



Local—Partly cloudy and continued warm today
Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness followed by showers and continued warm.
New Jersey—Fair and continued warm.

'WILL CRUSH FOE,' MOLOTOV SAYS, CALLS NAZI WAR A WANTON ACT

Support the USSR in Its Fight Against Nazi War

Statement of the Communist Party:

The following is the full text of the statement issued by the Communist Party last night on the Nazi war against the Soviet Union. The statement, signed by William Z. Foster, Chairman and Robert Minor, Acting Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, summons the American people to give their support to the fight of the Soviet Union in its defense against the wanton aggression of the Nazi regime.

The text follows:

THE armed assault by German fascism and its satellites against the Soviet Union is an unprovoked criminal attack upon the greatest champion of peace, freedom and national independence—the land of Socialism. This military aggression by the fascist rulers of Germany is also an attack upon the people of Germany. It is an attack likewise upon the peoples of the United States and of the entire world.

With the fullest support of all its people, the Soviet Government is now waging a struggle not only in defense of its Socialist Land but also in defense of the most vital interests of the peoples in all countries. It is waging a just struggle for the cause of the freedom of all nations and peoples.

Since its inception the Soviet Union has consistently and courageously fought for peace amongst the nations, for preventing war and checking aggression. When the Munich conspirators secured the upper hand in the ruling circles of the capitalist countries they destroyed existing possibilities for collective security, thereby making the second imperialist world war inevitable. The Soviet Union adopted and pursued a consistent policy of neutrality towards both sides in the imperialist war, a policy based upon rendering aid to those nations that were waging a just struggle for national independence and liberty. It aids the Chinese people as it aided the Spanish Republic. It liberated the peoples of the Western Ukraine, White Russia, Bessarabia, and the Baltic states. It fought against the extension and prolongation of the war. Thus it served the best interests of the working class and peoples of the entire world.

The reactionaries and imperialists of both sides have opposed and conspired against the peace and neutrality of the Soviet Union. They sought to drag the Soviet Union into the imperialist war.

Now the rulers of fascist Germany, in their desperate struggle with their imperialist rivals in England and the United States, and in mortal fear of the oppressed masses in Germany and in all the countries ravaged and enslaved by Germany, have seen fit to lay their criminal hands upon the Soviet Union.

Hitler is calling upon his friends and supporters in all the capitalist countries to join hands in war against the Soviet Union, in war against the working people and oppressed masses throughout the world. The rulers of fascist Germany are dangling before the imperialists of all countries, especially in England and the United States, the vision of a new Munich, a new conspiracy to redivide the world at the expense of the peoples of all nations, to crush the Soviet Union, to exterminate democracy in Europe and to strengthen reaction throughout the world. This was the message Hess brought to England. The friends of fascism in the United States and England are reaching out for this reactionary vision. The Scripps-Howard Press, just before the attack of Hitler began, cynically declared "That's one war we could really favor . . ." This is likewise the position of the Social-Democratic lickspittles of big capital, who have long been demanding war against the Soviet Union.

The American people—the workers, toiling farmers, the Negro masses, the middle-classes—all those who hate fascism and oppression and cherish peace and liberty, will see in the cause of the Soviet Union and its peoples the cause of all advanced and progressive mankind. They should defeat every attempt at a new Munich conspiracy. They should strive for active friendship and fraternal solidarity with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

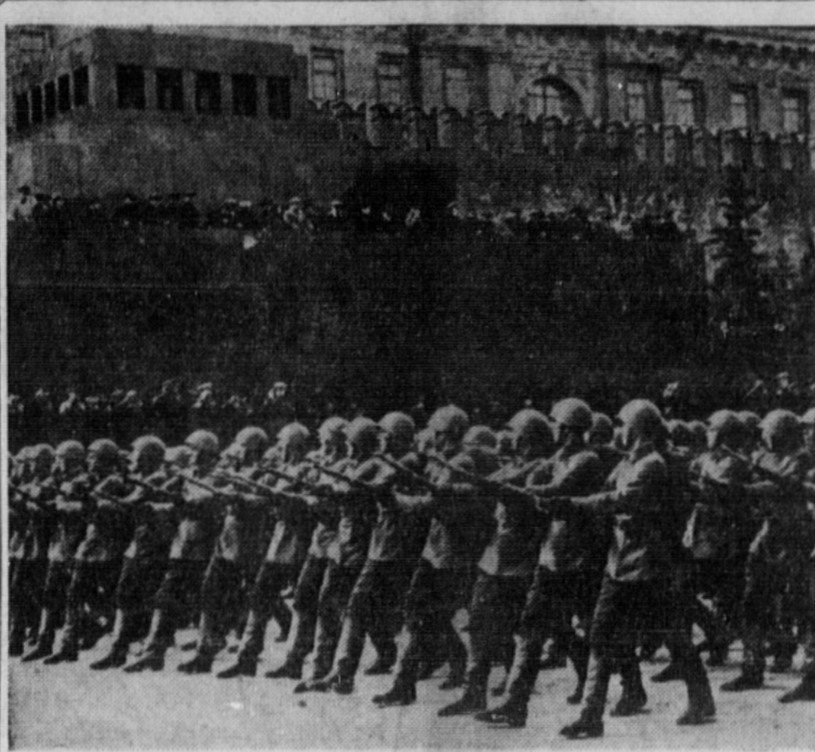
Down with the criminal war of German fascism against the Soviet Union.

For full support and cooperation with the Soviet Union in its struggle against Hitlerism!

Against all those reactionaries of every stripe who seek in any manner to aid Hitler's attack against the Soviet Union.

For a peoples peace based upon the liberation and independence of all nations.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman,
Communist Party, U. S. A.
ROBERT MINOR, Acting Secretary,



Red Army: Units of the Moscow Garrison of the Red Army pass through Moscow's Red Square at a May Day demonstration as Joseph Stalin and other leaders of the Soviet government review the armed columns.

British C. P. Demands Support to U.S.S.R., Purge of Munichmen

By Philip Bolsover
(By cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 22.—Denouncing both Hitler fascism's attack on the Soviet Union and the secret anti-Soviet moves of some British Government circles in connection with the Hess mission, the Communist Party of Great Britain in a public statement today demanded the ejection of all upper class reactionaries and labor reactionaries from the Government and the establishment of a People's Government.

Warning the people against anti-Soviet slanderers who would try to "reach an understanding with Hitler" on the basis of an anti-Soviet war, and demanding that Rudolph Hess be put on trial, the Party called on the people throughout the length and breadth of Britain to join the fight for a "common front of the people in unity with the people of the First Socialist State."

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War on USSR 'Turning Point' Says Churchill USSR Orders Mobilization of 1905-18 Class

LONDON, June 22 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, addressing Britain and the world by radio on the German invasion of the Soviet Union, said tonight that he was speaking at an "intense turning point" in the war.

It was the fourth turning point, he said, naming the others as the fall of France, the Royal Air Force defeat of the German Luftwaffe, and America's passage of the Lend-Lease Bill.

Churchill described the German invasion of the Soviet Union which he said began at 4 A. M. with "all the usual formalities" of ignoring previous pacts and drawing up the German land and air forces in great array.

Then suddenly, he said, without an ultimatum, bombs rained down on Soviet soil and troops invaded the frontier.

Thus, he said, Adolf Hitler repeated on a far larger scale the same kind of "outrage against international faith" as had been witnessed.

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(Wireless to Intercontinent News)
MOSCOW, June 22.—Mobilization of 1905 to 1918 military classes and martial law were officially proclaimed today in those parts of the Soviet Union bordering on Germany and German-controlled territory.

The official announcement read as follows: "The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has proclaimed martial law in the Arkhangelsk region, the Voronezh region, the Ivanovo region, the Karelian-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic, the Kalinin region, the Krasnodar territory, the Crimean Autonomous Republic, the Kursk region, the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, the city of Leningrad and the Leningrad region, the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Murmansk region, the city of Moscow and the Moscow region, the Orel region, the Rostov region, the Ryazan region, the Smolensk region,

and other Soviet officials in the past week expressed admiration for the extraordinary Russian composure."

Molotov declared that the Soviet Union had abided by the Soviet-German Non-Aggression pact, and that "during the entire period of operation of this treaty the German Government could not find grounds for a single complaint against the USSR as regards observance of this treaty."

"This unheard-of attack," Molotov continued, "is perfidiously unparalleled in the history of civilized nations."

"The entire responsibility

(Continued on Page 2)

States Friendship for Victims of Nazi Rule

Spurns Nazi Claims as 'Sheer Provocation'; Entire Nation Rallies Around Stalin and Soviet State

By Wireless to Inter-Continent News

MOSCOW, June 22.—Replying to the unprovoked war against the Soviet Union launched by Hitler early Sunday morning, V. M. Molotov, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, summoned the Soviet peoples to deliver a smashing defeat to the Nazi invasion in a declaration which concluded with the words, "OURS IS A RIGHT-EOUS CAUSE. THE ENEMY SHALL BE DEFEATED. VICTORY WILL BE OURS."

Molotov declared that he was speaking in the name of Stalin, the head of the Soviet Government.

Molotov revealed that the Hitler regime, without presenting any claims to the Soviet Government, and without any declaration of war, had wantonly violated Soviet borders, and raided and bombed Soviet cities, killing many. Early estimates referred to more than 200 dead as a result of raids over Kiev, Sevastopol, Zhitomir, and Kaunas.

In summoning the Red Army and the fighting forces of the Soviet Union to crush the fascist invasion, Molotov made clear the Soviet Union's realization that "this war has been forced upon us not by the German people, not by German workers, peasants, and intellectuals whose sufferings we well understand, but by the clique of bloodthirsty fascist rulers of Germany who have enslaved Frenchmen, Czechs, Poles, Serbians, Norwegians, Belgians, Danes, Dutchmen, Greeks and peoples of other nations."

[The United Press correspondent at Moscow wired to the American press the following information:

"Molotov's radio speech, the official announcement to the Soviet people that they were at war with Germany, was made on behalf of the Soviet Government and Josef Stalin. At 12:15 P. M. all Soviet radio stations carried Molotov's address, delivered in his usual calm, forceful manner.

Moscow was blacked out against air raids tonight as workers and soldiers rallied to the fight and passed ringing resolutions in mass meetings promising to 'Dispatch Hitler to Hell.'

"Diplomats who saw Molotov and other Soviet officials in the past week expressed admiration for the extraordinary Russian composure."

Molotov declared that the Soviet Union had abided by the Soviet-German Non-Aggression pact, and that "during the entire period of operation of this treaty the German Government could not find grounds for a single complaint against the USSR as regards observance of this treaty."

"This unheard-of attack," Molotov continued, "is perfidiously unparalleled in the history of civilized nations."

"The entire responsibility



JOSEPH STALIN

V. M. MOLOTOV

Complete Text of Molotov's Statement

(Wireless to Intercontinent News)

MOSCOW, June 22.—The following is the text of V. M. Molotov's statement:

"Citizens of the Soviet Union!
"The Soviet Government and its head, Comrade Stalin, have authorized me to make the following statement:

"Today at four o'clock in the morning, without presenting any claims to the Soviet Government and without any declaration of war, German troops attacked our country, attacked our borders at many points and bombed from their airplanes our cities—Zhitomir, Kiev, Sevastopol, Kaunas, and some others, killing and wounding over 200 persons.

"There were also enemy air-raids and artillery shelling from Rumanian and Finnish territory.

"This unheard of attack upon our country is perfidiously unparalleled in the history of civilized nations. The attack on our country was perpetrated despite the fact that a treaty of non-aggression had been signed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Germany and that the Soviet Government had most faithfully abided by all the provisions of this treaty. The attack upon our country was perpetrated despite the fact that during the entire period of operation of this treaty the German government could not find grounds for a single complaint against the USSR as regards observance of the treaty.

"The entire responsibility for this predatory attack upon the Soviet Union falls fully and completely upon the German fascist rulers.

"At 5:30 A. M., that is, after the attack had already been perpetrated, [Count Friedrich W. Von der] Schulenburg, the German Ambassador in Moscow, made a statement on behalf of his government to me as People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the German Government had decided to launch a war against the USSR in connection with the concentration of Red Army units near the eastern German frontier.

"In reply to this I stated on behalf of the Soviet Government that up to the very last moment the German government had not presented any claims to the Soviet government, that Germany had attacked the USSR despite the peaceable position of the Soviet Union, and that for this reason Fascist Germany is the aggressor.

"On instruction of the Government of the Soviet Union, I must also state that at no point had our troops or our airforce committed any violation of the frontier and that therefore the statement made this morning by the Rumanian radio to the effect that Soviet aircraft had allegedly fired on Rumanian airdromes is a sheer lie and provocation. Likewise, lie and provocation is the entire declaration made today by Hitler, who is trying belatedly to concoct accusations charging the Soviet Union with failure to observe the Soviet-German pact.

"Now that the attack on the Soviet Union has already been committed, the Soviet Government has ordered our troops to repulse this predatory assault and to drive German troops from the territory of our country.

"This war has been forced upon us, not by the German people, not by German workers, peasants and intellectuals whose sufferings we well understand, but by the clique of bloodthirsty fascist rulers of Germany who have enslaved

(Continued on Page 2)

For the Real News

You and your friends and family will want to read the Daily Worker, the only paper you can trust.

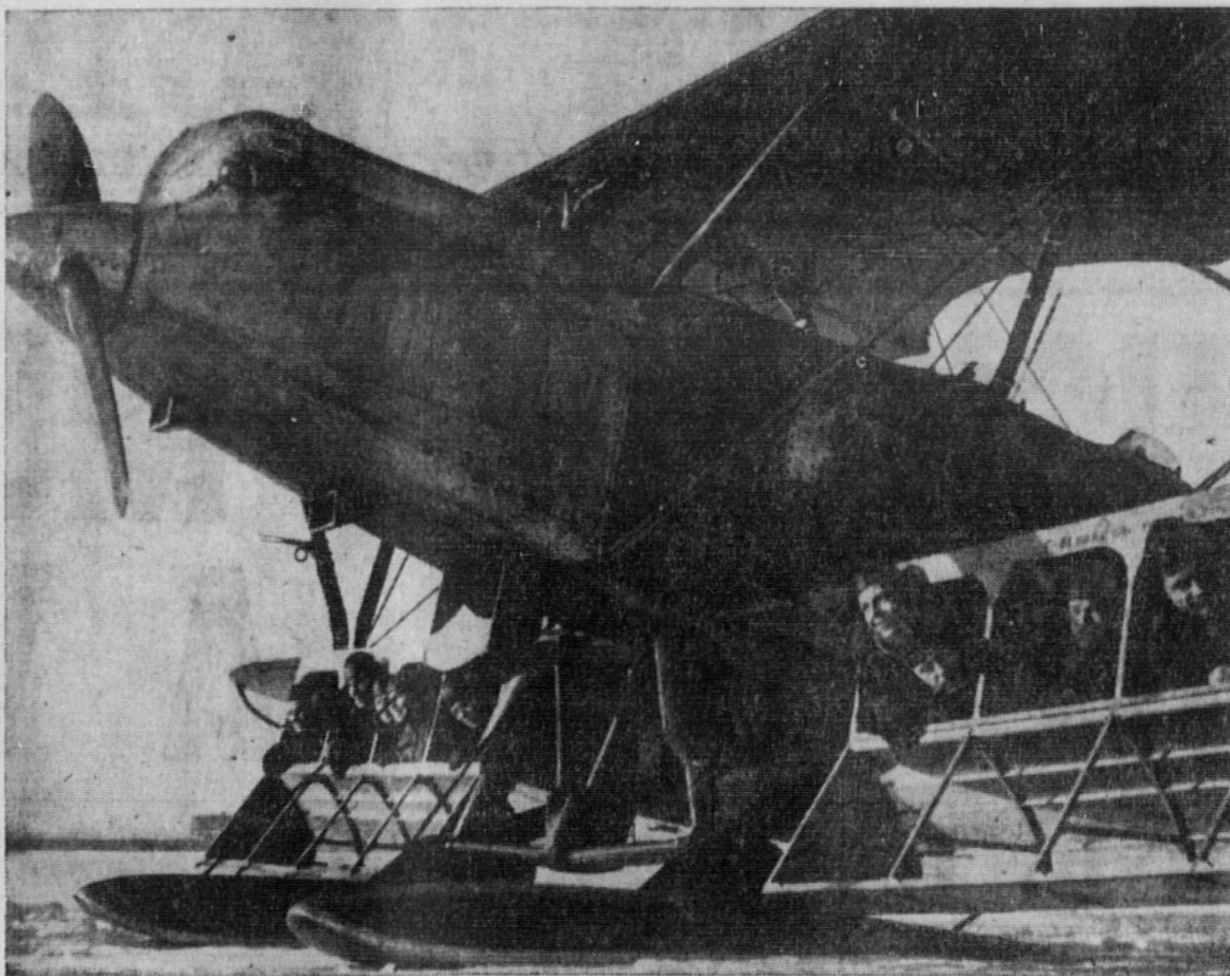
See that your neighbor and the fellow next to you in the shop or office gets a copy of the Daily Worker by buying two copies every day and passing one on.

THE ONLY PAPER YOU CAN TRUST
Daily Worker

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The Red Army and Airforce Is Prepared: At left, is shown People's Commissar of Defense of the Soviet Union, Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, and other officers at Red Army maneuvers conducted last Fall in the Kiev Military District under conditions that simulated actual warfare. Marshal Timoshenko is



shown in the center leaning forward to watch the gun. On his right is General K. Meretskov, and on his left is General Zhukov. The plane at right is a specially-designed two-seater equipped with compartments in the wings for carrying parachute troops. The Soviet Airforce pioneered in the development of this type of warfare and has steadily been training mass corps of parachutists.

BROWDER Says--

THE Communist Party of the U. S. A. is composed of American citizens, makes its own decisions and stands entirely upon its own feet, and is subject to no order from abroad, from Moscow or any other place, but only to its own conventions held publicly in the United States . . . The preamble to our constitution, which is binding upon every member, contains our basic beliefs, with which all our daily activities are in harmony. . . . Our preamble states: "The Communist Party of the United States of America is a working class political party carrying forward today the traditions of Jefferson, Paine, Jackson and Lincoln, and of the Declaration of Independence; it upholds the achievements of democracy, the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and defends the United States Constitution against its reactionary enemies who would destroy democracy and all popular liberties; it is devoted to defense of the immediate interests of workers, farmers, and all toilers against capitalist exploitation, and to preparation of the working class for its historic mission to unite and lead the American people to extend these democratic principles to their necessary and logical conclusions."—The Communist Party of the U. S. A., Its History, Role and Origin—by Earl Browder, pages 23-24.

Complete Text of Molotov's Statement

(Continued from Page 1)
Frenchmen, Czechs, Poles, Serbians, Norwegians, Belgians, Danes, Dutchmen, Greeks and peoples of other nations. "The Government of the Soviet Union expresses its unshakable confidence that our valiant Army and Navy and the brave falcons of our Soviet Airforce will acquire themselves with honor in performing their duty to the Fatherland and to the Soviet people, and will inflict a crushing blow upon the aggressor. "This is not the first time that our people have had to deal with the attack of an arrogant foe. At the time of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, our people's reply was war for the Fatherland, and Napoleon suffered defeat and met his doom. It will be the same with Hitler, who in his arrogance has proclaimed a new crusade against our country. The Red Army and our whole people will again wage victorious war for the Fatherland, for our country, for honor, for liberty. "The Government of the Soviet Union expresses its firm conviction that the whole population of our country, all the workers, peasants, and intellectuals, men and women, will conscientiously perform their duties and do their work. Our entire people must now stand solid and united as never before. Each one of us must demand of himself and of others discipline, organization, self-denial worthy of real Soviet patriots, in order to provide for all the needs of the Red Army, the Red Navy, and the Red Airforce, to ensure victory over the enemy. "The Government calls upon you, citizens of the Soviet Union, to rally still more closely around our glorious Bolshevik Party, around our Soviet Government, around our great leader, Comrade Stalin. "Ours is a righteous cause. The enemy shall be defeated. Victory will be ours."

Indiana CIO Parley Hears Sharp Attack on Nazi War on U.S.S.R.

'This Time Hitler Has Picked a Costumer Who Is Going to Be Too Big for Him' Says One Delegate

MUNCIE, Ind., June 22.—A vigorous condemnation of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union was presented here today before the convention of the Indiana CIO State Industrial Union Council.

The convention heard a dramatic call for "unity of the anti-fascist forces in line with the defense of the Workers' Republic."

The delegates applauded the statement of delegate Joseph Persly of the United Furniture Workers that "this time Hitler has picked a customer who is going to be too big for him."

Another delegate stated on the convention floor that the Hitler move "makes it all more clear that there is a vast difference between a fascist and a Workers' government."

CONDEMNNS TROOP USE

The body passed a resolution condemning the use of state troops in the International Harvester strike at Richmond, Ind., and set a committee to secure the release of scores of Richmond strikers who are now under indictment.

Over-riding the supporters of Hillman in the Resolutions Committee, the convention voted full support for Harry Bridges' fight against deportation. The committee had recommended non-concurrence in this resolution but was overruled by the convention.

The session today heard a denunciation of the government's use of troops at Ingleswood, Cal., by Jack Knight, president of the Oil Workers Union, a guest speaker. The delegates cheered Knight's mention of the Ford victory and his statement that "it is my hope and my ambition that the next name to be written on a union contract will be that of John D. Rockefeller."

Loud boos accompanied Knight's reference to Martin Dies and the convention applauded his statement in favor of the anti-poll tax bill.

The credentials report of the convention showed that 450 delegates were present, representing 290 locals in the state and 12 industrial councils.

The reading of the clause in the constitution which bars "fascists, Nazis and Communists" from holding office on the Council brought a series of vigorous demands from the delegates that this clause be stricken. The constitution was amended to include this red-baiting stipulation at the Gary convention of the Council last year.

Speaking on this section, one delegate challenged the convention to show where Communists had acted in anything but the best interests of the labor movement of this state and lashed the lumping together of Communists, Nazis and Fascists.

"In South Bend," one delegate reported, "those accused of being 'reds' are the best builders of the unions."

A dramatic plea was then made for the elimination of the red-baiting clause on the basis that this has become a tool for the anti-labor industrialists to split and weaken the trade union movement.

British Complete Draft, 1900 Class Reports

LONDON, June 21 (UP).—Registration under the Conscription Act was completed today when men born between July 1 and Dec. 31, 1900, reported at labor exchanges throughout Great Britain. Men born between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1900, also registered under the official registration-for-employment order.

Oumansky Says USSR People Know How to Defend Fatherland

Soviet Union's Ambassador Says People Command 'Strength Unknown in the Past,' Will 'Crush Hitler'

WASHINGTON, June 22 (UP).—Constantin A. Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, last night issued the following statement:

"Hitler struck at my country suddenly. But this time, Nazism attacked not a surprised and unprepared people but a mighty nation of 193,000,000 people, a nation which knows what it defends and how to defend it, and which meets this assault with iron determination to repulse and to smash the attacker.

"Hitler presented no claims, gave no reasons, did not declare war before he violated the sanctity of Soviet borders. Only after he had actually started bombing and shelling Soviet towns, operating partly from the territory of Nazified border states, did he concoct his transparently observed pretext which he for the first time presented this morning to my government.

"Our policy of maintaining peace has been so consistent that we signed and fulfilled a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany, a regime which has been built on a program and policy of hatred towards my country and has exploited this reputation to its advantage. Still, we pledged peace, and we kept peace. Hitler has broken this peace, but this time Hitler has miscalculated.

"Mr. Molotov this morning reminded the world how the Russian people defeated and doomed over a century ago another over-confident and arrogant Napoleon. Our people called the war of 1812 the war for the Fatherland. The glorious tradition of that struggle will be enhanced in this new war for the Fatherland, for the honor and liberty of our people.

"For today ours is a nation of a moral and political unity and strength unknown in the past. It is devoted to its leaders and has utmost confidence in its armed forces which are ready for any test. "Hitler's attack upon my country will be crushed!"

USSR Orders Mobilization of 1905-18 Class

(Continued from Page 1)
the Tula region, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Yaroslavl region. "The Presidium has also announced mobilization on the territory of Leningrad, the Baltic special, the Wester special, the Kiev special, Odessa, Kharkov, Ore, Moscow, Arkhangelsk, Ural, Siberian, Volga, North Caucasian and Transcaucasian military areas. "The 1905 up to the 1918 classes, inclusive, are subject to mobilization."

Pritt Calls for Sincere Aid To Soviet Union

Warns Against Policy Of 'Anti-Bolshevik' War

LONDON, June 22 (UP).—Lord Strabolgi, labor's chief whip in the House of Lords, discussed today the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union.

"Two hundred divisions are now fighting on our side and we must give this new ally every support, both east and west," he said, referring to the Red Army now opposing the German forces. "The first and immediate needs are help to keep open Russia's outlets to the White Sea and via Iran. The British people will tolerate no ideological hesitations."

Denis N. Pritt, Member of Parliament and one of the leaders of the People's Convention, also spoke.

"If Britain and the United States will fight the Nazis with all their power," he said, "this new move will be the end of fascism and the beginning of a decent world in which men can live in peace.

"If, on the other hand, those forces in Britain and the United States which prefer fascism to bolshevism have their way—and they certainly made a good show in the press this past week—switching the war into one of all capitalist powers against the USSR may become a reality. I suspect that Hitler's true motive for what at first sight seems pure madness is that by this method he can detach the United States from the war before her help becomes decisive against him."

'Will Crush Foe,' Molotov Says

(Continued from Page 1)

for this predatory attack," he continued, "falls fully and completely upon the German fascist rulers."

Molotov stated that at 5:30 A. M. on Sunday morning—that is about one hour after the Nazi attack—the German Ambassador in Moscow had informed him that the Hitler government had decided to launch a war against the USSR, "in connection with concentration of Red Army units near the eastern German frontier."

Germany the Aggressor

"In reply to this," Molotov states, "I stated on behalf of the Soviet Government that up to the very last moment the German government had not presented any claims to the Soviet government, that Germany had attacked the USSR despite the peaceable position of the Soviet Union, and that for this reason Germany is the aggressor."

Nazi claims of Soviet attacks against Rumanian airdromes, Molotov declared, "is a sheer lie and provocation."

Molotov recalled the disastrous defeat which Napoleon suffered in his attempted in-

Churchill Says War on USSR Is 'Turning Point'

(Continued from Page 1)

and night by ever-increasing measure," he said.

Churchill predicted that "in another six months help from the United States will begin to tell."

While he said it was not for him to speak of whatever action the United States might take, the Prime Minister asserted that if Hitler believed he had caused the "slightest division of aim or slackening of effort in that great democracy" he is greatly mistaken.

Churchill declared that "Hitler's blood lust" in attacking the Soviet Union had a deeper motive behind it than appeared on the surface, that he hoped to destroy Russian power and restore the strength of his army and air force to be hurled at "this island."

Invasion of Russia, he said, was no more than a prelude to the attempt to violate the British Isles.

Churchill recalled "the days when the Russian armies were our Allies against this same deadly foe, when they fought with so much valor and constancy and helped to gain a victory, from a share in which, alas, they were, through no fault of ours, utterly cut out."

"But now," he said, "I have to declare the decision of His Majesty's Government and I feel sure it is a decision in which the great Dominions will in due course concur. We must speak out now, at once, without a day's delay. I have to make the declaration. "None can doubt what our policy will be. We have but one aim, and one single irrevocable purpose. We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of his Nazi regime. From this, nothing will turn us, nothing. We will never parley, we will never negotiate with Hitler or any of his men. We shall fight him by land, sea and air, until, with God's help, we have rid the earth of his shadow and liberated

his peoples from the yoke." Churchill declared that "any man or state who fights against Nazidom will have our aid." Virtually declaring war on Finland and Rumania, Churchill stated that "any minor state who marches with Hitler is our foe. This applies not only to organized states but to all representatives of the vile race of Quislings who make themselves the tools and agents of the Nazi regime against their fellow countrymen and against the lands of their birth. These Quislings, like the Nazi leaders themselves, if not disposed of by their fellow countrymen, which would save trouble, will be delivered by us on the morrow of victory to the justice of the Allied tribunals.

"That is our policy, and that is our declaration. It follows, therefore, that we shall give whatever help we can to Russia and to the Russian people. We shall appeal to all our friends and Allies in every part of the world to take the same course and pursue it as we shall, painfully and steadfastly to the end. "We have offered to the government of Soviet Russia any technical or economic assistance which is in our power and which is likely to be of service to them."

Churchill recalled that he had warned Stalin of Hitler's intentions. "I gave clear and precise warnings to Stalin of what was coming," he said. "I gave him warnings, as I have given warnings to others. I can only hope that these warnings did not fall unheeded. All we know now is that the Russian people are defending their native soil and that their leaders have called upon them to resist to the utmost."

He warned India's millions that if Russia falls it is their turn next. For the first time also he proclaimed Britain's solidarity with China's millions. "It is not too much to say," he

British C.P. Demands Support to U.S.S.R., Purge of Munichmen

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The British Communist Party's statement was as follows:

THE STATEMENT

"Hitler's attack against the Socialist Soviet Union is Fascism's supreme aggression against the people of the world.

"The cause of the Soviet Union is the cause of working people throughout the world, the cause of freedom, of socialism. Hitler's attack will be resisted and defeated by the common action of the working people of all countries in solidarity with the Red Army, Navy and Airforce of the Soviet Workers.

"This attack is the sequel of the secret moves which have been taking place behind the curtain of the Hess mission. We warn people against the upper class reactionaries of Britain and the United States, who will seek every means to reach an understanding with Hitler on the basis of a fight against the Soviet Union.

"Only action by the people can prevent this. We can have no confidence in the present Government, dominated by the Tory Party, friends of fascism, and the coalition labor leaders who have already shown their stand by their consistent anti-Soviet slander campaigns.

"We demand solidarity with the Socialist Soviet Union. "For immediate military and diplomatic agreement between Britain and the Soviet Union! Remove all pro-fascist and anti-Soviet reactionaries from places of power in the Government, the diplomatic services, or the military command! Put Hess on trial and compel publication of all secret negotiations! For a People's Government which can be trusted to defend the interests of the people and maintain close alliance with the Soviet Union! For a people's victory over fascism and a people's peace! For the international unity of all working people in the fight for freedom and against fascism and reaction!

"Trade unionists, cooperators, Labor Party members, democrats, all progressive people: Support these demands! Demonstrate for them throughout the country. Demand the removal of the ban on the Daily Worker in order to strengthen this fight. Build a mighty common front of the people in unity with the people of the First Socialist State in the world."

announced, "that the lives and happiness of a thousand million additional human beings in India and China are threatened by Hitler's attack on Russia." Churchill's denunciation of Hitler was violent. He reviled him as a "monster of wickedness" and denounced the "Nazi gangsters" whom the world had allowed to build a military machine that "cannot stand idle lest it rust, or fall to pieces."

"It must be in continual motion," he said, "grinding up human lives and trampling down the homes and the rights of hundreds of millions of men. "Moreover, it must be fed, not only with flesh but with blood," he said, "nursed in Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium. Churchill also referred to the part played by "the jackal Mussolini."

The Russian people, he said, are "defending their native soil." He denounced Hitler as a "monster of wickedness," master of a military machine which cannot stand idle lest it rust and must be fed with flesh.

Such a machine, he said, must steal the daily bread from Russian workers and peasants and rob them of their oil. Churchill asserted that "no one has been a more consistent opponent of Communism" than he and added that he would not retract a word that he had said about the system. The past, however, has now been wiped away, he continued. He painted a gruesome picture of the Nazi war machine menacing the thousands of villages in the Soviet Union with "masses of soldiers crawling on like locusts," and behind it "a small group of villainous men."

Churchill asked if there could be any doubt about the policy of the British government. "We have but one aim," he said. "We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of the Nazi regime. . . . We will never negotiate with Hitler. . . . we will fight him by land, sea and air. . . . Until we have liberated these peoples from his yoke. . . . "Any man who marches with Hitler is our foe. . . ."

Noted American Writers Denounce Oklahoma City Criminal Syndicalism Trials and Book-Burnings

Leading Members of League of American Writers Declare Books and Free Speech Are on Trial; Demand All Charges Be Dropped

A letter signed by more than 200 writers and addressed to Leon C. Phillips, governor of Oklahoma, and Lewis R. Morris, county attorney in Oklahoma City, yesterday called upon Oklahoma officials to drop charges of criminal syndicalism against Ina Wood, Robert Wood, Elizabeth Green, Alan Shaw, Eli Jaffee, and Herbert Brausch. It was announced by the League of American Writers.

The writers pointed to the imminent danger of official book burnings in Oklahoma. Books, they claimed, were being tried and free speech threatened, and the sellers of books subjected to terrible penalties.

Among the signers of the letter were Ruth Nanda Anshen, Jenny Ballou, Marc Blitzstein, Franz Boas, Louis Bromfield, Fielding Burke, Paul Corey, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, August Derleth, Henry Pratt Fairchild, Irving Fine-man, Royal Wilbur France, Dashiell Hammett, Leo Huberman, Rockwell Kent, Meyer Levin, Christopher Morley, Gustavus Myers, Clifford Odets, Phelps Putnam, William Seabrook, Edwin Seaver, George Seides, Christina Stead, Charles A. Wagner, Eda Lou Walton, Richard Wright, and Louis Zora.

TEXT OF THE LETTER

The letter, in part, states: "We, the undersigned writers approach you to make known our sincere convictions regarding what we believe is a most serious miscarriage of justice in Oklahoma. "Seven thousand books are held

behind locked doors in the county jail at Oklahoma City. Among these books are Steinbeck's 'Grapes of Wrath,' Richard Wright's 'Uncle Tom's Children,' Andre Malraux' 'Days of Wrath,' Karl Billinger's anti-Nazi book 'Fatherland,' Millen Brand's 'The Outward Room,' Leane Zugsmith's 'Home Is Where You Hang Your Childhood,' Tolstoy's 'War and Peace,' Emile Burns' 'Handbook of Marxism,' T. A. Jackson's 'Charles Dickens,' Stuart and Minton's 'Men Who Lead Labor,' Leo Huberman's 'The Labor Spy Racket' and 'Man's Worldly Goods,' Heinz Lippmann's 'Fires Underground,' William Z. Foster's 'Pages from a Worker's Life.' The Collected Works of Jack London (10 vols), dozens of other contemporary novels and scores of classics.

FATE OF MILLIONS

"Upon the fate of these books and the man who offered them for sale depends the fate of millions of other volumes in this country and of hundreds of other booksellers. The Oklahoma City bookseller, Robert Wood, whose books Oklahoma has confiscated, has been sentenced to ten years at the state penitentiary. . . ."

"In the two weeks trial in which Robert Wood was convicted, the objectionable books were actually the defendants. The bookseller himself was scarcely mentioned. The prosecution read from these books, a paragraph here, a sentence and phrase there—a process by which even Shakespeare or the Bible could be proved guilty of almost anything—even criminal syndicalism which was the alleged crime of the bookseller Robert Wood and his books. "If this conviction is upheld, the books now occupying a room in the county jail will be burned. For, no longer needed as evidence, the county officials will destroy them. This will be the occasion for the first official book-burning in our country.

LEGAL EVERYWHERE

"The books read from in Wood's trial are without exception mailable under the United States Postal laws. No important library in the country, including the library at the University of Oklahoma, is without copies of many of these volumes. There is no state outside Oklahoma in which these books—all of them—may not be openly and legally purchased. There is no scholar or well-informed citizen who does not have many of them on his own shelves. "Since the Nazis revived the medieval practice of burning books, all true Americans have vowed things to happen here. . . . "We understand that similar charges have been preferred against Ina Wood, Elizabeth Green, Alan Shaw, Eli Jaffee, and Herbert Brausch. We urge that the charges in these cases be dropped also.



Tenants Go to School: Members of the Housing School organized by the Neighborhood Tenant League of Lower Harlem, discussing a program for better housing at the second session of their six-week course, in their headquarters, 256 West 116th Street. They won a victory from their own landlord, and want "better living conditions for everybody."

Harlem Tenants Go to 'Housing School' To Learn How to Fight Rising Rents

By Ann Rivington

How to turn one organized house into a dozen—that seems to be the discovery of the Neighborhood Tenants League of Lower Harlem, 256 W. 116th St. The recipe is education—an organizers' school to turn every victorious tenant into a League organizer.

Their six-weeks' housing-school held its second session on Thursday night with Donald Schoolman, organizer of the City-Wide Tenants Council, as guest lecturer. Sixteen League members, who never heard of tenant organization till two or three months ago, are Negroes, and 12 of them women, listened to him attentively and took part in the lively discussion.

All students in the school are tenants in three neighboring buildings, 411, 417 and 421 Manhattan Ave., whose solid organization recently forced the landlord to repair the buildings completely and remove all housing violation. The tenants started a rent strike on May 1, and picketed the three buildings for 15 days.

LEARN HOUSING PROBLEM

This week James Burger, educational director of the City-Wide organization, will speak. During the rest of the course, Frank Rhys, organizer of the League, will be the teacher.

During the six weeks they are at school the student-organizers are learning why tenant organization is needed, what is the program of the League, and how a local tenants' group should function. The last two sessions will deal with practical problems in the organization of a house and the development of a campaign, and the course will end with a question-and-answer clinic taking up special problems.

While they are learning to be organizers, at least four of the students are getting practical experience—they are already working with Mr. Rhys in nearby houses where tenants want to be shown how to better their conditions.

Mrs. Roosevelt Asked to Debate Draft of Girls

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's proposal to conscript all girls was challenged yesterday by one of the girls themselves.

Twenty-seven year old Frances Williams, national administrative secretary of the American Youth Congress, revealed that she had challenged Mrs. Roosevelt to debate her proposal at the forthcoming Seventh National Convention of the American Youth Congress to be held in Philadelphia July 3-6.

Top Records in 1st Week Of Communist Fund Drive

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party reported yesterday that more than \$50,000 was raised in the first week of its 1941 fund drive, establishing a record that is unrivaled in Party history.

Expressing great satisfaction with the start, the Committee declared that Party members and supporters are rising splendidly to the increased demands and urgencies of the present period. The same phenomenon was observed in the sixth week of the

Rally of Ford Workers Ratifies CIO Union Pact

20,000 at Mass Meeting Approve Contract Covering 120,000 Employees, and Which Provides All Must Join the Union

By William Allan
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, June 22.—Ford workers today ratified at a giant mass meeting, the UAW-CIO contract with the Ford Motor Company which covers 120,000 workers, all of whom must become members of the CIO, according to its terms. Twenty thousand attended, with spirited discussion from the floor on the key issue of strengthening the stewards system.

The new contract drops the number of stewards from 3,600 to 1,000 in Ford's.

The great fear of the rank and file speakers was that reduction of the number of stewards and the company being allowed to set production rates as the contract calls for, will open the way for unbridled speedup and will serve as a brake on settling grievances.

An amendment to postpone ratification for one week was lost and the motion to ratify passed practically unanimously.

The Ford workers, therefore, will march into the giant River Rouge plant and into all other Ford plants, under a union contract.

This outstanding victory for American labor and the Ford workers tops years of heroic sacrifice, endless organizing work by thousands of unsung heroes of labor who today see at long last the fruits of their labor and struggle.

Lives have been sacrificed to win such a contract as is now in effect. On a bleak March day in 1932 four workers gave their lives and many others still bear scars and wounds from that Ford hunger march. The four Ford workers: Joe York, Michigan organizer of the Young Communist League, Joe Deblagio, Daily Worker salesman, Coleman Leny, and one other lie in Woodmere cemetery within a stone's throw of the giant River Rouge plant where today the flag of CIO unionism proudly waves. It is a monument to commemorate their sacrifice. That is the way the four labor martyrs would have wanted it, if they had lived.

The CIO came in 1936, to aid those militant workers who for years had sought to unionize the giant of open-shop plants.

With the rise of unionism in General Motors and Chrysler and among the tool and die workers, the Ford workers began to send down the miles of assembly lines the UAW-CIO slogan "Ford's is next." But the fascist minded Henry Ford with his Ford service department, aided by the anti-working class Lovestoneites and Trotskyites, bought off their new open employe Homer Martin and threw the union into a disintegrating factional fight that lasted for two years.

During that time, no organizing work was done at Ford's. Rather the company got hold of hundreds of names of workers belonging to the union—fired them and caused them to be blacklisted for years.

The supplier of hundreds of these names to the service department was the Trotskyite Zigmund Dobrzynski, appointed assistant Ford organizational director by Richard T. Frankenstein, of Inglewood strikebreaking ill-fame.

The evidence of the Trotskyite Dobrzynski's treachery was brought out on the witness stand at the NLRB hearing in Detroit on Ford's unfair labor practices by one of Ford's stool pigeon's Ralph Rimar.

Through the assistance of the then CIO President John L. Lewis, the auto workers cleansed their ranks of factionalism, marched forward from the 1939 Cleveland convention and within one year recorded a membership of close to 400,000. Today they stand at 450,000 dues-paying members with 550,000 covered by union contracts.

The great Ford unionization drive headed by Michael F. Widman, Jr., was initiated by the fund of \$50,000 given by Lewis to the auto union who in turn, through assessments raised another \$50,000. The guidance and advice of the UMWA President John L. Lewis opened wide the great campaign. Its peak was reached in effort and unity and militancy when Ford created a showdown by provoking the historic ten-day strike last April that shook the Ford empire and opened shopism in America to its very foundation.

Convention of News Guild to Open Today

First Union to Meet Since Turn of World Events

By S. W. Gerson

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)
DETROIT, June 22.—With the war and the domestic labor situation uppermost in their minds, approximately 150 delegates representing more than 17,000 members gathered at the Book-Cadillac Hotel here today in preparation for the opening tomorrow of the Eighth National Convention of the American Newspaper Guild.

First CIO union to meet since the amazing turn in international affairs and the historic North American Aviation strike at Inglewood, Calif., the convention promises to be the most bitterly fought in the life of the infant union. Recent publishers attacks on the organization have been faithfully reflected in the Guild with an opposition striving desperately to change the progressive policies and personnel of the union's leadership.

REPORTS GAINS

From figures already available to Guild delegates it is shown that there are more than 17,000 newspapermen organized in 88 locals throughout the country. Of these about 16,800 are covered by 133 contracts for 162 shops. This compares with last year's convention figure of 123 contracts for 149 shops, thus showing a clear gain of 13 new shops.

When it is recalled that one of those new contracts covers about 700 workers in the New York Times Commercial Department alone—bringing the workers affected \$104,000 in raises—it is clear that substantial economic gains have been made.

The administration convention program, as already indicated, will seek to maintain other progressive policies first developed under the leadership of the late Heywood Brown, that brought the Guild into the forefront of the nation's white collar unions.

NO BACK-DOWN

In its annual report, the Guild's international board said: "There can be no backing down, no slowing up of Guild progress, to meet the already announced program of the American newspaper publishers association to keep wages down. This is the main issue before us."

This will undoubtedly be the administration's convention keynote.

Opposition forces are not advancing any economic program. Their chief issue and principal talking point at the present time is the Inglewood strike and the attitude of the Administration towards it. Headed by President Donald Sullivan, Executive Vice President Milton Kaufman and Secretary Treasurer Victor Pasche, the Guild administration forces strongly condemned the use of troops in the Inglewood situation and urged Guild support of the workers right to strike.

A number of the large delegations have been instructed by their memberships to support the administration; about an equal number against it. The balance of power, it would seem at this point, lies in the hands of the uninstructed delegates.

Tomorrow will be taken up principally with reports of the officers and speeches by Mayor Edward Jeffries, President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers, August Scholle, Michigan CIO President and Cliff G. Sparkman, President of the Detroit Typographical Union.

20,230 New Members

A Testimonial to the I.W.O.

From June 1940 through May 1941—a period of 11 months—more than 20,230 Americans joined the International Workers Order. The influx of these newcomers to our ranks during a period when all progressive organizations are subject to increasing attacks by the labor-haters and reactionary forces is an eloquent demonstration that the American people cannot be intimidated into giving up their rights nor into sacrificing their interests.

Even more dramatic are the results of our membership drive. In 3½ months 10,568 recruits took out membership in the I.W.O. These representative American men and women have joined with over 150,000 others in sharing three important I.W.O. benefits and services.

- (1) PROTECTION—against the hazards of work through life, health and accident insurance.
- (2) DEFENSE—of economic rights and living standards amidst the hysteria of war economy by supporting all progressive legislation and promoting H.R. 4688—The Plan for Plenty—to provide social security and guaranteed minimum incomes for all families.
- (3) SOCIAL AFFAIRS—sports, cultural and educational as part of exciting lodge life.

The thousands who have joined the I.W.O. recently are representative of the courageous devotion of Labor's cause which provides the chief source of hope in the future of America. Why not follow the fine example they have set? Join the I.W.O. today!

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(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

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DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
SUNDAY WORKER	.75	1.25	2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER	\$4.25	\$8.25	\$15.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
SUNDAY WORKER	1.00	1.75	3.00

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1941

USSR Border Lands, Now Menaced by Nazis, Have Begun to Bloom With Socialist Life

Indur's Jews Were In Poverty Until Red Army Came

By Sam Brown
(Wireless to Intercontinent News)

MOSCOW, June 22.—About 13 miles from the city of Grodno, formerly occupied by Poland, lies the small town of Indur with its 3,000 inhabitants, a typical Jewish town in Western Byelo-Russia. Previously Indur was like a small island in an ocean hemmed in on all sides, its only contact with the outside world were the carts of the traders and junk dealers who travelled back and forth in their vain quest to earn a livelihood. The town had its cobblers and tailors, carpenters and locksmiths who dreamed more about work than they were actually occupied in their trade.

NEW LIFE

Weeks, months and years went by without bringing any improvement in the lot of the Indur inhabitants. Then came the Red Army and a new life opened up to Indur.

The Red Army liberated Western Byelo-Russia from the yoke of the Polish gentry and all its attributes—oppression, inequality, unemployment and anti-Semitism. The problem for half of the town's inhabitants—tailors, shoemakers, carpenters and locksmiths, immediately found work in the newly organized industrial cooperatives. But what were the "superfluous" junkdealers and tradesmen to do? These former "luftmenchen" gradually grasped the idea that there was firm land on the outskirts of the town, that their town could and should be the center of rich and fertile fields.

They thereupon decided to throw their "trades" overboard and begin life anew. And they did so by taking to agriculture. And in doing so they received the full support of the Soviet government. Fertile land, seed, cattle and necessary farm implements were placed at their disposal.

On April 19, 1940 the May First Jewish Collective Farm uniting 16 families, came into existence. Of the 16 families 15 were Jewish and one Byelo-Russian. Only two men were acquainted with farming; the Jewish farm hand Hirsch Vitkin and the Byelo-Russian poor peasant Ivan Butenik.

The task was no easy one. 130 collective farmers who started their first year in agriculture had to be taught the ABC of farming: how to handle a plow, how to harness a horse, how to sow, weed and harvest. The young Jewish collective farmers took up their work with energy and determination that surprised both their friends and enemies.

The Byelo-Russian collective farmers and peasants from the neighboring villages who had been accustomed to seeing these people—the Friendmans, Masurs, Khiroms—peddling and only peddling, year after year, looked on approvingly, realizing that in the very near future they would find it far from easy to beat them in Socialist emulation.

The "good Jews" in town who at the very outset ridiculed those he intended to join the collective farm, assuring them that the entire "business" was doomed to failure, looked on with ill-concealed hatred. The Indur collective farmers put in a good season's work and they were not sorry for it. For each work day they received over five rubles in cash, one and a half kilograms of grain, three kilograms of vegetables, potatoes, etc.

Thus for example Wolf Khiroms family income includes 2,485 rubles in cash, 745 kilograms of grain, 1,491 kilograms of vegetables, etc. And this family is an average collective farm family. Besides this, the collective farmers received long term credits to purchase cows. In the spring of 1941 there were already 300 members in the collective farm. The collective farm extended its sown area from 100 hectares under grain to 210, from two and a half hectares under vegetables to eleven; it enlarged its stables and planted an orchard.

Spring sowing has been successfully completed and today all indications point to a bumper harvest. The harvest may make the most coveted dreams come true—to be the first Jewish collective farmers of western Byelo-Russia to participate in the agricultural exhibition of the USSR.

JEWISH LIBERATION

And although no one expressed this desire in words, one sees it in the radiant faces of the collective farmers. The collective farm is bringing about a great change in the entire life of the inhabitants of Indur. Not so long ago the only perspective for 18 year old Frume Vain and Sheine Nakhbe was to leave for Grodno and thank God for the good luck of finding employment as domestic servants. And 22-year-old Fishl Buki? His lot was not a better one. He had had already sufficient experience at trading in second hand goods.

Today they and many others for whom the future in gentry Poland was just as dark are proud members of the collective farm.

In the past Indur was a small, forsaken town about which even its own inhabitants never could find anything to be proud of. Today Soviet Indur is one of the numerous points on the map of the land of Socialism where the Jewish people have started to live a new, full-blooded life.

They Greeted the Red Army as Liberators



Top, Red airmen shown greeted by population of Riga, capital of Soviet Latvia, when they took part in the celebration last year marking the incorporation of the country into the Soviet Union and an end to capitalist oppression in that Baltic country. Lower, shows scene on one of the principal streets of Kishinev, capital of Bessarabia, when Red Army men entered the city marking that country's liberation from the yoke of the Rumanian oppressors. The streets were jammed with people for a joyous celebration.

Kishinev Under USSR Reborn Within One Year

(Wireless to Intercontinent News)

MOSCOW, June 21.—During the years of the Rumanian occupation, the population of Kishinev, former capital of Bessarabia, dropped by 50,000 persons. Over a period of 22 years not a single new school, hospital or theater was opened. Enterprises were closed down, equipment was shipped to Rumania. The city was dying a slow death.

The establishment of the Soviet power saw the re-birth of Kishinev in under a year. The population of the young capital of the new Soviet Republic increased by 85,000 persons during the last year and reached 200,000.

Alongside of its construction was started on the state Theater of Opera and Ballet. The new building will cost 7,000,000 rubles. On the City's main thoroughfare there are now many art and cultural centers such as the House of Peoples, Conservatory, Museum of Fine Arts, etc.

Streets are lined with scaffolding of new buildings; construction work nearing completion on the Palace of Culture and Hotel.

Kishinev now has wide network of elementary and secondary schools, technical colleges, two pedagogical and one agricultural institute. Six new polyclinics, four dispensaries, as many children's health centers, seventeen kindergartens, many creches and other such institutions were opened in the city during one year of Soviet power.

For more than twenty years no construction work was carried out in Kishinev. In 1941 allocations for new buildings in the city were fixed at 31,500,000 rubles.

Lithuania Working People Shift From Huts to New Homes

(Wireless to Intercontinent News)

KAUNAS, USSR, June 21.—In Soviet Lithuania big work is being carried out in improving the housing conditions of workers and office employees. Thousands of workers' families have moved out from dirty, damp hovels and basements into houses formerly belonging to manufacturers and big merchants.

In the suburbs of Kaunas, Vilna and Shauljai, squalid huts are disappearing and their place is being taken by modern workers' settlements.

The Government allocated 15,000,000 rubles for construction of these settlements. More than 650 bright and spacious apartments in these workers' settlements are already inhabited. Construction work on 526 new apartment houses in various counties has been completed.

Towards the end of this year the housing area in the cities of the Republic will be increased by 106,000 square meters. Municipal improvements in cities and towns of the Republic are being carried out apace. The watermain and sewerage network is being considerably extended.

Whereas the bourgeois government in 20 years built approximately 20 public baths and these mostly in central cities, the People's Commissariat of Municipal Economy of the Lithuanian SSR, is opening 23 public baths this year.

Soviet Frontier Guards Watchful Over Borders of Socialist Land

(Wireless to Intercontinent News)

MOSCOW, June 22.—The June 20th issue of Izvestia printed the following article regarding the Museum of the People's Commissariat of Home Troops:

The protection of state frontiers against uninvited strangers has long been an object of care by the Russian people.

The Museum of the Peoples' Commissariat of Home Affairs Troops tells the story of the history of the U. S. S. R. frontiers. A special hall is devoted to the history of the Soviet Frontier Guards.

The decree establishing the Frontier Guards, handing over the protection of state frontiers to these "troops," was passed by the Council of Peoples Commissars and signed by Lenin. The first instructions regarding frontier service came from men of iron who came straight to the frontiers from the civil war front.

SPIES ON HORSE HOOVES

Capitalism sent its spies to the land of socialism. The enemy resorted to animal cunning in order to deceive the vigilant frontier guards. It was no use.

The enemy was not helped by horses' hooves attached to the feet of the frontier violators. The frontier guards discovered instantly the secret, peculiar stilt employed by the enemy.

There they lie in the museum by the side of similar exhibits. The enemy's arms in the original are richly represented from a lilliputian pistol to heavily-loaded revolvers with up-to-date firing systems, from a Finnish knife to big, double-edged daggers in leather cases.

Other exhibits include an elegant walking stick that becomes transformed into a rapier, an automatic pencil out of which flies a poisoned bullet on a needle, and a nickel plated pulverizer that turns out to be loaded with ten bullets.

In the museum, are related the circumstances under which these instruments were secured. Pictures on display in the museum reveal the heroism of real events in which the best qualities of Soviet patriots are reflected.

FACE GREAT ODDS

The very character of frontier service creates situations under which frontier guards are matched frequently against overwhelming enemy with the guards having to operate singly or in small groups.

Here are portraits of the four

frontier guards who dispersed and drove off the Soviet frontiers an armed band that came in from abroad.

The museum enjoys a wide popularity with interesting exhibits being sent here from all the Soviet frontiers.

Watchers on the Soviet frontiers fulfill their service day and night: at all times of the year, on foot, on horse and camel, on reindeer.

The enemy shall not cross the forbidden line either through the forests, the steppes, across the mountains, or by sea.



Soviet Guards on Watch: Soviet frontier guards stretch over many thousands of miles of Soviet border land. They are the watchful eyes of the Socialist land against spies, invaders and every form of violation of the country's boundary. Picture shows typical guardsmen on horseback.

Latvia's Loans Once For Landowners, Now Go to Small Farmers

(Wireless to Intercontinent News)

RIGA, June 20.—The savings and credits associations which existed in bourgeois Latvia served to strengthen the landowners estates and the rich peasant households. Big landowners constituted 77 per cent of the board members of these associations. This determined the direction of activities of these associations. But today it is the small farmers who are getting the loans.

Small peasant households received approximately only 10 per cent of the total credits. To improve credit facilities of working peasants households, at the end of 1940 the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the Latvian SSR, decided to reorganize savings and credits associations into agricultural credit associations of a Soviet type.

Three hundred and twenty-eight agricultural credit associations, uniting 150,000 members are established in Latvia. Their chief attention is paid to rendering assistance to new working peasant households granted land under Soviet Power. Up to June 1, 37,000 such households were granted 12,300,000 rubles credit, of which 5,200,000 rubles credit were granted to former poor peasants, who owned plots in the past.

Mari Marks 20 Years As Soviet Republic

(Wireless to Intercontinent News)

MOSCOW, June 22.—The Soviet press devotes much space to the twentieth anniversary of Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic is situated on the left bank of middle Volge River. It covers an area of more than 23,000 square kilometres and has a population of 579,500 people.

Soviet power opened a new page in the history of the Mari people.

On November 4, 1920, a decree on the formation of the autonomous region of the Mari people was issued signed by Lenin and Kallinin.

Prior to the October Revolution the whole industry on the territory of Mari Republic was composed of three glassworks of semihandicraft type, several wood-working and leather handicrafts enterprises and one shipyard. Only 1480 workers were engaged in the different enterprises.

The republic's industry of today presents an entirely different picture. During the years of Soviet power 209,800,000 rubles were invested in a basic fund industry, one hundred and twenty-one different enterprises were built and put into operation including Mari Cellulose Paper Mill of the biggest in USSR.

The Republic annually gives to the country more than four million cubic metres of timber. The gross industrial output last year increased twenty-seven and one-half times compared with 1913 and the number of workers is eight times.

Prior to the Revolution only 16 per cent of the Mari's male population were literate and 2 per cent of the female population. The Region had no secondary and higher educational institution whatsoever. At present the Republic is completing liquidation of its illiteracy and is close to realizing education up to the seventh class.

Buy an extra copy of today's Daily Worker Bring it to a friend or shopmate Make that extra copy of the Daily Worker part of your regular reading habit

Aptheker Writes New Work on Negro History

THE NEGRO IN THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT. By Herbert Aptheker. International Publishers, 48 pp. 15 cents.

Future historians of the American people will have an easier time of it because of the efforts of men like Herbert Aptheker, who has tilted his pen against the windmills of prejudice and falsehood which bar the truth-seekers' way to enlightenment on the role of the Negro in our national development.

In his most recent achievement of careful research, Mr. Aptheker has made a valuable addition to his steadily growing series, which already includes "The Negro in the Civil War," "Negro Slave Revolts 1526-1860," "The Negro in the American Revolution," all International Publishers' works.

Mr. Aptheker's purpose in this work is not to lessen the "just claim on our admiration" of the "dauntless white men and women" who braved the derision of the press and pulpit, faced the taunts and blows of "respectable" mobs, tasted the abominations of nineteenth-century prisons rather than cease the struggle for the liberation of millions of Negroes in chains.

His aim is to rectify the neglect by historians of this period of "the Negro soldiers who filled these prisons; who felt the whip's lash on their backs; organized societies long before the American Anti-Slavery Society was born and published newspapers years before The Liberator appeared, and made possible by active support and aid both that society and that newspaper."

Accordingly, the author gets into the dusty records, forgotten tomes, and yellowed newspaper files of the period, in order to marshal those facts which refute the "two main deceptions upon which rested the apologies for the institution of slavery."

The first of these "deceits" is the argument that "the system of slavery was an eminently beneficial one, with ease, contentment and happiness as characteristic of the laboring population." He refutes with evidence of the slaves' attempts not only to escape to freedom, but also to destroy the system of slavery.

Their hole in the Abolitionist Movement served both ends.

The other "deceit"—that the people who were enslaved were innately inferior to their masters and so their condition represented merely the adoption in practice of a position predetermined by God—

he annihilates with evidence of the exceptional fortitude, organizational ability, and other talents of the Negroes leading and otherwise engaged in the Abolitionist Movement.

Both Negro and white readers of this work find much of needed inspiration for coping with the present despotism by the guardians of private property in the stirring and heroic struggles of the Abolitionists against a "vested interest representing billions of dollars' worth of private property."

Besides, it is written with economy, moves swiftly and interestingly.

Beethoven 2nd Symphony Over WQXR at 7 P. M.

The Golden Horseshoe presents excerpts from Meyerbeer's "The Huguenots" over WQXR at 7 P. M. . . . Beethoven's Second Symphony over WQXR at 8 P. M. . . . Reginald Kell, clarinetist heard in Mozart's Clarinet Concerto in A Major over WNYC at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. . . . Gay Nineties Revue over WABC at 8:30 P. M. . . . National Federation of Music Clubs over WJZ at 7:15.

- 7:30-WQXR—Breakfast Symphony
- 8:30-WJZ—Ray Perkins
- WABC—Shopping News
- 8:45-WABC—Woman's Page of the Air
- 8:55-WNYC—Around New York with Hal Halpern
- 9:00-WJZ—Woman of Tomorrow
- WNYC—Masthead Hour, Mozart Clarinet Concerto
- WQXR—Your Request Program
- 9:15-WABC—Tunes from the Tropics
- WEAF—Rhythmic Melodies
- 9:30-WMCA—Food Forum
- WQXR—Apertments on Parade
- WJZ—Breakfast Club
- WEAF—Market Basket
- WABC—Stuart Stevens
- 9:45-WEAF—Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer
- 10:00-WNYC—Norman Cadden, pianist
- 10:15-WNYC—Chamber Music
- 10:30-WQXR—Salon Concert
- WJZ—Clark Gable, tenor
- 10:45-WJZ—Wile Saver
- WQXR—Garden Journal
- WNYC—Safety Program
- 11:00-WMCA—Ida Bailey Allen's Women's Hour
- WOR—Trans-Radio News
- WQXR—Sibelius Quartet in D Minor
- WJZ—Viennese Ensemble
- WABC—Treat Time
- 11:10-WNYC—Father Knickerbocker Suggests
- 11:15-WOR—Woman's Program
- WNYC—Opera Excerpts
- 11:30-WQXR—Beethoven—Rimsky Korsakov Concerto
- 11:45-WNYC—"You and Your Health"
- AFTERNOON
- 12:00-WNYC—Midday Symphony, music of Beethoven, Brahms
- WEAF—Words and Music
- WJZ—Southernaires
- 12:05-WQXR—Composers Hour, Mendelssohn
- 12:15-WMCA—News
- 12:30-WJZ—National Farm and Home Hour
- WABC—Jerry Baker songs
- WEAF—Deep River, Boys
- 12:45-WOR—Condensed News
- WQR—Consumer's Guide
- 1:00-WEAF—Father Knickerbocker, baritone
- 1:05-WNYC—Organ Odes
- 1:15-WMCA—Baby Aces
- WJZ—Between the Book Ends with Ted Malone
- 1:30-WMCA—Sweetest Love Songs of Today
- WEAF—Frankie Master's Orchestra
- WNYC—Metropolitan Revue
- 2:00-WJZ—Irving Miller's Orchestra
- 2:05-WNYC—Symphonic Melodies
- WQXR—Opera Excerpts
- 2:30-WQXR—Music of the Moment
- 3:00-WOR—Brooklyn Dodgers vs. Pittsburgh Pirates
- 3:15-WABC—Golden Treasury of Music
- 3:30-WMCA—News
- 3:35-WQXR—Wolf Bach Concerts
- 3:45-WEAF—Vic and Sada

'Let the Millions Be Heard!'

The People, as the Final Judges, Can Influence Films, Say Screen Writers

This is the concluding instalment of the article entitled "The Hollywood Film: Weapon for Peace—or War" which began in yesterday's Sunday Worker. Presented as a paper before the Film Panel of the Fourth American Writers Congress, it evoked a spirited discussion. The paper is a collective work of a number of outstanding Hollywood screen writers—Editor's Note.

The motion picture producers such as they like Mr. Roosevelt and anxious as they are to carry out his war program in the pictures they make, face that little problem of the public. Unfortunately, for them, their income derives not from the government purchase of their product (as do the munitions and steel makers) but from the dimes and quarters of millions of Americans.

In economic terms, this constitutes a division between light and heavy capital.

This division of interests manifests itself in two ways. Because people want good pictures, and because good pictures make profits, occasionally such films as "Grapes of Wrath," "The Great Dictator," "Citizen Kane," are produced and exhibited to make a great deal of money, despite the fact that they are what is delicately called in Hollywood "controversial." (Definition of controversial: pictures presenting content with which Wall Street does not entirely agree.)

The other manifestation comes in the form of a threat to the industry, as much to the producers as to the workers. As yet, however, the producers do not fully realize this. Thus blindly, and eagerly they are each day on the telephone, taking directions from their financial overlords in New York; thus, not only do they make war-inciting pictures which people do not want, but they agitate for war by putting propaganda leaflets in the pay envelopes of their employees. They profess to be eager to fight Hitler; perhaps they do not completely realize they are being used as errand boys to encourage Hitlerism in America. Perhaps they cannot see that in following the dictates of their Wall Street overlords, they are working against their own interests. Note, for example, the recent reception of a number of anti-Nazi films throughout the Middle West. In Kansas City a dark and unreasoned hatred attributes these pictures to an attempt on the part of wealthy Hollywood Jews to get us embroiled in the European war. It is difficult for people to understand that whatever their race or religion, the producers are simply the instruments of Wall Street.

The subjects dealt with include "The Middle Class and the War"; "Communism and Literature"; "Writers and the Communist Party"; "Theory as a Guide to Action"; "Theory to the Masses"; "The Great Tradition," "A Tribute to John Reed"; "Education and the War"; "The American Spirit"; "Communism and Culture." Is another in the series of pamphlets issued in connection with the Browder Anniversary Campaign, and follows two immensely popular pamphlets, "Earl Browder Says," price 2 cents, and "The Communist Party of the U.S.A.: Its History, Role and Organization," price 5 cents. All are extremely useful in the drive to master and popularize the teachings of Browder, and to advance the struggle for his liberation from prison.

Advance orders for the new pamphlet can be sent to Workers Library Publishers, P.O. Box 148, Station D, New York City.

'Ku Kan' Premiere At the World Theatre

The World Theatre beginning today will present the American premiere of "Ku Kan," Ray Scott's documentary film—drama produced in color in China of that country's heroic resistance against the Japanese invader and of China's march to civilization as a modern world power in the face of the enemy aggression. Photography and narrative of the film are both by Rey Scott who made four separate trips to China to secure the exclusive material presented in this film, the first feature length motion picture ever produced all in natural color in China. The film will have a foreword by Lin Yutang.

The Lessons Of 1918-19

What would happen if the industry allowed itself to be completely "co-ordinated"—to become a wholly subservient instrument to the present war program? Well, for an answer you can look across the sea to Germany. There the motion picture industry was "co-ordinated," and as a result there soon wasn't any motion picture industry left. The government made the pictures, but the people wouldn't go to see them. Thus died a profitable and creative industry. Today motion picture production in Germany consists of a few government-subsidized pictures produced and exhibited at a loss. The industry is dead, because it no longer served the interests of its consumers.

Indeed, if our motion picture producers will look back to 1918 and 1919, they might remind themselves of a lesson learned at that time. So enthusiastically had the producers then cooperated with the government during the war that on Armistice Day, 1918, they were caught—and caught is the word—with their shelves full of war pictures. Those pictures, representing a tremendous investment, were never released, for the simple reason that the American people, sick of a useless war, had no desire to see them. As a result of its investment in pictures which people did not want, the industry suffered a stupendous financial loss, and indeed underwent its first serious crisis.

How far will Wall Street go in demanding that this consumer industry limit its product to subjects considered helpful to the largest capital interests? And if people refuse to go to such pictures, will Wall Street find it expedient simply to banish pictures from the theatres of the nation? We are in a war period in which smaller gains are freely sacrificed for larger profits. We are told by imperial decree that we must buy 20 per cent fewer automobiles; housewives are told they must abandon their silly attachment to aluminum utensils; coffee is burned; wheat is dumped into the sea. Obviously, if the rulers of America consider it necessary, along with every third American boy, every third Hollywood star could be wiped under.

A war program invariably produces cracks and fissures in the economy of a nation; today huge divisions exist within the motion picture industry, forcing even the men who control it to betray eventually their own best interests. This does not mean, of course, that we expect the producers to read what we have said here, suddenly come alive to their dangers, and have a change of heart overnight. The fall of France is a lesson sufficiently fresh in our mind to tell us how these men think and act under such circumstances. They will ruin what they have helped to build rather than see it flourish in other creative hands. No, we do not look to the producers for understanding of the problem facing motion pictures in America, but to the American Writer's Congress, to the Screen Writers' Guild and to the affiliated trade union and cultural organizations in Hollywood—and finally, to the American people.



A scene from "The Great Dictator"

ILD Pamphlet Records Fight for Civil Rights

The annual survey of infractions of civil rights, made by the International Labor Defense, is a barometer of our democracy. Today, as the plague of war touches America, the I.L.D.'s publication, "Equal Rights," offers the surest proof of how the war mongers seek to destroy the fundamentals of human liberties.

Health Advice

By MEDICO

The Adolescent Girl

About the age of twelve to fourteen, a dramatic incident occurs in the life of every young girl. She starts to menstruate. In a few cases, the flow starts suddenly, but more often, there is one scanty period and then none for several months. After this, the menstruation may be irregular for several months more, and then it becomes a regular monthly routine.

The monthly flow is only the outward sign of a great change in the girl's entire body which takes place during adolescence before and after the appearance of the flow. Hair grows into the armpits and in the pubic region, the voice changes, and the neck, breasts, and hips enlarge.

Sometimes, there is a very rapid gain in weight; overweight should be guarded against by limiting of fattening foods if the girl goes above her normal weight. Other girls grow in height very fast and in these, poor posture develops. They may stand with chest in, shoulders slumped, and abdomen out, which creates poor figures later on. They must be taught to hold themselves straight with shoulders back, chest out, and chin and abdomen in.

During adolescence, the thyroid gland sometimes overacts. In these cases, there may be pounding of the heart, much perspiration and nervousness. When this occurs, the girl should be seen by a doctor who will determine the condition of the thyroid through a basal metabolism test.

Lack of iodine in the water often leads to enlargement of the thyroid gland, especially in adolescents. There is such lack in the Northwest and in the area of the Great Lakes. Young girls should be given iodized salt in these regions; Goitre should be watched for and if it appears, a doctor should be consulted.

Corresponding to the great changes in her body, the entire mentality of the adolescent girl makes a widegoing change. She begins to take an interest in boys, likes to occupy herself with more adult pursuit, and enjoys reading a different type of books.

She begins to take on some sophistication, often believing it necessary to drink tea, coffee, and even alcohol, and to smoke. Needless to say, these should be discouraged until the girl has reached her full growth.

Marxist Summer Day Sessions Open at the Workers School July 7

An exceptional opportunity for Marxist-Leninist study-concentrated in six-weeks period is being offered by the Workers School in the Marxist Summer Day School scheduled to open on Monday, July 7th. Courses in the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Political Economy, American History, and Current Problems, will be included in the curriculum. The teaching staff will consist of Edward Smith, Francis Franklin, Joel Remes and Robert Campbell. The school will be held from 9 to 1, five days a week and will last until August 15th. The fee is \$25. Only a limited number of students will be accepted. Applications can be filed and information obtained at the office of the Workers School, 35 East 12th Street, New York.

The Answer That You Have Been Looking For

By Mike Quin

"Capitalism is, and can only be, the ownership and control of the national economy, and everything that goes with it, by a small class of parasitical monopolists. That is the root of crises, unemployment, and all the social ills of mankind; it is the root of militarism and war."

Radio Notes

WOR this summer adds another important program to its long list of musical achievements—the first radio series by the leading soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Elisabeth Rethberg. Miss Rethberg will be heard over WOR and the Mutual network every Friday from 9:30 to 10 P. M., starting July 11. Alfred Wallenstein will conduct the orchestra that will accompany Miss Rethberg.

The program of this distinguished singer will be devoted principally to the great leader of the master composers, although she will occasionally sing opera arias.

"The radio public today rarely has the opportunity to hear an almost forgotten art—the art of the leader," Mr. Wallenstein declared. "Now for the first time they will be able to tune to a series of the classic leader, sung by one of the greatest living exponents of this song form."

A member of the Metropolitan Opera Company since 1926 Elisabeth Rethberg holds a unique place on the roster of the "Met"; she sings 105 roles, almost three times that of any other singer. Equally famous as a concert singer, she has appeared in concert halls all over the world.

A demonstration of classroom use of CBS's "School of the Air of the Americas" is to be given Wednesday, July 9, at Ann Arbor, Mich., before more than 2,500 educators from 20 Latin-American republics, the United States and Canada.

The educators are attending the International Conference of the New Education Fellowship, scheduled for Ann Arbor July 6-12, under the auspices of the Progressive Education Association. The Fellowship is an international organization of educators and laymen interested in the new education. It was organized in 1915 to improve world society through education. This will be its first meeting in the United States.

Miss Jane Waring, director of demonstrations for the "School of the Air," will produce the Ann Arbor exhibition. The program demonstrated will be "Ships on the Main," a story of Columbus' discovery of America taken from the 1940-41 "New Horizons" series. In addition to the live dramatization, Miss Waring will play a record of the same show, in Spanish, as CBS produced it in Havana last July before the Second Conference of American Secretaries of State.

Practically all workers know that Big Business is crooked, that private corporations buy and sell Congressmen and manipulate the courts, that our present system is cockeyed, that news in the commercial newspapers is twisted and misrepresented, that behind the holy slogans of the war is a mess of graft and private intrigue, and that some day something is going to have to be done about it.

So far as Europe is concerned, that day has just about arrived. So far as America is concerned, it's rapidly arriving.

If a house is just stuffy or uncomfortable, people are interested in "The Way Out," providing it's not too much trouble.

When the place turns into a nut-house and the roof is afire, knowing "The Way Out" becomes an urgent necessity.

I recommend that you get hold of this book by Earl Browder and hang onto it. Read it now and refer to it many times in the future. Among other things you will learn that Browder is one of the most intelligent and informed men in the world today, and that his understanding is by no means confined to "politics."

For many of you it will be a new experience to see "politics" related to all the ordinary concerns of human life. And it may also surprise you to discover that Browder is an accomplished writer—a far better writer, in fact, than many who claim it as their profession.

It covers practically every topic of world or national concern and is fully indexed for reference. That detail pleased me as much as the book itself, for I have long contended that issuing a non-fiction book without an index should be punished as a capital crime.

In the pages of "The Way Out" you'll find the kind of common sense approach to America's problems—to your own problems—that you've been looking for eagerly ever since the crash of '29.

Film Notes

George Cleveland, Earl Gunn, Ben Taggart, Dutch Hendrix, Max Wagner, Duke York, Ed Pell Sr., Harry Almont and Bud Geary were cast this week in "Texas," Columbia's drama of the early Texas cattle barons.

William Holden, Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor have the top spots, with Edgar Buchanan, George Bancroft, Addison Richards, Andrew Toombes, Edmund MacDonald also seen in featured parts. This is a Sam Bischoff production, with George Marshall directing.

Hal Roach announced today that with the signing of Edward Gargan for a prominent role in "Niagara Falls" he has completed casting on this comedy. Other featured in the cast of "Niagara Falls" include Tom Brown, Zasu Pitts, Slim Sumner, Margaret Roach and Rand Brooks. Gordon Douglas is directing the picture which spotlights the escapades of a boy and girl who arrive in America's honeymoon mecca as total strangers and leave as newly weds.

Patricia O'Rourke, fourteen-year-old unknown, will play the role of Mahala opposite Sabu in the technical production of Rudyard Kipling's "The Jungle Book." The film will be released through United Artists.

THE STAGE

Only "★★★★" (Mantle, Mente) play in town Mercury Production by Orson Welles

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ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
With LUCILE PAUL MARY
WATSON • LUKAS • CHRISTIAN
MARTIN RECK Thea. 43 St. W. of 8 Ave.
Evs. 8:40. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Clr. 6-9:30
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Air-Conditioned—CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
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Today and Tomorrow!
Alice FAYE - Jack OAKIE - Cesar ROMERO - John PAYNE in
"Great American Broadcast"
—Also—
Russell HAYDEN - Andy CLYDE in
"IN OLD COLORADO"

