

# PEOPLE'S FRONT ROUTING FASCISTS; SOCIALISTS-COMMUNISTS GUARD CITIES

## Senate Is Asked To Sift Terror In Camden Strike

### Committee for Industrial Organization Asks LaFollette to Investigate Illegal Arrests—Widespread Violations Are Cited

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—The Committee for Industrial Organization will ask the LaFollette Committee to investigate the illegal arrest of RCA strikers at Camden, N. J., it was announced today.

The C.I.O. had received a telegram from Powers Hapgood, one of its field representatives, who reported the widespread violation of civil liberties in the strike zone.

## Steel Workers Quit Chicago Company Union

### 350 Join Amalgamated Forces in Pittsburgh District Increased

CHICAGO, July 20 (UP).—Van A. Bittner, chairman of the Steel Workers Committee for Industrial Organization, announced today that 350 members of an inland steel company union had gone over in a body to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

They represented the entire membership of the Employees' Mutual Protective Association, he said.

### Strike Area Closed

The entire police force was mobilized in the strike area today, as Police Chief Colsey ordered all spectators away from the vicinity of the plant. Nine shipyard workers were released on \$45,000 bail this afternoon. Two warrants were issued today for the arrest of Harry Harmer, president of Local 103 of the radio workers union, and another warrant will be served on Frank Palmer, editor of the People's Press, when he presses charges tomorrow at Trenton for assault and battery and false arrest.

### Violation Charged

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 20.—The anti-union policies and campaign of terrorism of the Radio Corporation of America, in the strike of its 12,000 employees in the Camden plant, received two rebuffs today. A complaint charging the company with violation of the National Labor Relations Act was issued by the National Labor Relations Board, and almost at the same time a report was released by a joint committee composed of the American Civil Liberties Union, New Jersey Civil Liberties Committee, the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners and the League of Women Shoppers sharply condemning the Camden courts and the company.

The Labor Board complaint alleges that the company has violated the labor relations act by establishing and aiding a "company union" and by using coercion to maintain that company-controlled organization.

The complaint was filed on the basis of charges presented to the Labor Board by the United Electrical and Radio Workers Union, which has led the big strike at the Camden plant of the R.C.A. since June 23. Hearing on the charges was set for next Saturday in Camden.

## Rain Breaks Drought Grip On Country

Heavy showers and dusty windstorms yesterday broke the grip of heat and drought on twenty-eight States and sent temperatures plunging downward from all-time record highs.

Extensive storm damage followed on the heels of suffocating temperatures, which have cost 4,500 lives in thirty-three States since July 3. Labor of drought, which destroyed \$600,000,000 worth of crops since June 1.

Temperatures tumbled swiftly downward throughout the drought area and heat continued to hold sway only in the South, in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Southern Missouri, Southern Kansas and Northern Texas.

Power stations were damaged in many rural areas, and electric lights were cut off.

In Omaha, the wind sent the temperature hurtling from 100 degrees to 66 degrees in fifteen minutes.

## TABLES TURNED: ASTURIAN MINERS TODAY MARCH AGAINST FASCISTS



Asturian miners are shown above marching under guard after the suppression of the Asturian Soviet in October, 1934. Today, 6,000 Asturian miners have organized a workers' militia and are heading south to help crush the fascist bid for power. Workers are being armed throughout Spain.

## Says Coughlin Aids Landon

### Townsend Chief Links Radio Priest Scheme to Republicans

Cומר Smith, vice-president of the Townsend organization and Oklahoma Democrat, charged today that the Townsend movement was courted by Father Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit radio priest, and the Rev. Gerald K. Smith, claimant to the Huey Long throne, for support of Governor Alf M. Landon's presidential candidacy.

"Smith's plan to defeat Roosevelt was discussed at great length at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Townsend Plan at which the Rev. Mr. Smith was present," the Oklahoman said upon his arrival in New York today. "Father Coughlin and the Rev. Mr. Smith knew they couldn't deliver the votes to Landon direct, so they went at it this way."

## Hochman Turns Down Socialist Nomination

### Attack on Labor's Non-Partisan League at Social-ist Convention Reason for Rejection—Dress Union Leader Urges Unity of Labor Progressives

(See Editorial, "The Hochman Nomination," on Back Page)

Julius Hochman, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and member of the Steel Organizing Committee, yesterday declined the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen offered him by the Socialist Party on Saturday.

Hochman disclosed his position in making public a letter to Jack Altman, State Secretary of the Socialist Party.

The Dress Union leader stated as his central reason opposition to the Socialist Party stand on Labor's Non-Partisan League, and attacks made against it at the Socialist convention.

He said he felt that the unity of all labor's forces behind the Committee for Industrial Organization, of which he is a member, is needed today.

The full text of Hochman's letter follows:

"Dear Altman:

"When I returned this morning from a week-end away from the city, I found in this Sunday's press a report of the city convention that the Socialist Party had nominated me as a candidate for the president of the Board of Aldermen. I regret that I cannot accept the nomination.

"I did not consent that my name be placed in nomination as candidate at the Socialist Party, and I deplore the tone of the nominating and seconding speeches which contain a general assault upon Labor's Non-Partisan League.

"Fast moving events during recent months, both within the trade union movement and on the political field, have given me a great deal of concern and caused the revision of my attitude on many questions. The threatened expulsion of the unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization from the American Federation of Labor, makes it necessary to hold tight the progressive ranks of the Trade Union movement. It makes it obligatory for every trade-unionist to give full cooperation and support to the C.I.O. in its fight for Industrial Unionism.

## Campaign Film To Be Shown

### Browder, Ford to Speak in Films, on Radio and Phonograph Records

Special films, radio broadcasts and phonograph records will bring the messages of Earl Browder and James W. Ford, Communist candidates for President and Vice-President, to workers and farmers in every corner of the United States, William Z. Foster, Communist campaign committee manager announced yesterday.

The films and phonograph records will supplement the program of fourteen national Communist campaign broadcasts arranged with the National Broadcasting Company.

Both Browder and Ford will appear in the film, stating their opinions on the vital issues facing the American people in the 1936 election campaign.

## Popular Front Holds All Key Cities in Spain

### Fascists Defeated in Most Sections—Changes Made in Cabinet

MADRID, July 20.—Although a detailed estimate of the casualties in the fighting so far is impossible, it appears that the government now has the general situation, with the exception of Morocco, well in hand.

Rebels have tried to seize towns—army or fascist groups or combinations of the two—and have been defeated by loyal police, storm guards and other forces.

In others, the government's hold seems firm.

It seemed in complete control here and in Barcelona, the great key city in the Northeast—in Barcelona only after suppression of a right wing challenge.

The government radio is combating rebel radios. "Radio Madrid" is trying, in intervals between its own occasional broadcasting of official communiques, to jam the rebel station which is broadcasting as "Radio Seville"—but which, the government asserts, actually is the Ceuta radio station on the Moroccan coast, held by the rebels since Saturday morning.

## Military Training Asked In CCC Camps to Fight Communist Influence

### MILWAUKEE, July 20 (UP).—Introduction of military training and discipline in Civilian Conservation Camps to help maintain adequate national defense and combat "subversive" influences was advocated today by James A. Van Zandt, Altoona, Pa., national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Van Zandt told the national convention of the Disabled American Veterans that "Socialistic and Communist forces" are trying to "poison" the minds of the CCC, army and navy men.

Workers all over the country are mobilizing in defense of the left

## Spanish Labor Unity Breaks Backbone Of Military Coup

### Troops Support the Workers Militia at Barracks and Force the Complete Surrender of Fascists

MADRID, July 20.—Communist and Socialist militiamen patrolled the streets of Madrid today as fierce bombardment broke the back of the fascist uprising in the capital of Spain.

After every one of the rebellious garrisons had surrendered, the Peoples Front Parties staged victory parades. It was believed that the news of the government victory in Madrid would hasten the downfall of what remains of the fascist bid for power.

For several hours, troops supported by workers' militia besieged barracks held by the fascists and forced their complete surrender. The Montana barracks, commanded by General Joaquin Fanjul, center of the fascist revolt in Madrid, is now in the hands of government troops and armed workers.

Fascist Officers Jailed

Scores of rebel officers have been clamped into prison. General Fanjul has been taken prisoner and removed to security headquarters.

## Heavy Fighting In South

### MADRID, July 20.—Heavy fighting in various parts of Spain, mainly in the south and in Spanish Morocco, on the north African coast, was reported today.

In many places, mutinous reactionary officers have been successfully resisted by soldiers loyal to the republic.

At Tangier, in French Morocco, five Spanish warships are anchored with their crews holding the right-wing officers prisoners. Men of the five ships locked their officers in mess rooms until all of them could be concentrated on the surveying vessel Toño.

## 119 Fascists Killed

Spanish newspaper dispatches authorized by the government censorship asserted that civilians at Algeciras killed 119 rebels in fierce fighting for control of the city.

The loyal cruiser Cervantes raked Cadiz, important seaport in the far south, during the night in an effort to overawe rebels who hold it.

## Fleet Bombards Ports

Loyal submarines are in Malaga harbor ready to shell this southern town, held also by rebels.

Loyal warships have bombarded Melilla and Ceuta, on the coast of Morocco where the rebellion started. Airplanes supplemented their fire.

## The Rebel Movement Seemed to Have Its Centre of Strength in the South

The rebel movement seemed to have its centre of strength in the South, in the country immediately north of Gibraltar, where a force of rebel troops from Morocco landed yesterday.

## Workers all over the country are mobilizing in defense of the left

Workers all over the country are mobilizing in defense of the left

## Hearst Defends Fascist Violence as People March On in Spain

—AN EDITORIAL—

THE fascist bid for power in Spain is a child of desperation.

It is an expression of rage and revenge for the continuous, onward march of the liberating forces of the People's Front.

Since the spectacular election victory of the People's Front parties in February, reaction in Spain has been steadily pushed backward. It was being forced out of every important position. Its last stronghold, the higher command of the army, was finally being cleaned out.

This fascist-monarchist uprising is one of the most vicious in the whole reactionary repertoire, comparable only to the Nazi counter-revolution. The people are universally against it. The majority of the army, especially the common soldiers, are against it. The Republican government is against it.

This uprising is frankly and fully an uprising by mercenaries and gangsters in the pay of the worst reactionary elements. It is significant that most of the bloody and dirty work has been reserved for the notorious Foreign Legion, maintained by past governments in Morocco for precisely such activity.

It was the Foreign Legion which cruelly suppressed the Asturian Soviets in October, 1934. This band of hired blackguards is composed of convicts, murderers, mercenaries, White Guard Russians, Rifis, without knowledge, of conditions in Spain. They are the shock troops of Spanish fascism.

It is the fascists who always begin violence and bloodshed to betray the liberty of the people. It was the same in Italy, Germany, Austria and France. It is the same in Spain.

The arming of the masses has been the answer of the government to the fascist violence. Six thousand Asturian miners have already organized a Workers' Militia. By drawing upon the untapped resources of the masses, by arming the people, the Spanish Government will make fascism forever impossible.

For American workers, Spain today is a weather-vane of liberty in the struggle against fascist slavery.

What will happen to the Spanish people if the fascist coup is successful?

Just what happened after the suppression of the Asturian Soviet. Hundreds were then massed against walls to be mowed down with machine

guns. Men, women and children suffered this horrible end. The bodies of the dead and wounded were burned in great heaps.

That is what the Hearsts of America and the Hearsts of Spain want everywhere. It is the violence and bloodshed which they condone, the violence of Dollfus against the Austrian workers, of Hitler against the German workers, of de la Rocque against the French workers, of Mussolini against the Italian masses.

Here is what Hearst had to say yesterday about the Spanish situation.

"With Spain torn in two by Communist and anti-Communist factions, with France virtually under the Red flag, with Belgium seething with Communist propaganda, it behooves the people of the United States to give thought to the menace of Communism here, and to take steps to check its insidious growth.

"Communism means VIOLENCE, REVOLUTION, CIVIL WAR. Make no mistake about that."

Thus began the chief editorial in yesterday's Hearst-owned New York Evening Journal.

Every word in the editorial was not only a lie

but a lie proven to be such by the Journal's own news dispatches. "Fascists Capture Madrid, Report" is the headline on page 1. Every news dispatch is a story of fascist violence against the Spanish Republic.

Yet, Hearst has not a word of reproach for the fascists. Instead, his whole editorial is given over to the Communists as though they had risen against the Republic.

The People's Front of Spain will disappoint the American fascists by rallying the broad masses of Spain against the fascist uprising. The People's Front has succeeded in keeping the middle class faithful to the Republic, and in uniting them with the workers against fascism.

American anti-fascists should follow the example set by the International Trades Union Congress, now in session in London, which voted to give "all practicable support to our Spanish comrades."

The support of the masses everywhere for the heroic fighters in Spain is the watchword of the hour in this critical struggle in the land which the Asturian Soviet back in 1934 made famous for deathless courage and indomitable fighting spirit.

## Mexicans Ask Confiscation Of Power Firm

### MEXICO CITY, July 20.—The Cardenas government was confronted today with a popular demand that it take over permanently the British-Canadian controlled Mexican Light and Power Co. as the strike of the Trade Union of Electrical Workers continued unabated today.

Prospects for a settlement of the strike seemed very slim when Luis Rodriguez, Secretary to President Lazaro Cardenas, declared last night that the main offices of the company at London, Ontario, had rejected the most recent proposals for opening the plants.

The company had indicated its willingness to increase wages, but categorically refused to accede to any of the social clauses in the proposed agreement, which workers consider of equal importance.



# New Forces Added to Press Steel Drive in Pittsburgh

## 2000 IN ALIQUIPPA HEAR UNION LEADERS SCORE COMPANY STOOLS

### Homestead Headquarters Are Set Up—Drive Pushed in Tarentum

(Special to the Daily Worker.)  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 20.—Additional organizers were added to the staff of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee today, as that committee announced an increase in the tempo of the steel union drive. Among those added to the organizing forces were John Dolph, international representative of the United Mine Workers at Cumberland, Md., who will set up headquarters at Homestead, and John Cracul, U.M.W. organizer here, who will direct the drive in the Monongahela Valley.

Among the organization meetings announced today is one to be held at Tarentum, Pa. on Friday, where Glen McCabe, president of the Federated Flat Glass Workers and Paul M. Fuller, organizer in the Allegheny Valley, will speak.

By Blaine Owen

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 20.—The Big Drive is on, now, in Clarion, seat of the Carnegie-Illinois company union. It was opened yesterday afternoon at the open air mass meeting held by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in Clarion, a key point in the drive in this region. The coke mills are there, and organization of the coke oven workers is the key to union in the steel mills.

### 2,000 At Aliquippa Meeting

Six hundred people attended the Clarion meeting, while over 2,000 turned out to hear the speakers for the organizing committee. To the six hundred in Clarion, more will be added—five or six stool pigeons and mill bosses.

They sat on the grass or stood with folded arms in little groups, these Clarion people—men and women, and children too. Some of them were miners, some blacklisted men out of the steel mills from the strike of 1933, some working in the mills today. Many were young, and two young men went about among the crowd, signing up applications for the Amalgamated Association of getting names for future cooperation.

The meeting was opened by George Powers, McKeesport organizer and chairman for the day. "You're American people," declared Charles Davis, president of the McKeesport Central Labor Union, first speaker. "You're human beings and you are entitled to these rights—freedom and collective bargaining and a decent life. What's more, the Committee for Industrial Organization is going to stay on the job until you get them!"

### Praises "Daily"

Applause greeted this announcement, and also the quiet condemnation of the company union by John Mullen, former company union representative and now an organizer in the drive. Burgess Richard A. Lawry of West Homestead aroused enthusiasm with his statement that "the highest honor of Americanism is a paid up union card." The burgess read an editorial "from that great labor paper, edited by Clarence Lasser, which said: 'The free, prosperous and happy America, join the union!'"

Rev. L. D. Watson, a Negro leader, leveled his shafts at the steel bosses, and P. Y. Fagan, international district representative of the United Mine Workers, attacked the "yellow dog" policies of the steel companies. In Aliquippa—seat of the Jones and Laughlin Company—the audience packed the vacant lot, lined the opposite curbs and sat in parked cars around the meeting place. Two Pennsylvania State police were there "to preserve law and order," after the secret company-controlled "Committee of Five Hundred" had distributed scurrilous and threatening leaflets.

Alfred Atallah, president of the local A. A. Lodge, acted as chairman, speaking against the flare of the Bessemer in the sky behind him. Aliquippa police had seen to it that nobody could rent a hall in the town, but the audience in the open lot was not only large but enthusiastic.

First John Tolvsky, representative from Johnstown, spoke. Then Powers, Hippood, fresh from the picket line of the RCA strike at Camden, N. J., then Joseph Timko, Beaver County director of the drive, who did not leave to any one's imagination where the union stands on the lies spread by the "Committee of Five Hundred."

### Weiss Article Tomorrow

The second half of the important article on the American Youth Congress by Mac Weiss will be published in the Daily Worker tomorrow.

### What's On

Worcester, Mass.  
August 2 Bostonian Athletic Field  
Route 3 Road to Worcester.  
The United Language Groups and the C. P. of Mass. presents an anti-war and election campaign with Clara, George, and Phil Franklin.  
George Black, Ohio Road, seven train speaking, twenty-piece band, mass exhibition wrestling, track and field, exhibition basketball, refreshments and beer. Free admission from Boston by bus or street car reservation.  
44 1/2 Essex St., Adm. 20c.

# Camden Police Are Scored For Attacks on RCA Strikers

## Inquiry Committee Finds Assaults on Pickets Frequent

The courts of Camden, New Jersey were criticized for showing bias against strikers in findings made public yesterday by a joint committee investigating the RCA strike. The committee representing the American Civil Liberties Union, the New Jersey Civil Liberties Union, the League of Women Shoppers and the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners also cited Camden police whom they accused of "unnecessary use of force" and "assaults against strikers."

The committee headed by the Rev. A. D. Ball of Hackensack, New Jersey, commenced its study with open hearings on July 8. Sub-committees have since investigated various questions brought to light at that time.

In addition to Reverend Ball the committee included the following members: Herbert Cole, Trenton; the Rev. Richard Jengor, Newark; Ephraim Eisenberg, Newark, representing the New Jersey branch of the American Civil Liberties Union; Anna Pennacker, Philadelphia; Irma London, New York; Naomi Wright, Neponset, L. I.; Allen Taub and Joseph Gelders, New York City, representing the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

Katherine Killian, Madeline Blittstein, Bee Feldman, Catherine Graham, all of Philadelphia; Dorothea Ways of Ambler, Pa., representing the League of Women Shoppers.

The full report of the Committee follows:

### The Report

Reports of violations of Civil Liberties arising out of the strike at the RCA-Manufacturing Company at Camden led to the formation of a Committee of seventeen members representing the following organizations—National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, The New Jersey Civil Liberties Union, The American Civil Liberties Union, and the League of Women Shoppers. This group arrived in Camden, N. J. July 8, 1936 to investigate the situation. The Committee jointly and its members severally spent ten days investigating conditions in Camden and herewith submit this report which is based upon the statements of eye-witnesses to events incident to the strike.

Such hearsay testimony as was presented to the Committee and which was uncorroborated by persons actually on the scene was disregarded by the Committee in forming its conclusions. With regard to each matter investigated the Committee attempted to hear each side and placed primary emphasis on the testimony which was most freely and openly given.

The entire Committee sat in a body on the afternoon of July 8th, hearing testimony of eye-witnesses who appeared at the hearing. Sub-committees were delegated to investigate specific questions raised at the hearing. These sub-committees interviewed: Mr. E. T. Hamilton, general superintendent of the RCA Camden plant and vice-president in charge of labor; Mr. Frank Harmer, president of Local 103 of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America; Mr. Arthur Colsey, Chief of Police of Camden. Groups also observed the conduct of court proceedings and picketing at the plant.

### Background of the Strike

The RCA Manufacturing Company manufactures radio receiving sets, transmitters, photo-films, sound apparatus for movies, victrolas and records, direction finders, and many other such items. Before the strike it employed about 12,344 workers, about 9,000 of whom are production workers. The great number of office workers arises from the fact that this Camden plant is the general office of RCA.

The strike began June 23, 1936, when the management, after two weeks of negotiations, refused the request of Local 103 UERWA for union recognition and the union

Wages and Working Conditions  
The UERWA demands the wage scale, hours, working conditions and bonus payments prevailing in the radio industry in the Philadelphia area. The committee finds that the wages and working conditions are here the lowest in the industry and those of the radio industry. This is significant because of the large amount of seasonal unemployment in this particular industry, produced by the natural falling off of demand for radios during the summer. Hence a higher wage is required in order that radio workers may enjoy the same standard of living as workers in other industries.

Both the UERWA and the RCA Manufacturing Company have publicly offered to submit the question of employe representation to an election. The rules proposed for such an election by the UERWA are those prescribed by the National Labor Relations Board. The RCA officials have refused to agree to recognize the agency winning a majority vote under such an election as the sole bargaining agency for all of the production employes, notwithstanding the fact that this is the recognized practice under the Wagner Labor Disputes Act.

### Attacks on Pickets

Masses of workers picketed the plant during the first day of the

## STRIKERS ATTACKED BY POLICE



A worker is arrested after being clubbed at the RCA plant in Camden, N. J.

contract for production workers. The Company holds that it cannot deal solely with the UERWA because of two other bodies—the Employees Committee Union and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Unfettered evidence showed that pickets were permitted to patrol within designated areas roped off by the police. Such regulation of picketing is not within the scope of police jurisdiction unless in carrying out the provisions of an injunction specifically limiting the number of pickets. Nevertheless it was found that the strikers in the main observed these restrictions.

The committee found several instances of assaults on pickets by strike breakers after the mass picketing had ceased. Cecilia Giacinto, a picket, stated that she had been attacked by a strike breaker while picketing in front of the main gate. The weapon used was a heavy object wrapped in paper. The ligaments in her left arm were torn and her wrist broken by the blow. The assailant was unknown to her, but a fellow picket informed her that his name was Hoffman. She immediately proceeded to swear out a warrant for his arrest, but the company denied having anyone in its employ by that name. Only by the most persistent efforts was Miss Giacinto finally able to overcome police indifference and secure Hoffman's arrest. He was identified by eye-witnesses as the assailant and an RCA employe.

Jesse Souder, a striker, but not engaged in picketing, attempted to take a photograph of a policeman assaulting another striker at the factory walk (the roadway leading to the Camden-Philadelphia public ferry). He testified that as he was about to snap the picture a policeman struck the camera out of his hands, smashing it on the sidewalk and arrested him. He averred that his Leica camera, together with the special lenses had a value of \$419. Photographers for the company, however, were permitted to take pictures of the strike, at all times.

### Beaten at Ferry

Robert Strunce, a striker, testified that when he attempted to board the public ferry from Camden to Philadelphia on the evening of July 7, he was beaten so severely over the head by a police officer that several stitches were necessary to close the wound (head bandaged at time of hearing). He was arrested and after receiving medical

strike. A large number of arrests were made by police. Mounted officers rode into the crowd on several occasions; many strikers were injured.

On the next day the police limited the number of pickets to ten at each entrance to the plant. These pickets were permitted to patrol within designated areas roped off by the police. Such regulation of picketing is not within the scope of police jurisdiction unless in carrying out the provisions of an injunction specifically limiting the number of pickets. Nevertheless it was found that the strikers in the main observed these restrictions.

The committee found several instances of assaults on pickets by strike breakers after the mass picketing had ceased. Cecilia Giacinto, a picket, stated that she had been attacked by a strike breaker while picketing in front of the main gate. The weapon used was a heavy object wrapped in paper. The ligaments in her left arm were torn and her wrist broken by the blow. The assailant was unknown to her, but a fellow picket informed her that his name was Hoffman. She immediately proceeded to swear out a warrant for his arrest, but the company denied having anyone in its employ by that name. Only by the most persistent efforts was Miss Giacinto finally able to overcome police indifference and secure Hoffman's arrest. He was identified by eye-witnesses as the assailant and an RCA employe.

Jesse Souder, a striker, but not engaged in picketing, attempted to take a photograph of a policeman assaulting another striker at the factory walk (the roadway leading to the Camden-Philadelphia public ferry). He testified that as he was about to snap the picture a policeman struck the camera out of his hands, smashing it on the sidewalk and arrested him. He averred that his Leica camera, together with the special lenses had a value of \$419. Photographers for the company, however, were permitted to take pictures of the strike, at all times.

### Beaten at Ferry

Robert Strunce, a striker, testified that when he attempted to board the public ferry from Camden to Philadelphia on the evening of July 7, he was beaten so severely over the head by a police officer that several stitches were necessary to close the wound (head bandaged at time of hearing). He was arrested and after receiving medical

treatment was retained in the station house all night. The next morning he was released because no charges were brought against him and the identity of the officer who had arrested him could not be determined.

Between June 23 and July 8 over 200 strikers were arrested and a total \$250,000 bail set. On the other hand, testimony showed that many warrants had been sworn out against strike breakers but the committee found that only six arrests had been made. In addition evidence showed that several strikers failed to make their charges formally because of threats of personal violence.

Richard Harbaugh, a foreman in the drill press department, a member of neither the UERWA nor the company union, testified that at no time during the strike was he molested by pickets upon entering or leaving the plant. When questioned by the Committee as to whether he had seen any acts of violence he described three instances of violence, all of which he averred, were on the part of "in-time men" (strikebreakers). He also stated that after the strikers had walked out fifteen young boys, totally unskilled in the operation of machinery, were sent to him for employment. Of these he found eight totally unfit for such work. Even as to the other seven he deemed it unsafe for them to operate the machinery in his department.

Mr. Harbaugh testified that shortly after these newly hired men came in they were given membership applications for the company union.

This testimony was substantially verified by five other foremen who appeared before the Committee. When the sub-committee delegated to confer with plant officials interviewed Mr. E. T. Hamilton, vice-president in charge of labor, he denied that inexperienced youths were employed as strikebreakers, and said that 9,200 men are now at work and only 1 per cent of these 9,200 have been hired since June 23. In reply to questions Mr. Hamilton stated that the company retained five armed officers and some 80 or 90 unarmed guards; he refused, however, to give the Committee a written statement on Hamilton for permission to inspect strike.

The Committee then asked Mr. Hamilton for permission to inspect the interior of the plant. This was refused.

### "The Only Union"

1. The Committee finds that the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, Local 103, is the only independent union representing a substantial portion of the employes. Its conduct has been most reasonable in its willingness to modify its stand, to accept the regulations imposed by the police, to submit to a National Labor Relations Board poll, and by its maintenance of strict discipline in the face of violations of the constitutional rights of its members.

2. The RCA Manufacturing Company has been most hypocritical in endeavoring to appear before the public as a fair-minded, generous employer while at the same time using every possible means to suppress its employes' attempt at independent organization for the betterment of their conditions.

3. The Committee finds that the Camden police have interfered with the conduct of the strike through assaults on strikers, illegal arrests, unnecessary use of force and arbitrarily prescribing rules for picketing.

## Company Suppression of Workers' Rights Is Condemned

Richard Harbaugh, a foreman in the drill press department, a member of neither the UERWA nor the company union, testified that at no time during the strike was he molested by pickets upon entering or leaving the plant. When questioned by the Committee as to whether he had seen any acts of violence he described three instances of violence, all of which he averred, were on the part of "in-time men" (strikebreakers). He also stated that after the strikers had walked out fifteen young boys, totally unskilled in the operation of machinery, were sent to him for employment. Of these he found eight totally unfit for such work. Even as to the other seven he deemed it unsafe for them to operate the machinery in his department.

Mr. Harbaugh testified that shortly after these newly hired men came in they were given membership applications for the company union.

This testimony was substantially verified by five other foremen who appeared before the Committee. When the sub-committee delegated to confer with plant officials interviewed Mr. E. T. Hamilton, vice-president in charge of labor, he denied that inexperienced youths were employed as strikebreakers, and said that 9,200 men are now at work and only 1 per cent of these 9,200 have been hired since June 23. In reply to questions Mr. Hamilton stated that the company retained five armed officers and some 80 or 90 unarmed guards; he refused, however, to give the Committee a written statement on Hamilton for permission to inspect strike.

The Committee then asked Mr. Hamilton for permission to inspect the interior of the plant. This was refused.

### "The Only Union"

1. The Committee finds that the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, Local 103, is the only independent union representing a substantial portion of the employes. Its conduct has been most reasonable in its willingness to modify its stand, to accept the regulations imposed by the police, to submit to a National Labor Relations Board poll, and by its maintenance of strict discipline in the face of violations of the constitutional rights of its members.

2. The RCA Manufacturing Company has been most hypocritical in endeavoring to appear before the public as a fair-minded, generous employer while at the same time using every possible means to suppress its employes' attempt at independent organization for the betterment of their conditions.

3. The Committee finds that the Camden police have interfered with the conduct of the strike through assaults on strikers, illegal arrests, unnecessary use of force and arbitrarily prescribing rules for picketing.

4. The Committee finds that the Camden Courts have upheld many of the illegal arrests, have followed illegal procedure in convicting and sentencing strikers, have passed drastic sentences on strikers for alleged minor offenses and have held strikers under extremely high bail. The Committee finds that only in rare instances have attacks upon strikers been punished.

5. The Committee finds that the Camden police have interfered with the conduct of the strike through assaults on strikers, illegal arrests, unnecessary use of force and arbitrarily prescribing rules for picketing.

6. The Committee finds that the Camden Courts have upheld many of the illegal arrests, have followed illegal procedure in convicting and sentencing strikers, have passed drastic sentences on strikers for alleged minor offenses and have held strikers under extremely high bail. The Committee finds that only in rare instances have attacks upon strikers been punished.

7. The Committee finds that the Camden Courts have upheld many of the illegal arrests, have followed illegal procedure in convicting and sentencing strikers, have passed drastic sentences on strikers for alleged minor offenses and have held strikers under extremely high bail. The Committee finds that only in rare instances have attacks upon strikers been punished.

8. The Committee finds that the Camden Courts have upheld many of the illegal arrests, have followed illegal procedure in convicting and sentencing strikers, have passed drastic sentences on strikers for alleged minor offenses and have held strikers under extremely high bail. The Committee finds that only in rare instances have attacks upon strikers been punished.

9. The Committee finds that the Camden Courts have upheld many of the illegal arrests, have followed illegal procedure in convicting and sentencing strikers, have passed drastic sentences on strikers for alleged minor offenses and have held strikers under extremely high bail. The Committee finds that only in rare instances have attacks upon strikers been punished.

10. The Committee finds that the Camden Courts have upheld many of the illegal arrests, have followed illegal procedure in convicting and sentencing strikers, have passed drastic sentences on strikers for alleged minor offenses and have held strikers under extremely high bail. The Committee finds that only in rare instances have attacks upon strikers been punished.

11. The Committee finds that the Camden Courts have upheld many of the illegal arrests, have followed illegal procedure in convicting and sentencing strikers, have passed drastic sentences on strikers for alleged minor offenses and have held strikers under extremely high bail. The Committee finds that only in rare instances have attacks upon strikers been punished.

12. The Committee finds that the Camden Courts have upheld many of the illegal arrests, have followed illegal procedure in convicting and sentencing strikers, have passed drastic sentences on strikers for alleged minor offenses and have held strikers under extremely high bail. The Committee finds that only in rare instances have attacks upon strikers been punished.

13. The Committee finds that the Camden Courts have upheld many of the illegal arrests, have followed illegal procedure in convicting and sentencing strikers, have passed drastic sentences on strikers for alleged minor offenses and have held strikers under extremely high bail. The Committee finds that only in rare instances have attacks upon strikers been punished.

14. The Committee finds that the Camden Courts have upheld many of the illegal arrests, have followed illegal procedure in convicting and sentencing strikers, have passed drastic sentences on strikers for alleged minor offenses and have held strikers under extremely high bail. The Committee finds that only in rare instances have attacks upon strikers been punished.

15. The Committee finds that the Camden Courts have upheld many of the illegal arrests, have followed illegal procedure in convicting and sentencing strikers, have passed drastic sentences on strikers for alleged minor offenses and have held strikers under extremely high bail. The Committee finds that only in rare instances have attacks upon strikers been punished.

16. The Committee finds that the Camden Courts have upheld many of the illegal arrests, have followed illegal procedure in convicting and sentencing strikers, have passed drastic sentences on strikers for alleged minor offenses and have held strikers under extremely high bail. The Committee finds that only in rare instances have attacks upon strikers been punished.

17. The Committee finds that the Camden Courts have upheld many of the illegal arrests, have followed illegal procedure in convicting and sentencing strikers, have passed drastic sentences on strikers for alleged minor offenses and have held strikers under extremely high bail. The Committee finds that only in rare instances have attacks upon strikers been punished.

18. The Committee finds that the Camden Courts have upheld many of the illegal arrests, have followed illegal procedure in convicting and sentencing strikers, have passed drastic sentences on strikers for alleged minor offenses and have held strikers under extremely high bail. The Committee finds that only in rare instances have attacks upon strikers been punished.

# 5-CRAFT UNION ADS IN HEARST PAPER SCORED BY LABOR

## Turkey Wins Right to Forts in Dardanelles

## Soviet Union Gains in New Pact—League Is Strengthened

## People's Front Routs Fascists

## Wages and Working Conditions

## Background of the Strike

## Beaten at Ferry

## "The Only Union"

## Attacks on Pickets

## Company Suppression of Workers' Rights Is Condemned

## Camden Police Are Scored For Attacks on RCA Strikers

## Inquiry Committee Finds Assaults on Pickets Frequent

## STRIKERS ATTACKED BY POLICE

## Company Suppression of Workers' Rights Is Condemned

## Camden Police Are Scored For Attacks on RCA Strikers

## Inquiry Committee Finds Assaults on Pickets Frequent

## STRIKERS ATTACKED BY POLICE

## Company Suppression of Workers' Rights Is Condemned

## Camden Police Are Scored For Attacks on RCA Strikers

## Inquiry Committee Finds Assaults on Pickets Frequent

## STRIKERS ATTACKED BY POLICE

## Company Suppression of Workers' Rights Is Condemned

## Camden Police Are Scored For Attacks on RCA Strikers

## Inquiry Committee Finds Assaults on Pickets Frequent

## STRIKERS ATTACKED BY POLICE

## Striking Reporters Ask Council to Act for Retraction

By Paul Romaine  
MILWAUKEE Wis., July 20.—A sensation was created in Milwaukee among trade unionists and the tens of thousands of sympathizers of the Wisconsin News strike, when the advertisements of five craft unions, directly engaged in the production of the paper, appeared in the "One Hundredth Anniversary Edition" of the Wisconsin News.

The Hearst-owned News immediately distributed a copy of this edition free to every household in the city. The newspaper has been striking for six months for elementary rights of organization and collective bargaining. Their strike is endorsed and aided by unions everywhere, including the large locals of the Typographical Union in New York and elsewhere.

It is endorsed and aided by the State Federation of Labor and by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. The American Newspaper Guild, whose Milwaukee local leads the strike against the Hearst paper, was approved by the American Federation of Labor for acceptance into the A. F. of L. just eight days before the advertisements were placed by the printing craft locals in the Wisconsin News.

A meeting of the Wisconsin Guild shortly after the "Anniversary Edition" appeared demanded that the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council take action. A committee was appointed to visit the heads of the trades council. The Guild will demand the printing crafts retract their statements of friendship to Hearst.

The advertisements were those of the Stereotypers' Union No. 90; Newspaper Pressmen's Union No. 23; Milwaukee Typographical Union, of which Henry Ohl, Jr., is a member as well as being president of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor; and the Milwaukee Engravers Union No. 19. Milwaukee Malters' Union No. 23. In addition, there is an advertisement of the Milwaukee Allied Printing Trades Council.

A few excerpts from these ads are not amiss to show their vicious and anti-labor character in relationship to the narrow and sectarian approach these craft locals have to their fellow unionists long on strike: "Friendship Through the Years. . . . May this splendid spirit continue to preserve that friendship—and knit more closely two parties with one cause in common—the welfare of labor." Another: "Together, we have preserved the principle of mutual fairness and the spirit of understanding of one another's problems."

The Milwaukee Typographical Union ad reads in part, "For many years, the Allied Printing Trades Council Label has been a bond between employer and employe. It stands for Democracy in Industry and for conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of differences. . . . This is the way some of the Milwaukee locals are supporting the Guild strike. Sam Glasspiegel, one of the men engaged in producing the Wisconsin News, is a member of the Malters' Union and president of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Milwaukee!"

When John H. Black, manager of the scab sheet, passed John McRae, a veteran employe and loyal striker, on the morning picket line, he handed him a copy of the "centennial" edition and said: "Take a look at page 5-A, John, and see how the Milwaukee unions are supporting the Wisconsin News advertising department!"

## Popular Front Holds Key Cities

(Continued from Page 1)  
ing, the broadcasting stations sent out summaries of the situation as it developed.  
At 3 A.M. the government station here announced:  
"A few troops of the Foreign Legion and the army from Morocco landed at Algeiras (near Gibraltar). The people resisted."  
"The cruiser Cervantes is bombarding the rebels at Cadiz (up the Southwest coast from Algeiras)."  
"Loyal submarines have arrived at Malaga (East of Gibraltar on the South coast)."  
The first cabinet overturn of the week-end came when Premier Casares Quiroga resigned early yesterday morning. He was succeeded by Diego Martinez Barrio, President of the Cortes, the single chamber parliament. But Martinez Barrio last night turned his mandate over to Giral Perira.  
In the new cabinet the key posts of War and Interior (in charge of army men, General Miguel Castano and Sebastian Pozas. Justino law enforcement) were taken by Azorarte took the Foreign Ministry. Enrique Ramos remained as Finance Minister.  
The government continued to organize all its forces. The Ministry of Interior assumed charge of the job of luring arms to authenticated workers' militia organizations and word was broadcast throughout the country for workers to organize themselves in all towns. Labor union and Republicans were asked to form combat squads.

## Workers Organized

They are organized into militia, armed and well drilled. They are ready for civil war, if necessary to prevent a fascist overthrow of the government which they put into office last Spring.

## Cordoba Fascists Defeated

"At Cordoba the rebel movement has been dominated. (North of Gibraltar).  
"At Ciudad Real a fascist attempt to take public buildings was frustrated by civil guards after shooting (half way between Gibraltar and Madrid).  
"At Alicante (East Coast) there was shooting between two truckloads of fascists and two units of civil guards and storm guards. Forty-three fascists in possession of arms were arrested.  
"At Tarragona and Lerida (chief cities of Tarragona and Lerida provinces in the Northeast) all rebel leaders are under submission to the authorities of law and order of Catalonia."

## Miners March

It was indicated that the government awaited eagerly the arrival of the miners' army known to be marching southward to its support.  
In admitting the landing of a regiment of rebel Moroccan troops at Algeiras the government said that the Moorish unit disarmed the Algeiras garrison, which surrendered to it, but that the masses of people resisted; that there was a battle and that the populace succeeded in preventing a march by the men from Morocco to Seville, 90 miles northward.

Evidence here that Catalonia was being held firmly for the government was of great importance; for this Northeast corner of the country is vital. In the early hours of this morning the government announced that Gen. Manuel Goded, leader of the right wing forces in Catalonia and a leading figure in the country, had surrendered to the authorities.

## Provide unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and social security for all. VOTE COMMUNIST.

## Rand Strikers To Appeal Writ

SYRACUSE N. Y., July 20 (UP)—Union leaders of a strike against Remington-Rand, Inc., planned to appeal a temporary injunction against picketing granted by Supreme Court Justice Edward L. Robertson.

The injunction reduced the number of pickets allowed at the company's Syracuse plant to four, all of whom must wear badges. At times the local picket line has numbered 300 strikers.

Judge Robertson criticized strikers for alleged breaches of the peace. He issued the injunction against union officials Vernon M. Crofoot, Clair M. Eddows, Stephen Estey, Clarence Hotelling and union members.

The injunction also bans picketing of workers' homes, excepting near the Remington plant and interference with strikers seeking to return to work.

The rich held the wealth of the country—made it's rich per. VOTE KREP America out of the office by keeping your out of the office. COMMUNIST.

## Liberty League duPont Earnings Cries Dictatorship. On Common Stock Hits Tax Measures

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The American Liberty League today shot another bolt at the New Deal in a pamphlet claiming the administration tax program sought a "pattern of government" modeled after European "dictatorships."

Examining taxation for 1935 and 1936, the pamphlet says that many of the measures were not conceived to raise revenue but to foster a centralized government with control over industry.

The old "budget balancing" cry was used again along with the dictatorship wall.

## Browder Summary At C. P. Convention Issued as Pamphlet

Binding to millions a crystal-clear analysis of the main issues and problems facing America today, Democracy or Fascism, by Earl Browder, price 5 cents, sounds a clarion call to all progressive forces to unite in a broad Farmer-Labor Party of struggle against reaction and for progress, against capitalism and for democracy.

## duPont Earnings Reach New Peak

WILMINGTON, Del., July 20.—E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, munitions manufacturer, and leading spirits in the American Liberty League, disclosed in a preliminary report today that the company earned \$2.96 a share on the common stock for the second quarter of 1936.

That was the best common earnings for the second quarter on record and was the third highest for any quarter in the history of the company.

The earnings, including dividend on the General Motors investment of \$1.11 a share, were exceeded only by first quarter earnings in 1935 and 1929, peak prosperity years.

In the first 1936 quarter common stock earnings were \$1.21 a share, including 43 cents a share for General Motors, while second quarter earnings were 89 cents a share, including General Motors dividend of about 22 1/2 cents a share.

Common stock earnings for the first six months this year were estimated at \$3.27 a share, including General Motors dividends of about \$1.55 a share. That compared with common share earnings of \$1.74 a share.

## Textile Union Maps Drive

for an organization campaign in the rayon industry were worked out by a joint week-end conference here of the officials and delegates of the Synthetic Yarn Workers Federation and its parent body, the United Textile Workers of America, it was announced last night.

The drive will be into the heart of the big duPont, Viscose Corporation, Industrial Rayon Corporation, American Enka, American, Bamberg and Tubize Chastillon combined war and textile



# Ford Lists Proposals for Immediate Improvements in Harlem

## Group to See Mayor Today On Conditions

### Job Discrimination, Hospital, Police Terror Cited

Under the signature of James W. Ford, Vice Presidential candidate of the Communist Party, and one of the leaders of the Harlem Negro People, a series of proposals were forwarded to Mayor LaGuardia yesterday suggesting steps for the improvement of conditions in Harlem.

A broad committee, on which some of the most outstanding personalities of civic life are represented, will meet with the mayor today, discussing ways and means of alleviating the oppressive conditions of the residents of Harlem. The proposals of the Communist Party were addressed to the committee as well as LaGuardia.

#### Demand Pools for Kids

The Party proposals declared in part: "Realizing the situation in Harlem is due to the social and economic oppression of the Negro people—the Communist Party proposes measures to be adopted to alleviate the tension in Harlem by the improvement of social and economic conditions. We propose that the city open at least three playgrounds and swimming pools for the children of Harlem. We also urge that the mayor summon all social and welfare agencies, private and public, to make possible the sending of at least one thousand children out-of-town to summer vacations. We also suggest the creation of a 'Citizens Panel' of representatives of the most important organizations, civic, trade union and political, to consider and pass on all relief cases where questions arise as to the clients' claims for aid.

"We propose that the mayor take steps through a representative citizens committee, to investigate and act upon violations of civil rights by the police.

"A campaign should be started, with the authority and support of the mayor, to secure jobs for Negroes in factories, stores, public utilities and other places of employment.

"Mayor LaGuardia should issue a special appeal to all employers pointing out the special economic position of the Negro people, requesting that measures be taken to give jobs to unemployed Negroes. An appeal of this nature should be made particularly to the Green Bus Lines. The mayor should enlist about a hundred citizens, empowered with civic authority, to canvass all employers for jobs.

#### Seek End of Mob Violence

"We propose the stationing of city guards, both white and Negro, at the 112th Street swimming pool, to prevent mob violence, as has occurred in the past, and prevent existing discrimination against Negro and Latin American residents of Harlem.

"The Mayor, with a citizens' committee, must inspect the Harlem Hospital, and at the conclusion of the inspection, action should be taken to improve conditions in that institution, even if it means the erection of an additional hospital. A regular periodic report to Hospital Commissioner S. S. Goldwater on the status of employment of Negro doctors, nurses, orderlies and maintenance workers all over the city of New York, with the aim of increasing the Negroes in those institutions, is necessary.

"The Communist Party urges the transfer of Police Inspector DiMartini, and the immediate withdrawal of the present large police force, concentrated in Harlem. We also urge the complete freedom of speech and assembly."

#### Not Seeking Political Capital

The statement concluded with the declaration that the Communist Party has no intention of making political capital out of the deplorable situation of the people of Harlem.

"Our sole aim," the statement says, "is to co-operate with all those progressive forces, in and outside of Harlem who are desirous, as we are, of improving conditions for a better Harlem. In our opinion, these proposals, which we submit to the Mayor and the committee of citizens meeting on the problem, by no means cover the complete needs of the people of Harlem. However, they can be regarded as a beginning, and an improvement over existing conditions."

The rich hold the wealth of the country—make the rich pay. VOTE COMMUNIST!

#### Classified

##### APARTMENT TO SHARE

SHARE APARTMENT. Reasonable. Box 166. See Daily Worker.

##### FURNITURE FOR SALE

UPHOLSTERY and furniture of 2 rooms for sale. Best business section in town. All new. Reasonable. See 128 West 125th Street. Phone 2-1280. (Hoboken, N. J.)

##### ROOMS FOR RENT

137th St. W. Modern furnished room for girl. Reasonable. Apply 3-1 evenings. Harmon.

137th St. W. Apt. 4-D. Comfortable sunny. For 1-2. Telephone. Elevator. All week.

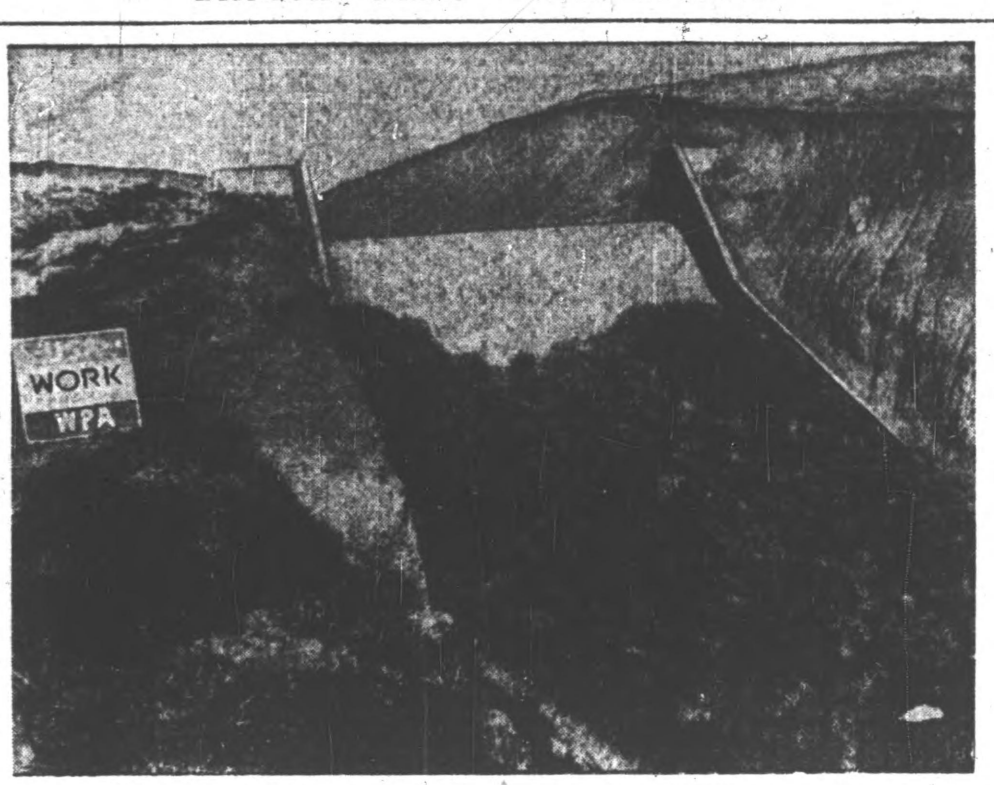
##### HELP WANTED

THREE YOUNG MEN for Daily and Evening Home Delivery Routes. Bronx Residents. Home Delivery Dept. 35 E. 12 St.

YOUNG MEN for Saturday eve. work. Delivering Sunday Worker to homes. Only Home Delivery Dept. 35 E. 12 St. 12th St.

YOUNG MEN and women to sell Daily Worker. 35 E. 12th St. or 211 Brighton Beach Ave.

## DROUGHT DRIES UP DAM SPILLWAY



Destructive effect of the heat wave shown near Mitchell, South Dakota, where a WPA project had been started.

## Struggles of Negroes Shown in WPA Survey

### WPA Project, Studying Fight for Recognition and Against Discrimination, Protests Dismissal of 200 Investigators from Valuable Work

Recognition of the capabilities of skilled and professional Negro workers, recognition that was won only after strenuous battle against discrimination, is disclosed in the report of the Works Progress Administration's Survey of Negro, white collar and skilled workers. The project, which was under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior, has been ordered discontinued. Approximately 200 investigators employed on the local project have been summarily dismissed. They are now conducting a campaign for re-issuing of the project as a valuable adjunct to the study of social science.

The survey, sponsored by the office of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Advisor on Negro Affairs in the Department of Interior, numbered skilled craftsmen and professionals among the thousands of persons interviewed. A study of their experiences in obtaining training and employment at tremendous odds because of discrimination is expected to serve as a future basis for solving job problems of the Negro people.

One investigation revealed a Negro metallurgical engineer, who received the Harman award for 1927 for outstanding contributions to science. Rising from obscurity in his battle against discrimination, this chemist now holds a leading position in the production of stainless steel.

One Negro lawyer, a 90-year-old ex-slave, who is still busily employed in the legal defense of his race, after a record of fifty-one years of service in his profession, was found in a southern community. After enduring years of hardship in his struggle for recognition of his abilities, he passed the bar examination in 1884 and has practiced law since.

As a young man he attended Hampton Institute, but later gave up his academic work to enroll in Wayland Seminary. After graduating he received an appointment to teach school and became interested in law. A few months later he entered Harvard University but was forced to discontinue study because of lack of funds. He finally passed bar examinations after study in a law office.

Profits Defeat Discrimination. When greater profits will accrue to a corporation it readily breaks down race barriers and discrimination, one instance of the WPA survey shows. When one unnamed

graduate engineer applied for a job with a large railroad he was told that the position was not open to Negroes. So outstanding was the Negro's student record, however, that the road permitted him to submit plans for rail construction through miles of mountain country. He is now research engineer on air-conditioning of railroad cars.

The members of the local branch of the WPA Negro employment survey project who were dismissed June 30, when no further appropriation for continuation of the survey was granted, formed a local of the City Projects Council and are carrying forward a fight for reinstatement. On the basis of the activities and results of surveys of the project, the council demands its continuation as a valuable study of Negro employment possibilities.

Of the 175 fired on the Negro employment survey project, Chief Labor Policy Officer H. R. Battley yesterday claimed that of the first ninety dismissed, fifty were given referral sheets for interviews on employment on other projects. The City Projects Council, 139 West Twenty-second Street, an organization of white collar WPA workers, conducted an independent survey and found that none of the dismissed workers had been interviewed.

Yesterday President Willis Morgan of the City Projects Council in a letter to Acting National WPA Administrator Aubrey Williams asked continuance of the project. The City Projects Council as representative of the majority of the dismissed workers declared its opposition to segregation of Negro people on WPA, but urged that since this is the only Negro white collar WPA project in New York that be continued.

"We think," Morgan said in his letter to Williams, "that the WPA might put into practical effect some of the alleged concern which the New Deal professedly feels for the Negro people as outlined in Secretary Ickes' Speech before the recent convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

## Defense Group Seeks Pardon For Melvin from Governor

The Murry Melvin Committee announced yesterday that it would carry the campaign for the complete exoneration of Melvin to Governor Lehman in Albany. Melvin is to be released on parole on or about Sept. 6, 1936, following the action of the New York City Board of Paroles which recently set six months as the length of time that Melvin is to serve.

Melvin has been confined on Rikers Island since April 6th when he was sentenced to an indeterminate term by Judge Morris Koenig of the Court of General Sessions. The Parole Board, into whose hands fell the responsibility of setting definite sentence on Melvin, has been sternly by an avalanche of communications from trade-unions, organizations, prominent individuals, and members of unions.

Upon his release, Melvin will be ordered to report to a Parole Officer periodically for a length of time that promises to be two-and-a-half years. Besides this parole period, Melvin loses all his citizenship rights as a result of his being convicted on this trumped-up charge.

All organizations and individuals are requested by the defense committee to send letters addressed to purpose.

Morris Reiss, vice-president of the International Fur Workers Union, left for Winnipeg, Canada, yesterday to direct an intensive organizational campaign now being conducted to unionize the fur trade in the Winnipeg district.

"It will be the mission of Vice-President Reiss," the union stated, "together with the Winnipeg local, to put every fur shop in the Winnipeg territory under strict union control. On his way back from Winnipeg, Reiss will also visit Montreal and Toronto for organizational

## Relief Slash Being Plotted, Union Charges

### "The Chief" Criticized for Article on Transfers

Reactionary elements in this city are marshalling all their forces in an attempted drive on relief standards, General Manager Abram Flaxer of the Association of Workers in the Public Relief Agencies charged yesterday in answer to attacks upon automatic transfer of Emergency Relief Bureau employees to civil service status. The association, located at 235 Seventh Avenue, has a membership comprising the majority of eligible relief staff workers, and is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

Flaxer charged that "The Chief," a journal which purports to represent the opinions of civil service employees, had misrepresented conditions under which automatic transfer of E.R.B. employees to civil service status might be made.

In its efforts to place the relief organization on a permanent basis, the New York State legislature passed the Handel bill at its last session. The measure makes it possible for municipalities to place their relief staffs on civil service. The measure was supported by the American Federation of Government Employees.

Whereas the bill provides for automatic transfer at the discretion of the municipalities, the Municipal Civil Service Commission, headed by James E. Finegan, now proposes competitive open examination.

Flaxer stated yesterday that the association which he represents supports the civil service merit system, but that insofar as tests are concerned, the members of the E.R.B. relief staffs have demonstrated through their daily work their capability and no competitive examinations are necessary. In this light, he said, direct examinations are unnecessary. He urged indirect non-competitive automatic transfer in the form of qualification tests.

Competitive examinations, he charged, would open the way for staff changes jeopardizing the welfare of the city's unemployed.

Other Cuts Cited. "We have seen relief cuts in Pennsylvania and New Jersey," he said, "and we can see that a shake-up in the staff of the Emergency Relief Bureau would be a first step in the cutting of relief here."

In the campaign for automatic civil service transfer under the terms of the Handel bill, a Joint Committee of E.R.B. Organizations on Civil Service representing all but three relief staff organizations has been set up. Their work, Flaxer said, has the endorsement of Mayor LaGuardia, Relief Director Charlotte Carr, Borough President Harvey, and other city and relief officials.

A campaign will be undertaken for the introduction of appropriate necessary legislation into the Municipal Assembly to obtain action. Other steps include negotiations with Governor Lehman and Mayor LaGuardia, Chairman Victor Ridger of the Social Welfare Board, and Director Frederick I. Daniels of the State Temporary Relief Administration.

Presented for automatic transfer is contained in the recent transfer of civil service status for Hospital Department employees, and the teaching staff employees of the Department of Education.

## La Guardia Says Republicans Plan To Support Berle

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who has endorsed City Chamberlain A. Berle, Jr. for President of the Board of Aldermen, said yesterday Republicans had told him they doubted whether they could elect Aderman A. Newbold Morris whom they are supporting for the same post.

LaGuardia's statement followed an earlier announcement by Morris that he expected to receive Berle's support in the campaign.

The mayor said he believed Berle was the only Republican who might defeat the Democratic candidate, Sheriff William Brunner, of Queens.

"The situation is simply one of what is the objective," LaGuardia said. "If the objective is to help the city administration to fight Tammany, then it is necessary to name someone who is known and can get the support of independent groups."

## Carpenters Strike On Harlem Job

Thirty carpenters struck on the house construction job at 153rd Street and Harlem River yesterday against repeated discrimination because of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The employer is Carleson Construction Company, of 500 Third Avenue. The contractor is aided by P.W.A. funds.

The mayor said he believed Berle was the only Republican who might defeat the Democratic candidate, Sheriff William Brunner, of Queens.

"The situation is simply one of what is the objective," LaGuardia said. "If the objective is to help the city administration to fight Tammany, then it is necessary to name someone who is known and can get the support of independent groups."

## Readers, Attention!

We have received many complaints from news-dealers that our readers order the paper from them, but they do not take it every day.

Since the Daily Worker is non-returnable, the news-dealers stand the loss when copies are left with them.

We, therefore, urge our readers to take the paper every day from the newsdealer with whom they place their order.

**DAILY WORKER**

## Scab Agency Offers Spies for Mills

### Knit Goods Manufacturers Bucking Union Are Asked to Hire Gunmen of Colonial Agency—Union Presses for Strike

Colonial Detective Service offered its scabs and its gunmen to the knit goods manufacturers in a series of circular letters last week to all the firms who resist the demands of the Knit Goods Workers' Joint Council, it became known yesterday.

Some of the letters fell into the hands of union workers. Colonial Detective Service has an office in the Knickerbocker Building, 152 West 42nd Street, and claims to be run by a "female principal" who calls herself Belle Levy.

The Knitgoods Workers Joint Council meanwhile proceeded with picketing of show rooms and stores selling goods of runaway shops. Preparations continued for a strike throughout the industry in Greater New York. A meeting of all shop chairmen and active members of the union in Manhattan and Bronx is called for 5 P. M. tonight (Tuesday) at Texile High School, 28th Street near Sixth Avenue.

All unemployed members are urged to call daily at the offices of the union for assignments. Offices are at 765 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at 125 West Thirty-third Street, Manhattan.

Additional offer of gunmen and thugs, in these words: "We furnish guards and escorts for the purpose of protecting your loyal employes, plant and newly acquired help."

The Knitgoods Workers Joint Council meanwhile proceeded with picketing of show rooms and stores selling goods of runaway shops. Preparations continued for a strike throughout the industry in Greater New York. A meeting of all shop chairmen and active members of the union in Manhattan and Bronx is called for 5 P. M. tonight (Tuesday) at Texile High School, 28th Street near Sixth Avenue.

All unemployed members are urged to call daily at the offices of the union for assignments. Offices are at 765 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at 125 West Thirty-third Street, Manhattan.

To this offer of spies and provocateurs the "Service" makes an additional offer of gunmen and thugs, in these words: "We furnish guards and escorts for the purpose of protecting your loyal employes, plant and newly acquired help."

## Stachel to Talk Anti-Fascist On Communist Election Drive

Benno Stachel, anti-Nazi ordered deported to Germany, has been granted a stay of deportation. The stay is until Sept. 1, 1936, and was granted by the Department of Labor.

Martini has been in the United States since 1924. He is a leading figure among anti-Fascist forces in this country.

Martini was arrested Jan. 30 of this year at the offices of the German weekly anti-Fascist newspaper, "Der Arbeiter." His deportation was ordered on the grounds that he was illegally. He was arrested without a warrant.

Attorney Irving Schwab, retained by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, defended him at the deportation hearings. Martini is now out of Ellis Island on a \$500 bail bond.

## Shakeup Follows Alleged Tapping Fire Dept. Wires

A general shake-up of telephone operators in the Telephone Bureau of the Fire Department was started yesterday. Nine operators were transferred from one borough headquarters to another. There are 23 operators in all.

Simultaneously it was revealed that someone, said by those concerned to be special investigators from Commissioner of Accounts Paul Blanshard's office, had tapped the Fire Department's wires.

It was reported that listeners-in had caught illegal calls to insurance adjusters, newspaper, bookmakers and personal friends.

The shake-up followed. There was reported considerable hard feeling between the two departments expressed themselves with considerable wrath.

## Goering Attacks Peace Congress Through His Paper

ESSEN, July 20.—Typical of the attacks of the German press against the coming International Peace Congress is the attack of the National-Zeitung of this city against the Congress in a recent issue. The National-Zeitung is Air Minister Goering's personal organ.

The National-Zeitung writes: "The case of the International Peace Congress which is to be held in Geneva or London, shows how the Jews know how to make ill use of the International non-Jewish Congresses to carry on their campaign of incitement against the Third Reich."

## La Guardia Says Republicans Plan To Support Berle

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who has endorsed City Chamberlain A. Berle, Jr. for President of the Board of Aldermen, said yesterday Republicans had told him they doubted whether they could elect Aderman A. Newbold Morris whom they are supporting for the same post.

LaGuardia's statement followed an earlier announcement by Morris that he expected to receive Berle's support in the campaign.

The mayor said he believed Berle was the only Republican who might defeat the Democratic candidate, Sheriff William Brunner, of Queens.

"The situation is simply one of what is the objective," LaGuardia said. "If the objective is to help the city administration to fight Tammany, then it is necessary to name someone who is known and can get the support of independent groups."

## Floor Boys Spread Strike To 10 Shops

### New Settlement Made—\$18 Weekly Pay Is Set as Minimum

Additional settlements on union terms and additional strikes to enforce the \$18 a week minimum wage for a 44-hour week were announced yesterday by the Fur Floor Boys Union in the continuance of its union drive in the New York fur market.

Refusing the bosses' offer of a \$13 a week minimum, the twenty-two fur floor boys who walked out of the Oldman Brothers Fur Company Saturday morning decided to remain on strike until the union demands for an \$18 minimum and 44-hour week are met. The Fur Floor Boys Union announced yesterday.

Two more shops were struck by the fur floor boys, both belonging to the Ben Brockman Company. Meanwhile, the firm of Feshback and Ackerman, which was re-struck when the company fired the shop chairman and refused to reinstate him, came to terms with the union and reinstated the fired union member.

Strike 10 Shops. The first blow against the fur trimming shops was struck when the union called out floor boys in ten shops yesterday.

Leon Strauss, organizer of the union, said that conditions in the Oldman shop were about the worst in the industry. Boys were getting \$10 for a 65-hour week. Strauss pointed out that the strike was not called until the union had tried to come to an agreement with the firm and failed.

An open membership meeting of the union will be held on Thursday at 6:30 at the Furriers' Joint Council Auditorium, 250 West 26th St. A full report of the activities of the past month and a discussion of the tasks ahead will be had. Strauss stated that the most important part of the meeting will be devoted to an analysis of the present policies and a vote by the membership as to whether these policies should be extended.

## Saul Starobin Dies; Active in Student Groups

Saul Starobin, sixteen-year-old member of the American Student Union, died late Sunday night after long illness.

Saul was a student at De Witt Clinton High School, Bronx, and was active in progressive student circles at the school.

## DE LUXE Mountain Line

7-passenger Lincoln Cars 16 all Mountain Points in Sullivan and Ulster Counties—4 times daily - 15% Discount to Daily Worker Readers

385 HOWARD AVE. (B'lyns) DL 2-7777

## ELECTROLYSIS SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMANENTLY REMOVED (SEEKS AND WOMEN) Results Guaranteed—Personal Service MY METHOD ENDORSED BY PROMINENT PHYSICIANS With give treatments to unemployed every Friday from One to Five

1119 W. 71st St. Chas. H. Landis, Inc. Phone KN 2-3150

## I. J. MORRIS, INC. GENERAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS

For International Workers Order 296 NUTTER AVE. BROOKLYN Phone DIx 4-1274 and P. O. BOX 1000 NIGHT PHONE 2-1274

## EVERY BITE A DELIGHT De Luxe Cafeteria

84 Graham Ave. Cor. Siegel St.

# BUSINESS DIRECTORY

<p><b>Army-Navy Stores</b> HUDSON-105 Third Ave., cor. 12. Tents, Camping and Hiking Equipment.</p>	<p>Readers of this paper will find this a helpful guide to convenient and economical shopping. Please mention the paper when buying from these advertisers.</p>	<p><b>Oculists &amp; Opticians</b> COOPERATIVE OPTICIANS, 1 Union Sq. W. (cor. 14th St.), Room 206. GR 7-3347. Optical Optician to L.W. and A.P. of L. States. Union Shop.</p>
<p><b>Chiropodist-Podiatrist</b> FOOT sufferers! See A. Shapiro, P.O. 223 Second Ave., cor. 14th. AL 4-4432</p>	<p><b>MANHATTAN Dentists</b> DR. J. B. WEXLER, 223 Second Ave. Former instructor N. Y. University. TO 6-1644.</p>	<p><b>Physicians</b> S. A. CHERNOFF, M.D., 223 2nd Ave., cor. 14th St. 6-1497. H. AND W. 10-11. Woman Doctor in attendance.</p>
<p><b>Clothing</b> WINOKUR'S Clothes Shop Open Eve. &amp; Sundays. 139-41 Stanton St., cor. Norfolk.</p>	<p><b>Express and Moving</b> FRANK GIARAMITA, Express and Moving. 211 East 7th St., near 3rd Ave. DRydock 4-1181.</p>	<p><b>Restaurants</b> CHINESE Village, 141 W. 37th St. Chinese &amp; American Luncheon 35c. Dinner 50c.</p>
<p><b>Dentists</b> DR. B. SHIFFERSON, Surgeon Dentist. 153 E. 14th St. cor. First Ave. GR 5-8942.</p>	<p><b>Furniture</b> 14th STREET FURNITURE EXCHANGE. Reupholstering Manufacturers' Samples. Modern—Maple—Living—Dining—Bedrooms. Imported rugs \$5 up. 5 Union Sq. West. (Between 2nd—14th St.)</p>	<p><b>Typewriters</b> ALL MAKES and new rebuilt. J. A. 4-4828. BAKER &amp; Co., 832 Broadway, J. A. 4-4828.</p>
<p><b>Jeweler</b> DR. I. F. RYKIN, 1108 Second Ave., bet. 88th-90th Sts. VO. 5-2290. P. A. M. 2 P. M. daily.</p>	<p><b>Jeweler</b> SAUL C. SCHYOWITZ. Watch Repairing. Now at 836 9th Ave.</p>	<p><b>Pharmacy</b> SCHUMANN Pharmacy, 615 W. 4th St. Phone IN 9-9093. O.E. I.W.O. Staff.</p>
<p><b>Cafeterias</b> RITZ DAIRY CAFETERIA, 914 So. Blvd., bet. Aldie and 163rd St. Finest of food.</p>	<p><b>Fish Market</b> SPECIALIZING in fresh water fish at reasonable prices. Sam Imperato, 170 Allerton Ave.</p>	<p><b>Restaurant</b> CHINA GARDEN Chinese-American, 65 W. Mt. Eden Ave. Special Luncheon and Dinner 25c.</p>
<p><b>Dentists</b> DR. J. KAGEL, Surgeon-Dentist, 1662 Boston Rd. (133rd St.). Bronx. IN 9-3500.</p>	<p><b>Jewelry</b> S. PLOTKA Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches. 140 Allerton Ave. Special attention to readers.</p>	<p><b>Shoe Repairing</b> M. PARKWAY Shoe repairing. Hat Remounting. 345-4 A Jerome Ave., St. Moritz. Phone 2-7497.</p>
<p><b>Dresses</b> JAY SHOP Ladies Dresses, All sizes. 937 E. 174th St., near Boston Road.</p>	<p><b>Optometrists</b> A. J. BLOCK. Eye examined. Glasses fitted. 163rd St. and 80. Boulevard. (Between 163rd-165th St.)</p>	



# Administrative WPA Workers Win Vacations With Pay

## Precedent Set For All WPA Employees

### Projects Council to Continue Suits and Mass Action in Case

Suits undertaken by WPA unions here last week to force the federal government to grant twenty-six day annual vacations with pay to WPA workers met with partial victory yesterday. In asking the unions to withdraw the suits, the federal government promised to grant vacation demands to supervisors and administrative personnel on a retroactive basis. It is estimated that 10 per cent of WPA workers are affected by the decision.

"This is the first round and the victory is ours," President Willis Morgan of the City Projects Council said yesterday. Meanwhile, he added, the Council would continue the suits in the other categories as well as its general campaign for paid vacations to all WPA workers. The suits were begun Friday when motions were filed in United States District Court here to force vacations with pay to all WPA employees. The suits named WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, Business Manager William L. Nunn of the Federal Theatre Projects and Mrs. Hallie Flanagan, national theatre projects director, and Philip Barber, local director.

The suits were undertaken by the City Projects Council and the Supervisors Project Council. The first suit, the one on which action was won yesterday, was filed in the name of Louis Bunin, one of the nation's foremost designers of merionettes and puppets. The second was filed in the name of Matilda Schmittman, a theatre project employee in behalf of those who were on relief up to the time of their transference to WPA. A third suit filed by Frieda Lescher was in behalf of WPA workers not taken from WPA rolls. Support for the suit action was given by Local 692 of the Musicians Union.

Mrs. Carol Weiss King, who together with Abraham J. Isserman, of Newark, were attorneys for the plaintiffs, advised that the suits for paid vacation. "All WPA workers are entitled to vacations," Mrs. King said. "The suits are particularly significant in defining the rights of federal employees in that they are being filed under the law permitting declaratory judgments, enacted only a few years ago and rarely invoked."

It became known yesterday that an administrative order had been issued in Washington on July 8, allowing vacations to supervisors and administrative personnel. The order, however, was not made public at the time that the suit was filed on July 17, and was confirmed only after WPA organizations had forced the issue.

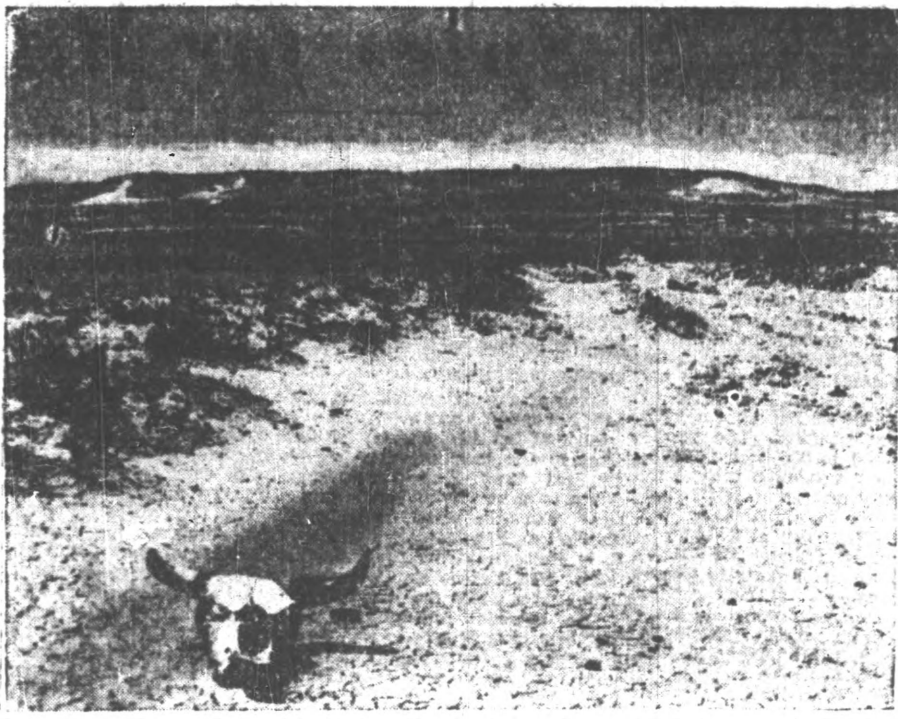
## Exterminators Walk Out

Exterminators and fumigators went out on strike yesterday when contractors refused to negotiate for a new agreement. The old agreement expired last Saturday and the Exterminators and Fumigators Union, Local 133 demanded a renewal of the closed shop agreement and an increase from \$25 to \$33 for the minimum weekly wage.

Alan Ross announced that strike headquarters had been set up at 150 Third Avenue. Ross stated that the five hundred members of the union, which includes practically every licensed operator in the city, are out on strike, tying up the industry completely.

Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the Realty Advisory Board during the recent building service strike, has been retained by the employers to deal with the union. The union points out, however, that the bosses have first made their stand against the union shop and then hired a lawyer to deal with the union.

## NEW 'GREAT AMERICAN DESERT'



The bleached cattle skulls in the lower left-hand corner sets the tone of this picture, taken at Pennington, S. D., in the heart of the devastated drought area. Barren fields of sand and parched soil stretch as far as the eye can see. Federal Resettlement officials plan to buy the land and replant it with barley grasses.

## Ford Condemns Tammany For Liberty League Tieup

### Vice Presidential Candidate Blames Tammany for Police Terror in Harlem—Outlines Building of People's Party

Following is a condensed text of the speech delivered by James W. Ford at a membership meeting of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party.

Who are the reactionary forces in our country? What is their tie-up? Comrade Broderick described them at the Madison Square Garden meeting as the Republican-Liberty League-Hearst-Talmadge combination. They are aligned with the munition makers, the big financial capitalists. What is the tie-up in Harlem?

We must bear in mind the plans and methods of the fascist Liberty League politicians, the reactionary Republicans. They are carefully bringing together from both the old parties the most reactionary forces. Tammany for example is closely tied up with the reactionary Republicans, through the Liberty League and opposes the Roosevelt Democrats. Let us not fail to see this.

It is necessary for our work here in Harlem to understand this tie-up. The Talmadges, the Al Smiths are directly tied up with the Hearst-Liberty League. As a matter of fact Al Smith delivered the opening speech of the election campaign for the Liberty League.

The Talmadges, the Hearsts who support and are instrumental in carrying out lynchings and organizing Black Legions against the Negro people, and Tammany Democrats, who never raised one finger against lynchings, are in company with lynchings.

### The Lyons Bill

Moreover Tammany together with Hearst is responsible for the introduction of the Lyons bill into the City Council, a bill that aims at throwing the foreign-born out of relief out of WPA and project jobs and particularly here in Harlem is directed against the West Indian people. These are indeed fascist actions. We need to awaken the people.

Tammany is responsible also for passage in the State Legislature of the McNaboe Bill for the investigation of so-called subversive movements, which means any movement or organization in the state and in Harlem is at the mercy of racketeers, gangsters and red baiters.

Our friend, Assemblyman Andrew

a Tammany Democrat, from any independent political action and broad unity for Ethiopian defense.

The disrupters are making resistance against the forces that want to unite for defense of Ethiopia, they actually help to suppress mass action for Ethiopian defense. They cover up their actions with deceitful talk about first "unifying our forces," that is, the Negroes, away with "outsiders," down with the "Reds."

Disgraceful Capitulation But in actual practice this amounts to the most disgraceful capitulation to Tammany that has never aided Ethiopia, that supports Hearst and what is more Tammany in Harlem is nothing but the dictatorship of the White Tammany Hut downtown. What Harlem needs is Harlem independent action of and by the people of Harlem, all those who work and live there, all those who are really interested in the problems of Harlem, black and white.

The struggle for the preservation of civil liberties which are being encroached upon such as in the anti-noise law arrests, and the fight against police brutality, which reaches such brutal proportions in Harlem occupy an important place in the movement to build a People's Labor Party for independent political action.

It is such work, as this of our Communist Party in Harlem that is causing Tammany and LaGuardia many sleepless nights. They are, however, busy organizing every available force against us.

How are we meeting our tasks organizationally? How are the people of Harlem reacting to the need for a change in Harlem's government? It can be said with great enthusiasm that the people of Harlem are tired of the old parties, particularly Tammany, which is now a bed-fellow of Hearst. They want independent political action. That is why the work of building up the movement has up to today gained great headway and is still growing.

Police Provocation So we find Mayor LaGuardia and Tammany hand in glove against the people of Harlem. Mr. LaGuardia's anti-noise law is fully and forcefully applied by Tammany's police.

We know because we were there, that the police directly provoked the riot night at 133rd Street last Monday night in order to have an excuse for breaking up the meeting. This is a move on the part of the Tammany police to break up the splendid movement which is under way for independent political action and which gains impetus from the movement for the defense of Ethiopia. Tammany wants to destroy this movement for unity in Harlem, because Tammany has never done one thing to assist the Ethiopian people, nevertheless wants to keep the people away from

## Menzel Lauds Soviet Aid To Science

### Eclipse Expedition Member Describes U. S. Interest in U.S.S.R.

By Sender Garlin (Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, July 20 (By Cable).—Before leaving the Soviet Union, Professor D. H. Menzel, director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Eclipse Expedition, thanked various individuals and Soviet organizations for the assistance they rendered to the expedition.

He asserted that "all the United States has been interested in the enormous advance in science, education, and living conditions which has been made during the past ten years and has been learning of the still greater plans for the future."

He continued, "quite aside from my observations of the eclipse, I feel that my visit to Soviet Russia has been most profitable to me scientifically. I hope that it will be possible for Soviet scientists to come often to America. This will advance our knowledge much more rapidly because we can learn from each other. It will also further cement the tie of friendship between our two great nations."

## Nedick Drivers Organize 100 Per Cent

Complete organization of all the drivers that deliver the Nedick products to the Nedick drink stands in New York was announced yesterday by the Milk Drivers Union, Local 584 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

With organization 100 per cent, the union stated that demands will be presented to the company within the next week. Max Lieber, secretary-treasurer of the Milk Drivers Union, stated that a thorough investigation showed "deplorable conditions."

Lieber charged that the men were compelled to work all sorts of overtime, for which no additional payment is made, and that their wages are "far below a living wage."

A meeting of Nedick drivers was held last week at the offices of the union, at which a demand was formulated to improve the conditions of these drivers was formulated, the union stated.

## Young Communists To Join Picket Line At Ohrbach's Today

Young Communist League members will join the mass picket line in front of Ohrbach's Department Store at 6 P.M. today. Esther Wells, section organizer of Section 2 of the Y.C.L. sent out a call yesterday to all members of that section to be on hand at the appointed hour at 116 University Place.

Ohrbach's Department Store has been picketed for months now because of its policy of discharging members of Local 1250, Department Store Employees Union. The plan is to make the picket line a larger one.

A man, arrested two weeks ago, while he stood across the street from Ohrbach's Department store with his broken arm in a plaster cast was brought yesterday before Magistrate Thomas Aurelio and sentenced to five days in the workhouse.

Defense attorneys commenting on this unusual procedure mentioned also that Essex Market Court and Assistant District Attorney Joseph Brody have become a machine for trying Ohrbach pickets. The fact that Brody is always on hand to take over prosecution of Ohrbach cases and that when these cases have to be postponed they are always put off to a date when Brody can be there again, is considered very curious. Observers believe it shows an undue interest of some sort by the district attorney in the fortunes of the Ohrbach Department Store.

## SHIP ARRIVALS

Ship and Line	From	Deck
<b>SHIPS IN YESTERDAY</b>		
BRITANNIC Cunard White Star	Havre, July 12	W 14th St
FRANCONIA Cunard White Star	Liverpool, July 10	W 14th St
CAMERONIA Anchor	Glasgow, July 10	W 57th St
COLONIA Compañia	Cristobal, July 12	Peak Slip
ANCON Panama Railroad	Cristobal, July 12	W 57th St
QUEEN OF BERMUDA Furness	Bermuda, July 18	W 57th St
ACADIA Eastern	Hull, July 18	Murray St
CARABOBO Red D	La Guayra, July 13	Clark St
BORINQUEN Porto Rico	San Juan, July 14	Hubert St
<b>DUE TODAY</b>		
ILE DE FRANCE French	Nantes, July 15	W 48th St
BERENGOBIA Cunard White Star	Southampton, July 15	W 14th St
PENNSYLVANIA Red Star	Antwerp, July 15	W 37th St
SANTA INEZ Greek	Patras, July 15	W 25th St
YUCATAN N. Y. & C. Co. Mail	Yuca Cruz, July 15	Murray St
SAN JACINTO Porto Rico	San Juan, July 16	W 48th St
<b>DUE TOMORROW</b>		
KUROPA North German Lloyd	Bremen, July 16	W 46th St
UNION PACIFIC American Express	Seattle, July 16	W 37th St
EXCALIBUR American Express	Boston, July 16	W 37th St
DUCON OF ATLANTIC Can. Pacific	Montreal, July 16	W 18th St
MONTEFRANCE French	Bordeaux, July 16	W 37th St
ACADIA Eastern	Yarmouth, July 21	Murray St
TOLEDO Union Pacific	Spokane, July 15	Murray St
CELESTE Union Pacific	Spokane, July 15	Murray St

## Rank and File Prints Longshore Agreement

### 'The Shape Up' Carries Document to I.L.A. Members Who Have Started Campaign to Enforce Terms in It Blocked by Ryan

Publication of the deep water docks longshore agreement by progressive rank and file forces in the International Longshoremen's Association here, brought the document to the membership for the first time, and has already resulted in a campaign to enforce it, it was reported yesterday.

"The Shape Up," a paper put out by a group of the rank and file as "The Voice of the I.L.A. Membership," has begun to receive letters pointing to the general failure of the delegates to enforce the contract.

"A Good Union Man on United Fruit" wrote to the paper and commented on the fact that the contract specifies \$1.33 for working during the lunch hour. He figured out that counting four ships a week on which the lunch hour is worked, would bring \$120 to each longshoreman by the end of the year. That is \$120 which he does not get now because of International President Ryan's peculiar juggling with the United Fruit.

Others are urged to also study the contract, and where violations are observed, report them to "The Shape Up" and likewise raise the matter in the local meetings. Negotiations begin soon for the next agreement.

## Women's Wear Discloses Fear Of C.I.O. Plan

Admission by employing interests in the retail field that they have no fear of organization as a result of the policies of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was indicated yesterday in a leading article in Women's Wear, local fashion paper.

Organization might come about, however, from the policies of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the article said. The article came from the Washington Bureau of the paper.

In a review of the meaning of the industrial unionism situation in the American Federation of Labor to retail employers, the article stated:

"Since it is expected that the C.I.O., if successful in its battle with the F. of L., for control of mass production industries, will require several years in which to organize what it views as the most important fields, it is believed by many that retailers and wholesalers need have no fears for the present of labor organizations in their industries."

"Unless by some unforeseen chance, it is said, however, the C.I.O. movement should be suppressed, distributors may look forward with certainty to a potent organizational movement in their industries within the next two years."

"It is learned that many petitions have been received from retail unions asking to be incorporated into an industrial union. It was not divulged, however, just which unions had made such application."

Free the farmer from debts, unbearable tax burdens and foreclosures. Guarantee the land to those who till the soil. VOTE COMMUNIST!

## DAILY WORKER Announces Its First SPORTS FESTIVAL at the PICNIC of the AGE

- BASEBALL GAME and many other attractions
- SPECIAL STAGE SHOW

CLARENCE HATHAWAY Editor Daily Worker, Will Speak

MASTER OF CEREMONIES JAMES CASEY Managing Editor Daily Worker

Saturday, August 8 Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADMISSION 25 cents with this ad. 35 cents at the gate FROM NOON TO MIDNIGHT Directions: B. M. T. West End to 25th Avenue; walk to park

## Union Accuses Rivin Aides Of Violence

### Threats Made to Retail Clerks Who Denounce 'Phony' Officials

Accusations of beating unarmed workers and threatening them were laid to the door of the henchman of Samuel R. Rivin, seventh vice-president of the Retail Clerks, by the Retail Clothing Salesmen's Union, Local 1006, yesterday.

While one of the members of Local 1006 was standing and talking to a group of friends, Sunday, Marc Epstein, part of the Rivin clique came up from behind and attacked him, the union charged. Epstein, a few weeks ago, had attacked another union member in the same fashion. Fifteen minutes later Samuel Feder, appointed by Rivin to office in Local 1006 and repudiated by the membership, approached the same worker and threatened him with, "If you don't stop this, you will be carried off the street."

By this, Feder meant Epstein's speaking on street corners attacking Rivin's actions in setting up "phony" strikes where union members refuse to pay dues to his discredited appointees, union officers state.

Al Gadd and Morris Bershad, elected officials of Local 1006, pointed out that these very tactics were used against union men who fought the Nemser-Silverman group last year. Feder was connected with Nemser last year and was one of those whitewashed after being indicted for coercion, the union said.

## Communist Asks Unity Of Czechs

PRAGUE, July 20.—At a recent meeting in the Sudetic German region of Czechoslovakia, where the pro-Hitler Henlein Party has been strong until now, Klaus Gottwald, leader of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, presented the position of the party to an assemblage of 2,500 Sudetic workers.

Basing himself upon the victories of the working class in Spain and France, Gottwald called for the establishment of a Left government, which would guarantee the national minority rights of the Sudetic Germans.

A former leader of the fascist Henlein Party also spoke at the meeting, calling for unity of all toilers in the struggle against fascism, and exposing the demagoguery of the Henlein Party.

"Injunction Granted" Delayed The opening of the WPA Living Newspaper's third production, "Injunction Granted," scheduled for today, has been postponed to Friday, it was announced by the Federal Theatre Project of the WPA.

## AMERICA'S FOREMOST EDITORS UNITE to honor the memory of MAXIM GORKI

- JOSEPH FREEMAN, New Masses
- MAX LERNER, Nation
- GEORGE SOULE, New Republic
- JESSICA SMITH, Soviet Russia Today, Chatman
- ARCHIBALD MacLEISH, Fortune
- MOISSAYE OLGIN, Freiheit
- HENRY W. L. DANA, New York, World

WED., JULY 22, 8:30 P.M. — Hotel Delano, 108 W. 47th St. TICKETS: 25c, Reserved 40c at Bookshop, 80 E. 13th St. Auspices: LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS, NEW MASSES, COOPERATIVE FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION

**AMUSEMENTS**

AMKINO presents "ANNA" The Drama of a Bolshevik Party Member in the Soviet Union Today. CAMEO 42nd St. E. 25c to 1 P.M. Air-Cond. Honed

OPENING TODAY AT NOON The New GULLIVER Not nearly so great but bordering on the miraculous. 55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE, 154 W. 58th St. Air-Conditioned Cont. from Noon

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 11th Street "DANCING FEMALE" "POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL" "DANCING FEMALE" "POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL"

"Where the sun rises over Mt. Beacon and sets over the Hudson!" Camp NITGEDAIGET BEACON, N. Y. ● 6-Piece Dance Band ● Tennis—Campfires ● Swimming—Plays \$16 per week including party contribution of \$1.50 for the support of various workers organizations Hotel - Bungalow Accommodations

**SHIP ARRIVALS**

SHIPS IN YESTERDAY

Ship and Line	From	Deck
BRITANNIC Cunard White Star	Havre, July 12	W 14th St
FRANCONIA Cunard White Star	Liverpool, July 10	W 14th St
CAMERONIA Anchor	Glasgow, July 10	W 57th St
COLONIA Compañia	Cristobal, July 12	Peak Slip
ANCON Panama Railroad	Cristobal, July 12	W 57th St
QUEEN OF BERMUDA Furness	Bermuda, July 18	W 57th St
ACADIA Eastern	Hull, July 18	Murray St
CARABOBO Red D	La Guayra, July 13	Clark St
BORINQUEN Porto Rico	San Juan, July 14	Hubert St
<b>DUE TODAY</b>		
ILE DE FRANCE French	Nantes, July 15	W 48th St
BERENGOBIA Cunard White Star	Southampton, July 15	W 14th St
PENNSYLVANIA Red Star	Antwerp, July 15	W 37th St
SANTA INEZ Greek	Patras, July 15	W 25th St
YUCATAN N. Y. & C. Co. Mail	Yuca Cruz, July 15	Murray St
SAN JACINTO Porto Rico	San Juan, July 16	W 48th St
<b>DUE TOMORROW</b>		
KUROPA North German Lloyd	Bremen, July 16	W 46th St
UNION PACIFIC American Express	Seattle, July 16	W 37th St
EXCALIBUR American Express	Boston, July 16	W 37th St
DUCON OF ATLANTIC Can. Pacific	Montreal, July 16	W 18th St
MONTEFRANCE French	Bordeaux, July 16	W 37th St
ACADIA Eastern	Yarmouth, July 21	Murray St
TOLEDO Union Pacific	Spokane, July 15	Murray St
CELESTE Union Pacific	Spokane, July 15	Murray St

**WHAT'S ON**

Tuesday ANTI-LYNCH Play tonight at 809 Westchester Ave. Room 4 (Prospect Ave. Station). Admission 15c. 8:30 P.M. Ausp. American Peoples Theatre, Bronx.

HEAR HARRISON GEORGE, former of Young American murdered by Brazilian fascist Open membership meeting of the C. P. at 320 E. 14th St., 8 P.M. Admission free.

Coming REMEMBER July 25th—the day of the 3rd anniversary of the death of the great Lenin! Funerary with singing and water sports at 5—continues until 11 P.M. Taking place on the roof garden of Heckscher Foundation, 1 East 19th St. Auto Concourse Center, behind Section 5, C.P. Saturday, July 25 at 5 P.M.

THE PICNIC OF THE AGE The affair we have been waiting for. Yes, it's happening on August 8, on a Saturday, get yourself ready for the Annual Daily Worker Picnic at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn! A full day of fun frolic and enjoyment for the entire family. Watch the news section for details!

**DAILY WORKER Announces Its First SPORTS FESTIVAL at the PICNIC of the AGE**

- BASEBALL GAME and many other attractions
- SPECIAL STAGE SHOW

CLARENCE HATHAWAY Editor Daily Worker, Will Speak

MASTER OF CEREMONIES JAMES CASEY Managing Editor Daily Worker

Saturday, August 8 Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADMISSION 25 cents with this ad. 35 cents at the gate FROM NOON TO MIDNIGHT Directions: B. M. T. West End to 25th Avenue; walk to park



# Stronger and More Flexible Organization Structure Needed to Consolidate Influence of Communist Party

## New Party Forms Aid In Winning Masses Of American Toilers

### Shop Units, Industrial and Ward Branches Have Proved to Be Successful Forms, Brown Told Delegates to Ninth Communist Convention

Following is the text of the report of Comrade F. Brown on organizational problems to the Ninth National Convention of the Communist Party, held recently in New York City.

Comrade Lenin, in 1902, in advancing a plan for the construction of the Party, asked: "What type of organization do we want?" His answer was: "An organization that secures the necessary flexibility for a social-democratic militant organization, that is, the ability quickly to readjust itself to the most diverse and rapidly changing conditions of struggle and the ability to evade a battle in the open field against an overwhelming enemy that has gathered all its forces at one point, on the one hand, and on the other hand to take advantage of the clumsiness of this enemy and attack him when and where he is least prepared for such an attack. That is what you call organization, when in the name of one objective, inspired by a single will, millions of people change the form of their intercourse and action, the place and

method of activity, the weapons and arms, in accordance with the changing circumstances and demands of the struggle." In 1906 Comrade Lenin said: "Every form of struggle requires a corresponding tactic and apparatus." What does Lenin emphasize here? When he speaks of the "single will" that moves masses in the name of one object, he means the will of the vanguard of the working class to reach its object. He speaks of the discipline of the vanguard which is based on the consciousness of the individual members as to the purposes, the program, and the aims of the Party; a discipline that is not forced, but one that springs consciously and voluntarily from a common aim. On this principle, with the firm determination to render concrete the line of the Seventh World Congress, the November Plenum of the Central Committee, considering the needs on a national, state and county scale, with all their particular problems, came to the conclusion that certain readjustments in the structure of the Party, in the organizational forms and methods of work, were necessary.

### Organizational Changes

Briefly summarized, the November Plenum emphasized that it is necessary:

- 1) To improve the life and activities of the shop nuclei which are the basic organizations of the Party that connect themselves with the millions engaged in the industries.
  - 2) To experiment with new forms of organizations which spring up from the new needs, such as:
    - a) Industrial units on the basis of industry.
    - b) Industrial units in certain unions.
    - c) The branch form to suit the growing political needs in the larger cities.
  - 3) To orientate the Party to adapt its structure to the growing political needs on a State, county, and city scale.
- In proposing such changes, the Central Committee emphasized at the same time their experimental character, restricting the experimentation which restricted to a few districts. This was done with the intention of gathering the necessary experiences, and of summing them up at the National Convention in order to work out a uniform structure and form of organization for the whole Party.

The experiences so far have generally proved that the line presented by the Party in regard to the organizational readjustments is a correct one. At this point we must say, however, that the process of readjustment was not so well conducted by the leading committees as it should have been. Very few of the leading comrades went down to the shop units, industrial units, or branches to help them meet the problems confronting them. This was, of course, due to the manifold activities of these comrades in the various phases of Party work. Furthermore, it should be said that the proposed changes are not yet fully appreciated as a means of increasing the ability of the Party to reach new masses, of making the lower organizations more politically active.

We went through the reorganization without losses. On the contrary, during the process of readjustment, we strengthened the Party by recruiting 12,000 new members. This in itself proves the growing maturity of our Party, the loyalty of the individual Party members, and the growing understanding of the lower leading bodies of how to lead by example.

### Building of Shop Units

At this point let us examine the basic organizations, one by one. Let us see their status, the problems before them, and their next tasks.

Here we are confronted with a contradiction that we must solve in the shortest possible time. I have already stated that we register today only 600 shop nuclei, with 5,188 members, an increase of 272 nuclei and 2,308 members. It appears like a real growth. Yet the tempo in building shop units was much faster between 1930 and 1934. In 1933 we made a real turn in this respect; in 1934 the 64 shop nuclei were increased to 338. In spite of the present growth, we notice a general stagnation in the activities of this basic form of organization, more than that, in a few districts, as for example, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, and Illinois, important shop nuclei have disappeared, and only now real efforts are being made to rebuild them and to build new ones.

Very few shop units are conscious of their tasks, speak to the masses regularly through their shop papers, take the lead in developing struggles in the factories, or participate enthusiastically in the recruiting drive. The stagnation that we are witnessing is due mainly to lack of guidance by the leading committees in the recent period, and to some extent also to an underestimation of the role of the shop units as instruments for developing struggles in the factories, taking the initiative in strengthening the unions, and organizing the workers. In most cases our recent trade union work has been carried on separately and apart from the shop units.

We know that in the past few years many of the shop units were instrumental in building unions. There are many examples of this in New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other industrial centers. It is known that, through the correct political orientation and activity of the shop units in one of the most important war industries in New York, the AFL union in that industry has been strengthened. The workers eagerly wait for the opinion of the Communists on the various problems arising in the plant, eagerly await the shop

paper, and contribute to it. Today, however, after splendid initial work, after the unions have been established and some of our comrades have won leading positions, the shop units, with the exception of a few, are no longer the driving force inside the factories and in the unions.

I want to point out that while it is correct for the leading committees to guide the work of the Party members active in the unions, we have to draw into this work the shop units as a whole. The shop units must come before the masses as the Party that guides the activities in the factory and in the unions. We must understand that precisely by activating the shop units we make of them powerful instruments for the organization of the workers, especially where there are no unions, and for mobilizing the workers to struggle for immediate demands where there are company unions. We must orientate the shop units to become powerful factors in building a mighty progressive movement that will be a decisive factor for further development, inside the A.F.L., in the struggle for industrial unionism; to bring the trade unions into the Farmer-Labor Party movement; and to defeat the reformist bureaucratic union leadership.

Today there is not a shop in the country where there are no groups of progressive workers who discuss their problems, the conditions in the industry, and the conditions in the country. There is no factory where workers are not thinking very seriously about how to organize, how to strengthen the union, how to defeat the menace of fascism. These awakened, thinking workers prove the tremendous possibilities open to our Party.

While concentrating among the workers in the industries we must keep in mind the importance of improving the composition of the units. It is true that one of the handicaps today is the social composition of the units. Many shop units are still composed almost completely of foreign-born workers, or of new and inexperienced members. This explains the fluctuation of the shop papers, and the difficulties many units have in issuing shop papers.

It does not mean that we shall stop recruiting foreign-born workers, or that the foreign-born are not good Communists. No! Not at all!

While we make the greatest effort to get into our ranks Americans who are outstanding in the eyes of their fellow workers in the shops, more foreign-born workers should also be recruited. The problem is to increase education in the shop units and to give them constant guidance and assistance, not only politically, but also technically. It is necessary for the District and Section Committees systematically to review the work of the shop units, and to call special conferences for discussing, not only the problems in the shops, but also improved methods of carrying on the work of solving them. It is necessary to create an apparatus that will help the shop units regularly to issue their shop papers.

There are some units that resist issuing shop papers for a political reason. They fear exposing themselves. We find this attitude expressed especially among older comrades who don't understand that it is precisely through the shop papers that we can speak to the workers without exposing the individual members; that the shop paper is not only the mouthpiece of the Party in the factory, the expression of the activities of the Party members in the factories, but also a cover, in that it is not necessary for the individual Party members openly to propagandize in those factories where the watchdogs of the company are forever on the alert.

If each unit would regularly issue shop papers, the Party would have at its disposal 600 monthly papers, which, if distributed in amounts of 1,000 to 2,000 copies each, would speak monthly to between 600,000 and a million workers. It is true that many times shop papers are discontinued or disappear because Party members are laid off. In this case our problem is to try immediately to get new contacts and make all possible efforts to continue publication. The decision made by the District Committee in Chicago to set up a shop paper committee for guidance in this work in Illinois and to have leading comrades assigned to selected shop units with

### REPORTS ON ORGANIZATION



Scene at Ninth National Convention of Communist Party in the Manhattan Opera House where Brown presented his report.

the task of guiding the work of issuing the shop paper, must be emulated in every industrial center.

The main problem in regard to the shop units today is not only to orientate them in their role, but to intensify recruiting and simultaneously educate the Party members in the industry. This is the key to the solution of the problem of increasing the number of shop nuclei and their membership and developing the initiative of this basic organization.

### The Problem of Industrial Units

The experiences regarding industrial units prove so far that where their activities are guided and controlled, these new organizations have proved their correctness in life itself. They have proved that this form helps in activating all Party members in a given industry with the aim of building shop nuclei. At this point, when we consider that besides the members of the shop nuclei there are in the industries thousands and thousands of members not yet organized in the shops, we see immediately how, by bringing together the comrades of a given industry, we shall be able in a short time to build shop units in many more factories. This industrial unit has contributed to activating all Party members in their respective trade unions, and to making the industrial unit the political leader of the respective local.

We are therefore able, today, to draw some definite conclusions:

- 1) That industrial units shall be organized as transitory forms of organization in industries where a number of Party members are scattered in various factories. The task of this type of industrial unit is to concentrate on one of the factories with the aim of building a shop unit. The industrial unit must concern itself with the problem of the industry and not with the momentary industrial unit succeeds in recruiting a number of workers in a given factory it is obvious that a shop unit must be formed.

### The Work of Neighborhood Branches

The comrades in Chicago answer: "To some extent we have made at least a portion of the Party more politically-minded. This was witnessed in the participation in the election campaign of ward branches, especially in the 21st and 46th Wards. In the 21st Ward our branches succeeded in evolving a movement for the election of a Communist to the City of Chicago. It is advisable that the branches shall not exceed 50-60 members. Wherever the size of the Party in a given political sub-division makes necessary the establishment of more branches, it will not be difficult to find the correct way to coordinate the activities of the various branches through a committee composed of representatives from each.

What are the problems around which our branches can move the masses in the neighborhood toward building a broad united front movement? The housing problem, for example, is a burning issue in the United States. In New York City there are 60,000 houses that violate the multiple dwelling law passed by the State Legislature. Here is an issue that our comrades can bring into the neighborhood around which they can develop a real people's movement.

Similar conditions are to be found in Cleveland and in other cities. There is the United Parents' Association in the city of New York, with 212 local associations and an enrolled membership of 120,000 families.

Then, for example, there are new charters proposed for New York and Cleveland. The problem is to study them, to bring forward the position of the Party and accordingly orientate the branches to mobilize the masses of the neighborhood organizations

around the position of the Party on these issues.

Furthermore, the branches must carry on among the population a broad and systematic program of agitation and propaganda. This must be done in the form of open activities, such as mass meetings, forums, and distribution of leaflets, in order to present the Communist Party's answer to all the problems facing the masses. The most effective instrument, as can already be seen by the experiences so far, is the neighborhood paper issued by the branches.

The neighborhood papers must take up the problems of the unemployed, and their struggle for relief and jobs. The branches must be properly orientated to become factors for strengthening and building the Workers Alliance. In many neighborhoods there exist shops, and in these cases the branches will have to concentrate upon or support from the outside, the activities of the comrades inside the factories. They should do this, not only through the neighborhood papers, but by making contacts, distributing leaflets, etc., and in some cases by taking the initiative in developing strike struggles and winning support for the strikers. The branch, furthermore, can rally sentiment by taking the initiative in mobilizing the neighborhood in relief campaigns. It can build a broad united front movement by organizing the masses around the struggle against the high cost of living.

The group system in the branches shall not be based on the various aspects of Party work or on the qualification of the members. It must have one purpose only: to improve the attendance and the dues payments, and to achieve a quick mobilization of the branch members in between meetings. Therefore the groups must be organized on a residential basis, so that the group leader or captain can reach each member in the shortest possible time.

To strengthen the lower organizations of the Party, shop, industrial units, and branches, it is necessary to make of them real schools of political education, to raise the Party consciousness of the members, to make every member understand the reason for his activities. At the same time we must develop a comradely atmosphere within these organizations. This means that we must cut down the old methods of transmitting political decisions in the form of instructions, stripped of any political content. It is necessary to involve the whole unit into discussions of the problems before them.

The unit bureaus must take into consideration the activities of the comrades in the mass organizations, their family problems, the time they can give to the unit, etc., etc. The unit bureaus must see to it that the unit shall not be overburdened with as many duties as in the past.

First, there is the task of increasing the circulation of the *Daily Worker* and of the *Sunday Worker*, for which we have already created a large basis. We must make us more persistently masters of the radio. In this, the Philadelphia district is giving a splendid example to the whole Party. In Akron the utilization of the radio played a tremendous role in leading the recent strike to victory. We must improve the social life in the units, not only by having more educational meetings, but also by developing gatherings of a new type.

At an organizational conference in Boston, an Irish-American woman comrade related the experience of the work of her unit. She explained how the unit had arranged for an open meeting at which many workers, men and women from the neighborhood, were invited and how the non-Party members became very much interested in the problems discussed there. The enthusiasm and satisfaction of both Party and non-Party members, was expressed through spontaneous singing. This comrade asked: "Is it correct to end a good meeting with songs? Why not at the proper place and time? This is especially true in places like the South, where the new recruits come from organizations where social activities are traditionally combined with song. There, particularly, singing is a real, realistic policy. The point is that we must not be chained to a deadly routine but must allow the members forms of expressing themselves. Especially in the United States where the workers have at their disposal the means of transportation more than any other country in the world, it is not difficult to arrange excursions and outings and picnics and such activities.

### Simple Forms of Organization Wanted

Such activities will present to the people the varied aspects of the life of the Party. They will see in us not only the most militant fighters for the interests of the working class who are at the head of the strikers, on the picket lines, who distribute leaflets, who argue for the program of the Party, but who are also Communist, not strange people, but "regular fellows," part and parcel of the American masses.

I already stated at the beginning that if we want to increase the power of recruiting and stop further fluctuation, we must improve our methods of work, we must adapt the organizational forms to the traditions of the American workers. Ours must be a simple form of organization, which workers will be able to administer. If we want to achieve such an aim we must boldly take some organizational measures that will guarantee the improvement of our Party life and our Party activities. To enable the Party members to give more time to their trade union activities, to their activities in the neighborhood organizations, it is necessary today to introduce, in localities where organizations traditionally meet less frequently, a system of semi-monthly meetings in place of the weekly meetings. This should be left to the decisions of each state committee. Furthermore, we shall introduce the system of monthly dues payments on the basis of a simple scale. Such measures will help considerably in improving the inner life, in improving the attendance and also the dues payments, insofar as the unit bureaus will have a whole month's time in which to check on the dues payments. Practically every monthly dues payment can become a real control.

Comrades, the reorganization of the units on a more appropriate political basis, calls simultaneously for readjustments in the structure of the Party.

In looking over the past, we can say that for years the main activity of the Party was restricted to agitation on a national scale and in the largest industrial centers. One of our main concerns was building the revolutionary unions and organizing and leading the struggles of the unemployed. We operated with a small Party in a tremendous country, and the struc-

ture of the Party was in accordance with our size and with the tasks of the period. Today we are gathering the fruits of years of intensive work and struggle.

Our Party has grown in strength and influence. We are now confronted with new and more problems. Masses are looking to us. In many centers we are no longer the negligible factor of the past. Masses who are moving away from the bourgeois parties want to know the position of our Party—not only in regard to national problems, but in regard to state and city problems.

We must organize accordingly, adapt a structure that will connect our organizations more closely with the problems of the people in the various states, counties, cities, and the various political divisions and sub-divisions.

While orientating the Party toward organization on the basis of States, we must concern ourselves also with organization on county and assembly district scales. It is known that in most cases the section territories embrace a few counties, or a half county, so that their actual structure complicates the work of the Party in various campaigns, especially in the election campaign. It is true, in regard to the structure of the sections, we cannot work out a rigid scheme, since in the larger cities where the Party tends to assume a mass character, we can build the Party on the basis of assembly districts. Nevertheless, we shall work toward more properly defined sections, taking into consideration the size of the sections, the leading forces at their disposal, etc.

In the larger industrial centers, where the Party is divided into a few sections, such as Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Chicago, where the Party influence is growing, we have reached the point where city committees become a necessity.

At the same time it will enable the State committees to study their State problems more thoroughly than in the past, and make of the Party a vital political organization in every State of the union. Recently the various district bureaus gave serious thought to this problem, and practically all comrades have reached the same conclusion. Here and there, however, especially in regard to the establish-

### More Guidance in Issuance of Shop Papers Proposed—Monthly Dues and, in Certain Cases, Semi-Monthly Unit Meetings Suggested

ment of city committees, certain ideas were expressed that, in my opinion, would be harmful. For example, the Cleveland comrades agree with the idea of the city committees. However, they ask, "do we need sections?" It is known that the sections don't decide on city politics. Why not then centralize the guidance to the lower organizations in the hands of the city committees, and utilize the forces set free through the elimination of the sections to improve the leadership of the lower organization? The argument neglects two main questions. First, that the dissolution of the sections would not make available so many forces to take care of the lower organizations. We know precisely that in these committees lie the main weaknesses, and for this reason we emphasize developing the leading comrades of the lower bodies. Furthermore, let us not overlook the fact that the section bureaus will still have a very important political function to perform, as guiding the activities of the lower organizations in developing struggles around housing, schools, and other issues along the line worked

### Simplifying the Apparatus

The organization of the Party on the basis of States calls for certain changes in the leading apparatus. It is advisable that the State organizations have a State secretary as the political leader, and in the largest State organizations also a State organizer. The main task of the State organizer will be to guide all activities for building the Party, to pay the utmost attention to organizational problems, the building of shop units, the organization of the Party, and the State departments on a State scale and wherever necessary, in the larger cities and sections.

1. That will be a membership commission with a director at the head. His task will be to guide the recruiting activities, conduct a continuous control on attendance and dues payments, and see that new applicants are quickly assigned to the proper unit.
2. An educational commission will be established which, besides taking care of the agitation and propaganda, will have as its main task the organization of the educational activities in the lower organizations, to develop new leading forces.

It is understood that in States where the Party takes the character of a mass Party, and is already connected with a large trade union movement, a trade union commission as well as other committees to lead particular phases of work shall be organized. The main orientation shall be, however, to place the responsibility for the political and organizational problems as well as trade union problems in the

### Onward to a Mass Party!

Comrades, at the outset I said that the building of our Party into a mass Party must be seen from a new angle and in a broader light than in the past. The building of a mass Party is not any more to be regarded as a far-away aim. It is a problem of present actuality. The objective conditions are here and we must take full advantage of them. In a period which can be considered as the first phase of our efforts to connect the Party with larger masses of the organized movement, we were able to draw 12,000 members into our ranks. This fact means that today when the masses have learned to understand our activity, when they see that our members are drawn from their midst, that our problems are their problems, and that our Party is a force which can no longer be overlooked, we should be able to draw tens of thousands of new workers into the Party. I am more than confident that there is not a single Party member who thinks we are coming to this convention to close the recruiting campaign started in December, but that, on the contrary, everybody knows that this convention will open a new mass drive in the mass drive in the real sense of the word, through which we shall be able to double our membership.

The new drive, however, must be planned by every Party organization, State organization, section, unit, in the most minute detail. Every organization, every Party member must be prepared. We must know exactly what we want to achieve in this drive. Not only to draw thousands of new workers, farmers, professionals, white and Negro, thousands of women and young people, but we must draw them primarily from the factories, in the basic industries, in the A. F. of L. unions, from the ranks of the progressive elements—workers who are outstanding for their loyalty and honesty in the eyes of their fellow-workers. Our aim is not only to strengthen the Party numerically

## Simplicity of Form In Organizational Structure the Aim

### More Guidance in Issuance of Shop Papers Proposed—Monthly Dues and, in Certain Cases, Semi-Monthly Unit Meetings Suggested

out by the city committee. Besides, the section will still have to guide daily the activities of the Party in the industries in the territory, the building of the Workers Alliance, the development of the United Front movements around the various issues in the neighborhood. Again, we must look towards the future and envisage the building of a mass Communist Party of thousands of members, in Cleveland, Philadelphia, and all the other large cities. Then the sub-division of the Party into sections or assembly district organizations will become more necessary. It will then be impossible for the city committees to extend daily guidance and check the activities of so many lower organizations. Of course, in cities where the Party organization is still small, embracing a few hundred members, a city committee is sufficient and the leading forces shall be assigned to the lower organization. But as soon as the Party will become a mass Party, the sub-divisions will become necessary, and one of the tasks of the city committee will be the guidance and coordination of their work.

### Simplifying the Apparatus

From now on, the State committees especially will have to learn to stand more on their own feet to develop more than in the past their independent political initiative, along the lines set forth by the National Convention, Plenums, by the every-day guidance of the Central Committee, through the editorials of the Central Organ of the Party.

The most important Party organizations are headed by members of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, whose apparatus cannot be physically everywhere. This does not mean that the Party leadership will lessen its attention especially to the problem of the concentration districts. On the contrary, this attention will have to be increased.

The growing needs of building the Party in hundreds of small industrial towns, of reaching new masses with the Party program of immediate action, requires that the center, and the largest State organizations as well, set up a corps of capable agitators.

We must further raise the consciousness of the leading committees, of each Party member, to the role of the *Daily Worker* as the everyday guide for the solution of political and organizational problems. It is known that the district committees, in setting such a large number of directives that many times the comrades are confronted with a dilemma of either taking care of immediate problems, or spending hours reading mail, the *Daily Worker* and other Party organs. The *Daily Worker*, besides reaching the leading committees, can reach and must reach every Party member.

### Onward to a Mass Party!

Comrades, at the outset I said that the building of our Party into a mass Party must be seen from a new angle and in a broader light than in the past. The building of a mass Party is not any more to be regarded as a far-away aim. It is a problem of present actuality. The objective conditions are here and we must take full advantage of them. In a period which can be considered as the first phase of our efforts to connect the Party with larger masses of the organized movement, we were able to draw 12,000 members into our ranks. This fact means that today when the masses have learned to understand our activity, when they see that our members are drawn from their midst, that our problems are their problems, and that our Party is a force which can no longer be overlooked, we should be able to draw tens of thousands of new workers into the Party. I am more than confident that there is not a single Party member who thinks we are coming to this convention to close the recruiting campaign started in December, but that, on the contrary, everybody knows that this convention will open a new mass drive in the mass drive in the real sense of the word, through which we shall be able to double our membership.

The new drive, however, must be planned by every Party organization, State organization, section, unit, in the most minute detail. Every organization, every Party member must be prepared. We must know exactly what we want to achieve in this drive. Not only to draw thousands of new workers, farmers, professionals, white and Negro, thousands of women and young people, but we must draw them primarily from the factories, in the basic industries, in the A. F. of L. unions, from the ranks of the progressive elements—workers who are outstanding for their loyalty and honesty in the eyes of their fellow-workers. Our aim is not only to strengthen the Party numerically

By the time we make the greatest effort to get into our ranks Americans who are outstanding in the eyes of their fellow workers in the shops, more foreign-born workers should also be recruited. The problem is to increase education in the shop units and to give them constant guidance and assistance, not only politically, but also technically. It is necessary for the District and Section Committees systematically to review the work of the shop units, and to call special conferences for discussing, not only the problems in the shops, but also improved methods of carrying on the work of solving them. It is necessary to create an apparatus that will help the shop units regularly to issue their shop papers.

There are some units that resist issuing shop papers for a political reason. They fear exposing themselves. We find this attitude expressed especially among older comrades who don't understand that it is precisely through the shop papers that we can speak to the workers without exposing the individual members; that the shop paper is not only the mouthpiece of the Party in the factory, the expression of the activities of the Party members in the factories, but also a cover, in that it is not necessary for the individual Party members openly to propagandize in those factories where the watchdogs of the company are forever on the alert.

If each unit would regularly issue shop papers, the Party would have at its disposal 600 monthly papers, which, if distributed in amounts of 1,000 to 2,000 copies each, would speak monthly to between 600,000 and a million workers. It is true that many times shop papers are discontinued or disappear because Party members are laid off. In this case our problem is to try immediately to get new contacts and make all possible efforts to continue publication. The decision made by the District Committee in Chicago to set up a shop paper committee for guidance in this work in Illinois and to have leading comrades assigned to selected shop units with

### Simplifying the Apparatus

The organization of the Party on the basis of States calls for certain changes in the leading apparatus. It is advisable that the State organizations have a State secretary as the political leader, and in the largest State organizations also a State organizer. The main task of the State organizer will be to guide all activities for building the Party, to pay the utmost attention to organizational problems, the building of shop units, the organization of the Party, and the State departments on a State scale and wherever necessary, in the larger cities and sections.

1. That will be a membership commission with a director at the head. His task will be to guide the recruiting activities, conduct a continuous control on attendance and dues payments, and see that new applicants are quickly assigned to the proper unit.
2. An educational commission will be established which, besides taking care of the agitation and propaganda, will have as its main task the organization of the educational activities in the lower organizations, to develop new leading forces.

It is understood that in States where the Party takes the character of a mass Party, and is already connected with a large trade union movement, a trade union commission as well as other committees to lead particular phases of work shall be organized. The main orientation shall be, however, to place the responsibility for the political and organizational problems as well as trade union problems in the

### Onward to a Mass Party!

Comrades, at the outset I said that the building of our Party into a mass Party must be seen from a new angle and in a broader light than in the past. The building of a mass Party is not any more to be regarded as a far-away aim. It is a problem of present actuality. The objective conditions are here and we must take full advantage of them. In a period which can be considered as the first phase of our efforts to connect the Party with larger masses of the organized movement, we were able to draw 12,000 members into our ranks. This fact means that today when the masses have learned to understand our activity, when they see that our members are drawn from their midst, that our problems are their problems, and that our Party is a force which can no longer be overlooked, we should be able to draw tens of thousands of new workers into the Party. I am more than confident that there is not a single Party member who thinks we are coming to this convention to close the recruiting campaign started in December, but that, on the contrary, everybody knows that this convention will open a new mass drive in the mass drive in the real sense of the word, through which we shall be able to double our membership.

The new drive, however, must be planned by every Party organization, State organization, section, unit, in the most minute detail. Every organization, every Party member must be prepared. We must know exactly what we want to achieve in this drive. Not only to draw thousands of new workers, farmers, professionals, white and Negro, thousands of women and young people, but we must draw them primarily from the factories, in the basic industries, in the A. F. of L. unions, from the ranks of the progressive elements—workers who are outstanding for their loyalty and honesty in the eyes of their fellow-workers. Our aim is not only to strengthen the Party numerically

### Onward to a Mass Party!

By the time we make the greatest effort to get into our ranks Americans who are outstanding in the eyes of their fellow workers in the shops, more foreign-born workers should also be recruited. The problem is to increase education in the shop units and to give them constant guidance and assistance, not only politically, but also technically. It is necessary for the District and Section Committees systematically to review the work of the shop units, and to call special conferences for discussing, not only the problems in the shops, but also improved methods of carrying on the work of solving them. It is necessary to create an apparatus that will help the shop units regularly to issue their shop papers.

There are some units that resist issuing shop papers for a political reason. They fear exposing themselves. We find this attitude expressed especially among older comrades who don't understand that it is precisely through the shop papers that we can speak to the workers without exposing the individual members; that the shop paper is not only the mouthpiece of the Party in the factory, the expression of the activities of the Party members in the factories, but also a cover, in that it is not necessary for the individual Party members openly to propagandize in those factories where the watchdogs of the company are forever on the alert.

If each unit would regularly issue shop papers, the Party would have at its disposal 600 monthly papers, which, if distributed in amounts of 1,000 to 2,000 copies each, would speak monthly to between 600,000 and a million workers. It is true that many times shop papers are discontinued or disappear because Party members are laid off. In this case our problem is to try immediately to get new contacts and make all possible efforts to continue publication. The decision made by the District Committee in Chicago to set up a shop paper committee for guidance in this work in Illinois and to have leading comrades assigned to selected shop units with



# Mooney Broadcast Is Planned

## Chicago Unions To Try Hookup On Labor Day

### Prisoner to Telephone Federation's Radio Station—WCFL

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)  
CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—The Chicago Federation of Labor, Tom Mooney's defender since the earliest days of the "Preparedness Day" frame-up, went on record again for Tom Mooney yesterday. The Federation passed a resolution, presented by Secretary E. N. Nockels and Delegate Loewe, to give over a certain part of its Labor Day celebration to the Tom Mooney defense campaign, and to make every effort to have Tom Mooney speak through the telephone to Chicago, where his speech will be broadcast over the Federation's radio station, WCFL.

A letter from the Mooney Defense Committee and the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense invited either President Fitzpatrick or Secretary Nockels of the C. F. L. to come to San Francisco to speak at the giant mass meeting being prepared there for Mooney Day. The Federation voted, that in case neither of them could go, a telegram explaining the reasons should be sent. Nockels made this proposal because the press of Federation business may prevent their going.

The C. F. L. and Fitzpatrick and Nockels have been ardent defenders of Tom Mooney since the earliest days of the frame-up and they organized the first Tom Mooney Congress, held in Chicago in 1919.

The Federation, on recommendation of its executive board, endorsed the Peace Parade, planned for August 1st, the twenty-second anniversary of the World War in Europe, and selected Lillian Hirstein, and selected Lillian Hirstein to speak for the Federation at the anti-war meeting, which will wind up the parade in Grant Park. Miss Hirstein is a member of the C. F. L. executive board.

## Liberties Union Asks Release Of Croppers

An appeal to Governor J. M. Fretwell of Arkansas to investigate convictions in the recent sharecroppers' strike in the Eastern counties has just been sent by the American Civil Liberties Union, with a request for "executive clemency if the facts warrant."

The Union's letter to the Governor, signed by Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman, calls attention to the convictions of five men in Crittenden County as a result of an alleged riot at Marion, with sentences of one year each, to vagrancy convictions near Earle, and to convictions at Forrest City in St. Francis County on charges of enticing labor and concealing weapons.

All of the cases put up to the Governor, with one exception, involve residents of Arkansas. The one exception is David Benson, organizer for the Workers' Alliance, convicted in Forrest City early in June where he went to aid pickets. He was fined \$1,000 on charges of enticing labor and for failure to post an Arkansas driver's license.

The Union stresses the point in its appeal to the Governor that "rights under the constitution should be treated the same, regardless of where a man comes from." The Union's letter was sent in response to a communication from the Governor inviting "reliable information of wrongdoing in Eastern Arkansas."

One of the Arkansas sharecroppers is under arrest in Illinois, held for extradition. The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee and other organizations are opposing extradition. A hearing took place before Governor Horner at Springfield on the 14th.

Characterizing the Federal Communications Commission's proposed order to censor foreign programs broadcast in the United States as "unwarranted extension of already too great powers of censorship," Professor Hatcher, chairman of the National Council on Freedom from Censorship, has addressed a sharp protest to the commission at Washington.

Speaking for the Council, a unit of the American Civil Liberties Union, Professor Hughes asked for the reasons which moved the commission to issue "an order which smacks of censorship." The Council protested control of "the character of broadcasts just because they happen to originate in other countries." The Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union has added its protest officially, urging that the whole project of control of foreign programs be dropped. The date of the Commission's order, originally effective July 1st, has been postponed until August 1st to study the situation in the light of numerous protests.

## Toledo Gas Workers In Organization Drive

TOLEDO, July 20 (FP).—Workers employed by the Toledo Gas Company have been quietly organizing, and their local now has a membership of about 75 per cent of the 350 workers eligible. Their drive is part of a general campaign which is bringing hitherto unorganized workers into union ranks. Recently gas station attendants formed a union, and now men employed in junk yards are getting together in the Salvage Workers Union.

# Election Drive In Full Swing

## Communist Sections in Every Part of Country to Hold Radio Broadcasts and Mass Rallies in Greatest Election Campaign in Party's History

With Communists in every part of the country arranging radio broadcasts, picnics, mass meetings, and signature drives to put the party on the ballot, the greatest election campaign in the history of the Communist Party is now under way. One of the highlights of local campaign activity is the action of the Erie County Section of the Communist Party in arranging for a series of thirteen successive weekly broadcasts over a Buffalo station.

**Buffalo Broadcasts**  
BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17.—A contract for thirteen successive weekly broadcasts over Station WENY, during the election campaign, using national as well as state and local speakers, has been signed by the Erie County Section of the Communist Party.

The first broadcast will be on Friday, August 14, from 5:40 to 5:55 p.m. The final broadcast will be on election eve, Monday, November 2, from 5:40 to 5:55 p.m. Special attention will be devoted to the organization drives in the steel and chemical industries, in which Erie County and the Niagara frontier are outstandingly important.

**600 Hear Mother Bloor**  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—Mother Bloor, seventy-four-year-old veteran of the labor movement, told a mass meeting of 600 enthusiastic Negro and white workers to pile up a huge vote for the Communist Party as the surest way of erecting a bulwark against reaction in the United States.

Other speakers at the meeting included Frank Williams, Communist candidate for Governor; Vanderbilt Belton, Negro candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Mary Lewis, Negro candidate for State Treasurer.

Mother Bloor stated her conviction that a united front would be formed in the United States in order to forestall the formation of a fascist dictatorship in the United States.

"Life, liberty and happiness, not pursuit of happiness, is what the Communist Party stands for," Mother Bloor said in concluding her remarks.

Alfred Wagenknecht, Communist organizer in Missouri, reported on the Ninth Convention of the Communist Party.

**Hathaway to Speak in Boston**  
BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will be the principal speaker at the opening of the election campaign in the Communist Party in Massachusetts.

The meeting will be held at the Repertory Theatre at 264 Huntington Avenue in Boston, July 31.

Otis Hood, Communist candidate for governor, will also speak. George Blake will be chairman.

Tickets can be obtained at 15 Essex Street, the Party's headquarters, and at the International Bookstore, 216 Broadway.

**Worcester Meeting on Aug. 1**  
WORCESTER, Mass., July 20.—Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will speak here on Aug. 1.

On Aug. 2 he will speak at the Scandinavian Athletic Field, just outside Worcester.

**Childs in Rockford, Ill.**  
ROCKFORD, Ill., July 20.—Comrade Morris Childs, Communist Party candidate for Congressman,

## Cleveland Speeds Signature Drive

CLEVELAND, O., July 20.—The State Election Campaign Committee yesterday decided on emergency measures to complete the signature drive by Aug. 1.

Of the required 50,000 signatures only 12,000 have been collected so far, exposing the Party to the danger of not getting on the ballot.

A meeting of Cleveland Party leaders adopted a resolution calling for emergency mobilization of the Party and sympathizers to fill their quota within the next few weeks.

Outlying section and county committees were requested to do the same.

The State Election Campaign Committee announced that all those who want petition lists for the collection of signatures may obtain them from the Election Campaign Committee, 1524 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, O.

## Baltimore Election Rally Sunday

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—The Communist Party in Maryland will open its election campaign at an all day picnic and rally on Sunday.

The picnic will be held at Greenwood Electric Park, Cantonville, Md.

Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, will speak here on Oct. 18.

James W. Ford, Communist candidate, will speak here on Aug. 11.

Tickets for the picnic can be obtained at the Bookshop or at the Party headquarters at 501 North Eutaw Street.

## Machinists' Strike Ties Up Chicago Radio Factory

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)  
CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—Thirty-five tool and die makers, members of the International Association of Machinists, have kept the General Household Utilities Corporation tied up for twelve weeks, in their demand for union recognition.

Silver Bow County Trades and Labor Council supported Local 83 and refused to permit seating of delegates from the Steam and Operating Engineers. Local building trades crafts delegates supported the dual union, and withdrew from the council with it. Paul Smith, representing President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, lifted the charter of the Trades and Labor Council.

Driven to exasperation, the miners and stationary engineers published leaflets exposing the whole trick of the craft leaders to split their union and ruin the city central body, and then took their own sort of action against Green's dual union.

## Textile Workers In Rhode Island Ask Wage Raise

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20.—Demands of the woolen mill workers for a 20 per cent wage raise and improved conditions enraged the Rhode Island Textile Association meeting here Saturday.

The Association, which includes over 90 per cent of the capital in textile mills in this state, declared quite solemnly that any such raise would "lead to unemployment and wide-spread distress." It claimed there was a danger of importation of cheap Japanese fabrics if higher wages were paid here. However, the textile and especially the woolen industry is comfortably bulwarked by tariff laws, and its profits have been quite high, workers here say.

was still to be reached. Now that aim has been basically achieved, and the exploiting classes abolished, and there has been established a social organization which, as Comrade Stalin said, "can be called a Soviet, Socialist organization, which is not yet completely constructed, but which is basically a Socialist social order."

This society has realized and applies the principle: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat." In it there is no place for the exploiters of the labor of others. It is founded on the Socialist principle of the division of the national income—each renders to society according to his ability, and receives from society an amount equal to the quantity and quality of the labor he has expended.

In 1918, when the first Constitution of the Russian Soviet Federation and in 1924, when the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was endorsed, the Socialist system was not yet the single and dominant economic system. In the villages there still predominated individual, petty producers' economy, which was the soil upon which capitalist elements inevitably continued to sprout, and was applied a policy of curbing and repressing these elements. The kulak (capitalist farmer) strain played a considerable role in the economy of the village. We were confronted with all the necessity of waging a merciless war against these kulak elements.

**Dying Classes Resisted Socialism**  
The great plan of Lenin and Stalin for the Socialist reconstruction of our country was met by desperate resistance on the part of the dying classes. The capitalist elements in the cities, and the kulak elements in the villages, which were being destroyed, found a temporary mouthpiece in the counter-revolutionary Trotsky-Zinoviev opposition and the right-opportunists within the Bolshevik Party.

The Soviet power had to wage a

# Engineers Ask Single Union In Butte Mines

## Trades Council Refuses To Seat Delegates Of Dual Local

BUTTE, Mont., July 20.—A committee of one hundred members of Butte Miners Union No. 1 and of Butte Stationary Engineers Union Local 83 visited half a dozen jobs in and around Butte where members of the year-old Steam and Operating Engineers Union were working and persuaded them to join Local 83. The members of the Steam and Operating Engineers have agreed to liquidate their dual organization in Butte.

For 48 years Butte Stationary Engineers Local 83 has had jurisdiction over engineering jobs in metal mines. Both Local 83 and Butte Miners Union No. 1 belong to the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, one of the unions in the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The dual local of the Steam and Operating Engineers was first founded when the fight grew hot between the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. which has tried several times to introduce craft unionism into the metal mines, where the industrial union has held sway for many years.

The activities of the dual craft Steam and Operating Engineers became very intense after the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers joined the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Within recent months the Steam and Operating Engineers tried to persuade all mining companies to put only its members at work in and around mines. Some of its members were placed on such jobs and immediate conflict developed with Local 83.

Silver Bow County Trades and Labor Council supported Local 83 and refused to permit seating of delegates from the Steam and Operating Engineers. Local building trades crafts delegates supported the dual union, and withdrew from the council with it. Paul Smith, representing President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, lifted the charter of the Trades and Labor Council.

Driven to exasperation, the miners and stationary engineers published leaflets exposing the whole trick of the craft leaders to split their union and ruin the city central body, and then took their own sort of action against Green's dual union.

## Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board Do Not Advertise

**Night-Blindness**  
D. F. Des Moines, Iowa, writes: "I am twenty-three years old and since the age of sixteen I have been suffering with night blindness, diagnosed as due to retinitis pigmentosa and said to be caused by hereditary syphilis. However, my parents are not related; nor did they ever have general disease or similar eye trouble. My eyesight in childhood was very good. The trouble began at the age of eleven, with periodic loss of sight; then I experienced flashes and spots in front of the eyes; and by the age of fifteen I could hardly make my way about at night. I eat well. Do you think sunstroke could have caused it? Will it clear up of its own accord?"

## YOU'RE HEALTHY

By —  
Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise.

**Laxatives for Children**  
P. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., writes: "Can you tell me whether Castoria, which is advertised as a harmless laxative for children and infants, is fit for children or whether there is something better for children to take?"

There is probably no other type of medication that is more abused by the people than is a laxative or cathartic. Many give or take it as regularly as a Saturday night bath. If more attention were paid to selection of a proper diet containing lots of water, leafy vegetables and fruit, to the establishment of a regular habit of evacuation and to sufficient physical exercise and activity, there would be much less need for taking laxatives.

Laxatives should never be given to a healthy child. Here constipation should be treated by varying the diet in the direction of more fluids, fruits and leafy vegetables. In addition to dietetic variations, laxatives may be used as an aid at the outset. In sickness, except upon advice of a physician, laxatives should never be used if the child shows adult abdominal pain or cramps, because the person may have an inflamed appendix which may rupture and cause peritonitis and death.

Where a cathartic is definitely indicated, the following is advised, though the best course would be to consult a physician. Milk of magnesia is a good mild laxative for children. It should be given in doses of 20 to 40 drops in infants under six months; and 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls in those over six months. If greater effect is desired, fluid extract of cascara sagrada may be given in doses of 5 to 20 drops, depending on the child's age. Cascara may be given only to children of two years of age or over. Castoria is a commercial preparation containing several ingredients, among which is cascara. It is always better to take a single, simple laxative (a mixture of many drugs administered in the hope that one of them will aid any one particular user).

### A Cartoonist's Scrapbook

By Redfield

"A man's home is his castle," but the steel mill holds the mortgage over these palaces!

A Bethlehem Steel co. workstopper tells us the men are all with the drive for industrial unionism. "All but the horses and the apes," he says.

Evie, the hardest woman in Pennsylvania to pore for a sketch—she's watching her dad, at the moment, getting ready to enter the mill in a 120° temperature.

(Ravin, Pa.)

### WOMEN OF 1936

By Ann Rivington

Are you sure you have all read the story of Willie Sue Blagden, the prominent social worker from Tennessee who was "fogged by chivalrous Southern gentlemen" for investigating the apparent murder of a militant Negro. It happened only a few weeks ago. Accompanying her, and also fogged, was a minister. The news shocked the whole country, and without doubt embarrassed members of the Southern white ruling class a good deal.

In connection with this case, I heard another story, not so much about Willie Sue as about Mr. William Randolph Hearst and his famous newspaper technique. It gives such a good picture of that technique that I have to tell it to you.

IT SEEMS that after the fogging Willie Sue was interviewed by a good deal by newspaper men, including some who worked for Mr. Hearst. During one of these interviews she was asked as many questions as if she were on trial for murder. Every detail of her life before and after the incident became of the greatest interest to the newspaper men.

"You were driving in the car with a married man?" she was asked.

"Yes," said Willie Sue, quietly.

"You knew he was married?"

"Of course I knew he was married. But I would only ride with a gentleman," was Willie Sue's answer.

And so the questioning continued on other matters. Who would dream that the marital state of her companion had anything to do with the case?

But this tiny sidelight was of great importance, it seems. Because the next morning a certain newspaper—a Hearst paper in Boston, came out with the story of the fogging under screaming headlines: "SHE KNEW HE WAS MARRIED!"

And that, my friends is the honesty, the dependability of Mr. Hearst's great network of newspapers. Do you wonder we call him Dirty Willie?

AND now a word more about the cooking column to make its appearance beneath this one three times a week, beginning next week. I told you all about it yesterday, and asked you all to send in material and suggestions to help along the cooking committee. But more than that would be helpful. Three days a week the cooking column will not appear. What would you like best to see in its place? A longer column? Style or beauty hints? Another pattern, similar to the one we had before? Please rush all your suggestions to me right away. The space is ours, to use in the way we like best. We can have any of those features I've mentioned, or a combination, or something else that I have not thought of but which you will suggest to me.

Women of 1936, put on your thinking caps, and send me your suggestions.

### TUNING IN

WEAF—600 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—760 Kc. WABC—800 Kc. WEVD—1000 Kc.

230-WEAF—Gould and Scheffer, Piano. Rhythm Girls Song. WJZ—Schmidt Orchestra. WABC—Madison Ensemble. 240-WOR—Radio Garden Club. 245-WEAF—Pepper Young Family—Sketch. WJZ—Molly of the House—Sketch. WJZ—Ballston Actor. WABC—Margaret McCrea, Songs. WEVD—Metropolitan String Ensemble. 315-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch. WJZ—Great Lakes Band. WJZ—From Austria, Verona Philharmonic Orchestra, Bruno Walter, Conductor. WABC—Something New in Cotton. W. R. Webb, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. WEVD—Joseph Beethoven talk. 320-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch. WABC—Mavis, Songs. WEVD—Singing Ensemble. 345-WEAF—The O'Neil Sketch. WJZ—Have You Heard—Sketch. 400-WEAF—Woman's Review To Burn or Not To Burn—Dr. W. B. Long, St. Luke's Hospital. WJZ—Brigade Orchestra. WEVD—Foes of Fascism—Sketch. WABC—Hector Orchestra. WEVD—Kalavayika Orchestra. 415-WOR—La Forge-Berumen Recital. WJZ—John and the Experts, Songs. 420-WEAF—Rangers Quartet. WJZ—Alma Kitchell, Contralto. WEVD—Italian Music. 445-WEAF—Women's Club Talk. WJZ—Magic Voice—Sketch. 450-WOR—Dramatic Sketch. 500-WEAF—Variety Musical. WJZ—Stiem Orchestra. WABC—Studio Orchestra. WEVD—Mincotti, Songs. 515-WABC—Ever Since—Dr. T. R. Thorburn, President, American Osteopathic Association. 530-WEAF—Stanford Orchestra. WJZ—Story Teller's House. WJZ—Singing Lady. WJZ—Mills Orchestra. WEVD—Clemente Giglio Players. 545-WOR—Dick Tracy—Sketch. WJZ—Little Orphan Annie—Sketch. WABC—Wilderness Road—Sketch. WEVD—Julia Bergam, Soprano. 600-WEAF—Philo Recital. WJZ—Uncle Don. WJZ—News, Mela—Sketch. WEVD—Loretta, Songs. 615-WEAF—News, Midweek Hymn Song. WJZ—Animal Close-Ups—Don Lane. WABC—News of Youth—Sketch. 625-WJZ—Philo Recital. WABC—Press-Radio News. WJZ—Emie Orchestra. WABC—Press-Radio News. WABC—Press-Radio News. 635-WEAF—Baseball Resume. WABC—Mills Orchestra. WABC—Sports—Paul Douglas. 645-WEAF—Billy and Betty—Sketch. WOR—News, Sports Resume.

230-WEAF—Gould and Scheffer, Piano. Rhythm Girls Song. WJZ—Schmidt Orchestra. WABC—Madison Ensemble. 240-WOR—Radio Garden Club. 245-WEAF—Pepper Young Family—Sketch. WJZ—Molly of the House—Sketch. WJZ—Ballston Actor. WABC—Margaret McCrea, Songs. WEVD—Metropolitan String Ensemble. 315-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch. WJZ—Great Lakes Band. WJZ—From Austria, Verona Philharmonic Orchestra, Bruno Walter, Conductor. WABC—Something New in Cotton. W. R. Webb, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. WEVD—Joseph Beethoven talk. 320-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch. WABC—Mavis, Songs. WEVD—Singing Ensemble. 345-WEAF—The O'Neil Sketch. WJZ—Have You Heard—Sketch. 400-WEAF—Woman's Review To Burn or Not To Burn—Dr. W. B. Long, St. Luke's Hospital. WJZ—Brigade Orchestra. WEVD—Foes of Fascism—Sketch. WABC—Hector Orchestra. WEVD—Kalavayika Orchestra. 415-WOR—La Forge-Berumen Recital. WJZ—John and the Experts, Songs. 420-WEAF—Rangers Quartet. WJZ—Alma Kitchell, Contralto. WEVD—Italian Music. 445-WEAF—Women's Club Talk. WJZ—Magic Voice—Sketch. 450-WOR—Dramatic Sketch. 500-WEAF—Variety Musical. WJZ—Stiem Orchestra. WABC—Studio Orchestra. WEVD—Mincotti, Songs. 515-WABC—Ever Since—Dr. T. R. Thorburn, President, American Osteopathic Association. 530-WEAF—Stanford Orchestra. WJZ—Story Teller's House. WJZ—Singing Lady. WJZ—Mills Orchestra. WEVD—Clemente Giglio Players. 545-WOR—Dick Tracy—Sketch. WJZ—Little Orphan Annie—Sketch. WABC—Wilderness Road—Sketch. WEVD—Julia Bergam, Soprano. 600-WEAF—Philo Recital. WJZ—Uncle Don. WJZ—News, Mela—Sketch. WEVD—Loretta, Songs. 615-WEAF—News, Midweek Hymn Song. WJZ—Animal Close-Ups—Don Lane. WABC—News of Youth—Sketch. 625-WJZ—Philo Recital. WABC—Press-Radio News. WJZ—Emie Orchestra. WABC—Press-Radio News. WABC—Press-Radio News. 635-WEAF—Baseball Resume. WABC—Mills Orchestra. WABC—Sports—Paul Douglas. 645-WEAF—Billy and Betty—Sketch. WOR—News, Sports Resume.

# Soviet Leader Cites Development of New U. S. S. R. Constitution

By E. PASHUKANIS

The Soviet Union has travelled a long way since 1918 and 1923. . . . Those were the years when the first and second Soviet Constitutions were adopted. . . . Then as now, Stalin played a leading role in seeing the Constitution through. . . . The third Soviet Constitution, to be finally adopted in November, carries out the fundamental lines laid down by Lenin in 1918. . . . A famous Soviet authority tells how the Soviet Constitution has developed for the past eighteen years. . . .

limitation of the political rights of any part of the population has become unnecessary.

So long as the collective farm system had not become strong and the kulaks had not been liquidated as a class, the Soviet suffrage rights were given certain advantages to the city workers in comparison with those of the peasantry.

Now the situation is different. The last capitalist class—the kulaks—has been liquidated, and in the village as well as in the city, Socialism is completely and irrevocably triumphant. The collectivized peasantry has already become a bulwark of Soviet power. The collective farms have been politically and organizationally strengthened.

Therefore, the time has arrived when we can change those articles of the Constitution which dealt with the unequal suffrage rights of the city workers and the peasants. Under the new Constitution suffrage rights will not only be universal, but also equal for all the citizens of the USSR.

**Direct Elections**

According to the new Constitution all elections to the Soviet organs shall be direct.

Hitherto our elections were direct only to the lower organs, the village and town soviets. All the other organs of state power, from the district soviets up to and including the All-Union Congress of Soviets, were elected indirectly.

Now our tremendous successes, and the growth in political consciousness of the toilers, makes it possible to extend the soviet electoral system in the direction of still further broadening and strengthening Soviet democracy by the introduction of direct election of all organs of Soviet power, including the highest organ of Soviet power, the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R. Direct elections will still further strengthen the contact between the deputies elected to the Soviet or-

gans and the citizens who elect them.

The new Constitution provides for elections by secret ballot. The worker and the peasant, and all the citizens with equal rights in our Socialist state, will be able without limitation to vote for any candidate whom they consider the most capable, and the most worthy of their confidence. The secret ballot is one of the most powerful means of struggle against bureaucracy.

Soviet elections, as Comrade Stalin stated, "will be a whip in the hands of the population against poorly functioning government organs."

Universal, direct, equal, and secret suffrage presents new and greater demands on the work of the Communist Party. It is necessary to extend and deepen Party agitation and propaganda, and to reach every voter with an explanation of the Party policy. The new Soviets, representing workers, peasants, Red Army men, and the working intelligentsia, as equal builders of Socialist state, will be called Soviets of the Toilers. Only the leadership of the Communist Party can guarantee that these Soviets, organs of state power in a classless Socialist society, will successfully fulfill their tasks.

The concluding section of this article will be published in the Daily Worker tomorrow.

Readers of the Daily Worker from farm, store, shop and factory, are urged to send in their opinions or questions on the new Soviet Constitution. These statements or questions will be published or answered in these columns. They will also be forwarded to the great Soviet paper, Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which has asked us to issue this appeal to the American people, both employed and jobless.

### Protests Urged To Halt Negro's Extradition

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—Lydia Beator in Springfield, the Chicago Committee of the Workers' Rights League, issued a statement yesterday in which she urged the sending of protests to Governor Harry Horner, at Springfield, demanding that extradition of Sam Bennett, 55-year-old Negro sharecropper, be refused the Arkansas authorities.

The Workers Rights League, supported by a number of other workers', people's and Negro organizations, is conducting Bennett's defense.

Bennett, a member of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union in Arkansas, was framed on a charge of assault with intent to kill, when he refused to act as a strikebreaker on the J. K. Schaeffer plantation, near Round Pond, Arkansas. The union was at that time engaged in a county-wide sharecropper strike.

He fled to Chicago, where he was arrested on June 12, under a warrant issued at the behest of the Arkansas authorities.

Mass protests resulted in the suspension of the warrant by Governor Horner, who now has the case under advisement.

Letters and telegrams of protest should be sent to the Governor in Springfield. Financial assistance to fight the case will be received by the Workers Rights League, Room 1103, 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, if the appeal concluded.

### Texas Unions Favor Industrial Unionism, Farmer-Labor Party

HOUSTON, Texas, July 20 (FP).—Many American Federation of Labor leaders in Texas met in Houston recently to formulate plans for securing strength in the movement toward industrial unionism here. Representing over 3,000 union workers in Houston, Port Arthur, Beaumont, Dallas, Austin and Fort Worth, a committee of twenty trade unionists agreed to spread industrial unionism.

Of equal importance was the adoption of a platform for a state Farmer-Labor Party, to become active in this Fall's campaign, if possible.

Free the farmers from debts, unbearable tax burdens and foreclosures. Guarantee the land to those who till the soil. VOTE COMMUNIST!



# After the American Youth Congress

By B. B. MARCH

TAKE an instrument like a gong, you can sound it quite softly. Five minutes later it's still kind of ringing in your ears. The American Youth Congress was that kind of instrument. It is still reverberating in my memory.

I came back to my union and gave a report. But the Congress was not finished—not by a long shot. Something happened only yesterday that brought the Congress, bag and baggage, back on my own door-step. Up on my job a Negro worker was transferred for no good reason at all. I recalled how the Cleveland Youth Congress had put up a fight for Negro rights. I got to work, I circulated a petition, a delegation was organized and went up to see the big boss.

The idea worked. I got to thinking about some other ideas of the American Youth Congress, about how it all felt.

MAYBE a congress is just a long, uncomfortable busride, and quite a few meetings strung together. Maybe. But let me tell you some powerful things. American youth is raw, but it is learning rapidly. Take this scene—it was Friday evening. Our buses and trucks were arriving. The delegates were standing in a noisy, hot room registering their names. The different states in the Union were jostling each other rather shyly. We did not know each other. We were bewildered with all the new sights and sounds, and we were very tired.

One hour later the delegates were seated in the large Public Hall. Rose Tronano, of the Industrial Council of the Young Women's Christian Association, was talking to the crowd. She presented the lot of the young worker of today. She resented conditions, she called upon our united action to better this fate in store for the youth of America. We all understood what she was saying. We began to thaw, we felt pretty friendly to the delegate sitting next to us from Indiana or Pittsburgh, though we had never seen him before in our lives.

After a while Waldo McNutt of Kansas talked clearly and sharply of the fascination of America. The Youth Congress was first called by a disciple of Hitler, but it was wrested from Viola Ilma's hands and taken over by serious progressives that were truly going to fight the battle of young people. Ours was the task to fight against war. Ours the task to fight against hunger, unemployment.

As we listened to him, we ceased to be tired. We were no longer the bewildered youngsters of a few hours ago. We saw our way clear as the sun. We applauded until our hands stung. We applauded as only youth can applaud.

Angelo Herndon spoke. We saw that he had suffered for us. We leaned forward breathlessly in our seats to hear him. I know I felt that I was going to do all in my power to be worthy of his sacrifices. I was going to fight like him for my elemental right, and I was going to fight with the rest of the working class.

YES, it is true that there was much heckling at the Congress. Some of the sessions could not even be carried through. Yes, take this instance: Once more we were seated in the Public Hall. Three or four delegates objected to the slate of the Presiding Committee. They were causing much friction. It seemed that, after all, Oregon and New York were very distant territories and could never unite. Suddenly, as we were wrangling, a picket line marched in.

They bore determined placards. They were singing. They swept the audience like a forest fire. There was our common fight! Not to quibble and harangue, but when anything went wrong—to go out and act!

Three of the hotels did not allow Negroes in their rooms. In the face of any discussion that may have occurred stands the potent fact that not a single delegate remained at a hotel that discriminated against Negroes. That we picketed these hotels constantly, through a bad rain spell, and a severe heat spell. Surely the American youth wanted united action with all their might.

In the face of those few who whined at the Congress were the heroic contributions and sacrifices of hundreds of delegates. Delegates went without food to provide for the Congress. Some gave up their train tickets and decided to hitch as much as 500 miles back home so that the Congress would have enough funds to carry on its serious work.

The quibbling was a mere whisper next to the tremendous cannon-roar of approval when the Farmer-Labor candidate presented his platform. Many of us had never yet voted, but we were learning how to vote. All during the sessions we had been bringing up our grievances. We had been figuring out what it was that we needed—and there, miraculously enough, was a program! The words of Howard Y. Williams of the Farmer-Labor Party, and the words of Earl Browder of the Communist Party, matched our needs like identical coins. Surely, ours must be the way of the conscious working class!

It took 22 hours to reach my home State. The bus was filled with hard-backed seats. It jostled and it stalled. Yet at the very last hour before we touched home territory, we were able to muster enough energy to start a deadly-serious panel discussion on how we would carry on the work in our different organizations.

Delegates from unemployed groups were going to fight for the American Youth Act. They were already planning the trip to Washington to tell, no matter what President took office in November, that the youth refused to starve.

Union groups were planning stronger unions. We hadn't slept for days, but that meant little to us. There was so much to do.

It's only a square piece of crumpled paper strung up by a narrow cord; but I'm going to hold on to it. It was my official Delegate's Tag. I am sure that I shall have many occasions to refer back to the fighting program of the Third American Congress.

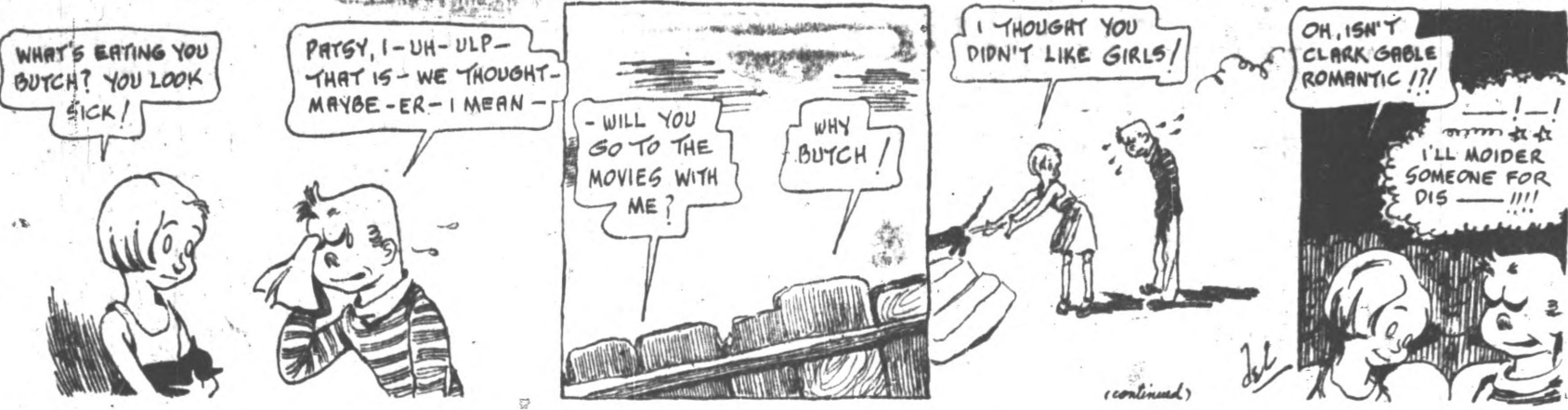
We finally ratified the Declaration of Rights. The right to "A useful, creative and happy life. . . ." That will be the daily battle of every delegate. But at the Public Hall of Cleveland, did we not applaud till our hands stung?

Surely we have the strength in our cities to fight till our fists sting!

## LITTLE LEFTY

## The Great Lover!

b v del



# Spanish Youth Show the Way

### United, the Young Communists and Socialists Are an Invincible Legion

By Denise Moran

IN THE vanguard of the revolutionary movement which is taking form in Spain, as the broadest, calmest and firmest mass movement, are found the Socialist and Communist Youth Leagues.

They began their collaboration during the height of reaction. At the time of the 1934 strikes, they organized meetings together. The October movement was being prepared—it was the Youth who established contact with the factories.

When the revolution broke out, all of these young fellows and girls—the youngest of whom was sixteen years old and most of whom were not over eighteen—plunged into the fight. The slogans were everywhere the same for all of them. Absolutely the same. And it is said that the young civil workers and students who numbered six or seven hundred were among the most active and loyal fighters.

THEY went to the most dangerous spots bringing manifestos, distributing provisions, picking up the wounded. They slept in the fields under the rain. Some had no money to buy food. They shared. There was very little for each one. What difference did it make?

Their parents went mad. Especially those of the girls. All right to be a "Young Socialist" or a "Young Communist." But not to come home to eat, during the height of the danger! And to sleep anywhere at all!

One mother informed the police that her daughter had "left for a life of evil." Where this daughter was, the police would have had a hard time finding her.

Several were wounded, several killed. "Liberaria," the daughter of the painter Lafuente, died near her machine-gun with the cry on her lips: "Long Live the Revolution! Long Live Communism!" She was sixteen years old. She is the heroine of the youth of Spain.

WHEN the struggle ended, Leonora Menendez, nineteen years old, returned to her parents. At four o'clock in the morning, three policemen and four Guards came to get her. They took her to the police station.

She was thrown into a dark cell in which there was no place to sleep or sit. Then she was taken out and ordered to reveal everything that happened in the revolutionary camp, as well as to name the leaders of the movement.

"Otherwise your parents and your brothers will be killed," she replied. "I don't know anything," she replied.

She was beaten with a billy and insulted. "You're ugly, you're not a woman!" She was placed back into the cell. Three days without food or drink. And no toilet.

Then more questions: "Do you know so and so?" Blows from a blackjack. She was presented with a document. She was told to sign it without reading it. She refused. "You'll be shot."

She was quiet. "Apply article 21." Blows from the blackjack fell again.

Then she was brought back to the police station. She was made to sign the document by force, holding her hand and pushing it. What it contained, she still does not know.

She was brought before the judge, who asked her some unimportant questions. She spent another day in jail, then was placed in the women's prison for eighteen days with ordinary criminals.

Many were prostitutes and some were perverts. There were thirty-three women who had to sleep in the same room, on a mattress without sheets. The room was not heated and rain poured in. No change of clothes, no combs, no soap. Two washbasins for everybody.

There were 300 political prisoners in the prison, several of whom had only closed their shops when the firing began. The members of revolutionary organizations only numbered thirty, several of whom were sixteen and even fifteen years of age.

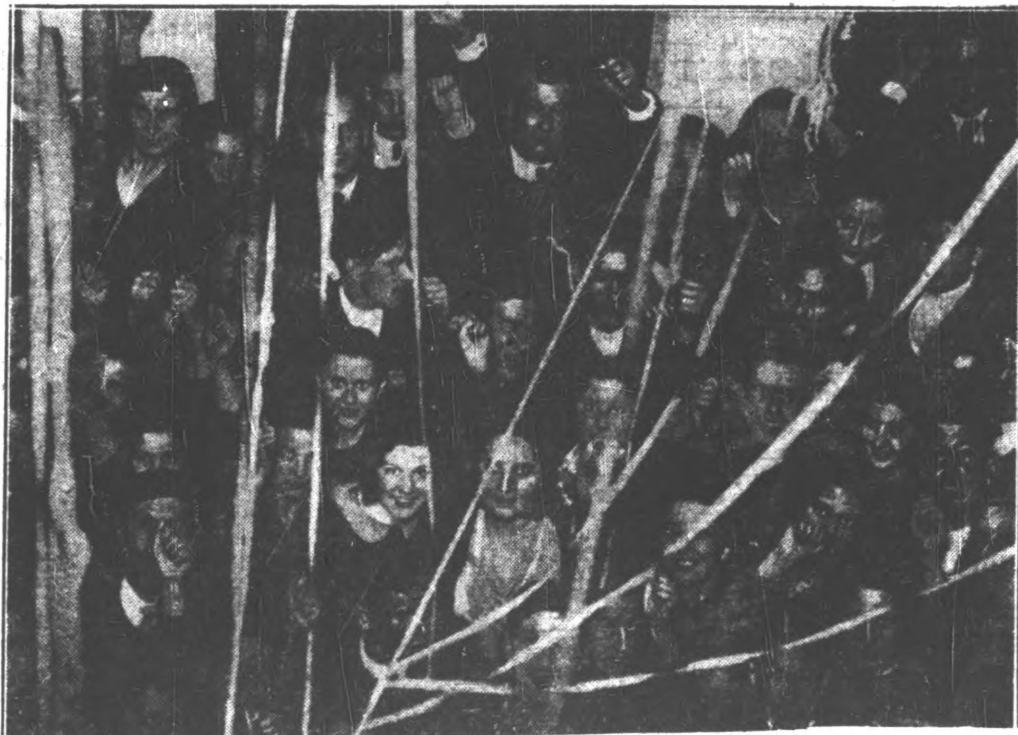
Leonora Menendez remained in prison four months. When her mother came to ask for her, they told her she had been shot.

"I tell you I'm ready to begin over again. We must do what the Russians did, there is no other solution," is what Leonora says.

The Socialist and Communist Youth Leagues, showing an example to their elders—an example which they are preparing to follow—have amalgamated.

Blanquita Carrillo, the young sister of the general secretary of the United Youth, can speak to us about their present activity.

Blanquita Carrillo, three apples tall, with doll's eyes, a tiny hat dipping over one eye, is a Young Socialist. She is twenty years old. The daughter of one of the party leaders, she was a League member from her adolescence on. At sixteen, she took the horses' courses



THE FLOWER OF SPANISH YOUTH—A GATHERING OF YOUNG COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS IN MADRID

run by the militia chiefs and studied military science. In October, 1934, she was eighteen years old. She took part in the movement.

"We did a tremendous amount of work," she said. "But what is most important is that we are going to begin again."

SINCE then activity has not slowed up. Collections for the families of the victims for the children. Sale of coupons for the Assistance Committee, demonstrations at the arrival of the Asturian children.

In September, after unity had been achieved, the Madrid Youth Leagues organized a meeting in which 150,000 to 200,000 persons took part.

As the elections approached, they pasted posters on walls in pouring rains. And then when the day for voting came, they shouted the names of the candidates near the polling places, and watched the ballots. A fascist "coup" was

feared, the members were warned, old and young. From 7 o'clock on the first morning till 3 the next morning, Blanquita didn't sit down once.

Blanquita Carrillo waits "too for the great day which this time will last forever. She wants a true Socialist Republic without class struggles. It can only be won by a revolutionary movement."

"The youth are at Caballero's side throughout Spain."

SOCIALIST and Communist Youth indeed have amalgamated. The Red Star of the Socialist Youth, and the Hammer and Sickle of the Young Communists are united on all their newspapers, which overflow with news of the Soviet Union.

They're working now jointly. A Communist student of Barcelona indicates the value of it to us: "The Socialist Youth of Barcelona had a sports center for 5,000 or 6,000 persons. The instructors went without pay very often, and the over-

head was very heavy. The monthly dues payment had to be fixed at three and a half pesetas (about 42c) which was dear for workers with three-day a week jobs, supporting fathers and unemployed brothers. Little use was made of the sports center."

After amalgamation, the Young Communists were surprised to see that their Socialist comrades discussed during their meetings great political problems and that the question of local interest, like that of the sym, were neglected.

"Bad method," they said. "Each one of us must adopt a special, definite activity—sports, culture, school life, political life. The sportsmen will take the gymnasium over, and you'll see it prosper."

This was done. The school soon had better teachers, better management, the dues could be reduced to a peseta, and the classes were full. A "Progress Center" for sports and anti-fascist activity was organized. It draws a large number of the unorganized youth of Barcelona.

## Paris Is an Awful Place

### —FOR A HEARST REPORTER

By Herb Rosen

BRUNO LESSING is Hearst's wandering columnist. He wanders all about the world (except the Soviet Union) and informs his gentle readers in the Hearst newspapers of his somewhat sophisticated, somewhat sentimental reactions to the little things that happen about him.

For a long time, from a working class point-of-view, he has been fairly innocuous. He merely wasted paper and ink upon his inanities. But he happened to land in Paris during the great strike wave which just swept France. The New York American of July 17 carries a letter from him under the informative title of "Pandemonium in Paris."

Since the readers of the Daily Worker do not make a habit of reading Hearst papers, I'd like to tell of this remarkable piece of thought.

After complaining that "Paris is a gloomy place these days," he lets you in on a secret. He's "bored stiff."

Now, there's a just complaint for you. Hundreds of thousands of Paris workers on strike, and no violence, no bloodshed. Except when Fascist rioters get beaten up by the cops. Do you blame a Hearst reporter for being "bored stiff?"

HE PROCEEDS to an evaluation of the Blum government and the working class of France. This is worth quoting:

"The present government of France is Socialistic-Communist—the 'Popular Front' of those who are opposed to republicanism or democracy. The first result of this political victory was that workmen broke agreements they had made with employers. There was an epidemic of strikes. Not the kind of strikes that we are accustomed to in the U. S., but wanton, crazy, useless strikes. Workmen took possession of the factories and shops of their employers and sang the Internationale. They made a picnic of it."

"In a sane country they would have been arrested for burglary, embezzlement or half a dozen other forms of theft and damage or else they would have been shot. But here the police turned their back on all this anarchy. There were even rumors that the police were going on strike. Maybe, some

Paris, and the embezzlers could not be such men as Laval, who many years ago deserted the cause of the working class and became rich in the service of the capitalists, and the traitors couldn't be the "patriotic" Fascists who follow Hitler's orders.

THEN Mr. Lessing breaks into tears over the fate of the workers in a Paris cafe who didn't want to go on strike, but were forced to by the threat of a "mob."

Listen to Mr. Lessing: "I was sitting in the bar of the Hotel Lott with my old pal Jack Bushby. In comes an unshaven chap with a red band around his arm, shows his credentials as a delegate of some union and says, 'You will close this place in one hour.' 'O.K.' says Jack. He called his employees together and asked if they were dissatisfied. They were almost in tears. [Sniff those tears away, dear Reader.] They had not a single complaint. 'But why close the place?' I asked. Jack gave a cheerless 'Ha Ha!' And he said, 'If this place isn't closed in one hour it will be wrecked by a mob in an hour and a half.' No individual can combat the Socialist-Communist tyranny. Jack closed his place."

Thus a bearded Bolshevik, his wallet bulging with Moscow gold and a bomb hidden in his back pocket, single-handed, despite the opposition of the workers, closed a Paris cafe. Mighty is the hand of Moscow! Naturally the astute reader has already seen between the lines that these cafes that actually were wrecked during the strike wave were smashed by fashionably dressed rioters on the Fifth Avenue of Paris, the Champs Elysees.

But what seemed to make Mr. Lessing most gloomy was the attitude of the police, who seemed to enjoy beating up Fascists for a change. Perhaps during his delightful sojourn in Paris he read the Fascist paper, "Le Jour," which complained that the cops didn't act like gentlemen. Or the Royalist "L'Action Francaise," which began hinting bribery by Jewish-Moscow gold.

Now, having duly taken out my handkerchief and gently wiped away the too free-flowing tears of pity, let me express my sincerest sympathy to Mr. Lessing.

But what will he write when France goes Soviet?

who are acquiring a liking for politics in it.

THIS method which the Young Communists bring to them, close ties with the masses—is welcomed with joy by the Young Socialists. They understand now why they were overwhelmed by illegality. Badly confused for a moment, they adapted themselves rapidly to the situation.

Throughout Spain the activity of the youth is magnificent. At Seville, when the Guadalupe overflew at the beginning of this year, the youth leagues organized rescue crews sooner and more efficiently than the municipality.

Everywhere the youth are busy keeping order, preventing the fascists from their murderous attacks. In the cities, during demonstrations, they keep an eye on people who instead of raising their fists, put them in their pockets. Revolvers can come out of pockets.

"Show your hands, please." The Rightist press screams about this "Inquisition." But why do the fascists kill so much, then?

In the countryside, the youth support the peasants when they take over the land, and often have prevented crimes from being committed against the peasants.

Again it is the Youth who go into the backward villages to bring knowledge of social problems and their solution. Before these courageous battalions, fascism is retreating.

(Translated by Herve Rosier)

## The New C. I.

THE latest number of the Communist International, one of the finest in many months, is an indispensable addition to every Marxist Library for no other reason than that it contains the new "Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," together with a splendid commentary and discussion entitled "The Constitution of the Workers and Peasants' Socialist State." The unusually long list of articles in this number covers a wide range of subjects of international interest, and among the most brilliant Marxist writers.

P. Videt contributes "The Struggle Against the Hitlerites and the Hapsburgs in Austria." From the pen of Syzo comes an article on "The Aggression of Japanese Imperialism in China," and on the same subject, J. Berry has contributed, "The Southern Direction of Japanese Aggression."

An illuminating article by L. Sylvia is entitled "The Leaders of the Spanish Proletariat." E. Fisher, whose article in the June C. I., "More Agitation, More Propaganda," evoked a flood of praise, again contributes to the current number his keen and analytical, "The Wise French and the Foolish Czechs." K. Rolph bittlingly indicts Hitler Germany today in his "Joy by Order," and B. Robert, analyzes "The London Congress of Peace and Friendship." Another article dealing with this subject is "The International Congress for Peace."

We also find a group of "Letters of the Youth of Spain to Georgi Dimitroff" and an article, "B. Popov and V. Tanev to Georgi Dimitroff" and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria. A number of important messages and announcements on the death of Alexei Maxim Gorky, and a review of "New Books on the U.S.S.R. Published in France," by M. Tamar, completes the issue.

## THEATRE

### "Let Freedom Ring" in New England

THE "Let Freedom Ring" Acting Company will arrive here in Providence next week to start its tour of the New England mill towns. They are having their first showing here in the city of Providence under the auspices of the Providence and Woonasquatucket Woolen and Worsted District Council. They are making huge preparations to make this showing the biggest event the city of Providence has ever seen.

Under the leadership of the Woolen and Worsted Council they are making the arrangements the basis for a huge united front committee to make this showing reach the broadest masses of the New England textile workers. Already twelve unions have answered the call to help in the arrangements for the showing which will be held here on Friday, July 26 and Sunday, August 2 at the Eagles Auditorium.

Francis J. Gorman, vice president of the United Textile Workers has worked the play into the organizational program of the union. The plans are to make this play an organizational wedge into the areas where the union has been smashed by the reaction and mill owners.

Local unions wishing a booking date, should communicate with Harry Simons in care of Wood Borters Hall, 1926 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

# Questions and Answers

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

Question: Does the Communist Party consider the Jewish question as a special problem in the United States? In a Soviet America would the Communist Party encourage the self-determination of the Jews on a specifically designated territory, just as the Soviet Union did in Biro-Bidjan?—B. Y.

Answer: Wherever anti-Semitism exists, the Jewish question is a special problem, demanding a constant, organized struggle.

In America Jews suffer special economic and social discrimination as Jews, and almost every reactionary and fascist movement in the country has anti-Semitism on its banner. Alf Landon, Republican candidate for president and standard-bearer of the most reactionary forces in America, has been shown to be associated with anti-Semites, whose stand he has refused to disavow. The Ku Klux Klan, the Black Legion, Father Coughlin, and virtually every other terrorist political gang in America, openly seek to foment hatred against the Jews.

The aim of the fomenters of anti-Semitism everywhere is the same: to turn one section of the people against another, by arousing religious, racial and nationalistic hatred, in order to divide and divert the people from struggling against their real enemies, the Wall Street monopolists who rule America.

The Communist Party is in the forefront of every struggle against persecution of and discrimination against minorities on any grounds, and the Central Committee of the Communist Party has a Jewish Bureau responsible for studying all questions relating to Jews, formulating policies and directing the struggle for the special needs and demands of the Jews in America.

There is no demand in America at present for an autonomous Jewish region corresponding to Biro-Bidjan. The Jews in America, despite discrimination, are an integral part of the economic, political and social life of the nation, and are not segregated in the sense that the Negro people of America are, or that Jews were in Czarist Russia, and the Jews do not constitute a separate nation within the United States as do the Negroes of the Black Belt.

## LIFE and LITERATURE

### Campaign Pamphlets in the Election Drive!

THE opening of the election campaign drive in the distribution of literature by the New York District can well serve as a model for all other districts of the Party. Over two million pieces of literature were taken up in quotas by the twenty-nine sections of the New York District. Two hundred thousand pamphlets have already been shipped to the sections in the short period of two weeks.

The election literature drive was officially opened at a banquet given to the District Literature Director, Robert Franklin. At this meeting the various literature directors of the sections and certain mass organizations came together to hear the plans for popularizing the Communist candidates and program in the 1936 campaign, and to discuss the quotas which the District proposed for each section.

Challenges and counter-challenges, in the spirit of Socialist competition, filled the air. Each section literature director felt that he could no longer work in the old way, that he had to devise new and improved methods for actually carrying into life the fighting slogan "Reach the Millions!" But not only section directors participated in this opening drive. The literature directors of mass organizations enthusiastically adopted quotas, and they were followed by those in charge of the Workers Bookstore who also demanded quotas in friendly competition with each other.

THUS, Section 2 raised its quota from 80,000 to 125,000 pieces of literature. Section 6 raised its quota from 38,000 to 50,000 and challenged Section 16 to distribute more pieces per member. Section 11 raised its quota from 28,000 to 35,000, and Section 15 not only jumped its quota from 52,000 to 80,000, but pledged to distribute more pieces of literature than Section 25.

Section 16 raised its quota from 31,600 to 50,000. Section 17 boosted its quota up to 100,000 from the original 66,000, and Section 18, feeling that the strength and capacity of its membership had been grossly underestimated, jumped its quota from 43,000 to 75,000 pieces. Powerful Section 24 boldly advanced its quota from 95,000 to 130,000, and Section 25, bearing in mind the challenge of Section 15, raised its quota from 51,000 to 65,000, but after discussing the matter with other comrades from his Section who were present, raised it again to 75,000.

Section 26 joined the competition by challenging Section 11 and raising its quota from 35,000 to 45,000. Section 29, after challenging Section 27 to distribute more pieces per member, raised its quota from 35,000 to 40,000, and announced that besides the literature which it was taking from the district, it would also print a section pamphlet as part of its election campaign.

Section 8 promised to take a quota of 100,000 after consultation with the section committee. The other sections, which are not mentioned above, all promised to raise their quotas as soon as they had the opportunity for consultation with their section leadership.

This is the first time in the history of the district literature department that all the section directors got together, collectively set their own quotas and laid joint plans for the big 1936 campaign. Their eagerness and enthusiasm spring out of the fact that they feel they are an integral and important part of this historic campaign. Not only have they raised their quotas but they have pledged themselves to distribute the election literature with the consciousness that the Communist Party must be built. They have taken upon themselves a big share of the responsibility for fulfilling and surpassing the circulation goal set by Earl Browder at the ninth convention of five million pieces of literature for 1936.

### A Handbook for the Election Campaign

### LABOR FACT BOOK III

Prepared by Labor Research Association—\$1.00

### INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY



# Landon Stooze Omits Details to Hide His Opposition to Pensions

## DEFEAT MOVE TO MAKE TOWNSEND MOVEMENT INSTRUMENT OF FASCISTS INSTEAD OF MOVEMENT FOR PENSIONS

DETAILS are dangerous to demagogues. That's why William Lemke, the Union Party's presidential candidate, omitted some in speaking to the Townsendites. He said he was in favor of old age revolving pensions but the details were left for some other time. Considering that he was speaking to people primarily interested in pensions, his vagueness was ominous. It was designed to hide a real opposition to the pensions.

Mr. Lemke was more detailed in his treatment of inflation which, as the cigar ads say, has become a horrid word.

He tried hard to erase the stigma. Oh no, he pleaded, he is not for inflation, he merely wants the issuance of more paper currency without solid backing. Mr. Lemke's efforts to get around this simplest of facts drove him to incoherent recitations of figures. He may squirm

and turn, he may shout and protest, but boil it down and what he wants is—INFLATION.

Why is Mr. Lemke so frantic in rejecting the word while advocating the principle? Because the American people are well acquainted with the disastrous effects of INFLATION in other countries.

Mr. Lemke would bring to America the same havoc and suffering wrought in post-war Germany. Ask the German people about inflation. They will tell you a harrowing story of hunger and want among laboring people, ruination of farmers and small business men.

The same tragedy was re-enacted in France, in 1926.

This is what Lemke wants. This is what a sizeable section of Wall Street wants. True, there is a "sound money" group in Wall Street which is represented politically by Landon and Hoover. But inflation is not the desire of the people, it is a card

held by one group of money changers against another group in a gruesome game where the lives of the great mass of people are at stake.

We are for the re-financing of farm debts, moratoriums and so on.

But they must not be bought at the price of inflation which in the long run in addition to impoverishing the working men will be the ruin of the very same farmers whom the program is supposed to help.

There is a method of financing a huge farm aid program and old age pensions. The money can be gotten by taxing those who have it—the masters of finance and industry.

But Lemke and Coughlin are opposed to taxing the rich. They would rather foist inflation upon the shoulders of the people and make them bleed.

The budget can be balanced, not at the expense of

the ruined farmers, the aged and the jobless, but at expense of the Wall Street robbers!

No wonder Mr. Lemke avoided mention of Landon. He is serving the masters whom Landon serves. He wants to make the Townsend movement a tail to the Lemke-Landon kite which Hearst is flying.

The Rev. G. K. Smith's intention to organize "storm troop" detachments is an omen of where the Union Party leaders seek to lead the Townsendites—into the ranks of fascism.

Every friend of labor, every rank and file Townsendite must rally to defeat this sinister plot. Win the Townsend movement for unity with labor and progressive forces!

Save the Townsend organization from becoming an instrument of the fascists instead of a movement for old age pensions!

## Daily Worker

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

FOUNDED 1924  
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE  
COMMUNIST PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 East  
13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.  
Cable Address: "DAILYWORKER," New York, N. Y.  
Washington Bureau: Room 254, National Press Building,  
14th and F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7914.  
Midwest Bureau: 208 North Wells St., Room 201, Chicago, Ill.  
Telephone: Dearborn 3531. Pittsburgh Bureau: 607 Bigelow  
Blvd., Telephone: Court 8871. Ohio Bureau: 1924 Prospect  
Ave., second floor, Cleveland.

Subscription Rates:  
By Mail (except Manhattan and Bronx): 1 year, \$4.00;  
6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.50; 1 month, 75 cents.  
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$6.00;  
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 1.00.  
By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 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.

The fight for these demands will organize and strengthen the people. It will give them deeper political experience and understanding. It will prepare them for the great decisions to come when it will be necessary to move forward to socialism.

## A Big Job

THE Communists have a big job ahead of them.

Millions of people following the Townsend movement are at the cross-roads. Coughlin and Smith are pushing them in the direction of reaction and fascism. The other road before the Townsendites is one of unity with labor and a continuation of their struggle for old age pensions, objectively a fight against Wall Street.

The Communists can be a determining factor as to which road this gigantic mass movement will follow.

It is the duty of the Communist organizations to establish closer ties with the Townsend groups, take part in joint struggles for relief and old age security. They must seek to involve the old age pension groups in local Farmer-Labor movements.

In the course of this joint activity, they can win the Townsendites away from the fascist Union Party chiefs, and win them for unity with labor.

Coughlin and Smith are not missing any tricks. We cannot be caught napping. It is a big job and it can't wait.

## The Hochman Nomination

THE election of a president of the Board of Aldermen is of particular importance to the working people of New York City.

Around this contest it is possible to unite great sections of the New York labor movement, the Socialist and Communist parties. This election fight can very well lay a splendid basis for the 1937 mayoralty campaign.

Viewed from this angle, the selection by the Socialist Party of Julius Hochman—who has many points to recommend him—will not result in developing the unity of labor forces.

Some Socialists say that Hochman is the labor candidate, forgetting apparently that the Socialist candidate this year (with a Socialist Party of 2,000 members in New York City) cannot claim to speak for all labor, cannot insist that he is the labor candidate.

To have made Hochman a labor candidate, all sections of the labor movement should have been consulted and his can-

didacy launched on a basis much wider than that provided by the Socialist Party. The Labor Non-Partisan League and the Communist Party should have been consulted.

This action of the Socialists has created new difficulties in politically unifying New York labor.

We call upon the Socialists to consider seriously their action and to take every step necessary in order to present a united front in the fight to elect a Labor candidate on a Labor program as president of the Board of Aldermen. It is not yet too late to correct the mistake.

## As the C. I. O. Meets

TODAY'S meeting of the Committee for Industrial Organization will be eventful in the current history of American labor.

Plans will be laid there to meet the attack of the reactionary clique in the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

A united labor movement is the great need of the present time—to carry forward the campaign for unionization into the giant basic industries and to defeat the growing forces of reaction. Such unity has been blocked by the tactics of the executive council, which has set itself up as a Supreme Court, overriding the constitution of the A. F. of L. and seeking to smash the drive for the organization of the unorganized.

In such a situation, the C.I.O. can well turn to the local craft unions, countless numbers of which want unity within the movement, and appeal to them to call a halt to the despicable splitting policy of the executive council.

As President A. J. Kennedy of the Amalgamated Lithographers Union has pointed out, the steel drive and other organizing activities of the C.I.O. "should lead to a wave of trade union organizing efforts in every industry to parallel the struggle being made by the steel workers."

The great organizing campaign in steel and in other basic industries, initiated and planned by the C.I.O., will be of the greatest aid to the craft unions of the country. Let the C.I.O. appeal to the honest elements among the craft unionists to stand with its work—and against the union-smashing executive council.

## Guildsmen and A.F.L.

FIVE Milwaukee printing craft unions have struck a blow at the newspaper writers' strike against Hearst's Milwaukee News. They have inserted their pledges of friendship to the Hearst management in a strikebreaking, fake "anniversary" edition of the paper.

This disgraceful incident, which unfortunately is not unprecedented in American labor history, is just one of the reasons why the Guild should be in the A. F. of L.

It is natural that Guildsmen should feel the irony of the situation. They have made every effort to take their place in the ranks of organized labor, and the craft unions that should be making common cause with them in the fight of all labor against Hearst are the first to stab them in the back.

This is a challenge to Milwaukee labor in general to clean house, for something is obviously pretty rotten in the printing trades there.

Nevertheless, if the Guild had already been a full-fledged member of the A. F. of L., it might have stopped this attack. It would be able even now to fight it more vigorously if its delegates spoke as members on the floor of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, and if it had representation in the State Federation of Labor.

Guildsmen are now embarked upon the fight for unity and labor solidarity which all progressives are waging within the A. F. of L.

## Steel Fakes

'Collective Bargaining' by Company Unions Apes Hitlerism  
(By Labor Research Association)

The steel lords claim they have a system that can be dignified by the term "collective bargaining"—sometimes they call it "collective cooperation." They refer, of course to their "employee representation" plans, or company unions. (Even Steel and other industry trade papers now openly use the term "company union" in referring to these agencies.)

The record of the steel company unions speaks for itself. They were devised and introduced by the companies, some of them, as in Bethlehem, years ago; most of them as the NIRA was passed. Their main and frankly acknowledged purpose was to stop trade unionism. They have been shown up in practice as utterly worthless to the workers unless backed by "outside" support. Where trade unionists have "bored from within" these dummy agencies, the steel corporations have in a few cases been forced, much against their will, to grant certain concessions. But for the most part the final decision, always resting with the company, has been a curt NO to demands for basic changes in wages, hours and other conditions.

Some of the instances of U. S. Steel Corporation company unions getting out of hand and making demands much to the surprise of the companies, have been mentioned in Fortune, May, 1936. It tells the story of how invariably the requests were refused. For "With no organization to enforce demands, rebellious company-union men could only return to their departments, try to hold meetings to explain their actions to the men, and conduct an informal referendum on what the next step should be."

Precise percentage figures given out by the companies on the number of workers who have voted in company union elections—92 per cent in 30 companies, for example—mean very little. The publicity agents, although they know better, have interpreted these figures as representing a certain amount of endorsement or "support" of the plans. This is obvious nonsense, equal only to the statements handed out by Hitler after a Nazi election. They are in fact even worse than the Hitler publicity technique. For Hitler has never claimed the total votes both for and against him. He has boasted that all who participate in an election accept or favor their "plan."

Still worse is the claim that a fancy percentage of the disputes "settled" under company union systems have been "in favor" of the workers while only an insignificant percentage have been settled in the "negative" or for the company. The minute the workers begin to make their demands more exact, for example, the final disposition of the issue in the company union is invariably against them. And these are the issues that matter, not the trivial matters that are submitted to the company union to give the "representatives" the impression that they are "legislating" or "bargaining" with the company.

Of course the steel moguls will tell you that the petty shop matters that the company union ordinarily deals with in order to "sell" itself to the employees, "are often just as important to employees as wages and hours" in the words of E. T. (Shoot-a-Few) Weir, head of National Steel Company. Certainly Weir should know how unimportant wages are to his workers! For he slashed their wages only five times within 11 months in 1931-32, while blandly telling the public, in the best Steel Institute manner, that he was "opposed to wage reductions."

## Commonwealth College Anti-War Studies Open On August 31

MENA, Ark., July 20.—How wars start, who keeps them going, who pays for them, how we can stop them, are some of the questions which will be studied for three weeks at the Southern Workers' Anti-War Summer School to be held at Commonwealth College, Menapark, Arkansas, from August 31 through Sept. 19. This special course is sponsored by the Emergency Peace Campaign for the important purpose of enabling Southern trade unionists and agricultural workers to study the causes of war and methods of combating it.

Trade unions and agricultural organizations in the South will have an unparalleled opportunity to educate and strengthen the whole Southern labor movement in sending deserving representatives of their organizations to the Southern Workers' Anti-War Summer School. About thirty-five students will be selected to attend Commonwealth on a scholarship basis for the three weeks.

## "WE'LL DO THE JOB!"

by Phil Bard



## Letters From Our Readers

### Wants to Know: What Is Communism?

New Windsor, Md.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

Everything that is done for peace in my community is branded "Communism," but still nobody knows what Communism really is. Could you send me, in as few words as possible, the whole gist of it? I haven't time to do a lot of reading.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Workers' Library Publishers, 39 East Twelfth Street, New York City, has already provided a few simple pamphlets on basic questions which we believe other readers may be interested in learning about:

Why Communism? M. Olgin, 5 cents.

Stalin-Howard Interview, 2 cents.

Lincoln and the Communists, Earl Browder, 2 cents.

Browder's Speech at the Ninth Convention of the Communist Party, 5 cents.

Working Class Unity, Bulwark Against Fascism, G. Dimitroff, 5 cents.

And a good pamphlet on the South, since the inquiry came from that part of the country, called: Reds in Dixie, Tom Johnson, 5 cents. To this list we add you can't do without them! Subscriptions to the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker.

### All Labor Must Linc Up Behind the Steel Workers

Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

All labor must stick together for the organization of the steel workers. Labor and the unemployed have taken a lot during this depression.

All labor must ask the question: Is Green sticking with labor or is he playing into the hands of the big-moneyed ones.

E. N.

### 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.

### From the Drought-Stricken State of Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

Here in this state the mercury has been at from 110 to 115 and as the heat mounts, the death toll mounts. Today's papers list 65 caused from heat, and no relief in sight. It has not rained since May and crops are gone. Water is awfully low, and some places no water.

### Not Ayers or Holt! Veteran Wants Labor's Candidates

Billings, Montana.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

I cannot understand why workers in Billings are leading themselves in blind alleys, talking about whether they will vote for Democrat or Republican, when both parties are Wall Street parties, and Democrats and Republicans are enemies of the workers and poor farmers. They are worrying about the bosses' candidates, whether the next Governor will be Roy E. Ayers or E. Holt. We miners from Butte, we know Roy E. Ayers, who fought the miners in 1914. Ayers is one of the biggest enemies of the working class, and a red-baiter, as are also Monaghan, Murray and E. Holt.

We veterans and workers and farmers, we must support candidates who are representing us, on a Farmer-Labor ticket. We veterans must form a united front with all workers and poor farmers.

I enclose \$1 contribution to the Daily Worker.

DISABLED WAR VETERAN.

### Chalk It Up for F.D.R. And Big Business

Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

Two events in high-finance have occurred this week: the R.F.C. cut in interest rates and the Federal Reserve increase of about 50 per cent in bank reserves. What do these acts mean to the people of the United States, and do they deserve gratitude and applause?

The interest cut is proposed to induce more borrowing on the part of those who handle big sums of money so that the present "profits" recovery be cashed in on by them. This move will distribute money, but to the capitalists primarily and only meagerly and indirectly to petty merchants and workers, if at all.

The increase in bank reserves, so much applauded by the anti-Roosevelt Herald Tribune, although of no immediate effect to our economy, nevertheless establishes a precedent issued by banks will be safeguarded from inflation which thus strengthens the foundation of finance-capital.

Indeed, let's chalk it up again for Roosevelt, the politician par excellence!

What would a Farmer-Labor Government do in these cases? On the question of distributing money at low interest rates, it would engage in this directly for the benefit of farmers, co-operatives and consumers. And, so far as bank reserves are concerned, these would be nationalized and put to work on production, thus making jobs for everybody.

W. W. M.

### Through with the 'Bunk'—Now a Daily Worker Reader

Chippewa Lake, Ohio  
Editor, Daily Worker:

I shall try to get more subscribers. Since taking the paper myself, the other papers seem like so much bunk.

C. L. B.

## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### Spanish 'News' Sources Anti-Fascist Reserves

A WARNING about so-called Spanish "news" is in order.

There are three tainted sources whose reports must be treated with the gravest suspicion. They are: (1) Lisbon, Portugal. Mostly pro-fascist news emanates from that place. Fascist murderers fleeing from Spain head for Portugal, which has its own accommodating fascist dictatorship. The British correspondent for the United Press in Lisbon had the gall to palm off the report that the workers' attitude towards the advancing fascist gangsters was "in doubt."

(2) Gibraltar. The rock of Gibraltar, controlled by British imperialism, is a pro-fascist news hive. Fascists who were escaping the judgment of the Peoples Front after the overthrow of the Robles-Lerroux government found a haven in this British-controlled fortress. British imperialism is avidly interested in having in the hinterland of its chief Mediterranean fortress a fascist dictatorship. Therefore, news favorable to the fascists is most likely to come out of Gibraltar, unless the facts become too obviously glaring to support the canards that have already been sent out from there.

(3) All points in Spanish Morocco, especially Ceuta, where the fascists are running amok with the radio station, are the most unreliable sources of news on Spanish events.

MOST trustworthy is the news via Paris, France, where special channels of the Peoples Front are still open, and from Madrid itself, where the government censorship is clamped down for military reasons and to mobilize the people for the great task of smashing the fascist uprising.

If the war were fought exclusively by radio, the fascists would win. But fortunately they have to put their bloody domination over a people that is ready to die fighting rather than live under the murderous rule of the Spanish reactionary generals, the bloodsucking landlords, the capitalists and foreign concessionaires.

The government, backed by the Peoples Front has not begun to use its main reserves.

The loyal army has not fully been thrown against the fascists.

The overwhelming majority of the army is composed of peasant lads whose parents would lose what little land they gained if the fascists triumph.

When the workers in Asturias rose against reaction on Oct. 2, 1934, the Robles-Lerroux government did not dare to use the soldiers to put down the revolutionary insurrection.

These same peasant-worker soldiers who refused to kill their brothers, though they were not ready to use their arms in support of their revolutionary demands, today certainly will not side with the fascists when it comes to a showdown.

NOT all the reserves of the workers and peasants have been utilized. Chapei, China, in 1929, showed that an army so highly organized and trained as the Japanese could be held at bay by an armed people in the streets.

IN MOROCCO, the strongest base of the Spanish Vende, things are not going well for the reactionaries. Reports from French Morocco confirm a few facts of vital importance.

Mass executions of soldiers and even high officers was resorted to by the fascists. That indicated important sections of the army, away from the homeland, could not be brought under control of the fascists in their strongest lair. Three planes escaped to French territory in North Africa, refusing to attack the loyal bombing planes.

The crew on five Spanish warships now in North Africa arrested their officers, when ordered to join the fascists, and locked them up for trial. Then the ships sped to aid the Peoples Front against the fascist criminals.

Every hour will teach the fascists new burning lessons of the foete heroism of the Spanish toilers battling for the victory of progress and socialism against the bloodiest forces of reaction and murder.

### Soviet Pilot Sets Record

MOSCOW, July 20.—A new all-Soviet Union altitude record of 37,520 feet was set on July 7 by Y. K. Kikkinkai in a commercial plane with half a ton of weight, in a flight lasting sixty-three minutes.

The flight has been spotted by the International Aviation Federation for registration as world's record.

Kokkanaki's machine is the latest production of the Moscow-Aviation Factory.

## A REAL PEACE POLICY

"Instead of ever greater armaments, we believe that the United States should develop an American Peace Policy in close collaboration with the Soviet Union, based on complete prohibition of the sale or delivery of goods, or the granting of loans to nations engaged in a foreign war contrary to the provisions of the Kellogg Peace Pact. The huge funds now spent for armaments should be turned to the support of the suffering people.

"We demand the nationalization of the entire munitions industry. We demand an end to American intervention in the internal affairs of the Latin-American countries and the Philippines.

"We demand the strict non-recognition of the Japanese conquests in Manchuria and China, and of Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

"We support the Puerto Rican demand for independence.  
"We support the complete independence and self-determination of all oppressed nations."—Section VIII, 1936 Communist Party Election Platform