastered up his windows with crude, stirring signs, telling the whole neighborhood the story.

He wants to raise hell about the mortgage companies depriving him of his life savings. He wants to organize together with tenants and small home-owners.

An American Story It's a simple story too. You've probably heard it again and again. It's the story of millions of Americans in cities, in towns, on farms, who worked hard all their lives, who pinched pennies, and obeyed all the old maxims about thrift and economy—so that they could have homes of their own. And now John Shelley's home isn't his own. It's in the hands of a receiver.

James Shelley came to the United States when he was a very young man. He came, as millions of other young Irish men and women did, to find his future in the promised land.

He made out well—at first. He used to live near the waterfront on Eleventh Avenue, and dreamed of a home of his own.

He worked hard at any kind of a job he could get. Mostly he did painting, and carpentry, and repair work. He was what they called a good provider. His wife and his children could always count on him.

Of course they didn't live too well. Shelley made them save their pennies. He made them watch out, and be careful. There was that home, far away from the dirt and noise of Hell's Kitchen, to be thinking of all the time.

And John Shelley achieved his ambition. He bought not one house but two. He bought the second house because this was in the boom days. Do you remember? Everybody said real-estate was the safest investment. No Wall Street speculation for John Shelley.

The houses were up in the Bronx, as near to the country as he could get in New York, on St. Anne's Ave., right near the park. It was a clean street, and there were even a few trees.

Newark Manager Of Ohrbach Shop Denies Picket Line

The manager of the Ohrbach Department Store in Newark, N. J., W. J. P. Smith, told a delegation from the League of Women Shoppers, Progressive Women's Councils and Women's Group of the American League Against War and Fascism yesterday that there was no picket line in front of the Ohrbach store in Newark.

The delegation, which had gone to protest the action of the store in locking out forty-five union members in New York and six union members in Newark, were met with a complete denial by Smith, even though Ohrbach's is picketed daily, and has been for the past three months.

In New York, in spite of Smith's statement, the locked-out Ohrbach workers continued the picket line all day yesterday. Balloons, with "Don't Buy at Ohrbach's" written on them, were again distributed to children whose mothers were shopping at Ohrbach's. The children with the balloons formed an impressive picket line inside the store.

The Citizens' Committee in support of the locked-out Ohrbach workers continued to picket the Newark store. Jack Kane, Ohrbach's brother-in-law, who is in charge of the Newark store, is a close pal of Newark's mayor, Eisenstein.

Beauty Parlors To Be Closed July 4, Says Union

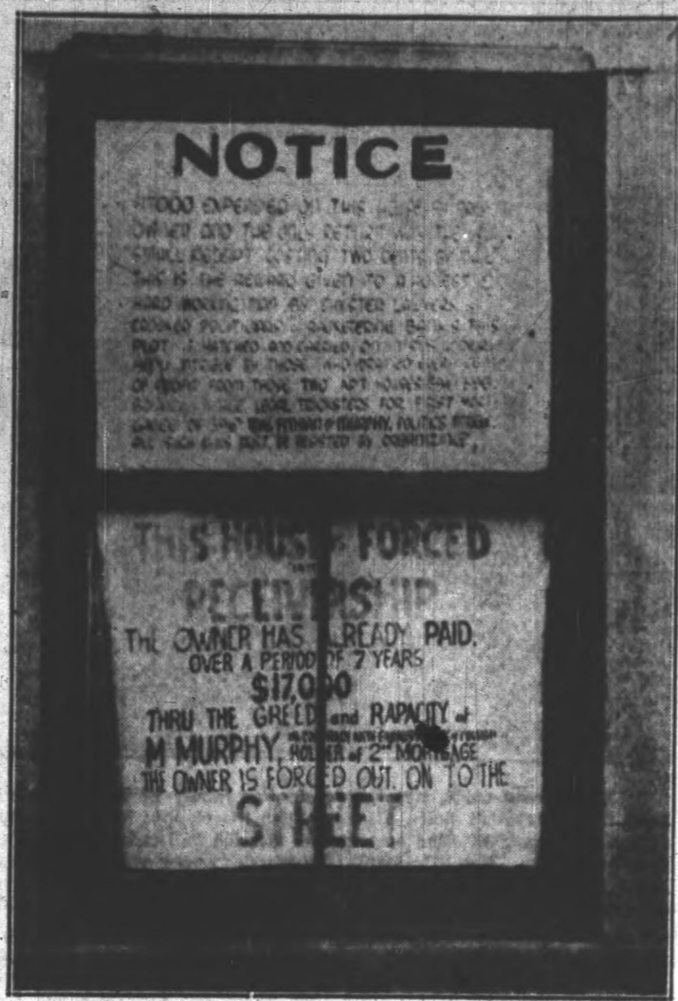
There will be no beauty parlors open in the Bronx on July 4, the Hairdressers' Union, Local 96B, announced yesterday.

Squads of pickets have been assigned to all sections of the Bronx to see that this rule is strictly enforced. Nicholas Carter, president of the union, stated that the practice of beauty shops remaining open on legal holidays which fall on a Saturday will not be permitted by the union.

This is the first time in the history of the trade that the union will attempt to enforce this rule. Because of the success of the organizational campaign in the past year with most of Bronx beauty shops organized, the union felt that the picket squad will keep beauty shops closed this July 4.

WPA Worker Burns to Death Patrick Neilson, 36, a WPA worker, was burned to death yesterday in a fire in a three-story rooming house at 185 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx. Nine other persons were carried down fire ladders to safety.

FIGHTS TO HOLD HOME FROM BANKERS



Don't get the story wrong. John Shelley's houses were not the country estates you still see in some part of the West Bronx. They were not up-to-date apartment houses either. They were just two old-fashioned frame houses, without steam heat, with outmoded fire-escapes.

When the tenants stopped paying John Shelley the rent, he had to stop paying the interest on his houses.

First the bank took one house away. Now the second is in the hands of a receiver. It looked pretty black for John Shelley when he decided to do something about it.

He read about the courageous home-owners of Sunnyside who refused to be evicted, who organized and demonstrated, and won the sympathy of millions of people throughout the country.

Now they're trying to deprive him of the houses—everything he has in the world.

Richter on 18th Day Of His Hunger Strike

Anti-Nazi Seeking Asylum in the U. S. Faces Deportation and Death—Is Now in Marine Hospital

The hunger of the German people—for bread, for peace, for freedom—finds its New York counterpart in the hunger strike of Otto Richter which today enters its eighteenth day.

Richter, whose "head will roll in the sand" should he be denied the right of political asylum in the United States and returned to Nazi Germany, is determined to carry on his hunger strike until he is granted that right.

Yesterday Richter was forcibly fed by hospital attendants in Ward 23, Marine Hospital, Ellis Island. The bread forced down his throat made him violently ill; he became even sicker when pills were administered to him by a hospital doctor.

Richter's hunger strike also protests the refusal of the Department of Labor to set bail for him. Previously he had been scheduled to be deported on June 13, after his surrender on the preceding day. But the nation-wide wave of protest which rose stayed his deportation. Imprisonment without bail followed his arrest.

Daniel W. McCormack, commissioner general of immigration, informed the American Civil Liberties Union that he could do nothing in Richter's behalf until his return to Washington. He is now in Portland, Ore.

Recent protests to Madame Secretary of Labor Frances W. Perkins include a telegram from the national offices of the German American League for Culture, and a protest from the German-American Workers' Club of the Bronx.

The American Committee for Protection of the Foreign-Born asks that all labor organizations unite to demand Richter's release on bail, and recognition of his right to asylum in the United States.

Fordham Unemployed Face Trial Wednesday

Fordham workers have been asked to appear at Part 1, Bronx District Magistrate's Court, 161st Street and Third Avenue, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock when members of the Grievance Committee of the Fordham Unemployment Council come up for trial on disorderly conduct charges arising out of arrests at EREB District Office 46 last Monday.

The delegation to the EREB office at 160th Street and Webster Avenue were arrested when they sought emergency relief action on cases threatened with eviction.



Photos show John Shelley, 604 St. Ann's Ave., owner of house who has organized tenants to help him fight mortgage firm which threatens to oust him and windows of home plastered with slogans urging tenants and small home owners to unite against bankers. One of Shelley's houses has already been taken from him in foreclosure.

You've heard about the depression? It hit John Shelley too. His tenants were paying \$18 a month. After a while that was too much. Soon they couldn't pay at all. They were poor people. Out of a job, on relief.

When the tenants stopped paying John Shelley the rent, he had to stop paying the interest on his houses.

First the bank took one house away. Now the second is in the hands of a receiver. It looked pretty black for John Shelley when he decided to do something about it.

He read about the courageous home-owners of Sunnyside who refused to be evicted, who organized and demonstrated, and won the sympathy of millions of people throughout the country.

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\$6,200,362 Given To Sixteen States By Security Board

WASHINGTON, July 2 (FP).—Federal grants totalling \$6,200,362 have been made to sixteen states and the District of Columbia to aid them in financing approved public assistance programs for the needy aged, needy blind, or needy dependent children, the Social Security Board announces.

States receiving federal funds to match their own expenditures for aid to the needy in the fiscal quarter ending June 30 were New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Missouri and Utah.

States receiving federal funds for the fiscal quarter ending next September 30 were Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and the District of Columbia. These grants, with the exception of an old age assistance grant to Texas, are the first to be made for the coming fiscal quarter.

Only a Farmer-Labor Party gives any hope of checking and defeating the Republican-Liberty League threat against our liberties.

WHAT'S ON

Friday MUSICALS: An excellent program of music followed by dancing in our breezy clubrooms Downtown, Peoples Center, 118 University Pl. 8:30 P.M. OPEN HOUSE—dancing, ping-pong, kick ball—music, dancing, sports, refreshments. 5106 Church Ave. Adm. 10c.

Coming WEEK-END outing to Camp Kinderland. Starting point, 1488 Madison Ave., near 102nd St. Sub. round trip, \$1.25. Register evenings August: Harlem Youth Club, Saturday, July 4th at 7:30 A.M. CAMP NITGEDAIGET truck outing leaves 8:30 A.M. Saturday, returns Sunday evening, costs \$1.25. Registration in advance. Thursday and Friday evenings at 563 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx. Asst. Sec. Bronx Progressive Center, Saturday, July 4th at 8:30 A.M. HIRE to Pine Meadow. Camping, swimming, Meet, 8 A.M. at Chambers St. Erie Ferry, Ticket, Arden, 81 St. Asst. Nature Friends, 11 W. 18th St. Saturday, July 4. OUTING to Camp Kinderland. Meet Saturday, 9 A.M. sharp at 154 Westchester Ave., Bronx. Return Saturday evening, Round trip \$1.00. Asst. Westchester Workers' Center.

TROOPS ARE MARCHING

TROOPS ARE MARCHING TROOPS ARE MARCHING (M. Nadir — Produced by Mark Feder) For the Fourth of July Program at Camp NITGEDAIGET CELIA DEMBROW IN DANCE RECITALS MENDY SHEIN with his 50-voice chorus — Recitations and Dance FRIDAY—Barn Dance, SUNDAY—"Thunder Over Mexico" (talkie) Competitive Games on the Sport Field and in Swimming Bungalow and K-Let Accommodations: \$16 per week—\$2.75 per day Telephone: Beacon 731 City Office: E34brook 8-1400 CAR leave from 3700 Bronx Park East at 10 A.M. Fridays and Saturdays—10 A.M., 2:30 P.M. and 7 P.M. Mondays—10 A.M. and 5:30 P.M.

Discrimination Of Negroes on WPA Scored

White Collar and Skilled Workers Project Has No Appropriation

One hundred and seventy-five of the 214 workers of the Survey of the Training and Employment of White Collar and Skilled Negro Workers Project, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, face immediate dismissal.

At a meeting held Wednesday night at 139 West 126th Street, the project workers, together with representatives of the City Project Council delegates from the Teachers Union and various city and federal projects discussed ways of preventing these dismissals and for the continuation of the project.

Charles Collins, vice-president of the City Project Council and chairman of the meeting, urged the workers of the project to organize a local of the Workers Union as part of their campaign against dismissals. Dr. Dean Yarborough, director of the project, addressed the meeting.

Telegrams of protest in the name of the C. P. C. and by individual project workers were sent to Secretary of the Interior Ickes, WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins, local WPA Administrator Ira Reid, and other local and federal WPA officials.

The survey which includes 214 white and Negro workers, has not been included under the new WPA appropriations. The City Projects Council is of the opinion, said Florence Englander, secretary of the project, that the lack of appropriations is a direct expression of the discrimination suffered by Negroes on WPA.

The Negro workers continued Miss Englander, were much weaker organizationally than the white project workers, and due to this, not only were Negro investigators receiving \$16.50 per week while white investigators were getting \$23.86 for the same work, but they were also the first to lose their jobs.

A joint committee, supported by the Associated Federation of Government Employees, was set up by the Teachers Union and the City Projects Council to fight the dismissals. A committee for the organization of white and professional WPA Negro workers has also been set up by the City Projects Council.

Companies to Taboo

An appeal to all friends of labor not to buy soft drinks made by the Home Special Soda Water Company, the Silver Fox Company, the Diamond Sparkle Company and the Radiant Beverage Company was made yesterday by the Soft Drink Workers' Union, Local 386. These shops have been on strike for over a month.

Retail Clerks Call Protest Meetings At Narin Shops

Every night this week and next week, if necessary, a mass meeting will be held in front of the Harry Narin Clothing Store at Manhattan Avenue and Grand Street in Brooklyn, to protest the lock-out of three union men, the Retail Clothing Salesmen, Local 1006, announced yesterday.

The men who were locked-out when they refused to pay dues to Dave Schonbrun, discredited business agent appointed by Samuel Rivin, 7th vice-president of the International, are loyal members of Local 1006.

At a mass meeting held in front of the store on Wednesday, Schonbrun was called a "rat" and a "double-crosser" by the locked-out men. People from the neighborhood pledged that they would not buy at the store until the men were reinstated.

Harry Narin, the owner of the store, told the locked-out men, "What can I do, I'm being made the goat." But Al Gadd, business agent of Local 1006, pointed out that only Narin, in that whole territory, had obeyed the Rivin henchmen's orders to fire union men who refused to pay dues to Schonbrun.

The general executive committee of the District Council of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association finally decided at Wednesday night's meeting to call in the elected officials of Local 1006 and the Rivin appointees to try to settle the problem.

New York City To Get Part Of Ickes Fund

Discussed Low-Cost Projects with Post, Administrator Says

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UP).—Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes indicated today that he would use part of his new \$300,000,000 FWA fund to finance a low-rent housing development for New York City.

He said New York and Cincinnati are the only ones eligible for housing developments because they have established housing authorities with power to borrow federal funds and administer government grants for the work.

Ickes revealed he had discussed possible housing allocations with Langdon Post, New York City housing commissioner.

"He asked about filing applications for developments at Red Hook, Queens bridge and a new project in Harlem," Ickes said. "I told him to go ahead, but he wants more than we can let him have."

Dies in Plunge

Harry Singer, 43, jumped or fell to his death from a window of his home on the fifth floor of 65 East 98th Street. Police said he had been dependent over his inability to get a job and the death of his wife four months ago.

AMUSEMENTS

NEWS OF USSR

- 1. Scenes from the Life of Maxim Gorky.
 - 2. Complete views of May Day Demonstration 1936, Moscow.
 - 3. The 15th Anniversary of the Soviet Film Industry.
- and PABE LORENZETTI "THE TREAT BROKE PLAINS" THE THEATRE (Composer of "4 Saints in 3 Acts") Cameo 42d St. E. 25e to 1 F. M. of Bway Air Conditioned

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Robert Taylor JANE WITHERS "LITTLE MISS NUMBER" "NOBODY" 85th SENSATIONAL WEEK THE CHILDREN'S HOUR "A stage offering of superb quality." Prices for all performances, None higher Entire \$1.50 Entire \$1.50 50c. 1st Bal. 2d Bal. 3d Bal. 4th Bal. 5th Bal. 6th Bal. 7th Bal. 8th Bal. 9th Bal. 10th Bal. 11th Bal. 12th Bal. 13th Bal. 14th Bal. 15th Bal. 16th Bal. 17th Bal. 18th Bal. 19th Bal. 20th Bal. 21st Bal. 22nd Bal. 23rd Bal. 24th Bal. 25th Bal. 26th Bal. 27th Bal. 28th Bal. 29th Bal. 30th Bal. 31st Bal. 32nd Bal. 33rd Bal. 34th Bal. 35th Bal. 36th Bal. 37th Bal. 38th Bal. 39th Bal. 40th Bal. 41st Bal. 42nd Bal. 43rd Bal. 44th Bal. 45th Bal. 46th Bal. 47th Bal. 48th Bal. 49th Bal. 50th Bal. 51st Bal. 52nd Bal. 53rd Bal. 54th Bal. 55th Bal. 56th Bal. 57th Bal. 58th Bal. 59th Bal. 60th Bal. 61st Bal. 62nd Bal. 63rd Bal. 64th Bal. 65th Bal. 66th Bal. 67th Bal. 68th Bal. 69th Bal. 70th Bal. 71st Bal. 72nd Bal. 73rd Bal. 74th Bal. 75th Bal. 76th Bal. 77th Bal. 78th Bal. 79th Bal. 80th Bal. 81st Bal. 82nd Bal. 83rd Bal. 84th Bal. 85th Bal. 86th Bal. 87th Bal. 88th Bal. 89th Bal. 90th Bal. 91st Bal. 92nd Bal. 93rd Bal. 94th Bal. 95th Bal. 96th Bal. 97th Bal. 98th Bal. 99th Bal. 100th Bal.

Workers' School

Registration FOR SUMMER TERM Courses in Principles of Communism, Political Economy, Marxism-Leninism, Trade Union Problems, Social and Political Forces in American History, Historical Materialism, Public Speaking, Marxist-Leninist Approach to Literature. REGISTER NOW! DAY COURSES OFFERED 35 EAST 12th STREET Descriptive Catalogue obtainable upon request. Write to School Office.

This Week-end at

CAMP UNITY

WINGDALE, NEW YORK RATES: \$17 A Week Including your contribution of \$1.50 for the support of various workers' organizations CAR SCHEDULES:— Cars leave from 2700 Bronx Park East week days and Sundays at 10 A.M., 2:30 and 7 P.M. (Take Lexington Ave. White Plains Road L.R.T. Subway to Alberton Ave. station.) FRIDAY—"SPIRIT OF 1776"—Campfire D.A.R. visits "Unity" SATURDAY—THREE-IN-ONE a) Track and Field Meet b) "F. D. Noah"—Musical Review c) "Patrick Henry"—Play SUNDAY—"REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS"—A Lecture "YOUTH OF MAXIM"—Russian Movie BASEBALL GAME—Staff vs. Campers Sports Tournaments: Dancing; Swimming Instruction; Dancing Classes; Lectures; Tennis FOR INFORMATION call New York Office, 35 E. 12th St., Room 208. AL 4-1148 or Wingdale 51.

KEEP AUGUST 8th OPEN

Watch SUNDAY WORKER for Additional Announcement

Celebrate Independence Day in

CAMP KINDERLAND

vacation in a real proletarian and cultural atmosphere A vacation place for all who wish to spend their SPORT ACTIVITIES Tennis Court, Baseball, Volley Ball, Soccer, Horse Shoe Pitching, Basketball. A special cultural director and cultural activities for the English speaking youth. Cars leave daily from 2700 Bronx Park East at 10 A.M. Friday and Saturday 10 A.M., 2:30 and 7 P.M. Sunday 10 A.M. Take Lexington Ave. White Plains Rd. L.R.T. to Alberton Ave. Sta. RATES: \$16.00 per week (Tax included) \$2.75 per day

R.C.A. Strikers Accuse Green in Attempt to Split Ranks

A.F.L. Chief Is Advisor To Subsidiary Company

Camden Police and Deputies Club Strikers in Picket Lines at Plant—Emspak Answers Charges of I. B. E. W.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 2.—James Carey, 23, Glasboro, N. J., national president of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, was found guilty today in police court on charges of inciting riot and disorderly conduct in connection with the strike at the R.C.A. manufacturing plant.

Police Magistrate Lewis Liberman ordered him to pay a fine of \$100 or serve 60 days in the Camden county prison.

Carey was the second of approximately 40 strikers, arrested during the nine days of the strike, to be tried today.

Joseph Behmer, a member of the union executive committee, was arrested this morning.

William Kimmich, 44, Maple Shade, N. J., found guilty of disorderly conduct, was sentenced to 90 days imprisonment with no alternative of a fine. His was the first case to be heard.

Saul Waldborn of the International Labor Defense, attorney for the union, was threatened by the judge with contempt of court when he protested Kimmich's case.

The national president of the striking union was arrested June 29 at a Delaware River ferry building near the plant during a street fight between strikers and non-sympathizers.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 2.—Twelve thousand radio workers here waited today for President William Green of the American Federation of Labor to answer a telegram asking him whether he was trying to break their strike because he is advisory counsel to a subsidiary of their employer.

President James B. Carey of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, who came into Camden again yesterday to stand up for hoodlums several days ago in the Radio Corporation of America strike here, was informed that Edward Bieretz, assistant to the president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, had also arrived in Camden, and had declared the strike illegal, and that Green had endorsed Bieretz to the R. C. A. as labor's representative.

Carey immediately sent the following telegram to Green:

"Your letter to Radio Corporation of America, of which we have a copy, and activities of your representative, Bieretz, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, forces us to inquire whether you are acting in the R.C.A. strike in Camden in your official capacity as president of the American Federation of Labor or in your official capacity as advisory counsel of a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America. In either case your activities to date in this case have supported the company's efforts to defeat the purposes of bona fide labor organization."

NBC Advisory Counsel Green is, though the matter is not generally known in labor circles, a member of the advisory board of National Broadcasting Company. Morgan interests being strong in this corporation as in R. C. A.

In regard to the Green-Bieretz I. B. E. W. charges that the strike is led by an organization "dual" to the American Federation of Labor and that Bieretz had "come to guarantee the interests of the I. B. E. W. members," General Secretary-Treasurer Julius Emspak of the Radio Workers' Union said today:

"The members of the American Federation of Labor in the R.C.A.-Victor plant at Camden have joined the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America and are on strike with them. Furthermore, the preamble of the Constitution of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America states that its object is to obtain a national industrial charter from the American Federation of Labor. The application for a charter is pending and has not been acted on one way or the other by the American Federation of Labor."

"The United Electrical and Radio Workers of America is the only union that has members in the R.C.A.-Victor plant at Camden. Local 103, United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, includes within its ranks all the employees of the company except those employed in a supervisory capacity and the office staff. The injection of the International Brotherhood of Elec-

trical Workers into this situation only serves to confuse the issue."

Scabs Blocked

A mass picket line of thousands of R.C.A. strikers moved in on company-scorched scabs here yesterday, blocking them from coming out of the struck plant. The great amplifying system of the radio company was drowned out. City police rode their mounts into picket lines, clubbing strikers brutally.

One woman picket was thrown to the ground by the hooves of a horse. She was pulled away from the police by fellow strikers. At one spot on the picket line twelve strikers were arrested.

Provocateurs were placed by the company in the ranks of the strikers. These men attempted to cause riots within the strikers' ranks. However, the amplifying system of Local 103, mounted high on the Milner Hotel, warned pickets of the strong-arm men in their midst. Police sought to stop the announcer, but they could not find him.

A parade of unemployed joined the picket lines.

Philbo Workers Aid

Adding to the solidarity of Local 103, locals from the Philadelphia Philco plant turned out hundreds strong to picket the other side of the river.

Chicago

2-DAY ELECTION PICNIC

of the Communist Party of Illinois

SAT. and SUN. JULY 4th and 5th, 1936 at BIRUTES GROVE, 79th and Archer

Hear: JAMES W. FORD

Vice-Presidential Candidate of the Communist Party

Games - Sports - Dramatics

Admission: 1 day 10c; 2 days 15c

Trucks Leaving from Neighborhoods at 10:30 A. M.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| Northwest Side— | South Side— |
| Laramie and Chicago Ave. | 31st and State St. |
| 11th Division St. | 35th and State St. |
| 553 Division St. | 36th and Vernon St. |
| Division and Spaulding Ave. | 31st and Olive Ave. |
| West Side— | 36th and Washburn Ave. |
| 18th B. Racine | 37th and Rhodes Ave. |
| 421 S. Marshfield Ave. | 37th and Ellis Park |
| 17th and Ellis Park | 38th and Calumet Ave. |
| 3345 Roosevelt Road | 3110 S. Halsted St. |
| North Side— | 37th and Indiana Ave. |
| Oak and Sedgewick St. | 38th and Prairie Ave. |
| Orchard and North Ave. | 43rd and State St. |
| Halsted and Pullerton Ave. | 1st and Indiana Ave. |
| DIRECTIONS: Take Street Car to 63rd and Argo, Ill., from there free transportation to grove. | 47th and State St. |
| | 47th and Evans Ave. |
| | 48th and Wentworth St. |
| | 49th and Indiana Ave. |
| | 51st and Washburn Ave. |

C.C.C. Camps For Needy Girls Is New Plan

Youth Administration to Set Up 50; Army Control Out

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UP).—Deputy WPA Administrator Aubrey Williams revealed today that part of the \$71,200,000 allowed his National Youth Administration will be spent establishing fifty camps for needy girls similar to CCC camps for men.

WPA, however, will administer the projects, without army supervision or discipline.

"While full details have yet to be worked out," Williams said, "the camps, all of whom will be drawn from relief rolls, will engage in educational vocations, and recreational projects as well as doing light landscaping and similar work."

Williams has not yet decided how many girls will be enrolled in the camps, which probably will be located in rural sections or near large cities in almost all states.

Girls to be eligible for the camps must be "in need of relief" and between 18 and 25 years old in accordance with WPA requirements. They will receive a small salary, not yet determined, in addition to government expenses for living costs.

The girls' camps will be a continuation of projects started by the adult education program of the old federal emergency relief administration.

Siamese Surgeons Attempt to Save One Twin As Sister Dies

MEDFORD, Mass., July 2 (UP).—Surgeons hurriedly prepared at Lawrence Memorial Hospital for a rare and exceedingly dangerous operation today to separate Siamese twins—one of them alive and the other dead.

Not until plans for the operation were revealed did it become known that the Siamese twins—both girls—had been born at 5:30 p. m. yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Diego Fiorenzo at their home on Winthrop Street in Everett, Mass.

The larger and first-born of the babies, weighing seven pounds, died at 10:15 last night, but shortly before 1 p. m. E.D.T. today, Dr. John B. Vernaglia of Medford reported that the second infant, weighing five pounds, was "very much alive."

Dr. Vernaglia, who officiated at the birth and who was in charge of plans for the operation, said the babies were back to back, attached at the heads.

Educational Group to Fight

PORTLAND, Ore., July 2 (UP).—The National Educational Association today opened a campaign for academic freedom as its annual convention accepted a report naming cities where alleged unwarranted dismissal or mistreatment of teachers had occurred.

It was one of the few instances in which the N. E. A. has recognized publicly the teacher employment problem. The association also indicated possible endorsement of the Fletcher-Harrison Bill which would grant large sums for free use by public schools.

The teachers tenure committee which submitted the report declared dismissal of two teachers at Valhalla, N. Y., was "unjustified." The school refused to co-operate in a subsequent N. E. A. investigation, the report said. Other cities named were Corunna, Mich., Alexandria, Ind., and Lock Haven, Pa.

Frank Miles, editor of the Iowa Legionnaire, outlined the American Legion's stand on the subject of Communism.

Miles, who represented national commander, Ray Murphy, said the Legion "does not oppose teaching Communism, but is against its advocacy."

Match Plant Strikers Win

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 2.—The Diamond Match Company strike here was settled yesterday with an increase in wages of three cents an hour to all employees whose wages are 50 cents an hour or less, and with two cents an hour raise to most of the others. There will also be a four per cent semi-annual bonus to all employees.

Dirigible Makes Westward Coming In Record Time

LAKEHURST, N. J., July 2 (UP).—The giant German dirigible Hindenburg, making her fourth commercial flight to the United States, arrived here today at 3:50 A.M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, smashing her own record of 59 hours, 50 minutes for the westward crossing by more than nine hours.

The airship left Frankfurt, Germany at 12:20 A.M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, Tuesday with 21 passengers—her smallest list of travelers since inception of the commercial service—and a small cargo of express freight and mail.

The Hindenburg's new record for her eastward mark established on her second run from Lakehurst to Frankfurt. The eastward record is 48 hours, 22 minutes.

Sharecroppers, City Workers Attend Commonwealth College

MENA, Ark., July 2 (FP).—The development of Commonwealth College into a specifically southern college for workers and farmers, long more of an ideal than a reality, has taken solid form at a summer session which opened on the wooded campus in the southern Ozark mountains June 29.

While the customary interest and thirst for knowledge combined with vacation features at a low charge has been shown by Northern and Eastern students, there are over a dozen Southern workers and farmers enrolled this summer. Richard B. Whitten, the new director who was installed last fall, is also a Southerner. During the year the southern orientation was manifest in the presence of sharecroppers and farm tenants—union men and women—and Southern miners and industrial workers.

A Southern Siant

The school courses are given a southern slant in the emphasis on farm problems and on those on the industrial workers and the unemployed.

On the beautiful campus, with its natural swimming pools and moun-

Sleep Walker on Guard

TACOMA, Wash., July 2 (UP).—Arthur Torplek, 20, will try to get his exercise in some other way than sleep-walking from now on. The youth suffered severe cuts on his arms and face when he walked through a glass window at his home.

WHAT'S ON

Chicago, Ill.

July study classes at Chicago Workers School, Room 619, 230 South Wells St. as follows: Every Monday in July beginning July 28—"Revolutionary Traditions in American History, What They Mean to Us Today," by A. Henderson. Every Wednesday, beginning July 31, "Current Events" by S. Levin and A. Henderson. Every Friday in July, beginning July 10th—"Politics in Illinois" by J. Martin. Business Manager. Each course for four weeks, hours from 7 to 8:30 P.M. One dollar per course.

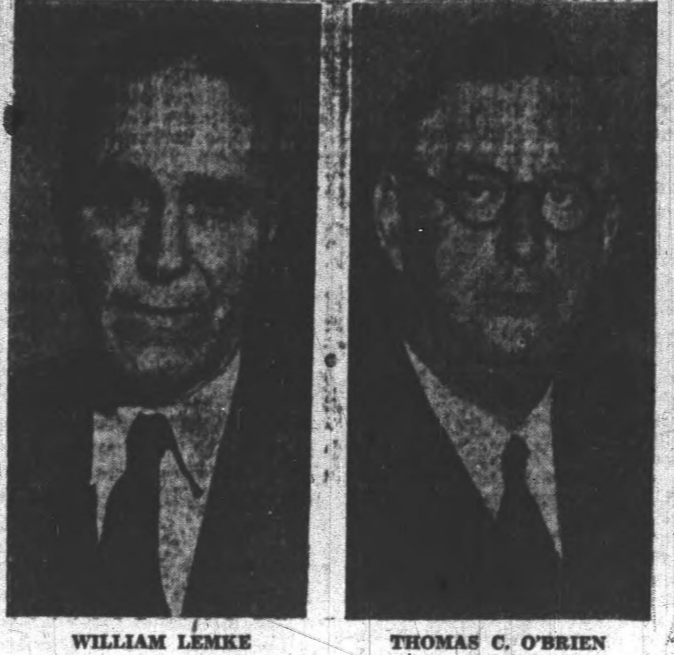
Buffalo, N. Y.

July 4th picnic at Broadway Park. Auxiliaries: Country Committee, C.P. Dancing, sports, baseball game, good music, etc. Local party candidates will speak. Tickets 10c. Take Duquesne Bus at Library right to Park.

Boston, Mass.

Communist Party and Young Communist League of Boston today at Franklin, Mass., on July 4th and 5th. Make reservations NOW at 15 Essex St., Boston, and spend the Fourth of July with us.

THE TWO LONDON STOOGES



WILLIAM LEMKE THOMAS C. O'BRIEN

The candidates of Father Charles E. Coughlin's so-called "Union Party," felt to be stooges for the reactionary Hearst-Republican candidates, Alf Landon and Frank Knox. Representatives of six state farmers' organizations this week refused to support Lemke and O'Brien.

Michigan WPA Union Backs Wage Program Organizing Campaign Is Spurred at Session—100 Join Union

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., July 2.—More than 1,000 WPA workers unanimously endorsed the minimum wage program of Local 830 WPA Workers' Union at a mass meeting in Cass Technical High School here last night.

The meeting was called by the union to lay the basis for a militant campaign to enforce the demands of a minimum wage of 60 cents per hour, minimum security wage of \$72 per month and no layoffs under the new WPA program, effective yesterday.

The meeting was addressed by Richard McMahan, WPA union business agent, who traced the growth of the militant organization of 4,000 workers and pointed out the demands that had been won.

Jeffries Speaks

Recorder's Judge Edward Jeffries, Farmer-Labor Party leader, urged the workers to continue to organize and to carry their activities into the field of independent political action.

The campaign to organize the automobile workers was explained by Lloyd Jones of the district council of the United Auto Workers Union. He pointed out the part the WPA workers could play in the building of the auto union. A resolution was unanimously adopted and sent to the Detroit Times condemning the labor-hating policies of William Randolph Hearst, recently expressed by a cartoon slandering WPA workers. More than 100 workers joined the union.

Chicago Tube Workers Vote On Strike

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., July 2. A strike vote due to be counted on Thursday forced the Chicago Tunnel Company to come off its high horse and agree to collective bargaining with its 400 workers, most of whom are members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. The company says that the Clerks' organization does not represent the men, but it will accept the result of an election to be held Monday, July 6.

The Chicago Tunnel Company operates a little known system of freight delivery through underground electric railroad system in the city. When its workers decided to organize, they did not know whether they came under an NRA code or under the Railway Labor Act. It took more than a year for the Interstate Commerce Commission to decide that they came under the jurisdiction of the National Railway Labor Board. Then the company refused to negotiate with the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, until the clerks took a strike vote of their 330 members on tunnel jobs.

The vote was to be counted today. On June 30, the company agreed to a ballot to decide whether the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks or an as yet unformed company union should represent the men. It claimed that most of the 330 B.R.C. members would not stand by their union in action. The B.R.C. agreed to the ballot, on condition that the company pledge itself to negotiate with the clerks if that organization won the election. A board of three, representing the men, the company and the government will supervise the election.

Many threats to strike have been made against the Tunnel Company, besides the one that brought this election. The B.R.C. does not intend to cancel the strike just taken, but will hold it in abeyance until they have a fully satisfactory agreement.

Very few Chicagoans know that this Tunnel company exists. And still fewer know what franchise terms it operates under. It runs small electric trains to the basements of big stores and wholesale houses, and has several loading platforms. Its presence is one of the big obstacles to a real subway system—regarded as the one effective solution of Chicago's enormous transportation problem.

Build the Farmer-Labor Party, a bulwark against war and fascism.

G.O.P. Blocks Jobless Aid

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 2.—With the Republican State Senate majority blocking every move to make available relief appropriations, the State legislature has entered its eighth week of meeting without voting needed funds.

Under the leadership of Senators McClure, Woodward, Salus, Aron and other reactionaries, every pretext is being used to hold up appropriations. With their eyes on neighboring New Jersey where thousands have been dropped from relief, the Senate maintains that if all "chiselers" were dropped very little relief would be needed.

For this reason they maintain that funds cannot be allocated since the necessary amount cannot be definitely fixed. Current funds are now being made available in small sums for a week at a time.

The Workers Alliance of Philadelphia is now picketing the homes of Senators Salus, Aron, Woodward and McClure. Organizations are being organized to send resolutions and how to carry the message of labor's hopes and labor's strength to their fellows back home.

Skilled and experienced teachers, backed by a well kept-up library and a spirit of academic fearlessness and freedom, stimulate the students. A farm and woodlot, laundry, cannery and other college auxiliaries at which the student works a given number of hours a week, keep him in contact with the workaday world.

No Luxury Here

Students live in cottages scattered about the campus and take care of their own rooms. College meals are wholesome though there is no luxury. Poor college and students are too poor for that. The fee for the entire eight weeks of the summer session, including meals, room, laundry, campus recreation and instruction, is only \$40. There is a student from China and an instructor from Japan.

U.S.S.R. Denies Japanese Kidnap Charge

Cavalrymen Arrested Within Soviet Border, Ambassador Told

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 2 (By Cable).—Refuting charges that four Japanese cavalrymen were the victims of kidnaping by the Soviet Far Eastern Army, the Soviet government today declared that they had been seized after moving more than one mile over the Soviet frontier.

On the 28th of June the four Japanese cavalrymen rode over the Soviet border from a town in Manchuria. They pushed forward for more than one mile into Soviet territory. The raiders were surrounded by Soviet frontier guards and taken into custody.

The Japanese ambassador to Moscow, Ota, spoke to Assistant Peoples Commissar of Foreign Affairs Stomonyakov requesting the early release of the detained men. Ambassador Ota claimed that the Japanese soldiers had wandered into disputed territory. Commissar Stomonyakov replied that the correct place well within Soviet territory. If, now Manchukuo regards this frontier as in dispute, it contradicts the solemn declaration at the proclamation of Manchukuo in 1932, when the latter took over all the international obligations which China had entered into with foreign powers, when Manchuria was still Chinese territory.

The Soviet commissar expressed the hope that the Japanese government, in view of the absolutely clear position, would withdraw its force on the Manchukuoan government "to the end that the latter would abide by its treaty obligations and strictly observe the frontiers."

Sailors Seek Reinstatement

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (FP).—New efforts to regain its charter, which was suspended early this year by the International Seamen's Union, have been made by the Sailor's Union of the Pacific.

Secretary Harry Lundeberg of the Sailor's Union has written President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, asking Green to intervene. Green previously rebuffed the sailors' similar request.

At the same time, Lundeberg wrote Secretary Ivan Hunter of the ISU that his union would be willing to consider any offers made by the ISU "with dignity," and stated that the "Sailors' Union of the Pacific stands ready to meet any proposed settlement, openly and fairly."

Soviet Issues New Bonds

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 2 (By Cable).—A new bond issue of 4,000,000,000 rubles to speed economic and cultural plans was announced here today.

It was pointed out that with the rapid growth of all Socialist economy in towns and on collective farms, and with the great rise in the savings of the toilers, the Soviet government decided to issue an internal loan on the second Five-Year Plan (issue of fourth year) for 1936 at four per cent annually.

The money will be used to further cheapen credit, improve the organization of the internal state loan and to carry through the conversion of previous loans, exchanging them for bonds of the new loan on the Second Five Year Plan.

St. Louis Negro Leader Leaves For Soviet Union

Sidney Williams, assistant industrial secretary of the St. Louis Urban League and prominent young Negro leader, sailed for the Soviet Union last night on the Berengaria. He expects to be gone until September.

"I am going to the Soviet Union primarily because I want to observe its policies in dealing with National minorities," Williams told the Daily Worker yesterday.

Williams is making the trip with a social workers group headed by Frankford Williams and Harry Lurie.

Williams is also secretary of the St. Louis Council of the National Negro Congress.

Jobless Are No Nudists

CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—Workers Alliance members yesterday picketed the relief station at 840 Townsend Street from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., when they left for city Hall and the council meeting. Signs demanded that relief stations be kept open and relief provided for all those who needed it without any cut. One youngster, picketing with his father, carried placards, reading: "We're Not Nudists, We Want Clothes" and "Money for the Sick, Not for the Bankers"

Anti-Fascist Athletes Condemn Nazi Games

Negro and Jewish Athletes Sailing for People's Olympics in Spain—ILGWU Stars in Group—Workers Order Star in Delegation

By A. L.

Frank Payton and Al Chakin wouldn't go to the Berlin Olympics no matter who sent them. They wouldn't go even if it meant lots of glory and easy jobs as their reward.

They wouldn't go to Berlin because they know they could never get a break there: Frank is a Negro, Al is Jewish.

They wouldn't go to the Nazi Olympics because they believe in fair play in sports, because they're both opposed to fascism and discrimination against any race.

That's just the reason they are both leaving for Barcelona today to participate in the People's Olympics which will be held in that city from July 19 to 26. They believe that every sportsman in Barcelona regardless of his color or race will get a chance.

Delegation of Eleven

Frank and Al are part of a delegation of eleven sportsmen which will represent America in Barcelona. The group is sponsored by the Committee on Fair Play in Sports and a number of labor unions including the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, which is sending three of its own athletes.

Al, or as everybody calls him, Chick Chakin, is going as the trainer of the team. He is coach of the City College wrestling team and an instructor in the Hygiene Department of that school.

A husky, blond young fellow, Chick is very youthful looking. He is a former college wrestling champion in the 135-pound class, receiving his training in wrestling in Cornell, from which he graduated in '26.

Since then Chick has devoted himself to teaching other young men physical training and the tricks of wrestling. Before he became connected with City College, he helped whip Columbia wrestling teams into shape.

This is his second trip on a team representing the United States in an international competition. During his college days he went to Cuba on an intercollegiate all-star wrestling team.

One of the reasons Chick is most interested in the Barcelona People's Olympics is because he thinks these games will be a powerful demonstration against fascism.

All-Around Athlete

He also pointed out that this was the first occasion on which the Socialist Sports International and the Red Sports International cooperated together in an international meet.

Frank Payton is an all-around athlete, although his specialty is track. He kept me scribbling hurriedly as he detailed the various events in which he would compete in Barcelona: the 100-meter sprint, 400-meter relay, broad jump, running broad jump, tennis and basketball.

Frank went to New York University. But he wasn't active in sports there, and he dropped out after a few months. I asked him why. He shrugged his shoulders and said: "No money."

Now Frank is kept pretty busy being the star athlete of the International Youth Section of the International Workers Order.

Jim Crow Even Marbles Tournament Not Free of Race Prejudice

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 2 (UP).—Leonard Tyner, 13-year-old Chicago Negro orphan, won the national marbles championship today, defeating Frank Hawkins of Birmingham, Ala., five-to-two in a scheduled nine-game match.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 2 (UP).—The Scranton Times today withdrew from the national marbles tournament at Ocean City, N. J., two boys whom it sponsored, Andrew Tannano of Throop and Eugene Niconovich, of Scranton, because it alleged racial prejudices were injected into the tournament and the schedule for the finals today so arranged that a Southern boy from Alabama would not have to compete against a Negro youth from Illinois.

The two boys sponsored by the Times had made phenomenal records up to the point where they were withdrawn and one of them was almost certain to win the national championship today but the publisher of the Times ordered them withdrawn when informed by the Times reporter Ocean City that the question of color had been injected into the tournament.

Sailors Seek Reinstatement

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (FP).—New efforts to regain its charter, which was suspended early this year by the International Seamen's Union, have been made by the Sailor's Union of the Pacific.

Secretary Harry Lundeberg of the Sailor's Union has written President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, asking Green to intervene. Green previously rebuffed the sailors' similar request.

At the same time, Lundeberg wrote Secretary Ivan Hunter of the ISU that his union would be willing to consider any offers made by the ISU "with dignity," and stated that the "Sailors' Union of the Pacific stands ready to meet any proposed settlement, openly and fairly."

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COME WITH THE FAMILY

Rail Workers Score Court's Pension Rule Lifts Responsibility from Roads—Farmer-Labor Party Need Seen

By Hays Jones (Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—Railroad workers are furious at the latest decision of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, which declares it illegal to tax railroad payrolls to pay old age pensions to railroad employees. The court ruled after that, that it was all right to levy a tax on the workers' wages to carry this pension load.

The railroads say that the court practically rules that the railroads have absolutely no responsibility for their old employees. That is more than even the railroads have claimed, because many of them have had private pension systems for years. This court decision relieves them of any such responsibility.

The court decision, if upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court, will relieve the roads of all pension costs, while the railroad men still have to pay 2 1/2 per cent of their wages into the fund. Presumably, the U. S. Treasury will have to carry the rest of the load, until Congress acts. The next move, the men suspect, will be to tax them for the entire pension system. That would make it nothing more than a very high-priced insurance scheme.

The opinion is widespread among railroad workers that if the Brotherhood and the National Railway Employees' Pension Association had taken a stronger stand for a non-contributory pension system in the first place, they would not find themselves in this predicament now. They could have filed railroad workers of all ages and classes behind a threat to use their economic power for such a pension system and won it.

President Harrison of the Clerks, who is chairman of the Railroad Labor Executives Association, spoke at a mass meeting in Chicago, Sunday, June 28. He said the Grand Chieftains were prepared to use the "full economic strength" of the standard railroad unions to secure a pension for their membership. They present court ruling, if upheld, may put the organizations in a position of defending a pension system that rests entirely on their membership's shoulders. No railroad worker approves of such a system.

Harrison made a similar statement about the pension system which the Supreme Court rejected in 1935, but no economic action was taken. The railroad men are wondering whether the Grand Chieftains will try to sell them the idea that this is a good pension system, or really use the great economic strength of their unions to obtain a law as good or better than their first demands called for.

"It didn't take a court decision to decide that we could insure ourselves," said one worker. "A non-contributory system is what we want and ought to fight for. This court decision should make the million railroad men see that we need a Farmer-Labor Party to pass labor laws and see that they are kept on the books."

War Planned By Wilson in '15

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—President Wilson wanted to plunge the United States into the World War in August, 1915—fifteen months before he won an election on the slogan "He Kept Us Out of War"—William E. Dodd told an audience of students and teachers at the University of Chicago on June 30. Dodd is U. S. ambassador to Germany, and is giving a series of lectures at Chicago University this summer.

"In the White House in August, 1915, Wilson said to me that with all the troubles we have it begins to look as if we are bound to intervene. Pacifist as I am, world peace is vital," said the ambassador. He added that if this had been known, Wilson could never have been re-elected president in 1916.

Dodd credited the man who double-crossed the American people and plunged them into war with great efforts to save the world through free trade. The war prevented Wilson from doing this, he said.

3 Arizona Firms Put on Unfair List

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 2 (FP).—The Arizona State Federation of Labor has asked all trade unionists and sympathizers to keep out of their homes and stores fruit and vegetables shipped under the brand names of Old Port Yuma, Castle Dome and McDaniel Nuggett. They are put out by the unfair McDaniel & Sons shipping firm of Yuma, which has repeatedly refused to deal with Arizona Fruit & Vegetable Workers Union Local 1915.

With western produce workers fighting against vigilante repression, support of their present crucial fight for the right to organize is considered of special importance.

Youngstown Vindicator And Telegram Merged

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 2 (UP).—The Youngstown Vindicator today acquired the Youngstown Telegram, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, and announced that the newspapers will be consolidated effective tomorrow.

'CIVILIZATION' BEGINS AT 8



Stern regimentation in the ranks of the Fascist Militia, Mussolini's organization for training youth for war, faces these young Ethiopians. Herded into camp near Addis Ababa, their "civilization" at the hands of the Fascist invader begins.

Kent Goes Union As Machinists Win

Workers in Other Shops Supplying Auto and Electrical Appliances Enter Ranks of Unions in Mass Actions

KENT, Ohio, July 2.—As a result of the successful fight made by the strikers at the Black & Decker plant here, and through the spirit of fraternity among the masses who rushed to help them picket and smash an attempt at gun threat, all Kent is going union. First of all, even the

present compromise victory of the Black & Decker workers came as a result of the loosening of craft union barriers. The local of the International Association of Machinists here opened its books to all unskilled and laborers in the Black & Decker plant. All but 100 of them joined what actually became an industrial union local, although affiliated to the I. A. M., whose top officials bitterly oppose industrial unionism.

The company came to terms with the unions and now the other 100 laborers will come into the Machinists, according to a statement made yesterday by E. Thompson, president of the Laborers Federal Union, which has just returned its charter in order to merge with the machinists.

Stirred by the Black & Decker struggle, the 450 workers in Lamson & Sessions plant, manufacturers of rivets, bolts and screws for automobiles, put up a notice in their factory bulletin board that all were expected to join the I. A. M. at the next meeting. About seventy per cent of the workers here were already in the union, and at that meeting the rest of them joined. The Loeblein factory, employing sixty workers on automobile seats and upholstery, had a company union. This union met recently, appropriated \$110 out of the company treasury and donated it to the United Automobile Workers International Union, then applied in a body for a charter in that union. "From now on the bosses won't

New Ohio Law Increases Pay For Women

35,000 in Industry Are Affected by Minimum Wage

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 2.—Thirty-five thousand women and minors, working in hotels and restaurants, were affected yesterday when the Ohio minimum wage law went into effect. This will bring automatically wage increases of about 40 per cent for most of those concerned. Ora B. Chapman, State Director of Industrial Relations, He said also that the board of industrial relations was rushing arrangements to apply the law to some 60,000 retail clerks in the State. Suits to block enforcement of the law have already been planned by the Ohio Hotel Owners' Association and other organizations of employers who use low-paid women and child labor. In a recent circular sent out by the hotel owners, great interest was shown in the New York minimum wage law for women and much comfort derived from the fact that the U. S. Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional.

At the same time, the Hotel Owners Association warned that the Ohio law was so drawn as to apparently avoid some of the points on which the New York law was attacked by the court, and that a fight against the Ohio statute might be more difficult. The Hotel Owners' Association at this time insisted that they were seeking to overthrow the minimum wage law in Ohio and in other states, "as a matter of principle," and said nothing about the profit or loss involved in a changing wage.

Indiana Draft Law Proposed

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 2.—Military conscription in peacetime will become a reality in Indiana as in Hitler Germany, if the law passed by the recent special session of the 79th General Assembly is approved by the voters at the November election.

Under the guise of a "militia" the special session ordered a referendum vote on an amendment to the state constitution, making every able-bodied male between the ages of 18 and 45 members of the militia, subject to orders and training as decided by the legislature. The proposed amendment reads: Section 1. The militia shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this state; and shall be organized, officered, armed, equipped and trained, in such manner as may be provided by law.

The voting will be "for the amendment" or "against the amendment" with a "yes" and "no" opposite the respective phrases. A simple majority of votes cast on the amendment (not of votes cast in the election) will be considered enough to make this a part of the constitution. Liberal organizations are planning a campaign against the amendment, in spite of the vigilante terrorism, and the use of the criminal syndicalism act to stop any anti-militarist campaign.

Anti-conscriptionists point out that such a law could be used to break strikes, by mobilizing the strikers and removing them from the scene of the strike, or forcing them as military duty to scab on themselves. Cincinnatti Actors Protest. CINCINNATI, July 2 (FP).—Jeanette Priest, discharged WPA actress, has charged that professional actors are being fired and replaced by high school volunteers on local WPA programs. Professional actors, to meet the situation, have appealed to the Workers Alliance for support. Protests have been wired to WPA administrator, Harry Hopkins.

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.

Childlessness K. R. Marquette, Michigan, writes: "I am twenty-nine years and have been married for eleven years. The first year we had a baby, but it died at birth, and since then I have never become pregnant. My husband and I both love children, so I went to a doctor who examined me and told me that my vagina was torn badly and an operation might help. What do you advise me to do? He said the operation could be done by freezing."

It is extremely unlikely that tears from childbirth would be the basis for your inability to conceive, unless the injuries were so extensive that the seminal discharge (male sexual discharge) cannot be retained within the vagina. But under such circumstances, you would probably have many complaints which would draw your attention to the injuries, and make you seek advice for relieving such symptoms. In any event, before resorting to operation, you should have a thorough physical examination to determine whether there are other causes for the sterility. This should include laboratory tests: such as Wassermann Test, Basal Metabolism Test, urine analysis, air test and X-ray, to determine whether the tubes leading from the womb are open. Your husband should also be examined, and a special test be done to determine how active his sperm cells are (male creative cells).

If an operation is performed, it can be done under local anesthesia (freezing, as you call it), but this requires an especially expert surgeon.

Sores on the Lips from Sun Rays

M. S. Atlantic City, N. J., writes: "For the past five years, every summer I get pus blisters on my lips: They usually last about two weeks, and after continual applications of spirits of camphor they become hard and fall off. Besides being a perpetual worry to me, they are certainly not very becoming. I have never consulted a doctor in reference to them. Could you tell me what they are due to? Why do they appear each summer? Several people have informed me that the sun and bathing at the beach may be the reason, but I have avoided this with no success whatsoever."

MANY persons are sensitive to sunbathing and react with the formation of blisters on the lips, as you seem to do. Such persons must avoid exposure of the lips to direct strong sun-rays for any appreciable length of time. They are not due to stomach trouble, etc. They are a type of cold sore produced by the chemical rays of sunshine. A way to avoid exposure is to protect the lips with a salve or ointment which will absorb the sun's rays. Use the following: Salol, 10 grams. Dissolve this in the least possible amount of liquid petroleum and make up to 100 grams with anhydrous lanolin. This salve can also be used on the skin to prevent sunburn by those persons who react severely to sunshine.

The Ruling Classes



"Just work hard for the next twenty years, son, and maybe you'll be where I am now." "Where's that, Pop?" "On this side of the machine."

TUNING IN

- 4:00-WEAF—Woman's Review WEVD—Kalyari/Johns. 4:15-WOR—Alfredo Orchi. 4:30-WEAF—Happy Jack, Songs WJZ—To Be Announced WABC—U. S. Army Band WEVD—Italian Music. 4:45-WEAF—National A. A. U. Track Meet, Palmer Stadium, Princeton WJZ—Magie Voice—Sketch. 5:00-WOR—News: Omar the Mystic WJZ—Variety Musicale WABC—Margaret McGraw, Songs WEVD—Mincioti and Company—Drama. 5:15-WABC—Dorothy Gordon, Children's Program. 5:30-WOR—Panchito Orchi, WJZ—Singing Lady WABC—Warner Orchi, WEVD—Glenzie Giglio Players 5:45-WEAF—Don Pedro Orchi, WOR—Club Club Program WJZ—Little Orphan Annie—Sketch WABC—Wideman Road—Sketch WEVD—Giulia Bergamo, Soprano. 6:00-WEAF—Flying Time—Sketch WOR—Uncle Don—Children's Program WJZ—News: Animal News Club WABC—Buddy Clark, Baritone. 6:15-WEAF—News: Noble Orchi. WJZ—Midge Williams, Songs WABC—Bobby Benson, Commentator. 6:30-WEAF—Press-Radio News WOR—Junior G-Men—Sketch WJZ—Press-Radio News WABC—Press-Radio News. 6:35-WEAF—Baseball Review WJZ—Sporting Mixed Quartet WABC—Baseball Scores. 6:45-WEAF—Billy and Betty—Sketch WOR—News: Sports Resume WJZ—Sporting Mixed Quartet WABC—Rerun of the Mounted. 7:00-WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy WJZ—Resume, National A. A. U. Track and Field Meet WABC—Virginia Verill, Sketch. 7:15-WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch WOR—Grove Orchi. WJZ—Mario Comi, Baritone WABC—Franc and Baum, Piano. 7:30-WEAF—Tom Howard and George Shelton, Comedy; McDonough Orchi; Peg La Centra, Songs WABC—Lone Ranger—Sketch WJZ—Hum and Abern—Sketch WABC—Benny Fields, Songs. 7:45-WJZ—Lep Relis, Baritone; Al and Lee, Piano WABC—Booker Carter, Commentator. 8:00-WEAF—Bourdon Orchi; Jessica Dragone, Soprano; Revere's Male Quartet.

WOMEN OF 1936

By Nora Gray

I SUPPOSE we all know something of Susan B. Anthony, but judging by myself, most of us need to learn more. This little story will give you one of the reasons. (I quote from Woman Today):

"Once, early in her fight for women's rights, as she was canvassing from house to house for signatures to a petition requesting the State Convention in Albany that married women be entitled to the wages they earned and that they be granted equal guardianship with the husband over their children," gentleman of the cloth, passing from her fine eyes and sensitive mouth to an examination of her figure, said: "Miss Anthony, you are too fine a physical specimen of woman to be doing such work as this. You ought to marry and have children." Swallowing the insult, Susan answered gravely: "I think it is a much wiser thing to secure for the thousands of mothers in this state the legal control of the children they have now than to bring others into the world who would not belong to me after they were born."

I WON'T go into any of the details of her life (Frances Winwar has done that admirably in the article quoted above), but I do want to list a few of the things she was up against, that we may take heart. Far as we women still have to go, it is something to look back and see the ground that has been covered in the last century. Here are some sidelights on the position of women at the time Susan took up the fight. The law reads: "He is her baron or lord... and is entitled to her earnings and the use and custody of her person," with all that that implies. He had sole legal charge of the children. She, however, had their sole care, together with the weaving, sewing, baking, scrubbing, cooking for her crew, and heaven knows what, that brought the average pioneer wife to her grave at thirty.

AS TO participation in public affairs, when her friends Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Mott attended a conference on abolition they were permitted only to peer at the proceedings through an iron grille. When she herself attended a temperance convention and asked to have the floor, she was told to listen and learn. (She left and organized a meeting of her own.) As a lecturer she was greeted with all manner of violence. "In Syracuse the irate males threw rotten eggs at them, and knives and pistols were seen to flash." Everywhere she went she was insulted.

When in 1872 she voted at the polls, believing it to be her legal right under the Fifteenth Amendment, she was arrested. But persecution only fired her spirit. Her parting message was "Failure is impossible."

Today, although women have the suffrage for which she battled so valiantly, the fight is not yet won. Many struggles must be carried through before both men and women can be economically free, and therefore equal. But gathering hope from what conquests have been won, let us say with Susan B. Anthony, "Failure is impossible."

Lumber Strike Is Spreading

SPOKANE, Wash., July 2.—The strike of 2,000 Northern Idaho lumberjacks showed signs of spreading into this state today. Meetings are called for today and tomorrow in the sawmills here, which may add another 2,000 to the strike now going on in the timber industry. All day yesterday hundreds of workers swarmed down into the main line stations of the railroads through the lumber area in Idaho and prepared to stay out 'till she freezes over."

They voted demands before their walkout for twenty-five per cent wage increases, elimination of contracting out the cook houses, for time and a half overtime pay and the same for Sunday work, for cleaner bunkhouses and generally better living and working conditions. I. W. W. organizers are in Pocatello, Idaho, and announce the strike there is under leadership of that organization. They state that the Weyerhaeuser owned "Potlatch Forests, Inc." system of lumber camps were practically shut down by the strike last night. Weyerhaeuser officials claimed their big Lewiston mill had logs enough on hand to continue running.

100 Attend Funeral Of Lislok in Chicago

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—John Lislok, 59-year-old Communist Party member, died June 26, while working on WPA project 1267. Lislok knew his condition was serious, because he had a bad heart, but he worked to provide for his wife and a grandchild, named Foster. Lislok was an active member of the Unemployment Council and later of the Illinois Workers Alliance. He was one of the best fighters in his neighborhood in the unemployed struggles from 1932 till his death.

The workers in his district gave Lislok a Red Funeral here Tuesday. More than 100 attended. "The victory of the Republican Party-Liberty League-Hoover combination would throw power on the side of the war-makers."—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party

Refugees From Nazis Discuss Draft of Soviet Constitution

Article III A DOLF MATZEK, a fitter in the Moscow Stalin Auto Plant, writes of the new draft Soviet Constitution: "When reading the draft of the Constitution, I remembered my past in a capitalist country. I wanted to work in my country, in Austria, but did not have this possibility for four years. To think that for four years I was unemployed! It is the greatest happiness to work in a country where the exploitation of man by man has been liquidated, where old age is provided for. "Can the proletariat of the west claim or even dream about leisure, vacation, sanatoriums? We don't dream about vacation. We are afraid that the employer may dismiss us in our absence. The Constitution contains all that has been won by the country of victorious Socialism! The right to vote in the USSR is given to all who have reached the age of eighteen. In the west the right to vote is given three years later. This is but one of many such examples. The electrical list in the USSR is much broader than in the west."

German Metal Worker Ernst Ehlers, a turner in Sverdlovsk, Ural, expresses himself as follows: "I am young but I have already experienced bitter inequality in capitalist countries. In 1931, I fled from Germany owing to hunger, unemployment and political oppression. It is only here, in the Soviet Union, that I found my real beloved country. Only here did I get to know the happy life of the youth. "I felt admiration and pride for the wealth, power and unparalleled democracy of the Socialist state, when I read the draft of the Constitution. Every article of the Constitution drawn up by the beloved leader of the toilers of the whole world, the great Stalin, brings the toilers of the Soviet Union a still better, well-to-do, beautiful cultured life."

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE NEW SOVIET CONSTITUTION?

This is the first of a series of explanatory articles on the separate regulations of the draft of the new Constitution of the Soviet Union. The articles are written to give a better understanding of the charter. Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., is conducting an inquiry to learn what workers in the other countries of the world think of the draft. Readers are urged to write their opinions and send them to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City. The letters will be forwarded to the offices of Pravda. The complete text of the draft of the Constitution was published in Monday's issue of the Daily Worker.

by over 1,000 workers. Schimansky arrived in the Soviet Union in 1932, and has been working at the Turret Lathe plant during the past four years. "Now the deputies will have to come into still closer contact with the voters; they will feel their responsibility still keener," he declared. "I recollect the days of the 'democratic' Weimar Constitution, when elections were always preceded by mass arrests and murders, so that workers couldn't get their delegates through," related Schimansky.

An Austrian Engineer Hans Steiner, an electrical engineer from the Moscow "Electrosila" works, writes: "The draft of the Soviet Constitution has been given to the people for discussion. This is a brilliant proof of Soviet democracy, genuine democracy, a proof of the power of the Socialist country. "I would like to call attention to the tremendous significance of the right to education, given to the Soviet citizens. I am an engineer, the son of an engine driver who died early, and I was brought up on the small pension which my mother re-

ceived. My path to higher education was long and hard. "Many times I was almost forced to leave school because of the high cost of instruction. The professors, often fascists, were hostile to me and to the other few proletarians who had managed to get into the high school. They did not like us and felt that we were their enemies, while they pampered the children of the rich, giving them every possible privilege. "Finally I became an engineer, but I got my first work not in Austria but in the U.S.S.R. for I was unemployed for two years."

Schustabundler "The Stalin Draft of the new Constitution is another milestone on the path of Communism. Nowhere in the capitalist world, even in the democratic countries, is there a constitution which can be compared with our future Constitution. The new Constitution reflects in every paragraph the great love with which the Communist Party and the Soviet Government surround the working people in town and country. "In Austria, at the time of the democratic regime, there was a constitution in which the first article stated: 'All power emanates from the people.' Those who actually exercised power were a small group of finance magnates and their proteges. The broad masses of the people themselves had to lie down under it. "There was nothing in this Austrian constitution which protected the working people there from hunger and poverty, even if they had the will to work. The new Constitution of the Land of the Soviets gives every citizen the right to work, to education, relaxation and medical assistance as a fundamental law of the state. By means of this document, our brothers and sisters in capitalist countries can tell all the working people what a true people's community is. Thanks to the Central Committee of the Party and to our great leader, Stalin, for this great work. "A. HLOUPY."

German Scientist "The draft of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. is the only real democratic constitution, for it is only here—for the first time in history—that the rule of the entire people after the abolition of classes, is guaranteed. "I come from Germany. There, according to the statements of the Ministers of Justice of the Reich, no constitution is possible, Hitler goes on his way walking in his sleep" (according to his words) in the service of monopoly capital" (as I add). "Article 129 of the draft guarantees the right of asylum for foreign citizens who are persecuted for their scientific activity. Nowhere else is such a right of asylum anchored in the constitution. From 5,000 high school professors arrested in March, 1935, in Germany, 2,000 up till now have been driven away. I receive letters daily from scientists who are looking for the possibility of work and who long for the life in the Soviet Union which assures them freedom for their creative work. "PROF. D. J. SCHAXEL. "Academy of Sciences (Formerly Professor in Jena). "A German Artist

"The Weimar Constitution is the expression of a lost proletarian revolution and of parliamentary bargaining. And so it turned the tendencies of development backwards—to war and fascism. "The draft Constitution of the Soviet Union is an expression of a victorious proletarian revolution and of the victorious construction of socialism in the U.S.S.R. Here development forwards is the meaning and the content of the whole. Forward to the highest stage of democracy. To classless society, to eternal peace among emancipated mankind. On our part pointed out of old by Marx, Engels and Lenin, a further step has been taken under the leadership of Stalin. "GUSTAV WAGENHEIM. "The Poet Erich Weinert

"Very much moved and with deep joy I have read this fine document in which the peoples of the Soviet Union have laid down the fundamental laws of their rights and freedom and those of the individual citizen. "Here the peoples give themselves rights and freedom from the power of their victory over the exploiting class and in the consciousness of their victory in the construction of socialism, from the knowledge of their path to classless society; rights and freedoms such as no people has possessed before. "What the German peasants' demands in the 12 articles in the 19th century, what in the words of Goethe 'To stand with a free people on a free soil,' still seemed to be a far away dream, has here for the first time become a living and glorious reality. "The 11th of June, 1936, is one of the greatest turning points of world history."

A Letter from Florida

By LILLIAN COOPER

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida—Prosperity is back. Pick up any newspaper and you can read all about it. Even President Roosevelt says so. But some people are very slow to see the lady in her heading rush around the corner.

Mrs. Foster is one of those slow people. She doesn't even read the newspapers. She is the type of woman who, if she had the money with which to buy a newspaper, would rather buy a pound of potatoes or a loaf of bread.

Mrs. Foster's husband is a war veteran, and anyone can tell you that their troubles are over now, what with the bonus being passed and the preference on relief jobs which the veterans were promised. But Mr. Foster fought under Canadian colors, and having had part of his head shot off in service of the Allies, he is unable to live in the cold climate of Canada, and is therefore ineligible for Canadian support. And not having marched with our American boys, he naturally can't expect help from Uncle Sam, even though the Munitions Investigation Committee pointed out the odd similarity of purpose of all the Allied nations in the last war.

As to preference on relief jobs for veterans, why, Mr. Foster can't even keep a job, as the Social Service so clearly points out. He can't even bend over to work on the road without a rush of blood striking the steel plate that covers the top of his head and forcing him to stop—from pain, he says.

COURSE, the family is not well off. If a man says he can't work, and the family is that impecunious sort that never has a bank book, you can't expect them to be living in the lap of luxury. It is true that they are all rather skinny, but any doctor will tell you that slender people have a much better chance at longevity than the overweight.

Anyway, it is clearly not a case for any help from the city. Even the Fosters recognize this, as is shown by the fact that they stopped applying for relief after they had visited all the social service agencies and Salvation Army headquarters, and relief offices throughout the county, and had been explained at all these places why they had no right to relief.

At least if they had lived within the city limits, their relief claims wouldn't be so absurd. But they further complicated their chances for relief by their choice of a spot for a home, way out in the woods outside the city limits, so that even if the city wanted to give them relief, it would have been a jurisdictional impossibility. It is very easy for them to say that they had not a solitary penny for rent in the city, but it is very likely that they just liked the romantic idea of living deep in the woods, though I'm sure no sensible person could see the romance of no transportation, no facilities, no comforts.

But each to his own taste, I say, and the Fosters built themselves a shack. But do you think they took advantage of the romantic possibilities of the place to build themselves a cosy idyllic home? Not they! Using the base of four tall trees, at knee height of the great pines, they constructed a ramshackle hut of palmetto leaves, with no floor, no windows, no light or air of any kind. All the consistent newspaper articles on the value of air, light and cleanliness, simply pass over these people's heads.

AND speaking of cleanliness, you can't blame their dirt on a lack of water. The ground that that whole section is so low that when it rains the water floods their puny attempts at a garden, and covers the earth floor of the shack. This left a permanent lake of water from the rains right outside their door—inside it in fact, so that they certainly had no excuses to be dirty.

To most people it would be unpleasant to have the water coming right into the house, but fortunately the Fosters have no real furniture to be spoiled, so that this is no major calamity, except, of course, that it makes the two children hoarse enough to claim that they have colds, and use it as an excuse for never going to school.

May I digress for a moment here to point out that children of the lower classes never seem to be enthusiastic about going to school, often using such flimsy excuses as hunger or lack of clothing or lack of transportation, to avoid an education. You'll never find such a lack of intellectual interest among upper class children. This proves that in spite of all America's attempts at class democracy, blood will tell.

To return to the Fosters—you'd think they could at least keep clean. Water is free and, as I mentioned before, they had a whole lake of water left by the rains right at their feet. As to soap, why couldn't they pick up some soap in their frequent visits to the back doors and garbage cans of fruit and grocery stores, where the soft-hearted owners allowed them to take what they pleased? Because Mrs. Foster is the type of woman who, if she had a nickel for a bar of soap, would rather buy a pound of flour or a little coffee. And so the family went about in their filthy rags, bare feet plastered with mud, dirt incrusting all the innumerable lines and creases of the two adults' faces, their fingernails simply disgusting. And with all that water around too!

FAR from recognizing the shame of her appearance, Mrs. Foster would come to town with her pale, ragged children, and in broad daylight, sit on a bench on busy Beach Street, flaunting her dirt, her poverty and misery before the eyes of the visitors from the North. She would wait for hours in the sun, on the benches provided for us Northerners, until the store owners could take time off in their busy rush, to perform the kindly act of opening the back gate to let her rummage freely in the garbage and take what she wanted. Gaunt, ragged and sorrowful she looked—a picture that any public-spirited citizen would want to hide from the critical public eye. And were not the Fosters citizens of Daytona for many long years?

It was one of those public spirited impulses which finally moved the manager of the Piggy Wiggly chain store in front of which Mrs. Foster usually sat to insist that she cease her visits. This considerate gentleman knew that the Northern visitors came to the South to forget their troubles, and so he unquestioningly chose the course that would bring the greatest good to the greatest number. Mrs. Foster was banished to collect the scraps from less fashionable back-roads.

The last I heard of the Fosters was that they had taken up with an organization consisting mostly of jobbirds. It seems almost all of whom have served at least one term in jail for forcing relief from the city for many people like the Fosters. I have been told that the city relief office, realizing the great need, has decided to see that the Fosters get relief.

LITTLE LEFTY

WHAT'S MATTER? YOU LOOK LIKE THE GORILLA HOUSE GORILLAS ARE AFTER US!

WHAT A FINE PICKLE WE'RE IN! KUFF-PUFF!

WHY THE HELL OF THAT LITTLE SHRIMP!

Can you beat it? BUTTONS IS PICKETING OUR SHOW—AND EVERYBODY'S SAYING THEY WON'T COME ON ACCOUNT OF IT!

WHY THE HELL OF THAT LITTLE SHRIMP!

Two Weeks!

Joe Louis vs. White Chauvinism

By P. C.

NO SINGLE sports event of recent times has stirred up as much discussion and controversy as the Louis-Schmeling fight. The unexpected defeat of the brilliant young Negro boxer has been seized upon by a great part of the press as a means of loosening a regular barrage of Nazi-like propaganda of race inferiority against the Negro people.

The majority of the so-called boxing experts and sports writers have turned on Joe Louis like a pack of hounds. Their long columns (which are read by more Americans than read the serious news of domestic or international events) are filled with expressions of criticism about young Louis which are definitely white chauvinist attacks upon the Negro people. Thus, Grantland Rice, one of the most famous sports columnists in the country writes: "—his (Louis') jungle cunning was no match for a much superior intelligence that happened to also things up—and act on the situation as it was."

Harry Grayson, sports editor of the NEA service, writes: "It was a great night for the Nordics." All of the papers featured Hitler's congratulatory telegram to Schmeling. THIS offensive of the bourgeois sports world against Louis and the Negro people is not something new or unexpected. It is part of a systematic policy which is practiced in the world of sports and athletics. The ruling class does not relish the fact that a host of remarkable Negro athletes have come to the fore during the last couple of years, breaking through the bars of prejudice, chauvinism and discrimination which are erected against them. Included in this list of great Negro athletes are John Henry Lewis, light-heavyweight champion of the world; Leroy Haynes, outstanding heavyweight contender; Os Simons, all-American halfback; Jesse Owens, sensational track champion, backed up by Peacock, Metcalfe, and Williams, who dominate the field of competition. It is an admitted fact that some of the standout baseball players in the United States are Negroes. But Negroes are completely barred from major competition in baseball as well as tennis and golf. This is one of the most open and flagrant sides of the general system of discrimination against Negroes. It is very bitterly resented, but has not yet been attacked to any extent by the growing movement for Negro rights and liberation.

ONE of the most vicious bits of ruling class slander against Negro athletes—and of course Negroes generally—is the lie that they can't

MUSIC

Head and Tail of Romantic Music

By M. M.

HAROLD BAUER, the second soloist of the New York Philharmonic's outdoor season, played Schumann's Piano Concerto (Monday, June 29) so exceptionally well that its most delicate portions lost none of their intimate—though not "studio"—character in the outdoor Stadium. Schumann's Nocturne in D, played as encore, was a rich piece of Schumannesque art, a finely mature expression of the romantic milieu.

Schumann's contemporary, Liszt, was the late nineteenth century's bass drummer. His "Les Preludes," on the same program, was very grand bombast, grandly empty. It sounded curiously like a precursor of Sibelius's Second Symphony (performed the preceding evening); but what was a natural flair in the earlier composer was pedantry in Sibelius.

THEATRE

Summer Dramatics School

NEW THEATRE SCHOOL will open its second summer session on Monday. An eight-week session of classes including acting technique, costume design, directing, stage design, theatre management and organization, history of the American Theatre, and radio broadcasting will be held at the school's headquarters, 58 West 45th Street, New York City.

stand up under fire. The sports experts have taken particular care to trot out this old, exploded canard against Joe Louis. Now, according to the champion of Nordic superiority, sports editor Grayson, and most of the experts, the Schmeling fight proves that "Joe Louis can't take it." But the facts prove exactly the contrary, prove that Joe fought one of the gamest and most courageous fights in the history of the game. Even the prejudiced Grayson himself helps to prove this when he writes: "Louis took a terrific pasting. He was knocked out on his feet at least a dozen times—" The more fair-minded of the critics now admit that Louis proved once and for all that he has more than his share of courage and staying power. He showed more courage in facing and taking punishment than all of his last five white opponents combined—the Messers, Carnera, Baer, Levinaky, Uzdoudin and Retaliff. In spite of his defeat all the howlings of the chauvinist press cannot cover up the fact that, for one thing, Joe Louis has the courage and fighting heart of a true champion.

ACCORDING to most of the sports experts, Louis has been shown up as an amateur, a "Black Bust," a "picture boxer." They say he is washed up, finished. But if records count for anything, if the law of chance and averages which operates in sports means anything, then Louis's defeat is far from writing "finis" to his brilliant career. Let's look at the record for a minute. Yes, Schmeling knocked out Louis. But didn't Baer knock out Schmeling? And didn't Louis in turn force Baer to holler "quits" two rounds ago? Uzdoudin failed to even upset the tough Basque, while Louis knocked him out in a few rounds, the only one to ever accomplish this feat?

On his record to date, even including his defeat by Schmeling, Louis stands out far and away as the best heavyweight in the game. It should be remembered that Jack Dempsey was knocked out several times and by ham fighters at that—when he was about Joe Louis's age, before he won the championship. Even at the height of his

HOW is to be explained that Louis with all his superior ability was beaten by Schmeling? The answer is: the law of averages, the law of chance which operates in all sports, and without which the world of sports competition would cease to exist. Wasn't Matthewson, the greatest pitcher of them all, some-

'Battle Hymn,' Pioneer Play

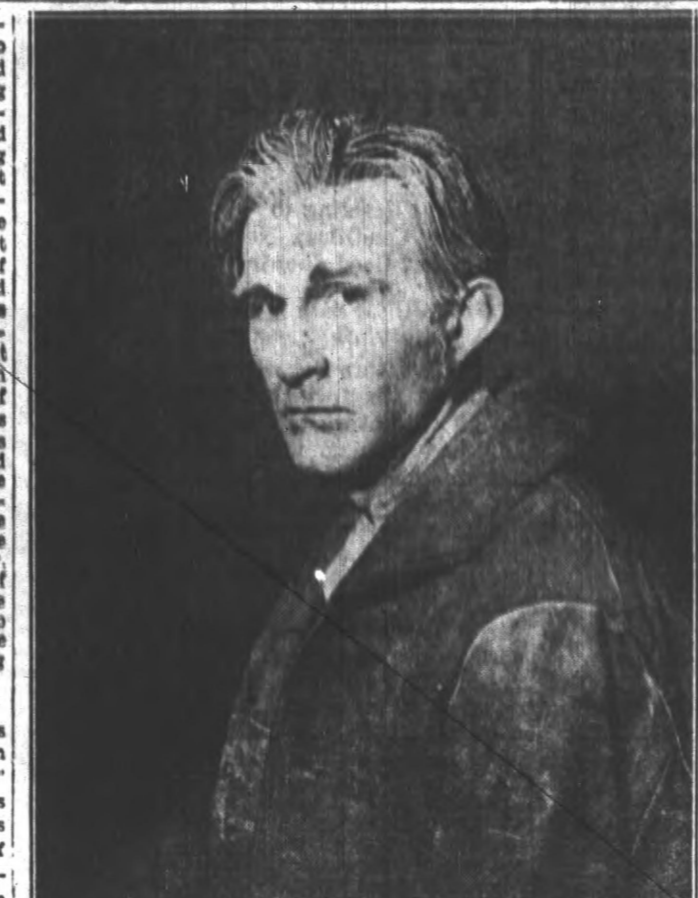
By James Robie

AFTER their first flush of excitement in the discovery that the W.P.A. could provide stirring dramatic fare, the metropolitan dramatic critics have apparently gone a little sour on the Federal Theatre. This is probably what accounts for their rather off-hand and dull reviewing of "Battle Hymn," the play about John Brown, presented by the Experimental Theatre; it is probably also the reason why they failed to see that this play by M. Blankfort and Michael Gold, in spite of some obvious shortcomings, is the most important production of the Federal Theatre to date.

The importance of the play lies equally in the choice of material and in its treatment and interpretation. We must not lose track of the fact that Gold and Blankfort are doing pioneer work here, expanding the scope of the Left theatre, which, because it had limited itself to the consideration of immediate problems, was becoming stultified by this very immediacy of its themes. They have broken into important, new dramatic ground, and started a new path for revolutionary playwrights to follow.

"BATTLE HYMN" marks the first time that left-wing dramatists have attempted to exploit our growing awareness of the continuity of American history and of its revolutionary traditions. At the same time, as Marxists, they have brought something to the historical play which, strangely, is the one thing which it has most often lacked—the historical sense.

Too often, plays dealing with historical characters or happenings have merely dressed an old plot in fancy clothes, to the satisfaction of Eyer or Brooks Costume Company and to the discomfort of the actors. In "Battle Hymn," it is history itself, and not some threadbare, rehearsed, dramatic tale that has been placed upon the stage, and it is historical forces that provide the dramatic conflicts.



GROVER BURGESS as John Brown in "Battle Hymn" by Michael Gold and Michael Blankfort, at the WPA Experimental Theatre.

career Dempsey came within a hair's breadth of being knocked out by a lucky blow from the huge fist of Luis Firpo. The history of prize-fighting is full of upsets (not to mention the fixed bouts of which there were plenty) and accidental defeats.

THE facts behind Joe's defeat are simple enough. He went into the fight supremely confident, in fact overconfident. During the first

form, "Battle Hymn" is often more akin to melodrama, with the element of surprise and suspense removed, than to tragedy.

THE answer might be that here, to a large extent, is the measure of the dramatist's talent. This would be only dodging the question, for there are certain theoretical problems raised in this play, and these problems come up not because of the playwright's failure, but because of their notable successes.

First of all, they have not debased the interpretation of John Brown's history to the drawing of accidently timely and relevant parallels (even though they did spice their play with topical references that bear sarcastically on the present). They have laid the basis of their play upon the dramatic contradiction in John Brown, Christian, man of God, pacifist, sensitive to the suffering of his fellowmen but driven to answer violence with violence and terror with terror in the struggle for the emancipation of the Negro. And they have also felt and sought to represent the tragic futility of such an action.

Their first weakness, however, is that they have not at all times held closer to that theme. The second one is that they did not make sufficiently clear the relation of John Brown's actions and their futility to his class position in the society of his day. If they had, "Battle Hymn" would have possessed more unity; there would have been in it less of the elements of melodrama; it would indeed have moved on with the inevitability of tragedy. Instead, John Brown seems to act in spite of himself and against his very nature, rather than because of any compulsion which limits his choice, and which, together with his character, determines his actions.

At the same time, a clearer presentation of John Brown's class position, and of the compulsions which it creates, would have increased the revolutionary value of the play by making it clear that the protagonist was not a proletarian hero; by showing clearly upon what feet of clay this petty bourgeois, revolutionary martyr stood.

couple of rounds he carelessly left himself open to Schmeling's jolting right hand blows—a type of attack which is easy to guard against. In the first three rounds, Louis handed Schmeling with clear superiority.

It was in the fourth round that Joe's carelessness proved to be his undoing. Schmeling hit him on the jaw with two short, powerful right-handers and knocked him down for a short count. Ordinarily this type of blow is easy to avoid. All that is required to counter it is to hunch the left shoulder or to circle to the left. But Joe neglected to do this. Then in the fifth round came the decisive blow. It was delivered by Schmeling after the bell had rung. Louis had dropped his guard when the German boxer delivered a smashing right hand blow to the jaw. This blow, it is admitted by many, was the turning point in the fight. Louis was a dazed, uncertain fighter after this round, an easy mark for Schmeling's simple right-hand attack, although he gamely stood up under it for seven more rounds.

JOE'S defeat two weeks ago by no means signals the end of his great and promising career. He is only 22 years of age and is not yet physically matured. In another year's time he will probably put on another ten or fifteen pounds of fighting weight. His defeat at the hands of Schmeling, far from weakening his spirit of self-confidence, will only spur him on to more determined effort. His unquestioned courage, his remarkable competitive temperament, is ample assurance of this. In his hour of defeat he showed the same calm, stoical, assurance as in victory.

Young Louis is probably aware that when he enters the ring he symbolizes, in a way, the hopes and aspirations of his people, their struggle against the odds of oppression and discrimination. In this sense, his ring career assumes a special significance.

It is certain that the ruling class of this country and the chauvinistic sports writers hate the prospect of a Negro heavyweight champion. They fear the effect it would have on the Negro people, and on the fake theory of white supremacy. They hope that Louis has been permanently eliminated. But the Negro people and their friends can be confident that Joe Louis remains, despite his recent defeat, the greatest heavyweight fighter since Jack Dempsey, and that, barring white chauvinist hindrances, he will achieve his rightful place as champion of the world.

BOOKS

By THEODORE BAYER

SOVIET RUSSIA AND RELIGION, by Corliss Lamont. New York, International Publishers, 32 pages, 5c.

IN this pamphlet the author poses the problem of the future of the church and religion in the Soviet Union. He shows how the revolutionary masses came in conflict with the Russian church which was then part of the tsarist, Russian government and the largest single land-owner. Tracing the church through the period of counter-revolution and civil war, Lamont describes the Soviet code regarding the freedom and equality of all religions, also touching on the atheistic movement and propaganda. In addition, his pamphlet contains a very valuable exposition of the Marxist attitude toward religion, briefly describing the scientific viewpoint, the philosophy of dialectical materialism in contrast with the irrational and mystic teachings of all religion.

It is valuable reading to all who would want to understand the principles governing the attitude of Soviet society towards religion and church and the evolution of the latter in the Soviet Union.

THE STALIN-HOWARD INTERVIEW, 16 pages—2c—Interview given by Joseph Stalin to Roy Howard, Representative of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Chain, on March 1, 1936. New York, International Publishers.

IN this interview, the Soviet leader has touched upon many problems that agitate the minds of millions of people today. He shows how the Soviet Union has consistently worked for peace. He exposes and localizes the war dangers, showing how in a desire to redive the world to suit the fascist pattern, the militarists of Japan and Hitler's Nazis are trying to provoke a war for which they seek to mobilize other peoples and lead them against the Soviet Union. The great leader serves clear notice upon Japan in connection with her aggressive designs upon the independence of Outer Mongolia.

Questions and Answers

Many more questions are received by this department than can be answered in the columns. 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: Since the new Soviet law against abortions has gone into effect, I should like some discussion on it. How can we justify the making illegal of abortions? Won't this simply put the abortionist doctors underground as they are in this country? No matter how desperately a country needs a population, don't you think a woman has the right to choose for herself whether or when she will have a family?—J. M.

Answer: We believe that a woman always has the absolute right to decide for herself whether and when she will have children. Birth control information and devices are freely available to every woman in the Soviet Union, and the Communist Party fights in this country to make birth control legal.

Abortions, however, even under the best circumstances, are seriously dangerous. In a capitalist country, they may be a lesser evil in certain cases than to bring unwanted children into a situation of misery, hunger, and ill-health; or, sometimes, into the social and economic disabilities of illegitimacy.

While we do not believe that abortions should ever be encouraged, we do not believe they should be forbidden under the circumstances of capitalism, where they will be certain to be made illegally, under the worst conditions, for the poor who need them most, while the rich can always violate all such laws with impunity.

But the conditions which can make abortion a lesser evil under capitalism no longer exist in the Soviet Union. There is the most complete economic and social security for mother and child under all conditions. In addition to the security of work for the mother, the Soviet Union supplies all the funds needed to give extra aid to mothers when they need it, and there are no material barriers to the child's getting the best upbringing and education. There is no stigma of any kind attached to illegitimacy.

The new Soviet law reflects the fact that all the reasons making abortions desired under capitalism have now been wiped out under Socialism (abortions for medical reasons, of course, are entirely legal), and that fewer and fewer women in the Soviet Union feel any need to resort to abortions.

The new Soviet law does not rise out of any "desperate need for population." There is no such desperate need. The Soviet Union does not encourage large families for the sake of cannon-fodder, as do fascist countries, but because the larger the population the greater will be the well-being of all. Under Socialism, all persons are assets to society; each one increases the wealth of all. Capitalist society, on the contrary, is unable to utilize the energies and talents of millions, and all compete with each other for a chance to live.

Long before the children not yet born in the Soviet Union are grown up, the question of an army to defend the Soviet Union will have been settled for good by the advance of world Socialism. It is obvious therefore that the Soviet abortion law has no military significance at all.

RADIO

News—Views—Reviews

By LUCIEN ZACHAROFF

THEY Made History: Hundreds of delegates and thousands of visitors to the nominating session of the Communist convention in Madison Square Garden last Sunday set a new high in proletarian self-discipline. Their unprecedented spontaneous enthusiasm tempered by superb self-control in response to the chairman's requests will long remain an ideal mark to shoot at for broadcasters. Try and find any other kind of an audience to equal it!

We Rub Our Eyes—and Ears: Frankly, your Radio Reporter, perched on the edge of a press table in front of the great flower-laden Garden platform, had some misgivings as the zero hour of 5 p.m. neared. His apprehension was not dispelled by a consultation with some network representatives nor by the deluge of boisterous acclamation that followed the nomination speeches earlier in the day.

Delighted to Guess Wrong: Even the chairman sounded a bit doubtful as he repeated his last-minute injunction that no more than thirty seconds would be allowed for cheering and applause. And then came the NBC and CBS broadcasts of the acceptance speeches—and whether you witnessed them on the spot or tuned in at home, you know the rest.

A GROWING Collection: To our assortment of radio censorship cases we now add the NBC's halving the time allotted for the convention broadcast. The outraged listeners' protests are pouring in. What Browder and Ford said during the first half-hour must have made the Liberty Leaguers plenty hot under their stiff collars. It was a hot day. It is now up to the voters to turn the heat on Hearst's fascist cohorts.

Young People's Future? "American Youth Looks Forward" will be the general topic for discussion by delegates to the National Youth Congress today over the coast-to-coast NBC-Red network, 8:30 p.m. A number of important youth and student organizations will be represented.

The Steel Struggle Is On: The Big Business resistance to unionization in steel was characterized as "the Hindenburg Line" of capitalists' war on labor, by Commentator Bryce Oliver, over WEVD Tuesday. Also—asking himself whether Roosevelt is sincere, Mr. Oliver, taking into account such denunciations and absences as that of Bernard Baruch, replied, "Yes, at least now."

Still Going Strong: Tuning in the Oleaners over WABC early Wednesday morning, after neglecting them for some months, we were vividly reminded that it is one of the most versatile among the Negro vocal outfits. Much of their singing is permeated with folk-quality that is not easy to find.

Joe Louis Speaking: His own story of the encounter with Schmeling will be offered by Joe Louis in his first public appearance since his defeat of June 19—tonight, NBC-Blue network, 8:30 p.m. He will guest-star on Comedian Frank Fay's period. "Demand" Is the Word: "If freedom of speech on the air is to be assured," President Arthur G. Crane of the University of Wyoming tells us, "if listeners' rights are to be paramount, if responsible minorities are to be protected, if youth is to be safeguarded, if the finest of American culture is to benefit everyone, if the incalculable values of universal communication to a democratic government are to be preserved, and if the menace of monopoly is to be avoided, the American people must demand an adequate share in the air for public broadcasting service."

Unite to Build the All-People's Party in Harlem

PATH OF INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION IS ANSWER TO HUNGER AND TERROR REVEALED IN MAYOR'S SUPPRESSED REPORT

MAYOR LA GUARDIA stands naked before the Negro people of Harlem—and before every decent and fair-minded person in New York City.

His thin cloak of "liberalness"—already worn and tattered—was ripped from him by the publication in the Daily Worker of two reports placed in his hands more than three months ago by his own Commission for the investigation of conditions in Harlem. The first report, Chapter III, entitled "The Problem of Making a Living," proved Harlem to be a cesspool of the rankest discrimination against Negro workers.

In the words of the report, the extraordinary record of discrimination against the Harlem Negro—"represents a denial of the fundamental rights of a people to a livelihood."

The second report, published in today's Daily Worker and entitled, "The Public Hearings," gives the lie to the Hearst-inspired red-baiters like District Attorney Dodge and city officials, who charge that Communists are "professional agitators" bent upon inciting "race riots."

Let the report speak for itself:
"In the final analysis, the main role which the Communists played at the public hearings (before the Commission—Ed.) was by no means that of professional agitators and propagandists. . ."

And again:
"They (the Communists) played a part in preventing the indignation which was expressed at

these hearings from becoming purely the resentment of blacks against whites."

Further the report reveals that the testimony of James W. Ford, vice-presidential candidate of the Communist Party, on the "butcher shop" Harlem Hospital was an aid in supplying valuable data to the Commission.

Both these sensational documents confirm to the hilt the charge of the Communist Party that the March 19th outbreak last year was due to the vicious police brutality and the starvation, social and economic level forced on the Negro people of Harlem by the Wall Street bankers.

And Mayor LaGuardia is actively aiding these greedy capitalists when he double-crossed his own Com-

mission and suppressed its reports for more than six months.

He is aiding and abetting the inhuman oppression of the Negro people in Harlem, by making empty election gestures, instead of acting to correct the murderous police brutality, the wholesale unemployment, and the misery and suffering forced upon Harlem citizens.

Mayor "Sales Tax" LaGuardia stands exposed as the willing tool of the jim-crow Wall Street bankers against the Negro people of Harlem!

Let every trade union, civic, church and political organization unite and build the All People's Party in Harlem. This path—the path of independent political action—is answer to the hunger and terror in Harlem, and leads to the winning of the rights of the oppressed Negro people.

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FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1936

Vote Communist!

FOR THIS PROGRAM:

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

Thrown for a Loss

THE Coughlin-Lemke so-called Union Party was thrown for a loss at the national convention of the Farm Holiday Association, which has just concluded its sessions at St. Paul.

Representative Usher Burdick, Lemke's campaign manager and himself president of the North Dakota Holiday Association, came to the convention all set to take the country's largest and most influential farm organization aboard the phony Coughlin-Lemke bandwagon.

But so great was the opposition of progressive delegates that the resolution endorsing the Union Party had to be tabled. In order to preserve harmony, a resolution supporting the building of a national Farmer-Labor Party was also tabled, though the Farmer-Labor Party was endorsed in another resolution introduced by the women's session of the convention.

The Farm Holiday Association is to be congratulated on refusing to be stampeded into supporting a movement that is headed by the semi-fascist demagogue, Father Coughlin, and is stooging for Governor Landon.

It is also to be congratulated on the other progressive steps taken at the convention, among them the decision to affiliate with the American League Against War and Fascism.

Moreover, in electing John Bosch president, and George Nelson, vice-president, both of whom were named to the advisory committee set up by the national Farmer-Labor Conference at Chicago May 30-31, the Holiday Association has shown that it will not be on the sidelines in the great people's movement for a Farmer-Labor Party.

Youth Takes Up Cudgel

AMERICAN youth meets today in solemn congress to act on its own demands—because nobody else will.

Although as Gil Green, secretary of the Young Communist League, pointed out to the Ninth Convention of the Communist Party, American youth is by no means a lost generation—it has certainly been a forgotten generation when it comes to the major political parties.

While Landon and Roosevelt have

made glowing promises to the youth, the fact remains that their parties have not proposed a single concrete measure which will help youth solve its urgent and pressing problems.

Landon has given graduating students in Mid-Western high schools a good deal of homely advice, while his party opposes even the meager handout for youth provided in the National Youth Administration.

This is why three thousand young people meet today in Cleveland at the Third American Youth Congress demanding their just due, demanding the passage of the American Youth Bill, demanding peace and security.

U. S. Labor and Steel

SPOKESMEN of the Liberty League-Landon forces and of the steel trusts are trying to make the country believe that the great drive to organize the steel workers into the A. F. of L. is just part of a "fight between Lewis and Green."

Green's consistent attack on the Committee for Industrial Organization climaxed by his intimation that he will suspend its unions this week may indeed be largely a fight within the A. F. of L. But it is the craft union bureaucrats' fight against industrial unions, and not the other way around.

The fate of the whole A. F. of L., even of the craft unions, is bound up in the success of the organization of the mass production industries. Forty-two years' experience has proved they can not be organized by crafts. And the craft unions are in danger as long as the vast majority of workers, in steel, auto, rubber, radio manufacture, oil, etc., remain unorganized.

The unionization of half a million steel workers would carry the whole labor movement on with a mighty rush—nothing could stop it, in oil, in rubber, in textiles, in the auto factories, in the furniture factories, in the chemical and four mills and light metal and heavy machine building plants—in the whole great mass of forty million unorganized American workers!

Pass a resolution in your local, and send it to Green: "You must not try to split the American labor movement! You must let the organization campaign go on!"

Reinforcing the League

LITVINOFF made what was generally considered to be the most constructive speech of the day.

So remarked the New York Herald Tribune Geneva correspondent, John Elliott, after hearing the Soviet statesman speak at the most momentous session in the League of Nations' history.

Because of the failure of sanctions in the case of Italy, Mussolini, seconded by Nazi Germany, sought to wreck the League through intrigue among smaller nations.

Britain, calling for the end of sanctions, also inspired dangerous revision of the League.

The situation was and is extremely difficult. The continued tension and pressure to disrupt the League can only bring war closer.

Yet two new encouraging notes were struck. The powerful speech of Maxim Litvinoff, for the Soviet Union, showed new means of reinforcing the existing League apparatus which did not fail but was betrayed. It held out the prospect of a network of regional mutual assistance pacts to supplement and strengthen the League.

Then there was the speech of Leon Blum giving voice to the aspirations and hopes of the fighting French masses backing the People's Front, warning the Nazi war-mongers that they cannot make capital out of the great strike struggles of France.

The Soviet Union, growing stronger every day, and France of the People's Front, backed by a more militant proletariat, are a combination that must worry all war plotters.

Party Life

—By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Pamphlets Reacting to American Conditions Needed Unit Makes Good Showing

IN THE JUNE 24th issue of the Daily Worker, the District 2 Literature Department points out the fact that not enough literature is being published dealing with immediate conditions and problems here in America. This observation is an extremely important one, and should find immediate reaction on the part of our literature apparatus.

Not only are we not reacting sufficiently, in our pamphlets, to American conditions, but we do not react with sufficient speed. Where, for example, is the pamphlet, long overdue now, on the Black Legion? Undoubtedly it will be published sooner or later, but during the heat of this investigation think how many thousands of these pamphlets could have been distributed through street corner sales alone. This is only one subject that we have been tardy about.

If the neighborhood branches of the Party are to be aided by our literature in their work in penetrating their territories, the literature must be of this popular nature. We must react to the popular topics of the day, such as, the Dionne quintuplets and the Lindbergh case. We must use the publicity and interest created by capitalist propaganda in these questions, to aid us in popularizing our own program at every turn; to let the people know that in a Soviet America the care given the quintuplets would be extended to every child; to point out that the tragedy of the Lindbergh case is only possible in a society where parasites like Hearst are allowed to exist, etc. But I am sure that the comrades in literature work understand these things. The problem is to get them treated popularly while they are still being discussed by the people. Thus, we can introduce our literature to thousands who would never otherwise read it, and prepare them for further agitation. E. I., New York.

WE of the Section Literature Department of Section 22 (New York) feel that special attention must be given to Unit 4-T, an Industrial Unit, for its exemplary work in literature distribution. Our attention was first drawn to this unit by the fact that they purchased fifteen Lenin Sets. Their entire membership totals thirty-six. This in itself, though deserving of attention, is not the whole story. In speaking with our Section Organizer we discovered that this Unit has doubled its membership in the last two-and-a-half months; that our comrades in this unit are the active leaders in their A. F. of L. local, struggles conducted by this Unit have resulted in building the union and the prestige of our Party, as can be attested to by their recruiting.

Among these new members there is an avid interest in our literature. This unit, with a membership of thirty-six, takes twenty Communist, twenty-five Communist International and twenty-five Party Organizers each month. This literature is sold in their respective shops. In short, this unit represents a well rounded-out picture of theory mastered and applied. The results speak for themselves and are worthy of emulation. I hope that in a future letter we will be able to more fully describe the educational work in the unit and the methods devised in distributing literature in the shops and in the union.

This Unit turned in \$80 in cash to the Section from March 1 to June 15. This does not include money turned in on the Lenin sets. M. H., Literature Agent, Section 22 (New York).

Beach Ban in Cleveland
CLEVELAND, July 2 (FP).—Because a handful of bluebloods at Cleveland's ritzy suburb of Bratenahl objected to the noise, Director of Parks Varga, has just issued a no-swimming edict to thousands of Clevelanders who seek relief from the summer heat at the municipally-owned White City beach.

IT'S MEAT FOR THEM

by Cropper



NEWS ITEM - LANDON TURNS A FEW STEAKS FOR THE FOLKS.

Letters From Our Readers

Chicago Cop Sums It Up— Says He Was Born 'Red'
Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:
I am a rank-and-file member of the Chicago police force. Therefore I ought to know whereof I speak when I call this the City of Craft and Corruption.

Though my several years experience in the business was not the reason for my conversion to the class struggle, I might sum it all up and simply say that I was born a Red. Besides my wife is sort of individualistic, so I have a class struggle right in my own home. Recently I had a comrade paint a large sign on the rear built-in trunk in my auto, which reads "Farmer and Labor Party." I also carried a few pamphlets in the auto, entitled "A Labor Party for the United States." When I'm parked here and there and meet workers I'm ready to take care of 'em. I am a steady reader of both the Daily and Sunday Worker, therefore I was able to keep up with all the developments during the recent struggle of the rank and file East Coast seamen. I try to answer some of their appeals for donations and am sending them a postal money order for five bucks. FORGOTTEN MAN.

C.P. on the Air Covers Wide Areas of Middle West
Madison, Wis.

Editor, Daily Worker:
I am appealing to you for help. For the past two months, the Communist Party of Dane County, Wis., has been on the air. We broadcast the Communist Quarter Hour on Station WIBA, of Madison, Wis. This is not merely a local radio station or a local program. We broadcast on a station that is heard easily over the entire state; In-

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.

diana, Iowa and as far away as the Dakotas. The station is the progressive station of La Follette and Evjue, and possesses a wide progressive audience.

What we ask of you is:
1—Publicity on our program to help us reach sections in the Middle West to let them know there is a Communist Party program over WIBA, every Sunday at 1:30 P. M.
2—Appeal to the people who have heard us, and all others interested in maintaining a Communist program on the air in this progressive state, to help us financially by sending money to the Vanguard Bookstore, 815 West Gorham St., Madison, Wis. We must pay \$22.50 each week for 15 minutes.

JOSEPH GARY,
Dane Co. General Sec'y,
Communist Party.

Long Island Railroad Runs for the Rich
New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
One of the reasons why the Long Island Railroad is fighting reductions in fares is because some of the biggest millionaires in the country live there. If the history of the Long Island Railroad could be put in book form, it would open the eyes of the people. The big guns stopped the Sea Cliff ferries from running because, as they said, they did not want the riff-raff from New York to come out there. C. K.

Get Acquainted With Your Country Neighbors
Chester, Vt.

Editor, Daily Worker:
I would like to call to the attention of summer vacationists the need for getting acquainted with their country neighbors, and for distributing literature wherever they go.

It is a pleasure to drop in to see farmers along the back roads and talk to them evenings, or to mingle with the young people in the small towns. In the churches, one finds groups of young men and women, with very often a small town minister of liberal views, who could be interested in the Farmer-Labor Party, in the struggle against war and fascism, and even in forming little social study groups. Also, farmers do read. They save any literature given to them, usually, and when they have time, read it and think about it and pass it on.

There is a prejudice among the country people, not against Communists, or Socialists, or trade unionists, nor yet against Jews or Negroes or city people, but a prejudice against strangers. However, there is a code of courtesy and hospitality as well. This latter can be taken advantage of by going into their homes and having friendly talks with them. Once they get to know us, one hears such remarks as this: "We met some Communists out to our place last summer, and they seemed to be right nice people, not at all as we'd heard they are like."

The apparent reaction of country people is in reality a lack of acquaintance with new streams of thought, and a complete dependence upon local newspapers and the radio and movies for their pre-digested thinking. JACK WILGUS.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Blond Orange Day July 12? Ireland Today De Valera's Terrorism

JULY 12 will again call Ireland to the attention of the world. Grave anxiety is being expressed in Belfast labor and Catholic circles that the die-hard group around the North Ireland government will instigate a repetition of last year's bloody pogrom when the great Orange demonstrations are held.

In South Ireland, too, de Valera is doing his share by trying to ingratiate himself with the Baldwin government by his terrorism against the Irish Republican Army and the wholesale arrest of anti-British and Irish nationalist forces.

WE are glad to present to our readers the briefest and best picture of Ireland today sent by the Irish Communist leader, Pat Devine, in a personal letter. Comrade Devine was deported from the United States in the early days of the crisis when the great unemployed struggles swept this country. He writes: Today Ireland is passing through a new phase of revolutionary awakening. Since 1932, when Pianna Fall came into power, the majority of the ordinary Republican men and women have been somewhat passive. They have been waiting for great things to happen and as a consequence the Irish Republican Army lost considerable strength. However, the last few years have brought in a period of disillusionment. De Valera has enforced the same Coercion Act as Cosgrave. Republicans who were released on the first wave of enthusiasm after de Valera's victory in 1932 are once again in jail. . . this time put there by de Valera, from whom they expected so much.

The last arrests include Maurice Twomey and most of the leaders of the Irish Republican Army, among whom are such national figures as Sean MacSwiney (brother of Terry), Sean MacCurtain (brother of the Lord Mayor of Cork who preceded Terence MacSwiney to his death in the cause of Irish freedom. Houses are being raided and a veritable reign of terror imposed. All in the good name of Ireland!

In the face of this attack the Irish Republican Army has not measured up to the situation. Instead of taking a head-on position against the government they are very careful not to become associated in any way with the Communists and consequently find themselves at a disadvantage, because the government and the clergy make Communism the issue.

So far as the working class movement is concerned the record of Pianna Fall is no better. Military lorries have been brought out against strikers; pickets have been arrested and sentenced to terms of imprisonment; workers' halls have been raided; papers have been suppressed; the government has passed a bill putting women in the same position as the women of the middle ages so far as industry is concerned; equality for women has become a farce; thousands of pounds are being poured into the pockets of the industrialists in the form of subsidies; the relief to the unemployed is being cut to the bone and hundreds of thousands of men and women are starving.

ON the national question the same sorry record can be given. Of course, it would be wrong to say nothing has been done. The oath of allegiance has been abolished; the Governor General has been given a farce; a new Citizenship Bill has been carried; the Senate has been abolished; the annuities have been withheld from Britain; the rights of the Privy Council in Ireland have been almost wiped out. All these moves are important and have made things much better for Irish capitalism and represent some step forward in the pursuit of a settlement of the Irish question.

HOWEVER, so far as complete separation from Britain is concerned, there is a long road to travel. And at the moment it looks as though there will be some big compromise arrived at between de Valera and Britain that will bode no good for this country.

On Force and Violence

"The Communist Party must use the opportunity of this election campaign to smash once and for all the superstition, which has been embodied in a maze of court decisions having the force of law, that our Party is an advocate of force and violence, that it is subject to laws (Federal immigration laws, state 'criminal syndicalism' laws), directed against such advocacy. The Communist Party is not a conspirative organization, it is an open revolutionary party, continuing the traditions of 1776 and 1861; it is the only organization that is really entitled by its program and work to designate itself as 'sons and daughters of the American revolution.' Communists are not anarchists, not terrorists."—EARL BROWDER, at the Ninth National Convention of the Communist Party.

THEN the church has entered the field on the most reactionary side. . . which, of course, is usual for the church. The bishops are now once more the open defenders of all that is anti-working class in Ireland. Catholic Action is out in a most militant way, harassing all the lower gangster types in order to break up Communist meetings and make our Party illegal. Communism has become the bogey. This is no accident. For there is a growing support for Communism all over the country, and the clergy are worried.