

SECRETARY KNOX'S DECLARATION

An Editorial

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX'S speech to the Governor's Conference contains the plain truth that the liberty and independence of the United States, as well as that of the world, are at stake in the struggle against Hitler.

The Secretary of the Navy sets forth a plan for action which will find the approval of the American people. His practical proposals, as far as they go, obviously conform to the actual situation.

This is what Secretary Knox said:

"For the first time since Hitler loosed the dogs of war on the world, we are provided with a God-given chance to determine the outcome of this world-wide struggle."

He continued:

"Momentarily, Hitler has turned his back upon us. . . . While his back is turned we must answer his obvious contempt with a smashing blow that can and will change the entire world perspective."

On the eastern front, the Soviet peoples are giving the Hitler machine its first serious difficulties wearing down the Nazi monster.

This is indeed the moment for decisive blows against Hitler from every side. Such blows, delivered now, can destroy him.

The danger to American security involved in a Hitler victory is so clear that only a direct allegiance to fascism itself can ignore it. If betrayal through a new Munich were to make a Nazi victory possible, it would spell further aggressions on every side. Such aggressions would be aimed against the English people, against China, against Latin America, against our own North American continent. The attack eastward, against the USSR, cannot but have this aim and this effect.

From this point of view, Secretary Knox's warning is accurate and timely.

From the same point of view, Secretary Knox's summons was incomplete in that it spoke concretely of only one of the two present battle fronts. Plans for rushing aid to both fronts, British and Soviet, where the anti-Hitler battles rage, are necessary.

AID TO BRITAIN IS IN THIS SITUATION AID TO THE SOVIET UNION, AND AID TO THE SOVIET UNION IS AID TO BRITAIN.

The Secretary of the Navy is correctly conscious of the great importance of the Atlantic sea lanes and the powerful role that the U. S. Navy can play.

The Soviet and British fronts are one and the same front against the common Hitler menace.

Every move against Hitlerism should be planned and executed on the basis of one, common struggle in which the fate of all nations is in peril. Every front in that struggle is vital to all. Certainly, the huge conflict of unprecedented forces on the Soviet front is crucial and not secondary to any other considerations.

Secretary Knox's remarks on the necessity for increasing production should not give the impression that a decisive blow against Hitler requires a weakening of Labor's organizations or its economic standards in industry.

On the contrary, the strong organizations of Labor are the best guarantee for a successful struggle against Hitler on the production front at home, as well as abroad.

Neither American Labor nor any other working class has ever been found laggard in its productive efforts when it has been a case of struggle against a reactionary enemy.

It is not Labor's just demands for wages, hours, conditions which balk full-blast production. Such obstacles to production come rather from corporations and monopolies which, not always enthusiastically about democracy, seek to gather the maximum super-profits at the expense of the workers and their families.

Labor knows how to roll up its sleeves in a just cause. Its organized vigilance is a guarantee against injury to the country's cause at the hands of monopolists who place their profits above the national interest. Secretary Knox must be aware that the way to increase production is to concede to the demand of the people that raids against labor be curbed, that the just demands of the workers be met in the spirit of struggle against fascist reaction.

To the viewpoint of Secretary Knox's summons that the nation seize this "God-given opportunity" every American today will give unreserved support.

For the Real News

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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

Rally Tonight at Madison Sq. Garden in Support Of the Soviet Union's Battle Against Hitlerism

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RED ARMY HALTS 2 NAZI DRIVES AT UKRAINE; RIGA BATTLE RAGES

State Dep't Receives Soviet Bid for War Materials

Can't Predict Avoiding War On Hitler, Says Roosevelt

Reiterates Peace Hope, Slaps War Polls as Meaningless

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 1 (UP).—President Roosevelt reiterated his desire for peace but specifically refused to predict that the United States can avoid war embroilment with the Axis powers.

Mr. Roosevelt, at his regular Tuesday press conference would not comment on Secretary of Navy Frank Knox's suggestion that America immediately use its naval powers to sweep Germany out of the Atlantic and clear the sea lanes for movement of aid to Britain.

In the quiet study of his Hudson Valley home, Mr. Roosevelt reiterated the hope he has been expressing since Europe went to war in September, 1939—the hope that the United States can avoid a "shooting war" with the dictator nations.

But unlike the statement he originally made on September, 1939, he would say only that he hopes America can avoid embroilment. He would not say that he believes this country will keep out.

NO COMMENT ON KNOX
The question of war and peace came up after Mr. Roosevelt had returned a brusque no comment on the Knox statement that "the time to use our navy to clear the Atlantic of the German menace is at hand." A newsman recalled that in September, 1939, Mr. Roosevelt had stated he believed America could stay out of the war which just had exploded in Europe.

The President corrected the reporter. He had said in 1939 and had been saying ever since that he hopes America can stay out; not that he believes it can, he said.

Washington correspondents who recalled that his statement on that September day almost two years ago had bracketed both a "hope," and a "belief" that peace could be maintained. His restriction of today's press conference statement to a "hope" appeared to present an important modification of the view.

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CORLISS LAMONT

Garden Rally Tonight to Support USSR

Noted Speakers to Urge Full U. S.-Soviet Cooperation

Thousands of New Yorkers were expected to pack Madison Square Garden tonight at 7:30 at the mass rally sponsored by the American Council on Soviet Relations to support the USSR in its fight to smash Hitler and fascism.

The Council announced that the Right Reverend Benjamin, Metropolitan of the Russian Orthodox Church here; Paul Robeson, famed Negro singer, and Jack Lawrenson, national organizer of the National Maritime Union, will also speak at the meeting in addition to speakers announced previously.

Messages of support continued to pour in from many prominent persons. Professor Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University in a statement urged fullest support to the USSR.

"For the attainment of peace,"

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First Breach Made in Jim Crow Wall in Defense

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, July 1.—As a result of a persistent drive by Negro and progressive organizations, initial steps toward breaking down the solid wall of Jim-crowism in defense industries seem to have been made at a few important plants.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of OPM's Negro Employment and Training Branch, declared in a report to associate OPM director Sidney Hillman that the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. at Chester, Pa., has promised to hire 750 additional skilled and unskilled workers.

Sun officials said the additions will be a 100 per cent increase in the number of Negro workers at their yards.

John G. Pew, president of the company, has told OPM officials that Negroes are now engaged in practically all departments, and that when the employment peak is reached many of the present workers would be promoted to supervisory positions. He said the 750 Negroes now employed constitute 10 per cent of the company's working force.

Weaver also reported that the Cramp Shipbuilding Co. has accepted an OPM suggestion that 100 Negroes be trained in pipe-fitting, welding, sheet metal work and electrical defense courses at Philadelphia for anticipated employment at the company's yards.

In addition, Weaver declared, West Coast unions have made an agreement with shipbuilders there for the transfer of Negro building trades workers to shipbuilding yards for immediate construction employment.

The developments announced by Dr. Weaver were the first concrete results from the President's executive order on Negro discrimination in the training and hiring of workers in defense industries.

A proposal for the issuance of such an executive order was first made by the National Negro Congress about a year ago.

The Negro Congress has urged recently that the executive order now be implemented by anti-discrimination legislation along the lines of the bill introduced by Congressman Vito Marcantonio.

Request by Ambassador Is Referred to Proper Agencies, Welles Says

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UP).—Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said today that the Soviet government has approached the United States on the possibility of ordering certain strategic materials here for use in the war against Germany.

Welles said the request was presented to the State Department yesterday by Soviet Ambassador Constantin Oumansky and was referred immediately to the proper departments, including the Office of Production Management.

He said there was no mention of lend-lease aid, indicating that the requested materials would be paid for. Welles said he could not make public the type of materials sought.

Welles also disclosed that this government now has under consideration a plan for relaxation of all existing export restrictions on Soviet commerce in order to expedite the flow of war materials to the Soviet Union.

FOOD TO NORTH AFRICA

Welles said the United States and officials of French North Africa, with the approval of Great Britain, have arranged a new program of sending food and necessary non-military supplies to North Africa.

He said the plan called for immediate departure from the United States of two ships carrying such supplies as tea, sugar and other food stuffs, in return for which the North African territories will send strategic raw materials to this country.

Welles emphasized that the new agreement had been made between the United States and officials in the North African territory rather than with the French government at Vichy. He emphasized that the aid was being sent under strict guarantees that none of the materials would be used for military purposes. If the guarantees are violated, Welles said, the arrangement will end automatically.

Nation's Ball Fans to Hear FDR on July 4

Unprecedented Mass Allegiance Pledge Planned for Day

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UP).—Play in every major and minor league baseball game will be halted for 10 minutes on July 4 so fans and players alike may listen to President Roosevelt's speech and then join in a mass pledge of allegiance to the flag.

Arrangements for the unprecedented demonstration of national unity were announced today by Mayor Fiorelo H. LaGuardia of New York, Civilian Defense Director.

LaGuardia said that major and minor league baseball officials have arranged to amplify the President's brief radio address through the public address systems at all ball parks.

All games will be halted promptly at 4 P. M. (EST). This goes even if the bases are full and the home team is staging a ninth inning rally.

Immediately after the President completes his address over every radio broadcasting station in the nation, the U. S. Marine Band will strike the first chords of the Star Spangled Banner for listening bands which will pick up the cue and join in.

At that moment—the first time in American history that all bands and orchestras will be playing the national anthem at one time—citizens throughout the length and breadth of the land will stand at attention and pledge their allegiance to the flag.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

By a Veteran Commander

With the following summary of the nature of the vast tank battles now being waged on the Eastern Front of the Soviet-Nazi war, the Daily Worker begins the daily publication of authoritative comment on the course of the war written by a military expert.

There is nothing better than the initial stage of the campaign on the Soviet-German front to clear away the fond concepts and the traditional way of thinking of the classical brass hat.

Where is his vaunted front, his cherished flank, and his pet rear? They are submerged and drowned in a great maelstrom of movement, they are eroded by countless rivulets of infiltration, they are lifted into the third dimension by the power of the air arms.

The principal that military action consists of three elements—movement, fire and shock—holds good, but whereas a quarter of a century ago fire was preponderant and acted to freeze movement to a standstill, thereby also paralyzing shock (which is in itself a function of movement), modern mechanics have restored the three elements and on a greatly magnified scale.

Movement needs space. Huge armies like those struggling (we almost said "locked in struggle" which is an anachronism), from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea with their millions of men and tens of thousands of machines, need great expanses. It is therefore quite useless to look for the "thin red line" of a tape marking the front on the map. There is no front line. There is an area of war, some half a million square miles in size.

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Stop Hitler, Says Chicago Daily News, After Knox Plea for Naval Assistance

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, July 1.—Following yesterday's Boston speech of Secretary of Navy Frank Knox in which he declared that the moment was "God-given" for a naval attack on the Nazi war machine, Knox's Chicago Daily News today carried a significant editorial warning of the threat of "encirclement" of the United States.

The Soviet defense against Nazi aggression, it declared, was of the utmost importance to the United States.

With bases in Asia, said the editorial, "Hitler will have gone far toward that encirclement of the United States which, in his strategy, always precedes actual hostilities."

Excerpts from the editorial follow:

EDITORIAL
"The Russian campaign is of the utmost importance to the future security of the United States. Hitler undertook it because as he himself said, he could not bring his whole strength to bear against Britain while the Russian Army remained intact in his rear. It is undoubtedly his intention, after beating Russia, to return to the attack on Britain with all the men, ships and planes he can muster.

"Anything in reason that we can do to encourage the Russians should be attempted.

"However, we dare not risk the safety of our country on optimistic theories, any more than on ideological debates regarding the relative wickedness of Nazism and Communism. We must base our policies on the worst that seems possible—namely, a relatively speedy victory by Hitler over Stalin—not that we think it will occur, but that it might occur.

"If Hitler beats Stalin, Hitler will set up in Russia a new regime that will conform to the 'new order' of the Axis, and will cooperate in every way with Berlin. Hitler will then control all of Continental Europe and the northern half of Asia. He will be ready at last for an all-out assault on Britain. In India and the Near East no less than in the British Isles, he will be in direct contact with Japan, and may possibly persuade Japan to take part in the attack on Britain. In any case, Siberian ports on the Pacific will be at his disposition, with islands and even mainlands available for air bases only a few miles distant from Alaska.

"With strategic bases in Western Europe and the North Atlantic, the earth shook violently as the watchers, who gather every evening on the cliffs after dinner to watch the RAF at work, ticked off the bomb explosions and the blasts of the defense guns.

"The biggest force of RAF fighters and bombers I have seen by daylight during the war roared across the straits this evening and attacked the coast of north-

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Nazis Make Slight Gain In Arctic Region

Bulletin

MOSCOW, Wednesday, July 2 (UP).—The Soviet Union announced early today that Red Army troops had checked a German blitzkrieg thrust toward Kiev, capital of the verdant Ukraine, and hurled back a joint German-Finnish offensive toward the port of Murmansk on the long Arctic front.

The night communique told of vicious fighting at five places from north of the Arctic Circle to southern Poland.

Nazis Claim Capture of Riga

BERLIN, July 1 (UP).—Capture of Riga, capital of Latvia, by German mechanized forces was announced tonight in a special communique from Adolf Hitler's headquarters.

The German forces, striking up from the southeast, were said to have entered the city this morning.

and said that the Soviet troops were hurling every type of resistance at the invaders, in most cases successfully.

This is the picture drawn by the communique:

(1) Fiercely fighting Red Army troops have stopped a thrust at Murmansk by numerically superior German-Finnish troops after the invaders made slight advances and are causing them extensive losses.

(2) Farther south, in the Kexholm area of the Karelian Isthmus, about 35 miles inside the Soviet-Finnish frontier established in 1940, Red Army counter-assaults inflicted heavy losses on the enemy who launched attacks at a number of points.

(3) A heavy battle was raging on the Lithuanian-Latvian front near Pivins, where the Germans were attempting to cross the Dvina River in the face of Soviet counter-attacks.

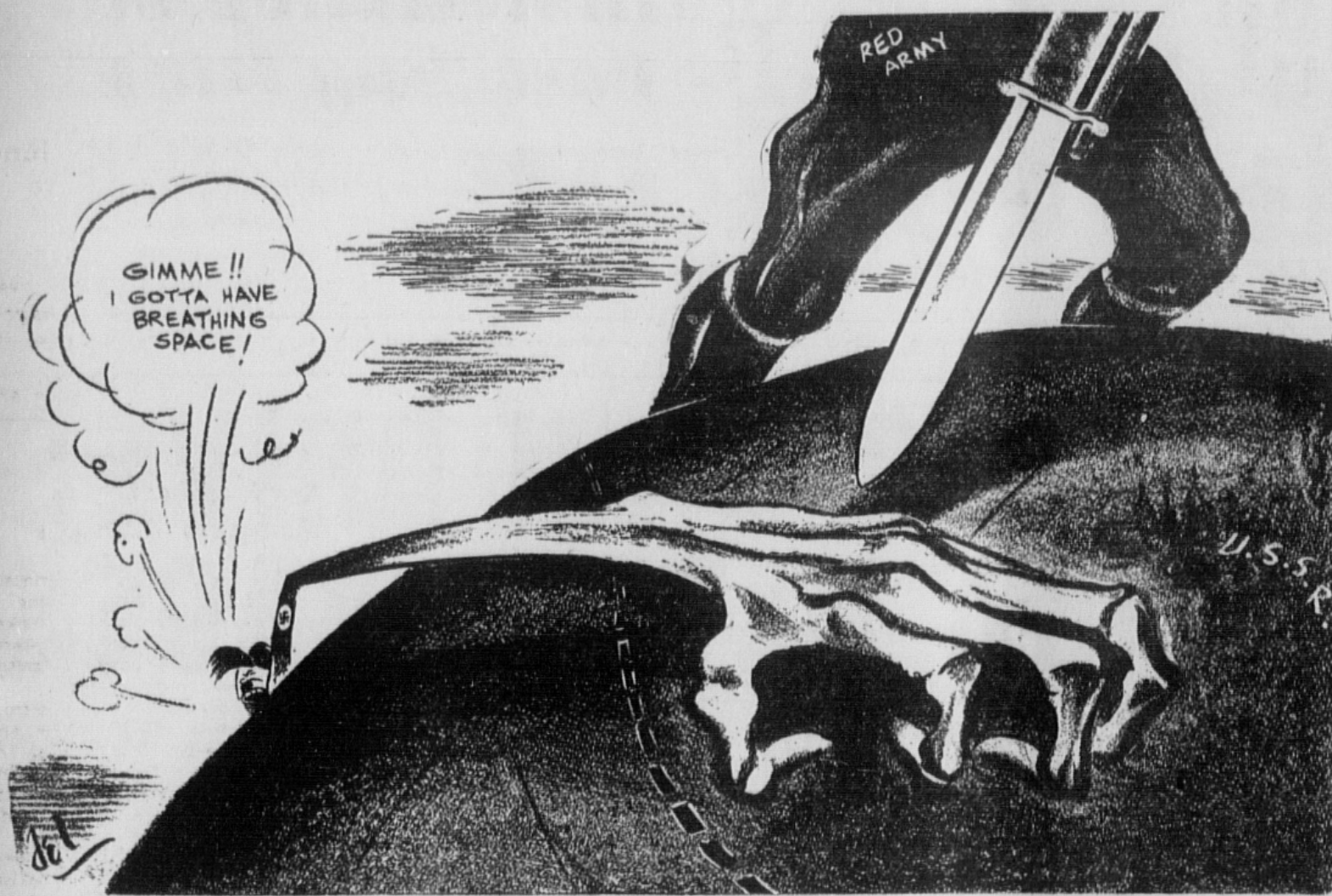
(4) In the direction of Minsk, capital of White Russia and gateway to Moscow, 410 miles to the east, the "fighting against enemy mobile units continues" and Red Army troops were said to be checking the Nazi mechanized onslaught with tank obstacles and counter-attacks, inflicting heavy losses.

An earlier communique told of a gigantic battle between Minsk and Dobruisk, the latter 90 miles southeast of Minsk and about 190 miles north of Kiev.

(5) Near Luck, south of the Pripet Marshes, the German drive eastward toward Kiev was "checked" with heavy losses of Nazi soldiers and equipment. The earlier communique referred to tank fighting at Rovno, about 40

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HALTING HIS GRAB



Text of Red Army Communiques

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, July 1.—Following is the evening communique of the Soviet Information Bureau:

On June 30 our troops along the entire Soviet-Finnish state frontier repulsed the enemy who advanced yesterday. Fierce fighting against the German troops is in progress in the Murmansk direction, with the Germans suffering heavy losses. In the Vilna-Dvinsk direction our troops are fiercely fighting enemy motorized and mechanized units which are trying to break through in a northeastern direction.

Our troops are countering the enemy's numerical superiority in this direction with stubbornness and rapid maneuvering. In the Minsk and Baranovich directions our troops stubbornly fight the enemy's superior mobile forces, halting their advance in the intermediary lines.

LARGE TANK BATTLES

Large battles of tank units continue in the Rovno area (east of Luck, in old Poland). All the enemy's attempts to break through eastward have been repulsed with heavy losses. The fighting in this direction took the shape of violent clashes of tank units and as a result a great number of German tanks were destroyed.

In the Bessarabian sector of the front the enemy made a fresh attempt to cross the Prut river but our troops by swift resolute actions beat off these attempts causing heavy losses to the enemy. During the day our warships sank two enemy submarines in the Baltic Sea and one in the Black Sea.

On June 29 Red Army man Ismailov displayed exceptional marksmanship. Well camouflaged, he hit in succession, with precise shots, eleven White Finnish chasseurs attempting to cross our state frontier.

ONE AGAINST FIVE

The tank of Senior Sergeant Spichenkov was attacked by five fascist tanks. Sergeant Spichenkov without losing self-control calmly opened fire pointblank at the enemy tanks. Four fascist tanks were put out of commission one after another. Spichenkov trained his gun at the fifth tank when an enemy bullet gravely wounded the fearless commander. Junior political instructor Agir took his place and by pointblank fire destroyed the fifth fascist tank.

The crew of a patrol boat of the Black Sea fleet commanded by Lieutenant Ostrenko discovered an enemy submarine. The boat immediately launched a violent attack. The fascist submarine was destroyed by depth charges.

The other day between points M and B, in the vicinity of a large railway bridge, the children of a neighboring village sighted a fascist plane which circled for a long time over a certain spot. The enemy flier was looking for a landing ground to land a party. The children immediately got in touch with the commander of the nearest military unit. Soon two large transport planes with 22 diversionsists landed in the expected place. Like thieves, they were soon stealing towards the bridge. A platoon commanded by Lieutenant Tarasov under orders to annihilate this party let them approach within 50 metres and then opened heavy machine gun fire. Confusion began among the fascists. The Red Army men charged with bayonets. Part of the uninjured diversionsists endeavored to flee without fighting. Half encircling this band, the platoon pressed it to the bog and completely annihilated it.

HE GOT THE MAP

Captain Borodyonsky was ordered to obtain for army headquarters a map of the situation where one of our formations was fighting a numerically superior

enemy. The Captain with two Red Army men began to make the rounds of the troops. Near a town they were attacked by over 20 German parachutists armed with automatic rifles and concealed in the forest. The Red Army men and commander courageously engaged the enemy. Captain Borodyonsky was twice wounded but did not leave the field of battle until he had ordered the reinforcement which came up to bomb the forest and annihilate the enemy band. The report which Captain Borodyonsky had been ordered to bring was presented in time to army headquarters and on the basis of its data the army command routed the enemy unit.

Bull's Information Bureau in Stockholm, an organ of German propaganda in Scandinavia, circulates a provocative report to the effect that Soviet planes allegedly raided and machine-gunned the Bulgarian town of Ruschuk. This report of the agency is sheer fabrication. It is self-evident that no single Soviet aeroplane appeared over Bulgarian territory.

Under pressure and threats on the part of Hitler the "Vichy government" in France severed diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. According to Reuters the "Vichy" government explains its decision by the absurd and false pretext that "Soviet diplomatic and consular representatives violated public order and safety." It is unnecessary to prove that by this act the Vichy rulers exposed themselves as agents of the German fascists who betrayed France's interests. By blackmail and direct threats Hitler compels the governments of the countries he has conquered to wage war against the Soviet Union. All this is done with the purpose of deceiving world opinion and to stage "a campaign" in the western European states against the Soviet Union.

Hitler threatened the Tiso government with annexation of Slovakia to Hungary in case Slovakia fails to declare war against the Soviet Union.

Profound disorganization of the food supply is causing unrest in Bucharest. A crowd which gathered before one shop killed three Hitlerites who attempted to disperse the breadlines.

The whole Soviet people is swept by a high tide of patriotic feelings and is inspired by the desire to offer a crushing rebuff to the unbridled fascist warmongers. At the factories, plants, railways, collective and state farms and offices the working people show a high state of organization and vigilance. The men and women workers are exceeding production plans in supplying the Red Army with everything necessary.

TEXT OF JULY 1 COMMUNIQUE

(Wireless to Intercontinent News) MOSCOW, July 1.—During the night of July 1, fighting continued in Murmansk, Dvinsk, Bobruisk and Lutsk directions. Night patrol activities and firing took place in other directions of the front.

In the Murmansk direction the enemy succeeded somewhat in pressing back our troops, but his further advance was halted and under the blows of our land troops and aviation the enemy is sustaining losses. In the direction of Dvinsk, the

enemy threw into action fresh mobile troops, to which our aviation dealt a number of powerful blows from the air.

In the Minsk and Bobruisk directions, during the whole night our troops fought mobile enemy units, resisting their attempts to break through eastward.

Infantry, artillery, tanks and aviation participated in the fighting. In the Lutsk direction, in the area of Rovno, our troops halted the eastward advance of enemy tank formations.

As a result of counter-attacks by our tank units, the enemy is suffering considerable losses. In other directions of the front, our troops continue retaining the state frontier, repulsing numerous enemy attacks.

Our aviation dealt powerful blows to enemy tank and motorized troops in Dvinsk, Slutsk and Lutsk directions. The results of air operations are being ascertained.

1 SQUADRON GET 27 TANKS

An air squadron was ordered to destroy a group of fascist tanks in the vicinity of a town. The tanks advanced along a river. Senior Lieutenant Mikhailov was the first to drop bombs on the enemy tanks. By a well-coordinated bombing the tank column was transformed into a heap of metal. On that day the squadron destroyed 27 tanks.

Many captured Germans, and also soldiers who came over to our side, state that they are extremely war weary and that they fight under compulsion. "The threat of execution—that's what drives us to war—" stated Johann V.—"The German people are wearied of war, starvation and sufferings. They do not want and did not want to fight Soviet Russia."

Soviet patriots exert every effort for the speedy execution of orders for the front. Zabuzov, a turner in one of the Moscow plants, received an important task—to turn out 100 cylinders, which according to the accepted norm, required about 500 work hours. Zabuzov simultaneously operated two lathes and remained at the plant for five days until he accomplished this task. The quality of the work was excellent.

ANNIHILATE AMBUSH

Lieutenant Pasyuk's Company was attacked near a height by superior forces of the enemy. German troops surrounded the company. By a lightning counter-attack, the fascists were overwhelmed and put to flight. Then the enemy resorted to the ruse of placing a strong ambush in an old barn. But the Red Armymen, led by a platoon-commander, Samokhin, surrounded the barn and by a shower of well-aimed grenades, finished off the enemy in ambush.

On June 28, a plane belonging to X Squadron took off for a scouting flight. Flying close to the ground, the plane suddenly encountered a fascist DO-17 bomber, also flying low. The commander of the plane, Senior Lieutenant Lebanov, with a short burst of machine-gun fire brought down the enemy bomber, which went down like a stone, not having had time to fire a single shot. Continuing the flight, the crew shot at and turned to fight another enemy plane, dispersed a concentration of infantry and trucks, and having obtained valuable information safely landed on its air-drome.

On one of the lakes of the Karelian-Finnish Republic, the enemy landed from a flying boat a detachment of 40 men. This group of diversionsists was completely wiped out by our Frontier Guards. Merzlyakov, a coal miner from the Krasnoyarsk territory, joined the Red Army ranks. His

wife decided to replace her husband at the mine. Since the very first day she has been exceeding the quotas by 50 per cent. Scores of wives of miners who went to the front have taken their husband's jobs and all exceeded the coal output plans.

Messages of greetings addressed to the Soviet people are coming in an endless stream from all parts of the globe. The foremost representatives of science, art and literature, all advanced humanity express their admiration at the courage and unity of the Soviet people who rose to the great war for their Fatherland against the fascist usurpers.

The Soviet Embassy in London is receiving innumerable letters, resolutions and telegrams expressing confidence in the victory of the Soviet Union over fascist aggression. A resolution adopted at a mass meeting in the English town of Ferndale states: "We hail the actions of the Soviet Government and wish that the fascists be wiped out. The London branch of the Czech Society for Friendship with the USSR in a letter stated, 'The enemy is strong but we are convinced that it will multiply Suvorov's fame. The hearts of the Czechoslovaks burn with admiration for the Red Army. We take pride in our friendship with the Russian people and are conveying to them our wishes for victory.'"

Chungking Recalls Envoys in Axis Nations

CHUNGKING, China, July 1 (UP).—The Foreign Office today recalled the Chinese Ambassador to Berlin, the Charge D'Affaires to Rome, and all embassy staff members in both capitals because of Axis recognition of the Nanking (Japanese Puppet) government in China.

Turk Army Games

ISTANBUL, July 1 (UP).—The newspaper La Republique reported today that important military maneuvers have been carried out in the Bosphorus in which troops have been transferred to Anatolia from Thrace, by-passing Istanbul.

Neutral Military Observers Are Taking Those Nazi War Claims with Lots of Salt

By Oakley Johnson

The war now going on between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany, with its gigantic 1,800-mile battle area extending north and south across the entire continent of Europe, "is the greatest single combat ever fought," in the opinion of British observers, according to United Press reports from London.

Furthermore, said the United Press London story yesterday, "the fierce resistance of the Red Army has sobered even the most incurable doubting Thomases, whose attitude has become at the same time respectful and appreciative."

From Berlin come two kinds of stories about the war: the official High Command communiques; and the reports and broadcasts of soldier-propagandists at the front, along with the official DNB news agency claims.

THOSE NAZI CLAIMS

The DNB and soldier-propagandists go much further in making claims and in detailed boasts than the High Command communiques, but the communiques also make fairly large claims. It

Bucharest Reports of Mass Executions Reveal Widespread Pro-Soviet Movement Among People

Press dispatches from Bucharest reported yesterday that at least 500 persons have already been executed in the last area on the Bessarabian frontier for giving aid to Soviet parachutists.

The Rumanian government, in announcing new decrees providing a death penalty for all persons and their families who fail to "denounce Soviet agents," reveals a mass and popular movement in support of the Soviet Union and against German Nazis and their Rumanian followers. Although the Rumanian government describes those already ex-

ecuted as "Communists," it is obvious that all anti-fascist forces, whether they have affiliation with the Communist Party or not, are so described by the Rumanian officials.

Describing the widespread pro-Soviet movement of the Rumanian people, the official government statement says "some have been captured and punished. At least 500 Communists who fired against German and Rumanian troops were shot." "Future attempts on their part will be met without mercy. The local population must denounce all suspects and new arrivals. Those who do not denounce such will be shot together with their families."

Can't Predict Avoiding War On Hitler, Says Roosevelt

Reiterates Peace Hope, Slaps War Polls as Meaningless

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point expressed two years ago—a modification developing, perhaps, from Germany's intensified blitzkrieg against Britain, the death battle in the Atlantic including destruction of an American ship, and the new war between Russia and Germany.

CRITICIZES WAR POLLS

In passing, Mr. Roosevelt criticized as meaningless polls on America's entry into the war, making specific reference to polls being conducted in his own Congressional district by Rep. Hamilton Fish, R., N. Y., and in New York State by the New York Daily News.

Voicing in such polls, said the President, is similar to voting on sin. He illustrated his point by recalling an anecdote familiarly told of the late President Calvin Coolidge.

"President Coolidge went to church, leaving Mrs. Coolidge at home," the story went. "On his return, his wife asked him what the sermon was about.

"It was about sin," Coolidge replied.

"What did the preacher say about sin," inquired Mrs. Coolidge.

"He was agin' it," replied Coolidge.

That same situation is applicable to war polls, said Mr. Roosevelt. He said that his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, had received a questionnaire in the Fish poll, and he added that he supposed she also had "voted agin' sin."

The President's contention was that wording of the poll questions make it inevitable that a great majority of ballots will oppose war. The Daily News poll asks: "Shall the United States enter the war to help Britain defeat Hitler?" The Fish poll follows the same general line, and Fish last night disclosed that his poll shows 27,423 voting in the Mid-Hudson Valley to stay out of war; 3,038 voting to enter.

Following up his arguments, Mr. Roosevelt said that were he contacted in the New York Daily News poll, he supposed that both he and Capt. Joseph Patterson, publisher of the New York City newspaper, would vote about the same.

Mr. Roosevelt, shirtless, tieless and relaxed, was fighting off the New York heat wave in his cool study and in the swimming pool at the Val-Kill cottage. He indicated that he wants to stay here as long as possible and may deliver his Independence Day address to the nation Friday afternoon from the new Franklin D. Roosevelt Library on his estate here.

The War in the East

By a Veteran Commander

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In this area panzer or mechanized, spearheads clash head-on at an angle on parallel courses. The decision in these clashes does not necessarily depend on the direction of the running fight. The important thing is the mutual destruction inflicted. The question of territory is not important because purely mechanized units cannot occupy territory, anyway. To them it is simply a place to move on.

Motorized infantry usually follows the tank spearhead of the attack, occupies the terrain, and holds it—if it can. If the enemy is in a position to prevent that infantry from following the tanks, the thrust of the spearhead may be of no avail and will end in disaster, because its lines of communications will be cut. Such lines, even if less rigid than in "old-fashioned" wars, must exist, because a tank cannot depend on wayside gas stations.

A modern battle, therefore, often consists of several "layers" of fighting: the clash of the mechanized vanguard, the battle of the main tank columns and far behind, sometimes more than one hundred miles away—the battle of the infantry.

Such a complex battle is bound to resolve itself into countless components in which even the smallest unit will have to act on the initiative of its own commander. This is where the human element emerges with a vengeance, in spite of mechanization. Here is where the soldier, to stand pat, will have to know the why's and wherefore's.

The Soviet Union, as a peaceful nation, was caught to a certain extent unawares at dawn on June 22. This was unavoidable, for only the aggressor knows when the Zero Hour will strike. A mobilization which is defensive in essence can NEVER BE COMPLETE in peace-time.

It must probably take about ten days for the Red Army to complete its mobilization, regrouping, etc. This, of course, was foreseen. The fighting that has been going on for ten days in the area between the old and new state borders of the Soviet Union is but a cushioning operation designed to cover the mobilization of the main force behind the line running roughly from Pskov to Polotsk, Minsk, Zhitomir and to Odessa. This line should not be considered as fixed either. It is nothing like the Maginot Line, for instance.

At this writing there are two main German thrusts stabbing East: the Minsk thrust and the Luck thrust. During the last 48 hours the former has at last, and very belatedly, assumed the form of pinners, isolating the Bieloostok bulge in which it is said some 400,000 Red Army troops are "surrounded." If this is so, it might be said that the German lines running from East Prussia toward Minsk are under a serious threat.

On the line Vilna-Baranovich the Soviet infantry is fighting to

prevent the German supporting infantry from joining the tank spearhead which is probably somewhere East of Minsk.

The Luck drive which, with the one described above, had been intended to form a huge pincer around the Priepet Marshes, was delayed by the unusually tenacious resistance of the Soviet covering-troops during the first week. The result was that the larger pincer operation did not work.

On the extreme left and right wings of the titanic front (Bessarabia and Finland) the Soviet airforce continues to pound the enemy rear while concentrating in the center on purely defensive measures against the advancing Germans.

On the Pruth River the Soviet troops are conducting a campaign of active defense, crossing the river into Rumania and establishing bridgeheads especially in the area of the mouth of the Danube.

It is to be expected that a good part of Latvia, Lithuania and most of Galicia will be evacuated before the main bulk of the Red Army goes in motion.

The first round of the campaign is drawing to a close and it has NOT been won by Hitler's armies. And for "blitzmen" NOT WINNING MEANS LOSING in the long run. And there is no doubt that the run will be long.

The main thing in evaluating the Soviet-German campaign is to divorce oneself of an undue attachment to place-names. Remember that huge and fast movements need enormous spaces and understand that in the case of the Soviet Union, which has plenty of space, the main thing is to preserve the Red Army intact and by a temporary retreat to prevent it from being cut up by the initial power of the German thrusts. These thrusts will blunt themselves and lose their momentum in due time.

Garden Rally Tonight to Support USSR

Noted Speakers to Urge Full U. S.-Soviet Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

Prof. Fairchild declared, "and the preservation of democracy here and throughout the world it is imperative that the United States cultivate the most friendly relations possible with the Soviet Union and extend practical support in the crisis."

Rockwell Kent, noted artist, declared that action to support the Soviet Union would aid the fight for the security of America.

"Any defense against Hitlerism," he said, "any rallying of the forces opposing Hitlerism, from whatever source these forces may spring, will hasten the eventual downfall of the present German leaders, and will redound to the defense and security of the USSR, and through that to the defense and security and progress toward democracy of the workers of America."

In addition, messages have been received previously from Theodore Dreiser, great American novelist; Vilhjalmur Stefansson, explorer; Abraham Flexner, Princeton University; Col. Josiah Wedgwood, British Member of Parliament; Edgar Snow, writer; Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, director of the Smithsonian Institute, and many others.

Dr. John A. Kingsbury, chairman of the Council, declared that the support coming in revealed the great backing of wide sections of the American people.

OTHER SPEAKERS

Other speakers tonight include Liu Liang-Mo, noted Chinese patriot; Mary Van Kleeck, internationally known social worker; Thomas L. Harris, author and former Adviser in Religion at Harvard University, and Corliss La-

RAF Sweeps Reich with 3 Daylight Raids

Largest Concentration of Planes Reported Sent Over

(Continued from Page 1)

ern France," Harry Hickingbotham, United Press correspondent, who watched the planes leave from a vantage point on the cliffs, reported.

Soon the Air Ministry confirmed that "a large-scale offensive sweep took place" but said details still were not available. It was the second of the day.

After night raids on the industrial Ruhr and Rhine areas Bielefeld bombers again were over northwest Germany Tuesday morning. At Oldenburg, 24 miles northwest of Bremen, railway targets and a freight yard south of town were attacked and large fires were started. Barges on a canal in the neighborhood were machine-gunned. Two British planes were lost.

In the attack on Borkum the British ran into strong fighter opposition and one RAF bomber was shot down. One enemy fighter was downed, the Air Ministry said, and several others damaged.

It reported many fires and very heavy explosions in the night attacks on Duisburg, Cologne and Dusseldorf, which cost the British four bombers.

mont, who will be chairman of the rally.

"It is the Council's purpose," said Dr. Kingsbury, "to rally American public opinion behind the statements made by President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, pledging support to the USSR in the fight against Hitler. We believe that the vital interests of our own country and of all democratic peoples require that such support be given in fullest measure."

ing captured certain key points constitute another point worth examination. Is Minsk yet in German hands? Is Riga? German stories say so, but the German High Command has not yet said so; and the Soviet communique declares the contrary.

4. Some of the wilder stories out of Berlin tell of "rout" and confusion among retreating Soviet troops—and at the same time Berlin tells of the Red Army's "fierce resistance" and disregard for life. A Berlin United Press dispatch Tuesday declared of the Soviet defenders: "These fellows fight only with the consistency of madness until they cannot move a limb. They do not surrender."

Certainly the Germans are not having an easy time of it, even on the basis of their own reports. And the doubt expressed in such pro-Axis circles as those at Vichy, combined with the sober praise being given the Soviet defense by British and Allied commentators, serve to back up the truth of the Soviet communiques: that the German advance is in most places being held up, that German gains are won at terrible cost in men and materials, and that the Red Army fully retains

its mobility and striking power, and is constantly counter-attacking with devastating effect.

RADIATE CONFIDENCE

It is not out of place here to call attention again to the trustworthiness of the communiques issued by the Red Army's High Command. They are sufficiently full and detailed. They admit losses frankly. They do not hesitate to point out the strength of the enemy or the urgency of the situation.

But at the same time the Red Army communiques tell of constant, repeated, endless counter-blows against the fascist foe, and radiate a spirit of optimism, of a just cause worth fighting and dying for, of ultimate victory.

The Red Army communiques indicate, too, something which no other army's communique does or can indicate—that it is not fighting alone. It has the entire Soviet people helping, fighting, by its side.

As a Pravda military analyst said last week, this war will not be decided by the winning of one or two battles, or the capture of three or four cities. Broader bases for victory will be required.

Western Pennsylvania Labor League Calls On Gov't to Extend All-Out Aid to U.S.S.R.

Labor Groups Take Firm Stand for Quick Support

Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland Workers Hail Red Army Struggle; Czechs, Slovaks to Hold July 4 Rally; Warn of U. S. Appeasers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 1.—All out aid for the Soviet Union has been called for by the important Labor's Non-Partisan League of Washington County.

A motion instructing the Secretary of the League to write to President Roosevelt urging full support of the Soviet Union and of Britain in the fight against Hitlerism was passed by the Executive Council of the Labor's Non-Partisan League at its meeting last night.

The League's position was described by its Secretary Dave Davidson, as being "for all action which will mean the defeat of Hitlerism and that means support of the Soviet Union."

Washington County's Labor's Non-Partisan League is the most active such organization in Western Pennsylvania and plans to present a full slate of candidates for the coming municipal primaries. The League's support comes mainly from locals of the UMWA and of the SWOC.

RALLY PUSHES AID

In Pittsburgh proper yesterday, support for the Soviet Union was enthusiastically cheered by several thousand persons attending the annual picnic of Allegheny County lodges of the Croatian Fraternal Union.

William Boyd, minority leader in the Ohio State Senate and vice-president of the CPU told the picnic throng that "Nazi Germany will be crushed by the Russian soldiers who have already displayed great heroism."

"People always fight well when they know what they are fighting for," Boyd said.

He lauded President Roosevelt for announcing American support for the USSR.

The fraternal order's leader declared that "the Croatian people, together with all Slavish people, will support the Soviet Union in its fight against fascism" and that independence for Croatia depended on a Soviet victory.

At the same time he called on his listeners, most of whom are members of trade unions in this area, to continue their fight for higher wages and better conditions.

MORE CLEVELAND UNION HEADS DEMAND AID

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, July 1.—More Cleveland labor leaders issued statements today demanding full aid to the Soviet Union in its fight to destroy Hitlerism.

Leaders of youth here join their voices with labor in support of the Soviet Union at a meeting of delegates to the American Youth Congress.

J. R. Robertson, vice-president of the International Longshoremen Workers Union CIO called for "full support of the American people" to the Soviet Union.

Five leaders of the National Association of Die Casting Workers CIO, issued a joint statement stating that "all democracy loving peoples should extend all out aid to the Soviet Union in their gallant fight against Hitlerism and everything that it stands for."

The decision of the American Youth Congress delegates from church and trade unions in neighborhood organizations to pass a resolution of support to the Soviet Union came after discussion of the world situation at a meeting called to conduct pre-congress discussion.

The statement of Mr. Robertson follows: "The Soviet Union should receive the full support of the American people in her struggle to smash Hitler fascism. The longshoremen on the West Coast who know boats are being loaded with war supplies for Japan, brand any allegations that United States hasn't materials to spare for the Soviet Union as a trick to help Hitler. We demand the stopping of shipments of war materials to Japan. Ship them to the Soviet Union instead."

The statement of the Die Casting Workers leaders says that "all democracy loving peoples should extend all out aid to the Soviet Union in their gallant fight against Hitlerism and everything that it stands for. The Roosevelt administration must immediately stop all war supplies to Japan and to any other country aiding the fascist aggressors; hand in hand with the fight against Hitlerism in Europe goes the fight for democracy on the home front. The right to strike must be maintained without interference from any source and the

protection of all civil liberties must be guaranteed."

CHICAGO PARLEY VOICES FIRM SUPPORT OF USSR

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, July 1.—Expressing strong support for the struggle of the Soviet Union against Nazi aggression, delegates at a broad legislative conference in South Chicago yesterday urged a ban against shipment of U. S. war materials to Hitler and his allies, as well as to Franco Spain or to Japan.

The conference, held in the South Chicago Public Library, was attended mainly by representatives of lodges of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

In spite of the strong sentiment of the parley in favor of implementing President Roosevelt's speech with genuine aid to the Soviet Union, however, no formal action was taken by the conference.

The meeting set up a permanent South Chicago branch of the Illinois Peoples Conference for Legislative Action.

CZECH, SLOVAKS TO HOLD JULY 4 PARADE

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, July 1.—A giant parade from the heart of the Czech and Slovak neighborhood at 26th and Karlov Ave., at 2:30 P. M., will open the July 4 Anti-Hitler demonstration at Pilsen Park, 26th and Albany, it was announced today.

The procession will make its way to the park through the language communities of Chicago's West Side, with thousands of people converging from all parts of the city for the huge anti-fascist rally.

Robert Minor, acting general secretary of the Communist Party, will bring the message of the Party's National Committee to the meeting. The National Committee this week concluded a special meeting to take actions growing out of the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union.

Morris Childs, Illinois - Indiana District Secretary of the Communist Party, will also speak at the demonstration.

CIO ELECTRICAL LOCAL WARNS OF APPEASERS

Full support to the Soviet Union in its battle against the Nazi attack by the U. S. Government was demanded by Local 1224 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, in a resolution passed at a membership meeting here.

More than 1,000 members were present at the meeting. The resolution warned against any attempt to appease fascism and further urged full cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union to stamp out fascism.

The resolution said: "Hitler, in a new attempt to extend Nazism and fascism, has launched an attack upon the Soviet Union, the only Socialist country.

"Therefore, be it resolved that we go on record as favoring a policy of cooperation with and support to the Soviet Union by our government."

Copies of the resolution were sent to President Roosevelt, Congress and all locals of the UEMRW.

U. S. Seeks Ship Transportation For Axis Agents

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UP).—The State Department attempted today to arrange transportation for 500 persons, including German and Italian consular agents and other Axis nationals, on an American ship to Lisbon, about July 15.

\$80,000 of State Fund Drive Raised; Communists Report Wide Enthusiasm

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party announced today that \$80,000 of the \$300,000 to be raised in the current fund drive campaign, has already been turned in. The \$30,000 which came in this past week indicates that sections which have planned 8 and 12 week drives, although the State Committee originally planned a 20-week drive, are sharply revising their schedules as they organize for record completion of the state quota.



Draftees Sign Up: Some of the 750,000 young men who came of age yesterday are seen signing up at draft headquarters here for military service. Newest draftees are expected to be called up at the rate of 75,000 a month. Photo shows New York Draft Director Col. Arthur McDermott taking the record of John Lawson, first to show up at Draft Board 20 in Manhattan.

70,000 Youths Register for Draft Here

Seventy thousand youths who reached the age of 21 since last Oct. 16 registered at local draft boards here yesterday as 750,000 throughout the nation signed up under the Conscription Act.

Registration offices opened at 7 A. M. and were open until 9 P. M. The forms and procedure of this registration were similar to the first but it was seen as more likely that the new registrants would be drafted because of their youth.

Melon-colored cards designated with the letter S were used this time to distinguish between the two registrations. Instructions printed on the cards were identical with those on the white cards used last Oct. 16. The entire draft machinery moved smoothly compared to the first registration, averaging 10 minutes per registrant.

The numbering of the cards will be done soon at the local draft boards and a national lottery will be held in the future. It was not known whether the new registrants would be simply added to the older list or whether they would be classified separately.

The first man to arrive at Draft Board 1 was Anthony Curro, who was 21 in February and who works as a supervising draftsman at Port Tilden. He said he did not expect to be called because he was already working for the army.

General Louis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, ordered each local board to determine a "key number" which shall be the order number of the last man inducted from the original list of Oct. 16. The purpose of the "key number" is to more rapidly classify the new registrants in relation to the previous list.

Communists Over Recruit Quota in Maryland

BALTIMORE, Md., July 1.—With a record of seven recruits above its quota of 75 already, the Communist Party of Maryland and Washington, D. C., asserted its confidence that the last week of the drive will yield still more substantial results. A statement issued yesterday by the Maryland District of the Party said "the program outlined at the National Committee meeting gives us new impetus in the drive to make the Party grow."

Upper Harlem took a substantial jump in their fund raising this week. The 18th A.D., Kings, and Brownsville, both continued the good work they have been doing. In Manhattan the 3rd and 5th A.D. contributed much toward bringing the total figure up. The enthusiastic response which the Party is finding among the people is indicated not only by the reception to the fund drive, but in rising Daily Worker sales, record distribution of leaflets, and packed rallies. In some sections as many as 300 people are being sent into the field on Sundays to canvass sympathizers for the fund drive. A few such Sundays, plus work in the mass organizations and sacrifices by the Party members themselves, can complete the drive in most sections. Unquestionably the fund drive will take another spurt forward if Party members who are doing excellent work in mobilizing the people through rallies and leaflet distribution, regard their work as unfinished until they have asked for funds to carry on the work.

Rank and File Retains Painters Council Control

Local 848 Sweep Saves Union from Grip of Zausnerites; Raise Total of Delegates to 35; Also Elect 5 Business Agents

A clean sweep of the Rank and File ticket in Monday's election of Local 848, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, saved District Council 9 from control by the reactionary clique of Philip Zausner.

The four delegates to the Council raised the total to 21, the Rank and File representatives of the 35 composing that body.

Local 848 elected Rank and File to all offices and all four delegates to the National Convention of the Brotherhood. Among the latter is Louis Weinstock, incumbent secretary-treasurer of the Council, who Saturday missed reelection by the hairline margin of 114 votes.

The Rank and File also won five of the nine business agent posts filled in Saturday's election.

The vote at Yorkville Labor Lyceum where Local 848 held its election, was awaited with tense interest with hundreds waiting to hear the figures. When the results of the machine count, a more than two to one majority were revealed a cry of joy went up as this meant saving the union from the grip of gangsterism. It replenished considerably the loss suffered by the Rank and File in Saturday's election.

The Council which will be installed tonight, elects the president, vice-president, trustee and legislators on all decisions of the union.

Weinstock, who addressed the hundreds who were celebrating the Local 848 result, pledged support of the Rank and File to Mike di Silvestro, who won the secretary-treasurehip, provided the latter carries out the basic points in the Rank and File program, which includes full support of the newly formed maintenance department, enforcement of the contract provision of a three-day work week during the slack winter months, designation of a certain percentage of workers to jobs through the union, and democratic conduct of the union's affairs.

The victorious candidates in Local 848 election were Frank Wedl, president; Otto Zimmerman, vice-president; Erick Trager, recording secretary; Abe Grobman, financial secretary; Christian Hillier, treasurer; William Kropp, trustee; Conrad Donnelly, warren; Morris, Emil Just, William Russell, and Dan French, delegates to the district council; Norman Wasserman and Walter Marcus, delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council; Weinstock, Wedl, Leon Taback and James S. Atkin, delegates to the convention; Dan French and Alexander Pogorelsky, alternate delegates.

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The policeman asked McGowan "are you a Jew lover?" He referred repeatedly to "how they treat you niggers down south." The National Negro Congress, 214 E. 2nd St., initiated the campaign for investigation of the McGowan case and exposure and termination of the whole reign of terror directed against Negro people on the East Side.

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Seize Three More In Roundup of Vast 'Spy Ring'

25 Already Arraigned; 7 Plead Guilty; June Grand Jury to Be Extended Through July to Consider the Cases

United States Attorney Harold M. Kennedy said yesterday that two more alleged members of a ring engaged in espionage against this country would be arraigned in Brooklyn Federal Court.

Twenty-five persons, including three women, were arraigned here yesterday. Seven pleaded guilty but all were held in \$25,000 bail for grand jury action.

The two new suspects were taken off incoming liners here and a third, whose arrest revealed the inter-American scope of the ring, was seized aboard the S.S. Argentina at Santos, Brazil, bringing the total in custody to 32.

Those removed from ships here were Adolf Henry August Wall-schewsky, German-born steward on the S.S. Uruguay, and Conrad Otto Dold, also German-born, second steward on the S.S. Excalibur. Heinrich Clausing, arrested at Santos, will be brought here July 14.

All three men were accused of being couriers of the ring, allegedly directed by Frederick Joubert Duquesne, veteran professional spy.

Kennedy said the June grand jury would be extended through July to consider evidence against the suspects. Those who pleaded guilty were expected to aid the government.

Indictments may be returned on any of three charges—conspiracy to accumulate defense information, conspiracy to transmit such information (presumably to Germany), or representing a foreign government without registering with United States authorities.

Three Injured In Explosion Aboard Tanker

Three men were burned seriously here yesterday while cleaning a tank compartment on the tanker Lucellum in the Robins Shipyard, Brooklyn, when a blowtorch ignited fumes in the compartment.

The three, who were carried from the vessel by other workers and given emergency treatment at the shipyard, were removed to Long Island College Hospital where they were said to be in "serious condition."

The injured men were Peter Puleo, 29, 535 Bergen St., Brooklyn, with second degree burns of the face and body; James Pointon, 52, 303 1/2 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, second degree burns of the arms and face; and Walter Gerrard, 65, 12 Agate Court, Brooklyn, second degree burns of the face and body.

Demand Probe Of Cop Who Beat Negro

Demanding immediate hearings of the police assault upon Dewey McGowan, Negro resident of the lower East Side who was beaten by a policeman on the East River Drive early last Friday morning, a delegation led by the National Negro Congress visited the 11th police precinct yesterday.

This was the second delegation in two days to protest at the police station and demand an investigation of the McGowan beating. The other one was led by the East Side Youth Congress.

Mr. McGowan, 35, of 811 E. Fifth St. is the father of three small children. Early last Friday morning, distressed by the heat, he left his home and walked along the East River Drive. At about Third Street, he was accosted by a policeman with a drawn revolver.

The cop, whose badge Mr. McGowan recalled as No. 10164, abused him viciously, using anti-Negro and anti-Semitic phrases while he struck him on the head and legs with his night-stick.

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American Communist Leaders Send Greetings to Thaelmann; Declare Red Army Victory Will Free German Anti-Nazi Leader

The National Committee of the Communist Party yesterday made public the text of a greeting to Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned general secretary of the Communist Party of Germany. The greeting was adopted at the meeting of the National Committee held over the week-end.

His freedom, said the National Committee, will be won by the victory of the Red Army and the anti-fascist people every-

where, including the German people.

The greetings follow:

To Ernst Thaelmann:

Greetings to the greatest anti-fascist fighter now in the dungeon of Hitler. Greetings to you, the true representative of the German people, the symbol of their aspirations for freedom and the champion of their best cultural and scientific achievements.

The enslaver of the German people has dared to launch a bar-

barous war of aggression against the mighty Soviet Republics. This war against the Soviet people is also a war against the German people and the people of the whole world. Hitler began this war. The great Red Army, aided by the might of the anti-fascist people everywhere and by the German people who will arise in their fight for liberation, will finish it. In this titanic struggle, you too, hero of the German working class and the people of the world, will be freed.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE (C.P., U.S.A.)



ERNST THAELMANN

Serb Guerillas in Yugoslavia Slash Nazi Railway Lines

Nish Rails Destroyed, Reports Tell; Nazis Use Widespread Terror to Silence People; Swedish Official Reveals French Hunger

(Wireless to Intercontinental News)

MOSCOW, July 1.—Reports from Yugoslavia reveal intensifying guerrilla activity by Serb detachments in the rear of Nazi occupationists.

During military operations in Yugoslavia, rail lines and tracks were destroyed to a large extent, and the German press recently gave tacit admission to the difficulties their occupational troops are encountering by stating that traffic to the city of Nish had allegedly been restored. Actually, however, such communication to the Greek frontier is still in a disorganized state and rail lines have not been restored. Guerrilla detachments systematically destroy the tracks.

The Croat press prints a number of reports revealing that the authorities are using brutal terror against the Serbs living on the territory of Croatia. The newspaper, "Khrvatski List," writes about a sentence meted out to the Serb Judge Dragutin who was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for having, back in 1931, called the present ruler of Croatia, Plevelich, a robber. The same paper reports that the cook of one of the hotels, Varajin Zelenbaba, was sentenced to death on the charge of having fired at a detachment of storm troops.

Other national minorities are brutally treated in Croatia. The Croat paper, "Khrvatski List," reports that in Croat cities the trams and autobuses bear the following inscriptions: "The right to travel is forbidden to Serbs, Jews and Gypsies."

FRENCH PEOPLE STARVING, SWEDISH OFFICIAL REPORTS

(Wireless to Intercontinental News)

STOCKHOLM, July 1.—The newspaper, "Stockholms Tidningen," publishes an interview given by the Swedish State Advisor on Social Matters, Levengren, who just returned from a long trip to France.

"In Marseilles and Reviere, the inhabitants are on the brink of starvation," said Levengren. "In Paris there is no meat at all. The rations allow only 90 grams of bones per week per person. There is also no fish. From one half kilogram to one kilogram of potatoes are allowed per month per person. But even this meager ration is not always to be had. The population is thinking of the forthcoming winter with a feeling of horror, since there are no fuel supplies in the country."

Bare Bullitt's Connivance On Franco-Soviet Pact

Vichy Official Tells How U. S. Ambassador in 1933 Made Threats of No Aid to France Because of Hostility to USSR

PARIS, July 1. — Fernand de Brinon, representative here of the Vichy government, revealed today that former American Ambassador to France William Bullitt had told him as long ago as 1933 that the United States would never give France military aid in a war against Germany as long as the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact was in effect.

De Brinon made his admission

during a discussion of current anti-Communist measures being carried out here, including the detention of several Soviet citizens.

"I recall," de Brinon said, "a conversation with William Bullitt in 1933. He told me, 'If France enters a war, the United States will back you 100 per cent against Germany, but don't have any illusions. You won't receive any military aid because we are 200 per cent opposed to your ally, Soviet Russia.'"

governors as to whether or not it is necessary for the federal government to aid in this very important work."

Mayor LaGuardia said a plan was under study to provide United States Guard battalions to be assigned to the various army corps areas. Recruiting, uniforms, pay and maintenance would be provided by the federal government.

The War Department, LaGuardia said, feels that the guards ought to be uniform throughout the country and under proper discipline.

Earlier, Gov. Payne Ratner of Kansas demanded a proper balance of agriculture and industry to achieve the "national unity necessary to meet the defense program."

Steamer Torpedoed

ISTANBUL, July 1 (UP). — A 3,000-ton steamer was reported today to have been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine of unknown nationality near Cape Sinope in the Black Sea, 300 miles east of Istanbul.

Passengers and crew were reported rescued by British boats.



Army's Air-Borne Troops in Training: Soldiers at Duncan Field, San Antonio, Texas, loading a field piece aboard a transport plane for a practice movement of men and equipment by planes.

O'Daniel Wins in Texas Poll, Dies Poor Fourth

Governor Finishes Ahead of Administration-Backed Lyndon Johnson in Most Closely Contested State Election; Dies Badly Beaten

DALLAS, Texas, July 1.—Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel tonight was elected to the U. S. Senate on the basis of complete but unofficial returns of the State Election Board. The Governor forged into the lead over the Administration-supported candidate, Congressman Lyndon Johnson, and a field which included Representative Martin Dies, who ran a badly beaten fourth.

With only an estimated 200 to 300 ballots still to be counted tonight, the Governor had polled 174,350 to Johnson's 173,971 with 250 of the state's 254 counties completed. The remaining four together did not carry more than 300 votes and each already has been partially reported, thereby insuring the Governor's election.

Martin Dies, foe of labor and progressive organizations, and accused of being one of America's leading fascist figures with his witch-hunt and red-baiting campaigns, received only 80,586 out of a total of 569,088 votes cast in the election.

The vote was compiled here late

tonight showed: O'Daniel, 174,350; Johnson, 173,971; Attorney-General Gerald C. Mann, 140,171; Martin Dies, 80,586.

The election was the most closely-contested such race in Texan history.

Nazi Embassy Clerk in Capital Commits Suicide

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UP). — The German Embassy announced today that Heinrich Kurt W. Nostitz, an administrative clerk, shot himself to death at the Embassy this morning.

Moscow Holds Air Raid Test Alarm

People Go to Shelters Quietly at 2 A. M. Siren Signal

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., July 1 (UP). — Screaming sirens roused Moscow residents from their beds at 2 A. M. today (7 P. M. Monday EDT) and sent them to shelters in the second test air-raid alarm since start of the nine-day-old war.

Thousands of persons, including mothers carrying babies, went quietly to the shelters under the guidance of volunteer house committees. The subway station called "Palace of the Soviets" only two minutes from the United Press office was typical of the calm reaction of the people.

Several thousand persons filled the station platform, laughing and joking until the All-Clear signal sounded at 2:30 A. M.

Streets were deserted except for police and air raid wardens during the alarm.

Red Army Halts Ukraine Drives

(Continued from Page 1)

miles east of Luck. The communique confirmed that Soviet troops had abandoned Lwow (Lemberg) and withdrawn to new positions to the east.

All attempts by the Germans and Rumanians to penetrate the southern front into Bessarabia were reported "frustrated." The communique said that the Germans were driving the Rumanians ahead of them threatening to shoot them in the back if they tried to escape.

It was added that 56 enemy planes were destroyed on Monday, 50 of them in air battles, while the Russian air force lost only 17 planes. The text of the Soviet evening communique covering Tuesday's military operations follows:

July 1 hard fighting was in progress in the direction of Murmansk, Kexholm, Dvinsk, Minsk and Luck.

In other sectors of the front our troops held the state frontier and fought the enemy units which attempted to penetrate Soviet territory.

In fierce fighting in the Murmansk area our troops are checking the advance of a superior enemy. In the Kexholm area the enemy launched attacks at a number of points, trying to penetrate Soviet territory, but the enemy was thrown back with counter-attacks suffering heavy losses. In the direction of Dvinsk a battle is raging with enemy tanks and infantry, while our forces continue to counter-attack, preventing the enemy from trying to force his way to ferries across the Dvina.

In the direction of Minsk the fighting against enemy mobile units continues. Our troops are checking the enemy advance by means of tank obstacles and counter-attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

In the Luck area an offensive by large enemy formations was checked. In the fighting in the last few days in this area heavy losses in men and equipment have been sustained by the enemy.

In accordance with orders our

troops left Lwow and withdrew behind it.

In accordance with complete data now at hand, 56 enemy planes were shot down June 30, 50 of them in aerial engagements. We lost 17.

Our heroic tank drivers, artillerymen and infantrymen are fighting with limitless self-sacrifice, overcoming extreme difficulties, and contesting every inch of our soil.

One of our units fought superior enemy units throughout the whole day. The enemy attacked several times but each time was thrown back to his original position. Fifty enemy tanks were destroyed this day in this fighting, one infantry detachment accounting for six and an anti-tank gun battery of Lieut. Uteshin knocking out eight tanks.

On the Karelian Isthmus a Finnish battalion crossed the Soviet frontier. Our infantry gave battle and fought the enemy back. The enemy lost three tanks and 100 men killed and wounded. Five prisoners were taken and it was established that they were intoxicated.

Soviet airmen displayed examples of daring efficiency. A unit of dive bombers, under command of Capt. Voronin, spotted an enemy tank column on the fringe of a wood. As bombers were deploying for an attack a group of Messerschmitts appeared. Soviet bombers gave simultaneous battle to the German fighters and ground forces. Attacking the fighters and forcing them to withdraw, the bombers then turned to the tanks and rained bombs on them, dispersing them and destroying dozens. Those tanks which were not damaged then were successfully pursued by bombers. Not a single Soviet plane was lost.

The German News Agency made a statement to the effect that during an attack on a train, Soviet bombers used dumdum bullets. This statement only proves the Germans' own design and intention of covering their own plans by accusing the Soviet.

The German News Agency circulated a report to the effect that Soviet bombers used German markings. This is the latest forgery of German propaganda.

All attempts by German and Rumanian troops to penetrate the territory of Bessarabia were frustrated by the courage and

fighting strength of our troops. The Rumanians hoped to carry out a lightning offensive behind German cover. In reality the Germans are driving the Rumanians in front of them, threatening them with machine guns at their backs.

By unselfishness in the field Soviet peasants are doing excellent harvesting ahead of time, thus helping to rout the fascist hordes. On the collective farms in the Crimea women replaced men who had been called up, operating agricultural machines. Workers at the Bondar Factory Red Escalator exceeded the demanded output by 550 one day and the next day by 600.

Miners at the iron mine, Ilych Krivorog, completed their seven months' output ahead of schedule.

RAF Smashes At Axis Troop Ships in Africa

Big Scale Air Attack Said to Disorganize Tripoli Transports

CAIRO, July 1 (UP). — British planes, bombing and machine gunning Axis troops debarking from ships and seaplanes at Tripoli, were reported officially tonight to have completely disorganized the big-scale operation by blasting the air and sea transports out of the water.

Striking directly at the main Axis base for North African operations, the British airmen scored several bomb hits on the ships and strafed the seaplanes on the water, causing great damage and many casualties. The superstructure of one ship was reported blown up after a number of bombs hit the deck. Other large ships, one of about 20,000 tons, were hit by several bombs and were damaged badly.

"Our aircraft afterwards machine-gunned the disembarked troops and enemy seaplanes on the water," a Royal Air Force communique said. "An enemy air-drome in the same area was attacked by our bombers. Their bombs started fires among dispersed CR42's and other enemy aircraft. At least five were destroyed, while transport and other aircraft were destroyed by machine gun fire."

The RAF said seven enemy planes were shot down by Royal Air Force and South African Air Force fighters guarding British ships off the coast of Eastern Libya.

Stop Hitler, Says Chicago Daily News After Knox Plea for Naval Assistance

(Continued from Page 1)

the whole nation arising out of the spread of Hitler aggression. On this point he declared:

"As I am speaking we are in the midst of a world-wide war and in an hour of the gravest national peril. At such a time, and under such circumstances, one must measure his words with care. I do this when I say to you that everything we cherish is directly challenged by a ruthless dictator who grasps at world dominion. This threat to our own institutions, our hard-won freedoms, our very way of life, comes nearer and becomes clearer, every day.

"Hitlerism began with the destruction, by illegal and corrupt means, of the democratic institutions in Germany. It expanded its territory by the rape of Austria. It achieved a further extension by destroying Czechoslovakia, under the color of protection, under the color of protestant nation.

"Despite a recently signed treaty of non-aggression and reiterated protestations of friendship, it spread its dominion by the massacre of Poland. Not content with conquest, it is now engaged in the deliberate extermination of the Polish people.

"It spread to the north, across the borders of Denmark, by stealth and duplicity, then to Norway, which it subjugated by a combination of treachery and ruthlessness.

"It encountered defeat, for the first time, when it reached the waters of the English Channel, and fought an unsuccessful battle in the skies over England.

"Turning to the southward, in succession, it chained to its chariot wheels Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece. It made of Italy a junior and subordinate member of its plunder-bund when it rescued that nation from disastrous defeat in Africa and in the Mediterranean by British sea, land and air forces.

"This is the appalling record of this new and modern Genghis Kahn."

ON U. S. POLICY

Describing the development of American policy, he said:

"We have progressed to our present posture by a slow and patient course of statesmanship under the lead of the President.

"First, we joined with all other American Republics in an agreement of common defense. Then, more than a year ago, we launched the greatest program of national defense in the history of the world and are now carrying that out ahead of schedule. We are adding daily to our splendid Navy, now the greatest in the world, and we have mustered a new Army of a million and a half man power, which has already demonstrated its worthiness of our finest military traditions.

"We have initiated and are carrying out a policy of aid for the democracies, climaxing this unprecedented course with the passage of the lend-lease bill and an appropriation of seven billion dollars to give it effect.

"That lend-lease law which culminated this program of aid was proposed by the President, received the overwhelming endorse-

ment of the American people and was enacted into law by overwhelming nonpartisan majorities of both houses of Congress. This aid to the democracies became the settled and established policy of the United States.

"The President reinforced and supported by the people, through the operation of their democratic institutions, has said that it is insufficient to merely produce articles of defense to aid those fighting Germany. He has said also that those articles must be delivered where they can be used. The President declared this should be done; this will be done; this must be done.

"Thus, in the most solemn fashion, the actual delivery of our aid is a part of our pledge. Now is the time to fulfill that pledge.

"Momentarily, Hitler has turned his back upon us. Contemptuously holding our proffered aid to be a futile and empty gesture, since we were permitting it to pile up, undelivered, on our docks, he has turned upon his quondam partner and is treacherously reducing Russia to a slave state in his new order. While his back is turned we must answer his obvious contempt with a smashing blow that can and will change the entire world perspective.

"If, while Hitler is assaulting Stalin, we can clear the path across the Atlantic and deliver, in safety, the weapons our factories are now producing, ultimately defeat for Hitler is certain."

HITS AT LABOR, TOO

The naval secretary nevertheless implied an attack on hours and wages in defense industries. On

this point he said:

"We cannot meet that challenge and discharge that responsibility by working five days a week and eight hours a day; by putting the needs and necessities of civilian life and comforts ahead of the hard necessities of national defense."

While indulging in occasional side-swipes at the Soviet Union as Hitler's "quasi-ally" because the Soviets sought to steer clear of the war by non-aggression pacts, Knox nevertheless repeated that "now is the time to strike."

law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

"America must wake up, not alone to its danger, and the dangers are real and fearsome, but to the realities of the sacrifice demanded.

"We must, if need be, match with American tears, American toil, American sweat and American blood, the tears, the sweat and the blood which Britain has gallantly spent to hold in check the devastating spread of Nazi power throughout the civilized world.

"To us is given, through the inscrutable ways of God, a challenge, and a responsibility. We cannot meet that challenge, we cannot discharge that responsibility, by working five days a week and eight hours a day; by putting the needs and necessities of civilian life and comforts ahead of the hard necessities of national defense.

"We cannot cling to any formula of 'business as usual' and profits as usual when our business has become the halting of the Hun in his triumphant march toward dominion over an enslaved world in which the light of liberty will be snuffed out, and men everywhere must bend a plant knee to a pagan tyrant.

"I can find no better words with which to close than to repeat the gallant words of my Commander-in-Chief, to which I subscribe from the bottom of my heart: "I would rather die on my feet than live on my knees."

"The time to use our Navy to clear the Atlantic of the German menace is at hand"

Simmons College Sets Up 'Jew Quota'; Student Union Takes Action on Ruling

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., July 1.—Action was being taken today by the American Student Union and the Jewish Peoples Committee toward abolishing a new "Jew quota" system set up by the authorities of Simmons College here. Under a new ruling distributing students in dormitories "geographically and racially," only six out of 18 Jewish girls due to graduate next year will be able to obtain quarters in a new dormitory built by the college.

"Of course, the geographical part . . . was just to take the sting out of the discriminatory implication in the new ruling," a Simmons student observed. "It's . . . analogous to the very scenes in Germany at the time of the birth of the Nazi movement . . . and we all know the rest of the story."

The house "mother" was quoted as saying that she "didn't want the place to become a ghetto."

Pledge to Fight Ackley Case to Supreme Court

Attorney for City College Registrar Says the Issue Will Be Fought 'Tooth and Nail'; Denounces Trial Committee

The case of John Kenneth Ackley, City College registrar dropped from his position Monday night by the Board of Higher Education, "will be fought tooth and nail up to the United States Supreme Court," it was declared yesterday by Samuel Rosenwein, counsel for Ackley.

Rosenwein declined to state whether he would bring the case to the Commissioner of Education or the State Supreme Court first, but he made it plain that the issue was by no means dead.

Rosenwein argued Monday night that Ackley was tried by a prejudiced trial committee.

DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL

"It is not John Kenneth Ackley who is on trial in this case," he told the Board. "The record will reveal that he was not guilty of any of the charges made against him. It is the trial committee that deserves the condemnation of the Board of Higher Education. The trial committee did not try an individual. Throughout the trial there was a deliberate attempt to deprive John Kenneth Ackley of the guarantees of the Bill of Rights."

"In this case it is democracy in education which is on trial," Rosenwein delivered a scathing attack on the political bias shown by the committee and particularly its grilling of Ackley on the latter's readings and political opinions. Nevertheless, Lauson Stone, son of the new Chief Justice and a member of the Board, declared that Ackley was convicted for his "acts" and not for his beliefs.

POLITICAL INQUISITION

Commenting on Lauson's statement, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Public Education, retorted that he had not read the record. She termed the trial "a political inquisition," declaring: "Apparently, Mr. Stone is so busy firing teachers that he didn't have the time to read the record of the Ackley hearing. If he had read that record he would have discovered that the trial of Mr. Ackley was a political inquisition."

100,000 SIGNATURES

She pointed to the 100,000 signatures and called the Democratic Party bills, introduced by Council Vice Chairman Joseph T. Sharkey, as "last-minute, death-bed repentance bills."

It was also announced following a short council session yesterday that public hearings will be held July 10, on a series of bills to tax local race tracks to raise revenues for the general fund and welfare services.

One of the bills, introduced by Councilman Joseph E. Kinsley, would tax each race at the two city tracks \$1,000. This, it is estimated, would create \$500,000 a year in revenues for the welfare fund.

The second bill, also introduced by Kinsley, and amended by Councilman John Christensen, would levy a tax of \$1,500 a day on the tracks. The estimated \$100,000 revenue that this levy would produce in a year would, according to the bill, go to the general fund.

Move to Head Off City County Reform Seen

Council Democrats Hit for Stall Measure; 100,000 Petition

In what was seen as an attempt to head off the popular county reform movement, Democrats in the City Council yesterday sponsored legislation to put through their version of "county reform" which would give the city one citywide Sheriff instead of five, to be elected on a political basis instead of being appointed from the competitive civil service lists.

More than 100,000 citizens have signed their names to petitions to place the original county reform amendments on the ballot this fall. But the Brooklyn Democrats, supported by Tammany Hall, insist they will adopt their own county reorganization measures in the council and place them on the ballot side by side with the original and more popular measures.

Councilwoman Genevieve B. Earle, sponsor of the original county reform bills, characterized the Democrats' move as "legislation by fright."

Thomas F. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the Bricklayers Union Executive Council, estimated that 30,000 workers were involved in the action.

All types of construction jobs were affected by the strike. In Long Island construction of some 4,000 one and two family houses was brought to a halt.

At the conference John P. Riley, acting Deputy Commissioner of Construction of the New York City Housing Authority, was assured by the union leaders that work on the city housing projects would continue uninterrupted due to the settlement.

Attending the conference in behalf of the unions were Brennan, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Council; Frank D. Penna, chairman of the executive committee of the Bricklayers local.

The employers were represented by Christian G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers Association, and John Phibick of the Supply Dealers Association.

No further negotiations have been scheduled between the union leaders and the ten Queens firms who refused to sign contracts with the Building Trades Council.

Oakley Johnson To Lecture On Soviet-Nazi War

In line with the most recent developments in the international situation, the Workers School announced today a new course: "Soviet Policy and World Affairs" to be given during the Summer session by Oakley Johnson, journalist, lecturer and authority on Soviet affairs.

This course is scheduled to begin Thursday, July 10th at 7 P.M. and will continue for six successive Thursdays. The fee will be \$1.75. Registration is now being taken at the Workers School Office, 35 East 12th Street.

CIO Cannery Union Wins Pact in Wheeling Firm

(Special to the Daily Worker) WHEELING, West Va., July 1.—A new contract with the August Pollack, Inc. firm, which employs 200 workers, was signed here this week by officers of Local 252, Hand Stogie Makers and Strippers Union, United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO.



London Cleans Up: The wall of a building destroyed by fire started by Nazi incendiary bombs crashes to the streets as a demolition squad looks on from a safe distance. In background is St. Paul's Cathedral.

AFL Strike at Bldg. Supply Firm Ends

Action Taken to Stop Non-Union Delivery; 10 Still Unsigned

The Building Trades Council of the A. F. of L. settled its strike yesterday with 20 of 30 supply houses who signed contracts not to supply building materials to non-union firms.

Negotiations with the other ten supply houses, all of them from Queens County, broke off following a City Hall conference. The unions will continue to refuse to handle materials supplied by these firms.

Settlement with the twenty firms was reached at noon when representatives of the Building Trades Council met with officials of Building Trades Employers' Association and the Supply Dealers Association in the office of Mrs. Ethel S. Epstein, Mayor LaGuardia's secretary on labor relations.

The strike started more than a week ago when 2,000 members of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, local 282, refused to deliver materials for building supply houses supplying non-union construction jobs. Other unions joined the strike.

Thomas F. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the Bricklayers Union Executive Council, estimated that 30,000 workers were involved in the action.

All types of construction jobs were affected by the strike. In Long Island construction of some 4,000 one and two family houses was brought to a halt.

At the conference John P. Riley, acting Deputy Commissioner of Construction of the New York City Housing Authority, was assured by the union leaders that work on the city housing projects would continue uninterrupted due to the settlement.

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The employers were represented by Christian G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers Association, and John Phibick of the Supply Dealers Association.

No further negotiations have been scheduled between the union leaders and the ten Queens firms who refused to sign contracts with the Building Trades Council.

Washington To Enter Into Shipyard Talks

Mediation Board Gets Case; CIO and N. J. Firm Deadlocked

(Special to the Daily Worker) KEARNY, N. J., July 1.—With negotiations between management of the Federal Drydocks Corp. and Local 16, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, deadlocked, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins today certified the case for the National Defense Mediation Board.

The negotiations affect 16,000 workers in the yards here, of whom over 90 per cent are members of the union. Spokesmen of the union said only a few minor concessions were offered by the company. The pact expired yesterday.

The union demands the union shop; reclassification of workers to higher wage brackets; liberalization of the vacation clause, and a 72 and a half cents an hour minimum.

The union's officials were notified to appear next Monday at Washington for a hearing called by the mediation board.

The yard is now working on Navy contracts aggregating \$295,000,000.

Transit Board Continues TWU Talks

To Resume Conferences Today; Atmosphere Called Friendly

Conferences between leaders of the Transport Workers Union, CIO, and the commissioners of the Board of Transportation over wages and hours on the city-owned subway system continued yesterday at the Board's offices, 250 Hudson St., in what was described as a friendly atmosphere.

Discussions begun Monday by a committee of 32 from the union were held today with six union heads and their counsel in attendance. The conferences will be resumed tomorrow.

Agreement last week on the part of Mayor LaGuardia to extend the terms of the old union contract pending a declaration by the courts averted the threat of a citywide strike on the lines.

Neither Chairman John H. Delaney of the Board nor union leaders would comment after yesterday's session.

Present for the union were international president Michael J. Quill, secretary-treasurer John Santo, New York president Austin Hogan, international vice-president Douglas MacMahon, local vice-president Joseph Fody, local treasurer Gustave Faber and Harry Sacher, general counsel.

CIO Local 76-B Demands New Furniture Pacts

Employers of furniture firms employing over 2,000 workers whose agreements are due to expire in coming weeks, were presented demands for a new agreement by Local 76-B, United Furniture Workers, CIO, it was announced yesterday.

The demands include: A work week of 37 1/4 hours instead of the present 40-hour week, with time and one-quarter for overtime up to 40 hours; An increase in wages of \$4.00 per week over and above the weekly wage previously received for a forty-hour week; pay for five legal holidays; a week's vacation with pay; A guarantee that those drafted into military service will get back their jobs upon their return.

The telegram pledged the more than 30,000 UOPWA members not to buy products advertised in the struck newspaper.

Meanwhile, news reached the strike committee of another wage cut of those working on the struck paper. A total of \$750 a week will be contributed to the paper, strike leaders said. Of the total \$200 is being cut from the wages of the writers, \$200 from the compositors and \$350 will be "donated" by the Peretz Verein.

Love or the Draft—'40 Marriages Hit Peak

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UP).—It may have been the draft or just plain love, but the number of marriages in the United States in 1940 reached the record mark of 1,500,000.

Educators to Place Wreath at Tombs Steps Today Where Schappes Is Jailed

Fifteen New York educators in caps and gowns will lay a wreath on the steps of Tombs prison tomorrow at 12:30 P. M. "in commemoration of the death of academic freedom" as a result of the conviction of Morris U. Schappes, City College tutor.

The wreath-laying will be part of a mass demonstration at Tombs prison for the freeing of Schappes, convicted Saturday on a first-degree perjury charge growing out of his testimony before the Rapp-Coudert legislative committee. He will be sentenced by Judge Jonah J. Goldstein in General Sessions July 11.

Simultaneous with the notice of the meeting, Dr. Charles J. Hendley and Robert K. Speer, presidents of

Local 5 and 537, respectively, Teachers Union, announced the formation of a Schappes Defense Committee. The committee is urging that Judge Goldstein suspend sentence on Schappes.

The 33-year-old tutor faces a penalty of 20 years' imprisonment and a \$20,000 fine.



Fritz Kreisler Convalescing: World-famous violinist shown resting on the roof of his New York hotel during a visit to the city from Long Island, where he is recovering from the severe injuries suffered when he walked into path of a truck some weeks ago.

Sacramento CIO Lauds Day Strikers

Council Pledges Aid, Another Pay Cut on Paper Reported

From far-off Sacramento there came yesterday words of praise for the "courage" of strikers of the Jewish Day and a pledge of support for the Newspaper Guild which is conducting the strike.

The message was sent by the Sacramento CIO Council which promised backing for the four-month-old walkout and declared that its members would not purchase products of advertisers in the struck paper. Products placed on the unfair list of the Sacramento Council included Ralston Purina, Kellogg Cereals, Coca-Cola, Chesterfield, Old Gold and Camel cigarettes.

Full support of the 20-week old Jewish Day strike "until victory is achieved" was promised yesterday in a telegram sent by the Joint Council of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO to the strike committee.

The telegram pledged the more than 30,000 UOPWA members not to buy products advertised in the struck newspaper.

Meanwhile, news reached the strike committee of another wage cut of those working on the struck paper. A total of \$750 a week will be contributed to the paper, strike leaders said. Of the total \$200 is being cut from the wages of the writers, \$200 from the compositors and \$350 will be "donated" by the Peretz Verein.

Local 65 Reports 762 Members Joined in June

Summarizing the first month of its "7 in 7" drive—for seven thousand new members in seven months—Local 65, United Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, CIO, yesterday announced that 762 new books were issued for June.

The major new contract the local won during the month came after a week's strike at the International Mutoscope Reel Co. of Long Island City involving 350 workers. The workers went back Monday and yesterday, on a closed shop agreement, wages and hours subject of further negotiations, to be arbitrated, if no agreement is reached.

The workers unanimously approved the settlement.

The Local 65 schedule for the drive called for an intake of 750 new members for the first month.

Workers School Summer Registration Open

With but a few days remaining until the opening of the summer session on Monday, the Workers School announced yesterday that prospective students would have an opportunity to enroll for summer courses up to the day of the opening of classes.

The Summer Term of the Workers School will offer an extensive program of courses which are exactly the same as the courses given during the regular term of the school. Through concentrating the curriculum and giving classes twice a week, summer students will be afforded the possibility of completing a course of study in six weeks instead of the usual twelve.

The Workers School office, Room 301, 35 E. 12th St., is open for registration from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

City Strike Of 3,000 Waiters Looms

500 Restaurants to Be Affected; AFL Local Presents Demands

Strike action affecting 3,000 waiters and waitresses in 500 Manhattan restaurants loomed yesterday, officials of Waiters and Waitresses Local 1, AFL, announced as the deadline for a new agreement passed with employers refusing to grant the \$2 weekly wage raise demand.

The first action was a strike ordered yesterday at Ratner's Restaurant on Delancey St. Similar action may be directed today at establishments from the Battery to the Bronx and the White Light District.

Sam Spitzer, president, and Charles Spinner, secretary-treasurer of the local, cited the rise in the cost of the living in placing the demand before the employers. Local 1 is also demanding that cashiers in restaurants also be covered in the next agreement in line with the recent convention decision of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Alliance extending the union's jurisdiction.

The telegram pledged the more than 30,000 UOPWA members not to buy products advertised in the struck newspaper.

Meanwhile, news reached the strike committee of another wage cut of those working on the struck paper. A total of \$750 a week will be contributed to the paper, strike leaders said. Of the total \$200 is being cut from the wages of the writers, \$200 from the compositors and \$350 will be "donated" by the Peretz Verein.

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Los Angeles CIO Maps Program to Smash Job Bans

Speakers Set Up Militant Program for Campaign Against Jim-Crow; Concentrate on Aircraft Plants; Cite FDR Pussyfooting Orders

By Jack Young (Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, July 1.—Jim Crow in the "national defense" aircraft industry is going to be broken by Negro workers marching shoulder to shoulder with their white brothers of the CIO.

This was the resolve reached in Los Angeles over the week-end by 60 Negro workers—all qualified for aircraft work but all denied jobs by the manufacturers' discrimination policies—who met at the call of the CIO state-wide anti-discrimination committee.

Chaired by Aaron Johnson, a Negro member of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, who is working today because of the militant fight put up for him by his union, the meeting in the Lincoln Memorial Church decided to:

ADOPT PROGRAM 1. Send mass delegation of Negro and white workers within two weeks to demand that aircraft corporations end their Jim-Crowism.

2. Follow this up by similar delegations to "national defense" training schools of the National Youth Administration and other organizations demanding that they cease discriminating.

3. Carry through the first two steps by sending the delegations also to the California State Unemployment Service which has been playing along with the Jim-Crowism of the industrialists.

CITES CIO UNITY Kenneth Eckert, international representative of the CIO National Association of Diecasters, asserted that it has been "the practice of corporations bitterly opposed to unionism to divide and rule" by keeping workers split because of race, color and creed.

"But the lesson that all workers must cooperate regardless of the color of their skin has been learned by the CIO," Eckert said, "and we're putting it into practice in the day by day work of our unions."

"It is a sad situation in our country which we call a democracy that one section of our people—the Negro people—are discriminated against," he said.

"The oppressors of the Negro people are the oppressors of the working people as a whole," he said. "Jim-Crowism is not only detrimental to labor but to democracy throughout the country, and it is not natural but is planted in the minds of people by the enemies of democracy and the enemies of progress."

Ed Pearl, president of the Los Angeles Council of the National

Negro Congress, said that the "basic source of discrimination" in the aircraft industry was the owners of the billion dollar corporations, themselves.

"The big industrialists will be moved by nothing less than a presidential order. J. H. Kindelberger, president of North American Aviation, already has advised the Congress that his policy is still the same old Jim Crow."

Every public official in Southern California is going to be asked to take a definite stand on jobs for Negroes within the next 30 days by the National Negro Congress, said Pearl.

"That the purpose of the meeting was to organize the victims of discrimination so they can fight for themselves," was explained by Bill Eiconin, secretary of the CIO state anti-discrimination committee and international representative of the UERMWA.

"Those in the employers' ranks who say that the Negro people haven't the skills for these 'defense' jobs are lying in their teeth," said Eiconin, explaining that hundreds of white workers without previous experience have been taken into the aircraft plants.

While local unions seek jobs for Negroes, his committee is preparing a list of Negroes with skilled training and "we're going to cram that list right down the throats of the aircraft manufacturers," asserted Eiconin.

"Our main task is to break the discrimination and then the jobs will be open," said Eiconin. "Only pressure from the people who need the jobs will get the jobs. For that fight we need unity and we can't win sitting down."

Bronx Progressive ALP Open Petition Campaign

The circulation of petitions to designate progressive candidates for the Bronx County Committee of the American Labor Party will start Tuesday. Morris Gainer, Chairman of the Bronx County Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party said yesterday.

Tonight, 7:30 for AMERICAN-SOVIET COOPERATION TO STOP HITLER!

Air-Conditioned MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MEETING SPEAKERS: CORLISS LAMONT, Chairman JACK LAWRENSON, Nat'l Org. of N.M.U. LIU LIANG-MO DR. JOHN A. KINGSBURY PAUL ROBESON REV. JOSEPH FLETCHER MARY van KLEECK THOMAS L. HARRIS The Rt. Reverend Benjamin Metropolitan of the Russian Orthodox Church and Other Noted Speakers

Auspices: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON SOVIET RELATIONS; Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Chairman Tickets, 25c to \$1.10, may be reserved at the Council Offices, 112 E. 19th Street, Tel. GR 7-4905, or at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1941

The Job That Can Be Done

THE manifesto of the National Committee of the Communist Party urging the freedom of Earl Browder (published in yesterday's Daily Worker) focuses attention on the job that needs to be done—and can be done.

"... If Hitler is to be crushed," the manifesto stated, "if the American people are to be united, a stop must be put to all repressive measures in our country copied from the Hitler model. The practice of political reprisals through hypocritical and false 'criminal' prosecution must be banished from America. Earl Browder, the victim of such reprisals, must be freed."

Just as the continued imprisonment of Browder represents a setback to labor, and to civil liberties, so will the freedom of Browder be a victory for the trade unions and for all Americans who wish to defend the country's national and social security.

Every anti-fascist in the country feels deeply the need of Browder's freedom in this hour. It would be an immeasurable strengthening not only of the Communist Party but of the whole population in their determination to safeguard democratic rights at home and to aid in the crushing of Hitlerism abroad.

Let the trade unions raise their voice for Browder's release. Set up "Free Browder committees in your city and community. Free Earl Browder! The job can be done."

Hitlerism—Not Justice

New York citizens—especially trade unionists—cannot fail to be alarmed at the intense character of the persecution against Morris U. Schappes.

If anyone doubted that Schappes was convicted for his progressive opinions and militant trade unionism, that doubt must now be dispelled. It is a common practice to allow defendants bail pending appeal, but the court has refused Schappes even this elementary right, although it is frequently extended to hardened criminals.

Schappes is now awaiting sentence which could be as high as 20 years. He was found "guilty" on a so-called "perjury" charge by a jury that admitted its illegal prejudice, and was tried in an atmosphere of red-baiting reaction generated by the Rapp-Coudert Committee. It is not justice meted out to Schappes, but Hitlerism.

A few trade unions have already raised the voice for Schappes' freedom. But far more should be heard from if Schappes is to receive his most elementary rights. Meanwhile, democratic people can recognize in this unjust persecution a dire threat to their own freedom of thought and opinion under the Bill of Rights. Bail should be demanded for Schappes pending appeal; and every parent, teacher and student can insist upon his liberty as an essential step in protection of a free, democratic school system.

Kliment Voroshilov--Military Genius Reared By Russian Workers and October Revolution

Kliment Voroshilov, old comrade-in-arms of Stalin and military leader in the October Socialist Revolution and the Civil War, later became Marshal of the Union and Commissar of Defense. When a Supreme Soviet defense committee was formed some months ago, Voroshilov was made chairman, and his former position as Commissar of Defense was filled by the appointment of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko.

Today, with the Soviet Union menaced by fascist attack, a new Supreme Defense Committee has been formed, superseding the previous one organized earlier in the year, and in fact—for the period of the emergency—taking precedence over all other military and civil bodies. J. V. Stalin is chairman of the new all-Union defense body of five members, and Voroshilov—always in the front line of Soviet defenders—is a member.

MOSCOW—(By Mail).—Sixty years ago in the cabin of a railway watchman near the sleepy village of Verkoneye in the former Ekaterinoslav Province was born one of the founders of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, one of the best representatives of the old Bolshevik Guard, a true comrade-in-arms of Lenin and Stalin—Kliment Efremovich Voroshilov.

When no more than six or seven years of age, Voroshilov went to work at a mine, sorting ore. Here he slaved twelve and fourteen hours a day for ten kopeks. At the age of ten he was put to minding cattle on a landlord's estate, then, after temporary employment as a farmhand, he went back to the mine.

Such is the drab beginning and record of Voroshilov's childhood. He was almost twelve before he could read and write. This aggrieved his mother whose life dream was to see her son an "educated man." True enough, her ambition went no further than to have her son taught to "read the psalter and prayer-book"—the summit of learning which her father had attained.

In 1893 a Zestvost school was opened in Vasilevka, a village in Slavyansk Uyezd. Young Kliment was accepted. People who went to school with him remember that "he was outstanding among the other boys for his intelligence, his good memory and his easy mastery of difficult subjects."

This "course of education" continued only for two winter terms. After them Kliment went back to the harder school of life. In 1896, when he was fifteen years old, he was apprenticed to a mechanic in the DUMO works, near the village of Alchevskaya.

FIRST BEGINNINGS

At that time the Donetsk coal region was developing into the biggest industrial centre in Russia. Its vast mineral wealth and the cheapness of local labor attracted foreign as well as Russian capitalists. They came eagerly, scenting fat and easy profits. And their expectations were not disappointed. They made loads of money, while the miners, working twelve and fifteen hours a day, hardly got enough to buy bread. The most savage despotism ruled in the mines and in the factories. Not a word of protest was permitted against the high-handedness of the employers and the police authorities.

It was here at the DUMO works that Voroshilov's first collision with the police took place. This was the beginning of his political life, the first step. It came about under the following circumstances. In 1897 a high police official by the name of Grekov arrived at the works to "keep order." He was an autocratic man, quite drunk with his own importance. One day several youths were going home from work. Among them was Voroshilov. They were passing the house of the Postmaster just as Superintendent Grekov arrived on a visit. The lads reluctantly touched their caps to this guardian of order who had made an unholy reputation at the works. The only exception was Kliment Voroshilov who walked past nonchalantly without even casting a glance at him.

"You young hooligan! Take your cap off!" shouted Grekov.

"The Superintendent was a

HIS FIRST STRIKE
 bumptious ass," says Voroshilov in his reminiscences. "He jumped up from the rustic seat on which he was sitting in company with the ladies, ran at me, waving his fists and demanded an explanation why I had not doffed my cap to him. I laughed into his face. At this he seized me angrily by the shirt collar while I retaliated on the frenzied satrap by grabbing hold of his neck-tie." A fight began. The police superintendent fell flat to the ground. The Postmaster and the ladies disappeared in alarm. Police whistles blew. Then half a dozen constables came lumbering on to



KLIMENT E. VOROSHILOV

This new portrait of Red Army Leader Voroshilov is by the distinguished Soviet artist, V. Yakovlev.

the "scene of the offence," manhandled the "rioter" and soon had him "in the stone jug."

After this first incident Voroshilov was put under surveillance as an "unreliable element" and a watch was kept on his movements openly and secretly.

He made contact with revolutionary workingmen and was soon organizing open-air meetings in secluded spots around Orlovo and Vasilevka. Voroshilov was one of the organizers of a revolutionary circle which started with political self-education, then began to distribute illegal literature at the works.

In 1899 the crane-drivers in the foundry, driven to desperation by the inhuman working conditions, went on strike. The initiator and leader of the strike was Voroshilov. The strike was a success. The conditions were improved—for a short time at least. But the police made the strike leader pay for it. His living quarters were searched, he was arrested and dismissed from the works. Now Voroshilov's name was on the dreaded black-list that doomed Russia's best men to untold hardships, hunger, and a nomadic existence in search of work and a refuge.

This was Voroshilov's experience, haunting the factory gates and pit-heads in vain hopes of getting a job. Somehow or other he got a place at Peifl and Co.'s Boiler Works in Taganrog, but was dismissed three days later. He had the good luck to be taken on at an anthracite mine, but here too he was traced by the police. In the beginning of 1903 he was finally given employment at Hartman's locomotive works in Lugansk. But after two or three months he was dismissed.

This was about the time when Voroshilov joined the Russian Socialist-Democratic Labor Party. A confirmed opponent of conciliationism and all half-way policies, he took the Bolshevik side at once. He gave himself up heart and soul to the cause of the emancipation of the working class.

This energetic young man was already well known among the workers as a fearless opponent of the police, the officialdom, the employers and the whole capitalist system. In 1904 Voroshilov was elected a member of the Bolshevik Committee of Lugansk. Lugansk was already at that time a considerable center of industry where 10,000 workers were employed.

LEADS 1905 STRIKES

In the summer of 1905 Voroshilov managed to get back at Hartman's. Two strikes took place here, one in February, the other in July. Voroshilov leading them both. At this time the tide of the revolutionary movement was rising rapidly. The atmosphere was electric with portents of a revolutionary storm. Hartman's became the center of the labor movement in South Russia. A Soviet of workers' deputies was formed here and a trade union of factory workers. Voroshilov was elected chairman of both these proletarian bodies.

Voroshilov was very popular with the workers. They saw in him a staunch champion of their interests. More than once they rescued him from the clutches of the tsarist gendarmes. At the end of 1905 thousands of workers marched in a body to the gates of the local prison demanding his release after he had been arrested

as the leader of the July strike. And he was released.

Another memorable occasion was the general strike of the workers of Lugansk in 1907 when the Kharkov Circuit court arrived to try Voroshilov. In spite of the precautions of the police a demonstration of workers reached the courthouse and forced their way in. The trial had to be called off. Voroshilov and the other defendants in the same case were released.

MEETS LENIN AND STALIN

At the beginning of 1906 the Lugansk organization sent Voroshilov to the Fourth Party Congress which was held at Stockholm. Here he first met Lenin, Stalin and other leading Bolsheviks. On his return from Stockholm he found his hard at work preparing armed action against the tsarist government. He organized workers' action squads, and made two trips to Finland, bringing back large consignments of arms. In Lugansk the indomitable Kliment organized an excellent chemical laboratory for the manufacture of bombs.

Thus, thirty-five years ago, Voroshilov entered the sphere of military science in which he was to show such outstanding organizational ability, such rare physical and moral courage.

In the spring of 1907 Voroshilov went to London to attend the Fifth Congress of the Party. In that same summer he took part in the South Russian Party Conference.

Soon after this conference Voroshilov was arrested and exiled. Close on his heels followed a secret circular from the governor-general of Ekaterinoslav embodying the decision of the Minister of the Interior.

"Deport Voroshilov to Archangel Province under open police surveillance for three years, counting from October 1, 1907."

In December the Archangel police authorities discovered that Voroshilov was missing from the province under their jurisdiction. He had taken French leave to continue his illegal and revolutionary work. He was active for a time in Baku then returned to St. Petersburg. Here he was re-arrested. This period of Voroshilov's life was a strenuous chapter of arrests, exiles and escapes. Archangel, Kholmogory, Mezen, Cherdyn. . . . It was not until March 1914 that Voroshilov managed to get released from exile in Cherdyn. He got work at the arsenal in Tsaritsyn, where four years later he was to lead the epic defense together with Stalin.

WINS OVER REGIMENT

In Tsaritsyn much effort was required to marshal the forces of the Party membership which were scattered in different factories. Voroshilov was engaged in this work when the war broke out. The Bolsheviks in Tsaritsyn called upon the masses to oppose the war. This brought the police down on them in full cry and in the spring of 1915, Voroshilov removed to Petrograd where he obtained employment at the Surgalov Works.

The days of February, 1917,

Voroshilov played an outstanding part in the development of the revolutionary events. Thanks to his contacts with the rank and file he succeeded in winning over the Izmailov Regiment to the side of the revolution. From the outbreak of the February revolution Voroshilov was a member of the Petrograd Soviet and vigorously opposed the policies of the Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionaries on that body.

But he was needed in the Donetz Region and in March, 1917, the Party sent him to Lugansk. The proletariat received him with enthusiasm as their recognized leader. Under his leadership the Bolsheviks in Lugansk made war on the Conciliators and campaigned against Kerensky's bourgeois government, opening the eyes of the people to its real character. Voroshilov was elected chairman of the town council and, subsequently, chairman of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies.

At the end of 1917, Voroshilov returned to Petrograd. He was appointed commissar of the city. In this capacity he helped Felix Dzerzhinsky to organize the Cheka.

Soon international imperialism came to the rescue of the overthrown Russian bourgeoisie. The Germans swept into the Ukraine to monopolize her fertile soil and vast mineral wealth. Against this forces, 200,000—strong, the Red Guards could only muster 15,000 men. At this juncture Voroshilov returned to the Ukraine.

The invaders, armed to the teeth, were advancing all along the line, seizing district after district. Voroshilov took over the leadership of the "First Socialist Partisan Detachment of Lugansk," which consisted of old workers, tried and tested in the revolutionary struggle of former years. The men at the Hartman Works rigged up two armored trains complete with machine-guns and artillery.

FIGHTS INVADERS

Voroshilov sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Party:

"With a force of 600 men consisting mainly of local workers, we have set out from Lugansk to meet the German invaders who are advancing and occupying the territory of our country. We are proceeding via Rodakovo, Kupiansk, Kharkov and Vorozhba to Konotop. We shall give the executioners of the proletarian revolution blow for blow."

With this force Voroshilov put up a desperate fight against the occupying forces. By April the front had crept up to Rodakovo, a village on the railway line. Here at a meeting of the leaders of the revolutionary forces Voroshilov was elected commander-in-chief of all the partisan forces in this area which were combined into the Fifth Army. On the day after his election Voroshilov directed a big engagement. Overcoming fierce resistance at Gundorovskaya, Likhaya and Chira he com-

menced the heroic march to Tsaritsyn.

There he arrived after three months' heavy fighting, and met Comrade Stalin. From the different units in this area the Tenth Army was formed and Voroshilov was appointed commander.

Tsaritsyn, an important industrial center with a large working class population was a veritable revolutionary stronghold. The White-guards were fiercely attacking the city whose capture would enable them to join forces with the Czechoslovakian troops on the Volga. This would have cut off the Soviet capital from the grain supplies of the South. Realizing the gravity of the situation, Lenin sent Comrade Stalin to lead the defense of Tsaritsyn. In pursuance of Stalin's plans and instructions Voroshilov directed the operations to good effect. His military talent was particularly conspicuous in this defense of the "Red Verdun" beating off the attacks from without and suppressing Socialist-Revolutionary insurrections inside the city.

At the beginning of 1919 Voroshilov was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party. He entered the government as the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Ukraine. Soon, however, he was obliged to return to the field. He was put in charge of the expedition against the Grigoriev insurrection. In June Voroshilov was appointed commander of the Fourteenth Army. He directed the defence of Ekaterinoslav, then as commander of the Ukrainian home front, the defence of Kiev.

In October of the same year, Voroshilov became a member of the Revolutionary Military Committee of the First Cavalry Army. The idea of forming the Red Cavalry had been backed up very warmly in spite of objections treacherously raised by Trotsky and a number of military experts. Voroshilov was to superintend the political training of the men. There were only about three hundred members of the Communist Party in this army of thirty thousand. Voroshilov was confronted with the formidable task of eliminating "free-lancing" and establishing Bolshevik discipline.

How he accomplished it is to be seen in the glorious career of the First Cavalry Army, its unsurpassed record of heroic exploits.

Led by Voroshilov and Budenny, the Mounted Army dealt Denikin a crushing blow. They pursued the White forces practically to the slopes of the Caucasus. In 1920, the young republic was assailed by the Polish Whites. The First Cavalry Army made military history by riding a thousand kilometres across country to the new front. The Red Cavalry wiped out Petlura's bands and pushed the Poles all the way back to the city of Lvov. When sent against Baron Wrangel, who had pitched camp in the Crimea, the Cavalry Army won another brilliant victory.

The Civil War came to an end. The Red Army had defeated the Whiteguards and had driven the numerous invaders from the country. But there were still numerous bands of raiders, large and small, making it difficult to pro-



HAND-GRENADES: Photo of Red Army man was made during military and political training in the summer camps of the Moscow military district during the summer of 1939.

ceed with peaceful Socialist construction.

Voroshilov was already known to the people as a tested champion of their cause, a talented general and an able military organizer. In 1921, he was appointed commander of the North Caucasian Military Area. In the North Caucasus he cleaned up about sixty armed bands. On the outbreak of the counter-revolutionary Kronstadt Mutiny, which was raised by Whiteguards, Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks, the Party sent its best men, the delegates of the Tenth Party Congress, against the mutineers. Voroshilov was at their head. The mutiny was put down.

In 1924 Voroshilov became the commander of the Moscow Military Area and a member of the Revolutionary Military Committee of the U. S. S. R. As a member of the latter he took part in the reorganization of the Red Army with M. V. Frunze—a colossal task.

After the death of M. V. Frunze Voroshilov was appointed People's Commissar of Army and Marine and chairman of the Revolutionary Military Committee of the U. S. S. R.

At this post Voroshilov rendered enormous services in organizing the armed forces of the U. S. S. R. and improving their technical equipment.

It is due largely to Voroshilov's long leadership of the Red Army that it has become such a powerful and formidable force. The mighty armament of the Red Army proved itself on the Mannerheim Line, which was considered impregnable. These first-class fortifications were swept away by the heroic attacks of the Red Army, armed with modern instruments of war.

Since May, 1940, Voroshilov has been occupying the highly responsible position of Vice-Chairman of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R. and Chairman of the Defense Committee of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R.

For his services Voroshilov has been awarded the Order of Lenin three times and the Order of the Red Banner four times.

He is one of the leaders of the Party and of the government, one of the most outstanding organizers of the Party and builders of the Socialist State. He was elected a member of the Central Committee of the C. P. S. U. (B.) at the Tenth Party Congress (1921) and has been re-elected to the Central Committee by all the Party Congresses held since that time. He has been a member of the Political Bureau ever since 1926.

A true pupil of Lenin, one of Comrade Stalin's closest comrades-in-arms, a staunch fighter for the general line of the Party, Voroshilov has consistently fought all the enemies of the Party.

There is no one in the Soviet Union who does not know Kliment Efremovich Voroshilov. This "Red Officer," the renowned Marshal of the Soviet State, the former Lugansk mechanic, is the theme of some of the Soviet people's best militant songs.

Today he looks back on a life of sixty years, forty of them devoted to service in the great cause of Lenin and Stalin. Comrade Voroshilov is working as tirelessly as ever, strengthening the Red Army, making further improvements on its technical equipment, reinforcing the defenses of the U. S. S. R. Young working people will find much to learn from the life of Kliment Efremovich Voroshilov, truly a grand, audacious record of militant service!



Anti-Aircraft Guns: New anti-aircraft artillery of the Red Army is shown at the military parade during last May Day celebrations on Moscow's Red Square.

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The story of How Our 'Dot' Helped Free Us

By Lillian Apotheker

Did I ever tell you the story about how a rich dame called Dorothy Thompson, but better known as plain Dot, brought about socialism at least three months sooner than it would have come anyway? It was back in 1941. Well, that year this Dorothy Thompson or Dot came out with a nifty ten-point program to launch a movement called The Ring of Freedom or Free America. The program was full of Freedom and Democracy, fine, noble thoughts, and concealed dividends. There were points which said everybody was entitled to decent work at decent wages and another which said everybody without exception who worked ought to get vacations with pay and health insurance and so on—all very spiritual and high-class with no vulgar mention of trade unions or anything ordinary like that.

So one morning Dorothy looked out of her window and there to her horror were a million or so people with banners reading Hurray for FREE AMERICA! When Does It Start and How Do We Get It? A Ways and Means Committee went in to see Dorothy and she almost dropped dead. But she didn't get thirty thousand bucks a year for nothing and she quickly pulled herself together. "Boys," she said, "You've got me wrong. I was only kidding but I got a much better idea for you all. Go home now and let me think."

Well, the first thing you know she and a handful of other would-be millionaires launched another movement with fifteen points and this was called FOUR HANDS AMERICA. Seven points called for people to get themselves born with Four Hands instead of Two and the other eight points proved that any two-handed worker who joined a union had no faith in America and probably was a RED at that. A lot of would-be millionaires fell for it figuring that with four hands apiece they could grab things quicker and count money better and the idea spread like wild-fire it being such a fine practical plan. The radios and newspapers organized Four Hand America Clubs all over the country. But that was only the beginning. Before long there were Four Feet and Four Eyes America movements started by the big guys. Then some liberal philosophers had the brilliant idea that four was playtime and if four, why not six. Ten or even twelve? There were even some leftist variations very exclusive such as Eye Behind Head America and so on. The competition was tremendous. I blush to say it but I dropped out of the Twenty Finger Movement to join Thirty Finger America and then Forty.

Meanwhile, things were going from worse to worse, living costs sky-high, profits piling up, and wages not in the picture. Something had to be done and done quick to make the people forget they were hungry. So the brainiest and most realistic guys of all, a bunch that edited a paper called the New Nation if I remember correctly, hit on the TWO BRAINS PROGRAM FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. This was a program having no less than 116 separate and distinct points. It called for women to refuse to bear children unless they had two separate and distinct brains each one bigger and better than any single one. It urged men to be MEN and produce TWO-BRAINED Americans.

They coined the slogan "Two Brains Are Better Than One," and millions (all right, maybe only thousands) rallied round this rousing battle cry. Well, these were the guys who finally killed the golden goose.

One morning about a million or maybe it was two or three million people woke up and with one voice cried out, "Hell, how we gonna get two brains? If we even used half a brain we'd get One Decent Wage." That was the beginning of the end. One thing led to another and before long the people were using one whole brain in the right direction and that naturally led to socialism.

So it was really Dorothy Thompson or Plain Dot and her ten-point Ring of Freedom program that rang the bell and brought socialism to America three months sooner than it would have come anyway. Or maybe it was only three minutes sooner. I'm an old lady and likely to exaggerate.

Well, the first thing you know she and a handful of other would-be millionaires launched another movement with fifteen points and this was called FOUR HANDS AMERICA. Seven points called for people to get themselves born with Four Hands instead of Two and the other eight points proved that any two-handed worker who joined a union had no faith in America and probably was a RED at that. A lot of would-be millionaires fell for it figuring that with four hands apiece they could grab things quicker and count money better and the idea spread like wild-fire it being such a fine practical plan. The radios and newspapers organized Four Hand America Clubs all over the country. But that was only the beginning. Before long there were Four Feet and Four Eyes America movements started by the big guys. Then some liberal philosophers had the brilliant idea that four was playtime and if four, why not six. Ten or even twelve? There were even some leftist variations very exclusive such as Eye Behind Head America and so on. The competition was tremendous. I blush to say it but I dropped out of the Twenty Finger Movement to join Thirty Finger America and then Forty.

Meanwhile, things were going from worse to worse, living costs sky-high, profits piling up, and wages not in the picture. Something had to be done and done quick to make the people forget they were hungry. So the brainiest and most realistic guys of all, a bunch that edited a paper called the New Nation if I remember correctly, hit on the TWO BRAINS PROGRAM FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. This was a program having no less than 116 separate and distinct points. It called for women to refuse to bear children unless they had two separate and distinct brains each one bigger and better than any single one. It urged men to be MEN and produce TWO-BRAINED Americans.

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The Theater in the Soviet Union

People of USSR Regard Theaters As Their Own

There can be no more significant indication of the place of the theater in the socialist society of the U.S.S.R. than the fact that its generous subsidy is part of the 26 billion rubles allotted by the government for education in the current year. Ever since 1917 the theater has played a tremendous part in raising the cultural level of the Soviet people. It is regarded not only as entertainment but as inspiration and education as well.

Today there are five thousand theaters in the Soviet Union including those attached to factories and collective farms. There are approximately 25,000 professional actors and 26,000 students enrolled in schools of acting. Contrast this to some 8,000 people working in the theater before the Revolution, the majority of whom were chronically unemployed just as American actors are today. But today there are no unemployed actors in the Soviet Union!

What relation do all these theaters, from the world-famous Moscow Art Theater to the smallest village theater, have to the government? They are subsidized theaters. What does this mean, how do they function?

Theatres Choose Plays

The government body which allots the subsidy to the theaters of the USSR is the Committee on Art. This committee is elected by the body of the Supreme Soviet and is attached to the Council of People's Commissars. It is a tremendous administrative body whose duty it is to supervise the theaters on a nationwide scale. The Bureau of Theater Administration of this vast committee works out, with the representatives of the individual theaters, their budget for the year. This means that the Administration has its representatives in every republican and autonomous region who plan for the local and regional theaters as well as the big companies in the large cities. They regulate prices of theater tickets, author's royalties and the salaries of theater workers also. And the personnel of the acting schools comes under their supervision.

However, the choice of plays is the entire concern of the individual theaters themselves. For example, when the Vachtangov Theater in Moscow assembles in the fall, they elect an Actor's Council which meets with the Directors, the Secretary of the theater (Business Administrator) and the Literary Advisor (Playreader) to consider new plays to be added to the theater's repertoire during the current season. Scripts suggested by them are in turn read to the entire theater staff and voted on by them. In this way the new plays are selected. Casting is done in much the same way. When a new play has been chosen and cast, the rehearsal time varies from four months to a year and a half or two years, depending on the type of play and the production plan for it. This long period of rehearsal, unheard of on Broadway, is possible because the Soviet theater is a subsidized repertory theater, the actors playing a different play each night, while they are rehearsing the new production. In other words, the new play is not crucial to the actual functioning of the theater.

When the play is ready, the Committee on Art comes into the picture once more. They send representatives to the theater and a performance is given for them. Afterward a conference is held between the Director, the Actor's Council, the author, the Party representative for the theater and the delegate from the Union of Theatrical Workers. Now is the time to correct any important artistic or political faults. However, a production is never abandoned or changed without the thorough discussion and the vote of the acting company and staff.

'Russia's Great Men'

The relation between theater and critic is a much healthier one than we know here. The public, not the critic, is regarded as the crucial figure. It is the custom, after an opening, for the theatergoers to deluge the newspapers with letters concerning it. The newspapers feature these letters. In turn, the theater weighs them seriously—giving them perhaps even more weight than the professional criticism. Several years ago the Vachtangov produced a modern play which the majority of workers' letters considered "very bad on the woman question." With one accord, they did not like it. The play, with the consent of the actors, was withdrawn. Nobody was thrown out of work by this decision, no theater became dark—simply one less play in the Vachtangov repertory.

It is interesting at this point to note how heavily the Soviet theaters draw from the classics for their repertoire. Over five hundred productions of Shakespeare were



Guenyonov, one of the greatest actors of Buryat Mongolia in a scene from the play "Baihr."

given last year. One Soviet critic writes: "The plays of contemporary dramatists do not hold a sufficiently large place in the repertoire of our theaters." This is an interesting refutation of the illusion that the Soviet theater is devoted to propaganda plays. The relationship of modern drama to the classics is best shown by the productions in the Moscow Art Group for 1938: Classics: "Resurrection," "Anna Karenina," "The Cherry Orchard," "Storm," "Talents and Admirers," "The Marriage of Figaro," "Lope de Vega's 'Gardener's Dog,'" Dickens' "Pickwick Papers," Modern: "Fear," "Bread," "Armored Car," "Days of the Turbin's."

Each theater has its own style and interpretation of the great classic dramas and the people go to see them much as we go to hear the great symphonies interpreted differently by the Philharmonic and the Boston Symphony under the different direction of Toscanini and Koussevitsky.

Actors Direct Workers Groups

The whole relationship of the actors to the audience is completely different from anything we know here. Each actor or actress in the Vachtangov, for example, besides teaching in the Vachtangov school, finds time to sponsor, direct or teach in a worker's group. In return the people look upon the theater as "Our Theater." They feel a definite responsibility toward it. The relationship is alive and interactive. Audience and actor reach out to each other in a sense that only a subsidized permanent theater can know.

Actors Hold High Place in Life Of Socialist Land

This can fully come about only in a theater functioning under Socialism, where commercialism, vulgarity, "playing down," have no place and no reason for existence—where artist and audience alike are devoted to one thing: to arriving at the finest and most illuminating expression of the truth about the world and its people.

The season at the Vachtangov and most large theaters lasts until June. Then the big companies go on tour. Small theaters as far away as the Caucasus have an opportunity to observe and learn from the great Moscow theaters. Lectures and forums on theater problems are held with the local theater workers. It is a stimulating time for the younger theaters.

The tour over, the actors are given a vacation with pay until the fall.

The Public Is The Judge

Nowhere in the world do actors have as great a place in the life of the people as they do in the USSR. The highest honor the Soviet government can give was granted to Constantin Stanislavsky before his death—the Order of Lenin. Kachalov and Moskin are People's Artists. Over five hundred actors are Honored Artists of the Republic. The Stalin prize of 100,000 rubles was given this last year to two actors of the Moscow Art, Alla Tarasova and Nikolai Khemlev for their performance in "Resurrection"; the actors Babockin and Cherkassov also received it for their work in the films "Chapayev" and "Baltic Deputy," respectively.

In discussing the position of the actor in Soviet society, Norris Houghton in his book "Moscow Rehearsals," comments on their freedom from the self-conscious exhibitionism and pseudo-personality of so many American theater people forced on them by the cut-throat competition and high-pressure methods of promotion prevalent in the theater and motion picture world under capitalism. It is because they are sure of their place in the social order, he says, while we are not. "The artists of Moscow are not jesters to the public, they are its leaders, its teachers, its servants; they are Russia's respected citizens, its great men."

Art Notes

Three 17-year old boys' paintings of a Negro fellow student, a priest and an abstract conception of New York, were awarded First, Second and Third prizes in the High School of Music and Art Exhibition which closed with the announcement of the awards at the Associated American Artists Galleries, 711 Fifth Ave., New York. Presentation of the First Prize was made by Malvina Hoffman, the noted sculptress, to Ernest Mondorf, 17, of St. Albans, L. I.; and Second and Third Prizes were made by Edward Koehler, Chairman of the Art Faculty of the High School to Frank Dorsey, 17, and Eugene Lesser, 17, both of Manhattan.

Ernest Mondorf, winner of the First Prize for his painting of a Negro fellow student, Richard King, holding a shell, was born in Colon, Germany. His family brought him to the United States when he was six years old and he is now a senior at the High School. He plans to enter Cooper Union in the Fall to continue the study of art. The Second Prize winner, Frank Dorsey, loves the West and plans to enter Iowa State College this Fall to continue his art studies. The Third Prize was taken by Eugene Lesser for one of the two abstract paintings entered in the exhibition. Lesser plans to continue the study of art at Cornell University this Fall.

Stage Notes

The New Theatre of Manhattan is now seeking new original full length plays for early fall production. According to the statement of Donald Murray, director of "Zero Hour," the New Theatre is particularly interested in plays that make pertinent and progressive comment on the contemporary scene, in scripts that have or will not be produced on Broadway because of their forthright nature, in drama that speaks out for the preservation and extension of our American democratic traditions.

The New Theatre School Summer Session begins July 7th and ends August 15th. Registration is now going on at 110 West 47th Street. Firem Kurtz conducts at the Stadium from Monday, July 21 when Menuhin is soloist, through Saturday, July 26, after which he flies to California to direct performances of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in both San Francisco and at the Hollywood Bowl. Kurtz has been engaged for a pair of winter concerts with the Cleveland Orchestra on Dec. 4 and 6.

News, Views, Gossip Of Filmland's Capital

By Charles Glenn
HOLLYWOOD.—Reports have it that over 40 requests for Soviet films reached Artkino Distributors in New York in two days last week. Boxoffices report a heavy demand for Soviet films, particularly those dealing with the Red Army which is out these days to snap a few fascist hand-

Health Advice

By MEDICO
Fever acts in a curative manner in many conditions. Utilizing this fact, physicians now often induce fever artificially through a variety of different methods.

The oldest method is that of infecting a person with malaria which causes chills and a high fever every two or three days, following which the malaria is cured with drugs. This is a drastic procedure which has been largely replaced by others. The method most frequently employed now is that of baking the body under a cabinet containing numerous electric light bulbs. When the desired temperature is reached, the body is swathed in heated blankets and surrounded by hot water bottles to keep the fever up. Sometimes, the patient is placed in a hot bath, the temperature of which is gradually increased to three or four degrees higher than the desired fever. After the fever has been attained, it is maintained by the patient being placed in heated blankets.

A complicated machine was much in use several years ago. This is a long box in which the patient lies, with his head extending out from one end. The inside of the cabinet is heated and all conditions are exactly controlled, such as the temperature, the moisture in the air, the patient's temperature, etc. The machine is not employed very widely at present because of its expense. Needless to say, all methods must be carried out in an institution under exact control of doctors and nurses who carefully watch the height of the fever and all other factors.

Fever was first widely used to cure of syphilis in cases that would not respond to the usual injections with drugs. For many years, malaria has been employed for this purpose. The drugs are often injected during the fever period as the combination is especially effective. Another important infection that responds well to fever treatment is gonorrhoea. These germs often make themselves at home in the body of the patient when his temperature is normal, but they cannot live under fever conditions. Gonorrhoea arthritis usually is healed in a very dramatic fashion but the treatment is also successful when the infection is in the pelvic organs or in the eyes.

Other conditions which may be benefited are chronic arthritis from rheumatism, asthma that resists other treatment, and St. Vitus's dance.

Harpo, Chico, Groucho Have a Secret Desire

Secret ambition of Groucho, Chico and Harpo Marx to play straight dramatic and romantic roles with Garbo, astounding as it sounds, is the alleged reason for the announced intention of the comedians impending retirement from the screen. The Informed Source of this startling news, is a waiter at Lindy's who is said to have overheard one of the brothers make the revelation. Their current hilarity rodeo, "The Big Store" at the Capitol Theatre is attracting customary crowds of laugh-wanters, but this new success will make no difference, it is said. The boys are said to have stored away all the money they want, and now their only ambition is to seriously co-star with Garbo. MGM officials refused to comment. Likewise Garbo, although the latter is said to prefer electrocution.

Warner Brothers are getting into world film exhibition in a big way. They're dickering now to buy half interest in Associated British Pictures, controlling company of some 400 British film houses. The strike of the American Federation of Radio Actors against Cincinnati's WKRC, may hit all commercial programs on the Mutual network as of July 7. It would mean the first strike to tie up the facilities of any network. The home offices of the film companies (Wall St.) are, according to Variety, objecting to the new policy of allowing fan mag reviewers to see and review a picture weeks before it hits the reels. Obviously, a case of fearing that some reviewer will tell the truth. Sports Editor Lester Rodney has a new critical job come fall. Billy Conn who recently put up a swell beef with the Louis man is going to be in the movies. The Pittsburgh pug is supposed to handle a piece of drama in "Kid Tinsel," made by Republic.

WALLY FORD SIGNED

Warner Bros. has signed Wallace Ford, Broadway stage star for one of the leading roles in "New Orleans Blues," new screen play now in production under the direction of Anatole Litvak. Priscilla Lane and Richard Whorf head the cast now at work, with Betty Field, Lloyd Nolan, Jack Carson, Ella Kazan, Billy Halop, Peter Whitney, Joyce Compton and George Lloyd among the supporting players.

THE STAGE

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No Non Perf. Mats. n.w. Wed.-Thurs.-Sat.
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HERMAN SHUKLIN PRESENTS
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
with LUCILE PAUL, MARY WATSON, LUKAS, CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 4 Ave.
Exs. 8:40, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Cl. 6-653
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

'The Lost Colony' Opens Fifth Season at Manteo



Acclaimed as America's No. 1 Vacation Pilgrimage, Paul Green's historical and patriotic drama of the first pioneers, "The Lost Colony" opens its 5th summer season at Manteo, North Carolina, July 3rd, as the highlight of the 354th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Roanoke Island colonies and the birth of Virginia Dare. More than 325,000 persons from all parts of the world have seen the drama, a non-commercial venture, since it was first presented here. Above are three scenes from the play: Top left, Eleanor Dare and John Borden; Top right, Oid Tom, the comic, marks the return of Don Somers, most popular actor in this role; and below, the March Into the Wilderness, which closes the drama. The play will be presented nightly except Mondays and Tuesdays through Labor Day, Sept. 1.

7:00-WNYC—Surprise Symphony
7:30-WQXR—Breakfast Symphony
8:00-WOR—Transradio News
WABC—News
8:15-WEAF—Gene and Glenn
WNYC—Want Ad Column
WJZ—Variety Program
8:30-WEAF—Variety Show
WABC—Shopping News
8:45-WABC—Woman's Page of the Air
WJZ—Around New York with Hal Halpern
9:00-WJZ—Woman of Tomorrow
WNYC—Masterwork Hour, Schumann Symphony No. 3
WQXR—Your Request Program
WEAF—News
9:15-WEAF—Ivins Miller
WABC—Radio Valley Hour
9:30-WMCA—Food Forum
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WEAF—Market Basket
WOR—UP News
WABC—Songs
9:45-WEAF—Mystery Chef
10:00-WJZ—News
WOR—Food Talk
WNYC—You and Your Child
10:15-WNYC—Chamber Music
WOR—Happy Jim Parsons
10:30-WQXR—Salon Concert
WJZ—Clark Dennis, tenor
10:45-WJZ—The Wife Saver
WNYC—Trio Medley
WQXR—Negro Spirituals
11:00-WMCA—Woman's Hour
WOR—Transradio News
WABC—Treat Time
WJZ—Viennese Ensemble
WNYC—News
WQXR—Music of Beethoven
11:10-WNYC—Father Knickerbocker
Suggests
11:15-WOR—Women's Hour
WNYC—Musical Comedy Memories
11:30-WJZ—Fashions
11:45-WJZ—Echoes of History
WNYC—You and Your Health
AFTERNOON
12:00-WMCA—Midday Symphony,
Debussy's Iberia
WEAF—Words and Music
WJZ—Southside
WQXR—News
12:05-WMCA—News
12:30-WMCA—Jerry Baker, songs
WEAF—Nellie Revel Presents
WJZ—National Farm and Home
Hour
WOR—Transradio News
1:00-WMCA—Midday Melodies
WEAF—National Education Ass'n
WQXR—Composers Hour, Gluck
with Ted Malone
1:15-WJZ—Between the Book Ends
with Ted Malone
WMCA—Easy Aces
1:30-WNYC—Metropolitan Revue
1:45-WJZ—News
2:00-WMCA—Sweetest Love Songs
WJZ—Easy Aces
WNYC—News
WQXR—AP News
2:05-WNYC—Opera Matinee "The Beggar's Opera"—Gay
2:15-WOR—Opera Excerpts
WQXR—AFTERNOON
WQXR—Army Program
2:35-WOR—Brooklyn Dodgers vs. Phillies
3:15-WNYC—Frank Parker, tenor
WABC—Golden Treasury of Songs
3:30-WMCA—News

MOTION PICTURES

The Picture America Is Waiting For!
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SEE WHY Hitler's Blitz Methods are bound to fail!
Also: THE RED ARMY—its training and equipment
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CENTRAL THEATRE
Broadway at 47th St.—AIR COOLED
STARTS TOMORROW
You've read the headlines—
NOW see the FACTS!
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MANNERHEIM LINE
Second Feature
"THE FUGITIVE"
APOLLO 42 ST. W. BY 10c to 1 P. M.
AT 16th ST. NEAR UNION SQ.
IRVING PLACE
LAST 2 DAYS
HEROES OF THE SEA
and "THAT THEY MAY LIVE"

DI MAG TIES KEELER'S MARK, YANKS WIN 2

Joe Hits In 44th In Row; Bosox Bow, 7-2, 9-2

Joe DiMaggio tied Willie Keeler's old-time mark of hitting in 44 consecutive games yesterday as the Yankees pounded the Red Sox 7-2 and 9-2 before a tremendous, and highly satisfied week-day crowd of 52,832 at the Stadium.

The Yanks stretched their lead to three games over the Indians before Cleveland's game last night with the Browns by their twin victories.

The only fly in the ointment was the ending, in the first, contest, of the Yankee homer streak which had stretched through 25 games.

Having smashed George Sisler's modern mark of hitting in 42 straight contests Sunday against the Senators, DiMag went right out after Keeler's standard. And he came through with a single in the first inning of the second contest, which was called after five innings because of rain, against Jack Wilson.

Keeler made his record in 1897, when fouls were not considered strikes. That makes Joe's achievement all the more remarkable.

He will try to break all records against Old Lefty Grove today.

While DiMaggio kept his streak alive, the opener saw the Yankee's secondary streak brought to a halt. Their sensational homers-in-consecutive-games was stopped at 40 circuit clouts in 25 frays, a new all-time record.

Tommy Henrich was brilliant in this contest, once making a magnificent catch of a foul drive in the fifth inning and then pegging a strike to nip Joe Cronin trying to make third on Spence's deep single to choke off the young rally by the Red Sox in their only scoring frame. Earlier in the stanza Dom DiMaggio homered, to be followed by base knocks off the bats of Cronin and Spence which pushed Finney, who had walked, across with their second run.

Southpaw Marlin Russo handled the mound chores for the Bombers and turned in an effective job for six frames, enough to earn the victory, what with his mates taking their cue from DiMag and

shelling three Boston hurlers, namely, Mickey Harris, who left in the fourth but stayed long enough to be the losing pitcher; Mike Ryba, and then a rookie called Carer.

Ken Sylvestri, making his first start behind the plate, began the big four-run fourth with the first of his two doubles, to be followed in rapid succession by another two-bagger by Russo and singles by Keller, Rizzuto and Sturm.

Two more markers came over in the sixth when Rolfe, Henrich and DiMaggio singled and Sylvestri came through with his second double. Their final tally crossed in the eighth on a couple of passes and a bunt.

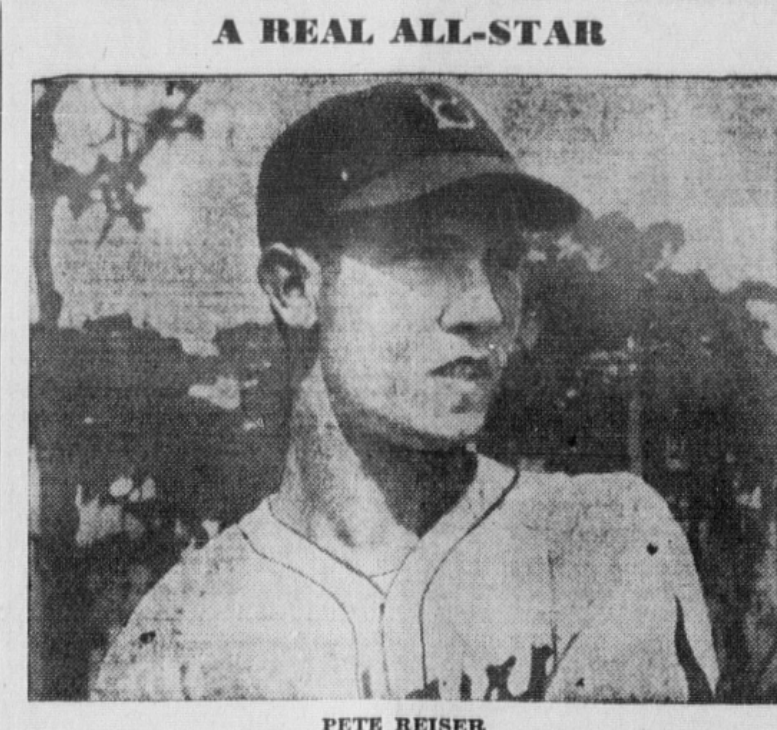
The Red Sox folded completely at the beginning of the second inning of the first game. An error by Finney on Rolfe's hit, plus DiMaggio's record-tying single, a double by Dickey, and a single by Gordon gave the Yanks three runs off Jack Wilson.

Four more tallies counted in the third as Willie departed, was replaced by Joe Dobson. Bill Dickey started what may be a new Yankee homer streak by smashing a shot into the rightfield stands with a mate on base.

(1st Game): Boston.....000 002 000-2 7 1 NEW YORK.....000 402 01x-7 15 1

(2nd Game): Boston.....000 20-2 4 3 NEW YORK.....304 20-9 10 0

(Called end of 5th account of rain and darkness.) Wilson, Dobson (3) and Peacock; Bonham and Dickey.



PETE REISER

Dodgers, Yankees Show Way to All-Star Squads

Six McCarthymen, Five Brooklyn Players on Teams

It's probably symbolic that those high-riding Yanks and Dodgers lead their respective leagues in the number of players each has placed on the All-Star squads, scheduled to clash at Detroit next Tuesday.

Six McCarthymen made the A.L. squad, announced yesterday. Joe DiMaggio, of course, heads the list, and with him are mates Bill Dickey, Red Ruffing, Marlin Russo, Charley Keller, and Joe Gordon. Those familiar standbys, Red Rolfe and Lefty Gomez are missing this year—something of a surprise in the case of the third-sacker.

The five Dodger All-Stars include Whitlow Wyatt (who'll probably start against Bob Feller—in a World Series preview), Pete Reiser, Cookie Lavagetto, Mickey Owen and Joe Medwick.

THREE GIANTS Three Giants, as well, made the squad: ol' King Carl Hubbell, Harry Danning and Mel Ott, the comeback kid.

Another Dodger, Dolf Camilli was voted on to the team by the senior

GREENBERG GONE Another drafted player—Hank Greenberg—leads American League aces of 1940 who won't be in there this year. A lot of fans think Hank should play, anyway, despite his lay-off. Other missing A. L. players include Monte Pearson, Tommy Bridges, Bobo Newsom, Al Milnar, Bob Johnson, Dutch Leonard, Doc Cramer, Ray Mack, Lou Finney, Rollie Hemselly, George McQuinn and Rolfe.

Note the two Detroit pitching aces of last season, Newsom and Bridges, weren't chosen. Bobo thinks he deserves a spot on

the basis of last year's showing. But actually, that's not the way All-Star players are necessarily chosen. With the games considered so important by both leagues, they try to get as much strength as possible into their lineups. And Bobo and Tommy just don't have it this season.

Nor, apparently, do those All-Star standbys, Charley Gehringer, Lefty Grove, Mel Harder and Lefty Gomez. It's strange to see them missing. For Mel Ott, Herman and Medwick, on the other hand this is the eighth All-Star classic; for Dickey, Foxx and Cronin, the seventh; and for Joe DiMaggio, the sixth.

The two squads, of 25 apiece, were chosen by vote of the eight managers of their respective leagues. Bill McKechnie and Del Baker will be the opposing pilots. Jimmy Wilson and Durocher will help McKechnie, while Art Fletcher and Merv Shea will be the American League coaches. Batting practice batteries will be: National, Joe Beggs and Hank Gowdy; American, Dave Keefe and Steve O'Neill. This will be the ninth All-Star game, six of which have gone to the A. L. The Nationals won last year, 4-0.

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES NATIONAL LEAGUE St. Louis.....023 021 210-11 17 3 Pittsburgh.....300 010 003-7 14 0

Krist, Warneke (1) and Mancuso; Sewell, Wilkie (7) and Baker. (Only Games Scheduled.) AMERICAN LEAGUE Detroit.....000 200 003-5 12 0 Chicago.....100 000 000-1 3 2

Trent and Tebbetts; Smith, Hallett (9) and Tresh, Dickey (9). Washington at Phila.—night game. Cleveland at St. Louis—night game.

GAMES TODAY AMERICAN LEAGUE Boston at New York Washington at Philadelphia Detroit at Chicago Other clubs not scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE New York at Boston (3) Philadelphia at Brooklyn Cincinnati at Pittsburgh Other clubs not scheduled.

WHAT'S ON RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Philadelphia, Pa. MOTHER BLOOR BIRTHDAY PICNIC—July 4th—at April Farms, Spinnerstown, Pa. Almanac Singers—Dancing—Corn Road—Mass Singing—Baseball—Novelty Races—Prizes—Fun Galore. For directions, call Licent Bookshop, Kingsley 9029. Assn. United Workers Committee.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION WORKERS SCHOOL Summer Term Registration now going on. Complete program of evening and afternoon classes. Catalogues available, Room 301, 35 E. 12th St.

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Games • Dancing

Dodgers Lose to Phils, 6-4, in Ten

After trimming the Phillies in ten straight contests this year the Brooklyn Dodgers finally dropped one to them in a ten-inning overtime match in Ebbets Field yesterday

6 to 4. The game goes into the records as a Philadelphia victory, but to keep the records straight you can chalk it up as a Brooklyn defeat. Yes, our dandies beat themselves again by blowing innumerable opportunities to cop the regulation distance. In the ninth frame, for example, the Durochermen loaded the bases but couldn't push a marker across. Again in the tenth they had the necessary runs on base but couldn't make them count.

Doc Prothro's cellar dwellers tallied twice in the tenth when Stan Benjamin singled with the bases loaded to break the tie and steal the ball game thereby pushing our heroes a full game behind the Cardinals.

The see-saw and rather sloppy contest was anybody's ball game right down to the finish.

The Phils teed off on Freddie Fitzsimmons in the first frame for two runs only to relinquish the lead in the fourth when three Dodgers dented the rubber. Billy Herman smacked his first homer of the year for the initial marker, the clout seemingly awakening the Durochermen from their stupor—caused by the uncomfortably high humidity, we presume. Lavagetto and Reiser singled and after Medwick flied out Wassell, who was something of a terror with the willow, scored a double that pushed both across.

It was a short-lived lead, though. The Phils tying it up again in the next frame. Litwiler and Marty doubled, putting them on second and third. The strategy here was to walk the dangerous Rizzo, and Brown, who relieved Fitz in the second, did just that. However the usually light-hitting Bragan pulled a long fly to score Litwiler with the tying run, the second of three the shortstop knocked across. When Brown passed Warren to again load the sacks Hugh Casey was rushed in to squelch the flames.

Ike Pearson started the sixth for the visitors and received a hostile welcome when Wassell, ably filling in at first for the bed-ridden Camilli, came through with his second two-bagger with two out and Lavagetto and Walker both on through singles. That meant another run and the lead again. But, monotonously, the advantage was wiped out in the next stanza.

Benjamin started the seventh with a two-base smash to center, and scooted home when Bragan singled

(10 Innings): Philadelphia 200 010 100 2-6 12 1 BROOKLYN 000 201 000 0-4 8 0

Grissom, Pearson (6) and Warren, Livingston (9); Fitzsimmons, Brown (2), Casey (5) and Franks.

Black clouds and the threat of a thunderstorm forced postponement last night of the scheduled 12-round bout between Welterweight Champion Fritz Zivic and Al Davis. They will meet at the Polo Grounds tonight.

The heat had been sweltering in New York all day and toward evening the sky clouded. Promoter Mike Jacobs decided immediately on the postponement.

Both men were in good shape and neither was expected to be handicapped by the postponement. Zivic remained a heavy favorite.

Braves Beat Giants, 6-4

Bill McGee finally turned in some good hurling for the Giants, but they lost to the Braves anyway, 6-4, in Boston yesterday.

McGee took over in the fourth after the Braves pounded out all their runs off Hal Schumacher and

Bob Bowman in the third, and blanked the Stengel forces the rest of the way.

The Giants scored once in the second and sixth, and twice in the seventh.

NEW YORK.....010 001 200-4 7 2 Boston.....006 000 00x-6 10 0

Schumacher, Bowman (3), McGee (4) and O'Dea; LaManna, Hutchings (8) and Masl.

Rosters of All-Stars NATIONAL LEAGUE Bat. Av. 1B—Johnny Mize, Cardinals... 360

1B—Frank McCormick, Reds... 263 1B—Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox... 293

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RF—Eros Slaughter, Cards... 337 RF—Jeff Heath, Indians... 308

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C—Mickey Owen, Dodgers... 257 C—Frank Hayes, Athletics... 316

C—Al Lopez, Pirates... 289 C—Birdie Tebbetts, Tigers... 278

Average.....291 Average.....318

PITCHING National League W. L. Whitlow Wyatt, Dodgers... 12 4

Bucky Walters, Reds... 9 6 4 Bob Feller, Indians... 16 3

Paul Derringer, Reds... 7 9 4 Thornton Lee, White Sox... 9 5

Lon Warneke, Cardinals... 8 4 3 Alton Benton, Tigers... 5 1

Carl Hubbell, Giants... 6 3 3 Sid Hudson, Senators... 5 8

Claude Passeau, Cubs... 7 7 3 Marlin Russo, Yankees... 6 5

Cy Blanton, Phillies... 5 4 3 Edgar Smith, White Sox... 7 7

Totals.....54 37 Totals.....56 32

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

From the Press Box } All-Stars Seem To Be a Scorer Outfit!

By Scorer

I see by the papers that the National League has announced its all-star line-up, and by gosh, I was a pretty good picker. The team, which you will find elsewhere on this page, is pretty much a Scorer outfit. True, I left out Frank McCormick and Linus Frey from the infield, but Mize, Herman, Vaughan and Lavagetto are in there batting, and I'll take that lineup over one with the Cincinnatians, for this season anyhow.

I had the outfield exactly right, except for the inclusion of Bob Elliott of Pittsburgh. Reiser, Ott, Medwick, Moore, Slaughter and Nicholson—what power! They could not be omitted from any team. As for the catchers, I hit 'em right on the schnozzle—Owen (who will not be able to play because of his injury), Danning and Lopez. I'm glad Al Lopez got in there. Lombardi was among the early choices, but he was subsequently dropped.

The pitchers? They are Walters, Derringer, Wyatt, Warneke, Hubbell, Passeau and Blanton. I chose Max Lanier over Blanton, and suppose that the Philly pitcher was picked because his record is really better, since he huris for that terrible Nugent outfit. I didn't select Hubbell, although I mentioned him as a possibility. And I did put Truett Sewell in there, because he has pitched the two best games I have seen this season, beating the Dodgers and the Giants both.

Well, there they are. On the face of it, they ought to hold the National League ahead for this year. They have Bill McKechnie as manager, with Leo Durocher and Jimmy Wilson on the sidelines.

But they must face a fellow called Feller. And—there you are!

Eye on the Ball!

Umpiring is a profession which is taken with deadly seriousness by every big league arbiter. Especially by Bill Klem. Bill Klem is approaching 65 now and for the first time in many years he is not calling 'em out on the field. The other day in Brooklyn a balk was called on Mace Brown while Klem was in the press box. An indiscreet newsman approached the famous old timer and said:

"Mr. Klem, what was the reason for that balk?"

The old arbiter—now chief umpire for the National League—transfixed the questioner with a fiery glance. "Did you see it?" he demanded.

"My head was turned away," the reporter admitted.

"My good man," roared Bill Klem, "MY eye was on the ball!"

And that was that!

Dodgers' Loss—St. Louis' Gain

Dodger fortunes are looking up, now that the Cards are taking their lickings, too. The defeat of the St. Louisans by the Pirates on Monday night was a sad blow, for it placed the Cards back on an even footing with the Brooks. And next Monday, the Cards begin a long road trip, while ye Dodgers recline at ease on the family porch in Flatbush after each game.

What the Pirate victory did demonstrate was that Sammy Nahem is coming right along. Gumbert started that game on Monday but was belted out in the third inning. Sammy from Brooklyn came in and held the Frischmen to two hits for the remainder of the game.

It happens that Sammy Nahem might be doing the Dodgers a lot of good at this time. He is one of MacPhail's few mistakes in the selection or the dropping of players. Another, apparently, is Roy Cullenbine who is going like a town afire for the St. Louis Browns. Cullenbine admits that he was at fault when he played briefly for Brooklyn, after having been signed as a free agent for \$25,000 in the expose of Detroit Tiger undercover activity. Roy says that he did not hit right, waited for too many balls, struck out too much. He denies that he pressed too hard. And he confirms MacPhail's assertion that he paid the chunky outfielder 25 thousand dollar bills.

Well, Brooklyn's loss is St. Louis' gain in these two cases.

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