

A Test for the Party

THE Wall Street government's armed intervention in Cuba is a test for all the forces of the Communist Party of the United States.

A few days ago the Daily Worker declared that this armed intimidation of the Cuban people is war. This war has a special significance for the American working class, for it is the war of Wall Street imperialism against the most rapidly growing revolutionary mass movement in the Americas. It is the crushing hand of Wall Street seeking to protect one of its main bulwarks of imperialism.

But the full significance of this fact has not yet penetrated the ranks of the Communist Party. To an immediate test of its resolve to fight against war, the Party has been lagging.

THERE is no easy way around the Party's urgent, imperative task of rousing the whole American working class to vehement protest against Roosevelt's intervention.

The Party must take the lead in organizing mass meetings, street meetings, in turning every workers' meeting into a protest against intervention in Cuba.

It is particularly the task of the Party and of the revolutionary unions to rouse the membership of all unions, to raise the question of Cuba at every union meeting, and especially at A. F. of L. meetings.

America's armed intervention in Cuba is the most urgent immediate concern of the United States Congress Against War, to open in New York City on September 29th. Many elements besides the revolutionary workers will be represented in this congress.

It is the task of the Party, of the revolutionary trade unions, and of the opposition groups in the reformist unions to see to it that there is a strong working class representation, as the only guarantee that the congress will put forward and carry out a program of real, concrete, effective struggle against war.

Wagner vs. Lodi

SENATOR WAGNER, who very mysteriously now takes the place formerly filled by Leo Wolman, as chairman of the Labor Advisory Board, comes out with a statement that under the NRA workers have a right to choose any representatives to speak for them, whether employed in a particular shop or not.

This is the sheerest propaganda, attempting to put a little sugar coating on the terrific blows suffered by the workers such as the open shop clause in the auto code, the no-strike edict, the flood of anti-picketing injunctions.

On the very day this statement was issued by Wagner it was given the lie in Paterson, New Jersey, by action of NRA officials. Over 6,000 dye house workers, striking under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, as admitted by every capitalist newspaper reporting the event, were refused the right to have their representatives present their demands at a meeting of the bosses and Mr. John A. Moffit, acting for the NRA.

Hundreds of police massed at the Hamilton Hotel to keep the committee elected by the workers from coming to the conference.

IN UTAH and New Mexico, where Mr. Grubbs, NRA official admits the National Miners Union represents the strikers, the bosses refuse to recognize the union leaders as the spokesmen of the strikers.

The latest statement of Senator Wagner has as much force as the promise of Roosevelt to employ 6,000,000 workers by Labor Day.

Senator Wagner, very close to Mr. Green, has been notified that the workers throughout the country are beginning to see through the fine phrases about the NRA. What meaning does Wagner's phrases have in the face of NRA officials in the field using police to keep away the representatives chosen by thousands of strikers?

What force can Wagner's propaganda have in the auto industry, for instance, where Green's open shop clause permits the bosses to fire even union men, who work in the plant if they dare to speak for the workers? No, Mr. Green and Mr. Wagner, your latest trick will not be half powerful enough to cover up the open shop, scab, strikebreaking policy of the NRA.

If the workers' representatives are met by the bosses, it will be through the power and force of mass struggles of the workers forcing them to do so.

Just as wage increases, improved conditions are being won against the NRA and through mass strikes—a bitter fact being learned now by the miners throughout the country—so workers' representatives will be met through the force of action by the workers' themselves.

More Promises—Not Jobs

THE GRAY workers, asking for bread, for relief, for unemployment insurance are being fed liberal doses of lying figures by General Johnson and Senator Wagner.

Just yesterday, Senator Wagner, chairman of the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA, without the slightest foundation in fact, declares 3,000,000 workers got jobs since the New Deal went into effect.

The day before at Madison Square Garden in New York General Johnson said the crisis had been liquidated by 25 percent.

This is real teamwork in a deliberate attempt to answer the demands for food coming from the throats of millions of unemployed with figures based on pure imagination.

The millions of unemployed in the country who have seen promise after promise of jobs follow the old route of Hoover's promises of prosperity are beginning to think of a bitter winter ahead, without food, clothing or shelter.

THE demands for relief are growing greater as the jobs grow fewer, and these worthies of the NRA come out with their fake figures to string the starving along a little more, to keep them waiting for the jobs that do not come.

What are the facts about jobs? On July 13, the highest point in production of this year was reached, before the NRA codes went into effect. Since the codes were adopted, and since Roosevelt's promises of 6,000,000 jobs, production has been going down, jobs have been growing scarcer.

Just today the fact is published in all capitalist papers that steel production, which was at 65 percent of capacity in July has now shot down to 35 percent of capacity. Tens of thousands of steel workers have been fired.

Textile production is slowing up, with dozens of plants closing down completely. Coal production is slowing up. Every business index in the country has been going downward since July 15 at a faster pace than they went up under the hypodermic of inflation. The jag of inflation is wearing out, and the NRA is not putting men back to work. Quite on the contrary, more men are losing their jobs, and this winter still more will be thrown on the breadlines.

The Roosevelt regime does not want to provide any money for unemployment relief. Hundreds of millions are available for war preparations, but not one cent is available to carry out Roosevelt's pre-election promise of unemployment insurance.

Now, the unemployed, together with the employed, must organize for the struggle to force unemployment insurance. Roosevelt has plenty of money on hand. He has billions ready for the bankers whenever they want it. He has unlimited sums for war. But neither he, nor the bosses, will provide one cent of relief, unless forced to do so.

2 Steel Union Organizers Kidnapped, Flogged

Prison Official Tries to Attack Witness of Welfare Isle Murder

District Attorney Grills Mark Shahian in Vain Attempt to Discredit His Story

By JOHN L. SPIVAK
Author of "Georgia Nigger."

NEW YORK.—A brazen attempt to attack Mark Shahian, eyewitness to the brutal murder on Welfare Island of James Matthews, a North Carolina Negro, was made in the district attorney's office yesterday by Dr. Max Goodman, the dentist, whom Shahian identified as the one, who told him not to say a guard had knocked his teeth out with a blackjack.

BAYONETS GLEAM IN NRA MARCH

Whalen, Johnson, Try to Whip Up War-Time Hysteria

"March or Be Fired" Employers Say

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK, N. Y.—I work in Klein's Dept. Store on Union Square. We had to take part in the NRA parade. If you don't, you lose your job. So the store with the lowest minimum will be most represented. The minimum in Klein's is \$12. We have to wear just a certain kind of clothes—a blue or navy blue dress and certain kind of shoes. He pays you \$12 a week and expects you to buy a costume for the parade. We are to wear red, white and blue berets. None of the girls are going with a willing spirit. The girls have said they would much rather work that half day than hike. Klein's is the most notorious exploiter in the city. Everybody knows that.

By MILTON HOWARD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—It was with a grim array of naked, fixed bayonets that the NRA parade began yesterday at 1:30 p. m. It was the uniformed regiments of state troops, police, and National Guard that first came into view. At first all you could see was bayonets and police clubs.

Then, a roar was heard, and everybody looking up to see the 46 military bombing planes sweep by in attacking formation. Those planes could have dropped high explosives that would have made a bloody shambles of that place. And everybody looking up to get the idea.

The brutal, armed force of the state—that was the first impact of the parade arranged by the New York NRA administration in closest co-operation with the police, army and navy. They wanted the thousands of workers who lined the sidewalks to get a good view of that gleaming steel.

Then the military bands began to sound. And it was war songs that they poured into the ears of the marchers—"Over There" . . . "Keep the Home Fires Burning" . . . etc. Everywhere leather-faced, evil-eyed lieutenants were swinging their arms stiffly in salute. It was like 1917.

The reviewing stand in front of the library at Fifth Ave. and 42nd St. was packed with Generals, bankers, Government officials, politicians, and ladies in summer furs.

Every now and then as one of the ladies waved her hands in gracious condescension at the marchers a diamond ring would glow in the sun that shone fitfully through the clouds.

Whalen Smiles
Grover Whalen stood there, flanked by General Nolan and General Johnson, the NRA chief. He seemed happy about something. Every now and then one of the marchers called his name. And Grover Whalen smiled. He simply laps up public applause.

"Look at him," one of the pressmen said to me. "He thinks he's President already."

That's not the first time I saw Whalen smile. The last time I saw him was at the March, 1930, demonstration of a hundred thousand workers in Union Square, when his police lunged forward with smashing clubs, on plunging horses.

I saw Whalen bare his teeth in a slow smile as his stool-pigeons and detectives trampled on the faces of stumbling women, beating hundreds of workers. There was something of that smile in Whalen's arrogant face yesterday.

Seventy-seven trade groups

STRIKES ON INCREASE IN CUBA

Danger of Blood Bath by U. S. Forces Is High

Anti-Intervention Flag Worries Cops

NEW YORK.—A large red flag bearing the words "Hands Off Cuba!" flew from the Liberty flagpole in City Hall Park for hours early today. The rope was cut.

It took policemen two hours to get it down after it had flown unnotified by them since some time during the night, when it was run up.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Danger of a blood bath by American troops, to drown the still rising wave of strikes and anti-imperialist struggles of the Cuban masses, is high tonight, as the Grau San Martin regime is showing itself increasingly unable to head off the workers' militancy.

More new strikes, and increasing militancy among the striking workers, were reported from all parts of the island.

Thirty U. S. warships, including one battleship, capable of firing shells 13 miles, surround the island, swarming word to land troops under a barrage of shells. They are in constant communication with Ambassador Sumner Welles.

Three thousand students have organized themselves into a fascist militia to support the new government, which is increasingly using the troops which last week overthrew De Cespedes against the striking workers.

While the pressure of the American ring of steel around the island made itself increasingly felt, and the likelihood of bloody warfare by American troops was greater than it has been since the overthrow of De Cespedes, President Grau San Martin declared, "I feel happy to say Cuba is absolutely free among all the nations of the world."

Government An Armed Dictatorship
The new government, with the aid of the armed reactionary students, and certain sections of the army is feverishly striving to impose an armed dictatorship like Machado's, in order to prove it can smash the revolutionary movement without help from American marines. Former President Mario Menocal, the Nationalist Union headed by Carlos Mendieta, and the ABC capitalist-landlord secret society have refused support, believing the new regime is too weak to smash the revolution.

American residents and the richest local capitalists are bombarding Welles with demands that American troops be landed.

This is the response to an ever higher wave of anti-imperialist feeling among the Cuban masses, and a constantly sharper demand for a living wage on the part of industrial and plantation workers, expressed in a still growing wave of strikes, and in numerous demonstrations.

The Communist Party and the revolutionary National Confederation of Labor have taken the lead in many of these strikes and demonstrations. Refused their demands, railway workers have gone out on strike again in Camaguey.

More than a quarter of all sugar plants in Cuba, including the largest, controlling half of Cuba's sugar production, are closed by strikes. Man-

CO. GUNMEN TAKE THEM FOR A RIDE

Kewanee Plant Is a Branch of Struck Plant in Pa.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 13.—Two organizers of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union here, Ingar Johnson and Otto Keller, were kidnapped when they were distributing leaflets and organizing workers at the Walworth Co., at Kewanee, Ill.

This is a branch of the plant in Greensburg, Pa., where over 1,000 workers are striking under the leadership of the Steel and Metal Workers Union.

The two union organizers were blindfolded, taken for a ride and brutally flogged and then thrown into a river eighteen miles out of Kewanee where they were left unconscious.

Two local workers, Williams and Popeloy were also taken for a ride. McNaught was beaten at the gate of the Walworth plant.

Headlamps armed with shotguns, pistols, rope, etc. in ten autos, mobilized by the company, largely composed of company foremen did the kidnapping and flogging.

The gunmen demanded to know where Joe Weber, union organizer was. This shows the connection between the company gunmen and the Chicago police department.

The names of some of the hoodlums are Harwood Miller, Nass Garland and Trenary Wagner.

Army Base Preparing for Cuban Occupation

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A friend of mine who works in the Brooklyn Army Base, has told me of some of the preparation for Cuban intervention taking place there.

Last week, searchlights mounted on trucks were shipped. A car load of machine guns and automatic rifles are to be shipped out, or have already been shipped. In addition, several powerful radio transmitting sets have been shipped. They are also getting out field telephone sets.

The ships that have already been dispatched to Cuba could only carry a temporary occupation force. It is evident from the material being sent that U. S. troops may very likely be transported.

Funds for Drought Area

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Funds to relieve areas stricken by drought and the grasshopper plague have been allocated by President Roosevelt. A sum of \$63,000,000 will be used for these areas which include North and South Dakota, the Panhandle Section of Texas, the Rio Grande Val-

leys of other plants who settled with the strikers declared they would refuse to pay the higher rates later on.

Coffee pickers in Guantamo and Songo are out on strike. The Daiquiri mines of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, near Santiago, and the El Cristo manganese mines, also American owned, are closed by strikes. Dock workers at Santiago demanded pay increases within 72 hours. Banana workers at Antilla gave the United Fruit Company until Saturday to meet their demands.

Negroes, discriminated against in the distribution of relief after last week's storm are militantly protesting at Cardenas.

10,000 Join Penna. Coal Strike in Day; 30,000 Now Out

UMWA Officials Can't Keep Men in When Code Promises Flop; Big Trusts Preparing for Major Battles, Layoffs

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 13.—Although United Mine Workers officials are working desperately to hold back the strike movement in Western Pennsylvania and issued a special appeal to the miners to remain at work pending the settlement of the coal code, representatives of more than 30,000 coal miners voted to remain out on strike until their union is recognized and a bituminous coal code is signed.

The vote was taken at a meeting of 300 workers in Hungarian Hall, at Pricedale, Westmoreland County. At a nearby baseball field thousands of miners gathered to hear the decision of their representatives on the strike vote.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The strike is growing in the soft coal fields against the failure of Roosevelt to deliver on the promises he made to get the 70,000 miners back to work in the previous strike a few weeks ago.

Over 30,000 miners are out in Southwestern Pennsylvania alone, over 15,000 having joined the ranks of the strikers today.

U.M.W.A. officials, working with N. R.A. officials, are trying to cover the fact that the movement is a strike, calling it a "holiday" or "suspension of work" pending the passage of the coal code.

A similar strike is on in Iowa, where 3,000 miners flouted their officials and went on strike.

Five counties in Pennsylvania are involved in the strike. The miners are demanding recognition of the U. M. W. A., higher wages, lower hours, and improved conditions.

The strikers are disregarding the orders of the officials to remain at work until a code is passed here. President Roosevelt himself is taking the leading part in the preparation of a code, hoping to stop the advance of the strike by rushing through a fake agreement between Lewis and the coal operators.

Big coal operators, like the Pittsburgh Coal Co., H. C. Frick, and other U. S. Steel mines, are stocking up heavily with coal, preparing for a major strike, or to fire men when the code goes into effect.

3,000 Iowa Miners Defeat UMW Heads' Move to End Strike

Set Up Rank and File Committee to Lead the Strike

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 13.—Efforts of Lewis, and Wilson, of the United Mine Workers of America to force the 3,000 striking Iowa miners back to the pits failed when the strikers at a meeting Monday voted to continue to fight against the slavery provisions of the NRA.

Alarmed at this show of militancy the U. M. W. A. officials threatened disciplinary action.

Nevertheless, in spite of this threat, delegates were elected to a conference Friday for the purpose of developing further plans for the continuance of the strike. A committee of progressive miners was also elected to supervise the building of a strong picket line.

However, one of the members of the committee, Bob Heathcote, has by his bureaucratic action in keeping all National Miners Union, and Daily Worker representatives from the picket line sabotaged the struggle. This, in spite of vigorous protests from the rank and file, who are voraciously grabbing up "Daily Workers" for news of the Utah and New Mexico strikes.

Miners were enraged at the lying stories, in the local press, that they had returned to work.

HARRISON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The fight to distribute Daily Workers in the streets of Harrison, N. J., was won yesterday through a legal fight put up by the International Labor Defense.

Marion Laughlin, young Irish woman, who was arrested several weeks ago for distributing Daily Workers before the Crucible Steel Company in Harrison, was acquitted by jury, and the right to sell the Daily Workers was established by the court.

Over 200 workers mobilized by the Jim Connelly Branch of the I.L.D., packed the courtroom, overflowing the Main Hall, and standing outside on the streets, while Solomon Golat, Newark attorney, established the legal right of the Daily Worker to be sold or distributed on the streets of Harrison.

Half the jury panel was challenged by Attorney Golat, when through questioning, it was established that the jurymen openly stated that they stood for the suppression of the Communists, and were against the distribution of the Daily Worker.

This was only the second time that a jury trial was held in the magistrate's court of Harrison.

The only witness put up by the Harrison authorities was the policeman who arrested Marion Laughlin.

When asked by Golat if he would arrest any other newsmen in the town for the sale of any other paper, the cop stated that he would not, but that the "Daily Worker" was the only paper he would stop from being sold.

Marion Laughlin was put on probation for the payment of \$20 fine for the insertion of leaflets in the Daily Worker, and \$12 court costs.

The judge said that he would not send her to jail, because that would "cause too much notoriety." However, the International Labor Defense does not intend to pay the court costs or the fine. Issues of the Daily Worker were given out in the court and sold on the streets of Harrison, while the trial was in progress.

McAdoo Leaves to Visit Soviet Union

WASHINGTON—Senator William C. McAdoo of California, Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson, sailed for the Soviet Union yesterday, for a short visit.

While saying his visit was unofficial, he added that he expected to report to President Roosevelt on his observations.

Socialist Competitive Spirit Needed in \$40,000 Drive

"OUR unit challenges any unit in our section in Socialist competition to save our six-page, and much better Daily Worker"—so writes the secretary, Comrade Fisher, of Unit Three, Section Five of the Communist Party in New York City. Comrade Fisher adds, "Our unit has decided to raise \$100.00 for the Daily Worker in its campaign for \$40,000. Enclosed find \$25.00 as our first collection."

That, comrades, is the spirit. And, above all, it's backed up by immediate cash—\$25.00.

Section five of the New York District has 23 Communist units. If these other units seriously take up the challenge of unit three, and each raise \$100.00 the Daily Worker drive will be given a big push forward. We would be \$2,300 nearer our \$40,000 goal.

And then what should prevent, let us say, section one or two challenging section five? Or District eight challenging District two? A tremendous stimulus would be given to the whole campaign.

And such an immediate stimulus is needed. The Campaign is lagging.

ON Saturday, the first day of our drive \$172.00 was received. Monday returns, boosted by the Sunday New York conference, reached \$361.00. But on Tuesday only \$72.00 arrived. And yesterday only \$61.00.

This, comrades, is a danger signal. It indicates that the readers of our paper and the workers' organizations supporting our paper have not been aroused to the seriousness of our need for financial assistance—for \$40,000.

We have not until now, declared that the Daily Worker would be compelled to cease publication. We have not resorted to hysterical appeals. Why? Because we are confident that the masses will aid us in meeting the pressing financial obligations of the paper.

But our readers, nevertheless, should realize that the existence of the Daily Worker—yes, its very life—is bound up with the success of our present drive for funds. The full amount—\$40,000—must be raised, and in the shortest possible time.

WE urge our readers to send in contributions at once. We urge workers' organizations to increase their activities—to circulate the collection lists, to arrange benefit affairs, to make direct donations from their treasuries.

The best method of arousing the initiative of the workers is that adopted by unit three of section five—socialist competition. By developing a real competitive spirit in the campaign to maintain our paper the drive will quickly meet success. We commend unit three for its initiative. We urge all other workers' groups to enter into the campaign with the same spirit. And at once!

Previously Received . . . \$606.26
Yesterday's Receipts . . . 61.77

TOTAL . . . \$668.00

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

N. T. W. Calls Dye Strikers to Defeat NRA and A. F. of L. Move to Break Strike

DYE STRIKERS STAGE BIG PICKET DEMONSTRATION AT SECRET MEDIATION MEET

McMahon of UTW Accepts NRA Decision to Call Off Strike; NTW and Allentown Delegates Denounce Action

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The streets were crowded with thousands of sympathetic workers in the vicinity of Hotel Alexander Hamilton, where employers of the Institute of Dyers and Printers and U. S. Labor Conciliator John A. Moffat were secretly conferring with the officials of the United Textile Workers Union to "mediate" the dye workers strike as the strikers staged a mass picketing demonstration here this morning to protest against the secret negotiations, and to demand admission to the session.

More than 2,000 strikers, cheering, shouting slogans and singing strike songs swung out of the headquarters of the National Textile Workers' Union at 222 Paterson St. after a short meeting this morning and in formation marched to the Hamilton Hotel at Church St. A detail of 150 police had surrounded the hotel and blocked off its entrance. On all sides bystanders viewing the demonstration expressed sympathy with the strikers. Enroute to the hotel, the parade passed the headquarters of the Associated Silk Workers where the silk strikers applauded the marchers and some joined the march.

Moe Brown, leader of the textile strike, at the head of the demonstration, approached the hotel entrance several times with a delegated committee demanding the right to sit in on the strike sessions, but police barred the entrance.

The secret conference on the strike was continued during the afternoon, but no report has thus far been issued from the session. Moffat is said to have barred everyone except the

UTW officials and the bosses. While secret conferences are going on in Paterson the hearings on the silk code held in Washington yesterday were declared discontinued by deputy Arthur D. Whiteside of the NRA. At the hearings determined opposition was expressed by the delegates of the National Textile Workers' Union headed by Moe Brown to the imposition of the minimum scales of \$13 and \$12 a week of the cotton textile code on the silk workers. Whiteside adjourned the meeting after ordering the United Textile Workers' Union and the National Textile Workers' Union to call off the strikes, send the workers back to work and then confer on the wage scales to go into the codes.

At conferences this afternoon in Washington called by the National Advisory Board to mediate the silk strike, only U. T. W. officials were admitted. Delegates from the National Textile Union were barred. McMahon of the U. T. W. agreed to call off the silk strike on condition that hearings be reopened on a code for the rayon industry, which is now functioning under the cotton code. Frank Schweitzer also agreed to call off the strike, but declared that some concessions in the way of wage increases would have to be given to the strikers in order to put this over. The silk bosses are demanding a code similar to the cotton and rayon code on the ground that they will not be able to compete with the rayon industry unless they are allowed to exploit the workers on the same basis.

Delegates from the Allentown Silk Workers Union, an independent union joined with the National Textile Union in denouncing this action and repudiating the decision to call off the strike.

Mass meetings of strikers in Lodi and Paterson continue daily. A telegram condemning U. S. Conciliator John Moffat's action in refusing to hear the demands of the union which represents the majority of the dye workers on strike was adopted at the general strike committee meeting of the dye strikers Tuesday. The wire which was sent to President Roosevelt, Frances Perkins and members of the National Labor Advisory Board declared that the UTW officials who are now meeting with Moffat do not represent the strikers and demand the right of the N. T. W. U. to be heard in the present hearings.

On Thursday night at 8 p. m. the Communist Party of Paterson is calling a meeting in support of the strike at Carpenters Hall, 56 Van Houten St. Silk and Dye strikers are urged to turn out to the meeting at which Moe Brown, strike leader and Communist Party candidate for Mayor in Paterson, Rebecca Grecht, district organizer and others will speak.

10 PAGE ELECTION EDITION OF "DAILY" IN GREATER NEW YORK SATURDAY

Bayonets Glean in NRA Parade

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Thousands of workers were herded together by their employers, who had promised Whalen "co-operation" in the reviewing stand where the generals and Johnson looked them over. As the radio group came up it brought with it the unmistakable stench of the slave market. It Jim-Crowed the Negro workers who were dragged into the parade. The Negro marchers were placed in a separate line. Under the bright American flag the hideous Jim Crow oppression appeared.

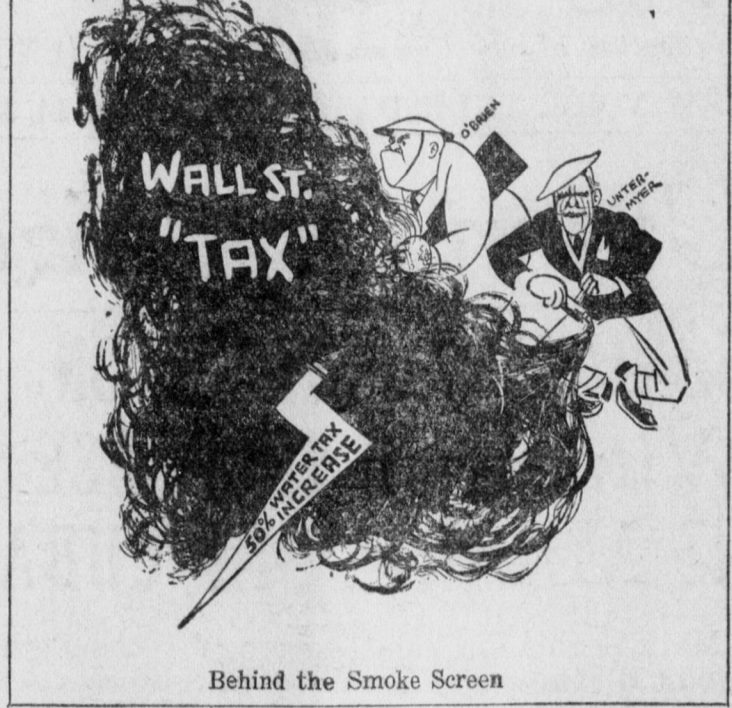
Foot the Bankers
At first the best looking sections came down Fifth Avenue—the banks, the theatre groups, the labor industry. These would look better, Whalen thought, than the laundry workers, the leather and shoe workers, the "lower" groups.

When the bankers hove into view, the crowds hanging out of the big office building windows, yelled the derision and hatred. "Here comes the gang of forty thieves," they cried. The bankers didn't like it. Not once was there any expression of enthusiasm for the NRA. No one shouted his joy. No one felt impelled to mention those syllables. It was a show.

Not once was there any expression of enthusiasm for the NRA. No one shouted for joy. No one felt impelled to shout those magic syllables—NRA—by which the Roosevelt government hopes to hypnotize the suffering masses into forgetfulness while he and the exploiters, the employers, grind the workers deeper into poverty. There was little real emotion. They could not express what they did not feel. But it was very significant that the real outbursts of emotion was of a character to make the blood rush to the faces of the Generals and bankers.

Boo O'Brien.
At one point a most remarkable thing happened. As the clerks and employees of the downtown Wall St. offices swung before the reviewing stand, like a bombshell, a tremendous noise of catcalls and boos smote the assembled Generals and politicians in the stand. "Three cheers for O'Brien," some one cries. BOO! BOOH! was the derisive answer.

Gutters of New York



Behind the Smoke Screen

Picket Big Shops in Tobacco Strike

Dance to Aid Strikers Thursday Night

NEW YORK.—With the picket line of striking tobacco workers strengthened around some of the largest tobacco shops such as the Regensburger, the Lincoln, the Bachia, the Alliance and the Martinez, workers in these big shops are expected to walk out momentarily, and join the big strike of the tobacco workers.

Four Metal Shops Grant Demands of Metal Strikers

NEW YORK.—Metal workers who joined the strike four weeks ago at the call of the Metal Workers' Industrial Union are now reaping the results of this struggle as more shops are conceding the demands of the strikers.

Workers won increases in wages averaging 30 per cent this week when four shops, the Continental, Lehman Brothers, Century and the Empire Plating Co. settled with the workers. Recognition of the shop committee was won in every shop. The Empire Plating Co. recognized the union. A number of other metal shops have granted the workers' demands in the past weeks.

worker and his three young children appeared. He wore no coat, only a blue working shirt. He was leading the children by the hand. He looked with real faith at Whalen and Johnson. His eyes said, "You have promised to end my sufferings. You have promised to give me work. I believe your promises."

Whitegoods Workers Spread Strike

Warn Against N.R.A. Conference

NEW YORK.—Thousands of workers in the whitegoods trade are out on strike as a result of the general strike call. Close to 2,000 workers crowded the strike hall of the Needle Trades Union at Irving Plaza and enthusiastically endorsed the demand proposed by the Industrial Union for a 35 hour week, and minimum wages of \$50 for cutters, \$26 for operators, \$25 for pressers, \$20 for finishers and \$16 for learners.

Cleaners and Dyers Rally to Strike Call

NEW YORK.—Union members of the A. F. of L. and unorganized workers in the sweatshops of the cleaning and dyeing trade rallied to the strike call of the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union Monday. Two A. F. of L. shops came out on strike yesterday although the A. F. of L. officials are trying to prevent a walk out and are working to spread the strike and bring out the remaining shops under A. F. of L. control.

Custom Tailors Cripple Trade in General Shutdown

tailors who went on strike last Wednesday with the recent shut down of the Bell Shop at 320 E. 45th St. Led by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, the strike now includes the largest shops in the trade such as the Simon and Ackerman, Andrea, Levy and Bernstein, Shends and Immerman shops. The bosses are applying for settlements which are now being considered by the union.

Public School 95 has been promised the workers of this area ever since 1929. The school was finally completed last February, and all of last year, as several years before, the children were sent to distant schools in buses.

Minor to Speak Before Socialist Jobless Groups

Brooklyn, Manhattan Communist Election Rallies Saturday

NEW YORK.—Two borough election campaign conferences, one in Brooklyn and the other in Manhattan, to rally the Communist candidates and platform, will be held this Saturday afternoon.

City Events

Furriers' Shop Chairmen Meetings.

At a mass meeting of the furriers' chairmen will be held tonight at the union headquarters at 131 West 28th Street.

Furriers Cooper Union Meeting.

A mass meeting of the furriers is called for Thursday night at Cooper Union, a report will be given of the negotiations with the Fur Trimmers' Association.

Pen and Hammer Forum.

The history research group of the Pen and Hammer will give a symposium report on "Foreign Imperialism in China" tonight at their headquarters, 114 W. 21st St. The talk will be followed by an open forum.

War Symposium.

The Mt. Eden Branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union will hold a symposium on the "Coming War" tonight at Paradise Manor, 11 West Mt. Eden Ave. A. J. Muste of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action and Dr. S. Le Roy will be the main speakers. Admission is ten cents.

Cuban Mass Meeting.

The Harlem section of the Young Communist League will hold an open discussion and mass meeting on "The Present Situation in Cuba" tonight, at the Spanish Workers' Center, 1415 Fifth Ave. Robert Minor, from the Communist Party; Ramon, from the Y. C. L., and others will speak.

Marine Correspondents.

NEW YORK.—All seamen and harbor workers that wish to receive help in preparing articles for the press can call at the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, 140 Broad St., daily from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

N.T.W.U. Meeting.

A big mass meeting of fur workers called immediately after work at Cooper Union, today by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union to hear a report on the 35-hour week campaign and mobilize for the establishment of a 35-hour week in the industry.

Symposium on the South.

Rabbi Benjamin B. Goldstein, formerly of Montgomery, Ala., Sender Garlin, of the Daily Worker, and Louise Thompson, secretary of the Scottsboro National Action Committee will speak on "Persecution in the South" at Ambassador Hall, Third and Claremont Aves., Bronx, this Friday evening. Garlin will illustrate his talk with scenes on Scottsboro, Tallapoosa and Herndon cases. Audiences, Bronx section, I.L.D.

Architects' and Engineers' Mass Meeting.

A big mass meeting of architects, engineers, draftsmen and chemists, is called by their Federation for Monday, September 18, at 8 p. m., at Washington Irving High School, 16th St. and Irving Place. The Washington hearing on the NRA Code will be reported by the delegation.



Want to Run in a Track Meet?

By EDWARD NEWHOUSE

The cinder path and modest grandstand of McCombs Dam Park lie in the shadow of the Yankee Stadium. While Herb Pennock examines an eight-dollar glove and tosses it carelessly into the dugout, a fifteen-year old amateur half miler leans over to patch up the ragged laces on his spikes. Clear bodied youngsters circle around and lanky high jumpers worry about the take-off.

The field is municipally owned and operated. Its existence and use is a hint of possibilities open to development of mass athletics under community direction. Of course, public and high school athletes come to practice. There are also a few of the larger amateur clubs but these encourage only stars as a general rule.

For the worker seeking fresh air, recreation and physical development, no provision is made. The special problem of the boy just out of school, accustomed to various facilities and abruptly deprived of them, is altogether disregarded. He can still play a bit of stick or handball in the gutter and against the wall of his block, but track and field or regulation baseball are no longer within his reach. For actual contact with his favorite branches of sport he's driven into the bleachers and galleries. That's if he's got the energy to spare. If not, let him go to some dimly lighted neighborhood poolroom for his fun. See if anybody gives a good god damn.

These are the people for whom the Labor Sports Union has organized. Office boys from skyscrapers, factory hands from downtown sweatshops, girls from the department stores, students disgruntled with the commercial star system, anybody and everybody looking for a chance to at least partially liberate himself and his body from the bondage to which it is inevitably subjected.

The L.S.U. has already one of the largest soccer leagues in the country and many smaller ones scattered throughout the Atlantic States and the West. There are over a dozen basketball leagues whose season is just getting under way. Any neighborhood, scholastic or factory combination is invited to join. All that's necessary is to apply in time for a junior or senior application blank at headquarters (813 Broadway). You'll arrange for a schedule, courts, and other details.

Sunday at McCombs Dam.

The track and field season of the L.S.U. is being wound up this Sunday at the McCombs Dam Park under the aegis of the Yankee Stadium. Nobody will crack 50 for the quarter mile and there will be no 14 ft. pole vaults. But you will see and, if you like, participate in a meet with no more specifications beyond that you be a man, woman or child with a need or desire for recreation.

Representations of workers' clubs from Worcester, Pittsburg and Gardner, Mass., are already booked. Me, I'm going if only to view the two blonde comrades of the Vesa A. C. who came to the Daily office Tuesday and roasted the skin off me for running the firm and maybe overcritical review of the "New Sport and Play."

They said that was not the way to support the current drive for 750 new subscriptions, they have a hard enough time to keep the magazine alive as it is; there was no point in dragging it down, in public.

I tried to tell them the criticism was a ven solely with a view toward improving the magazine, which is really prerequisite for a circulation drive. I tried to say the review suggested a number of ways in which this improvement might be effected. I couldn't squeeze in enough words to fit on the edge of a worn-out dime. They were sort of athletic girls and spoke very well. I hope they compete Sunday and lose. I'd like to console them. They were very lovely girls.

Program of Events

Men.—100 yd. dash, 440 yd. run, 1 m. run, Pole Vault, High Jump, Broad Jump, Shot Put (12 lb.), Club Relay (4x100 yds.)

Senior Women.—100 yd. Dash, Broad Jump, High Jump, Basketball, Throw, Club Relay (4x100 yds.)

Boys (Under 18). Junior Women (Under Sixteen). 75 yd. Dash, Broad Jump, Basketball, Throw, Club Relay (4x100 yds.)

Entry fee.—Ten cents for men and women; five cents for boys and girls. A trophy will be awarded the club scoring the highest number of points during the meet. Events will begin promptly at 10 a. m. All entries must be in to the Vesa A. C., 15 W. 126th St., no later than Sept. 15.

Standing of the Clubs

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Club	W. L. P. C.	Club	W. L. P. C.
Washington	91 47 659	Boston	69 72 44
New York	81 54 600	Chicago	62 78 44
Philadelphia	71 65 518	Pittsburgh	56 79 41
St. Louis	75 65 539	Chicago	78 61 561
Cleveland	72 69 514	St. Louis	75 65 539
Detroit	at New York, played on formal date.	Philadelphia at Cincinnati (2 postponed on account of rain—Not including second game Boston at Pittsburgh; New York at Chicago (2 games); Brooklyn at St. Louis; Rochester at Newark in playoff series game.	

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3613
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

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DENTAL DEPARTMENT
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Optometrist
106 EAST 14TH STREET
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COMMUNIST PARTY MONTH CAMP UNITY
WINGDALE, N. Y.
Spends Indian Summer, the Most Beautiful Season of the Year Amid the Berkshire Hills
A Real Workers Atmosphere. Swimming, Rowing, Handball, Hiking—Warm and Cold Showers
VACATION RATE: \$13.00 Per Week (incl. Tax)
WEEK-END RATES:
1 Day - \$2.45 2 Days - \$4.65 (incl. Tax)
Cars leave for Camp from 2700 Bronx Park East every day at 11 A.M. and Saturday 10 A.M., 3 P.M., 7 P.M. Take Lexington Avenue White Plains Express. Stop at Allerton Avenue Station.
Round Trip: To Nitgedaiget - \$2.00
To Unity - \$3.00

First Concert and Dance of the Season!

Given by the
Daily Worker and Workers' Voice
SAT., Sept. 16, 7:30 P.M.
AT PEOPLES AUDITORIUM
2457 West Chicago Avenue
ADMISSION 25c
Unemployed with Unemployed Council Card, 15c
Chorus Singing
Arias Ballet
Blue Songs
Real Dance Orchestra
Speaker:
JOHN WILLIAMSON
Organization Secretary
Communist Party
District 8

APEX CAFETERIA
827 Broadway, Between 12th and 13th Streets
All Comrades Should Patronize This FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION SHOP

EAT and HELP the DAILY WORKER
The HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
50 EAST 13th STREET
Is Donating All Proceeds To The Daily Worker Drive
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17
OPEN FROM 12 NOON TO 12 P. M.

Bronx School Children "Strike on Until P. S. 95 Won"

Three Hundred Boys and Girls Jeer Truant Officer, While Parents Back Children; P. S. 7, 24, 80 Are Unsanitary, Congested, and Have "Floating Classes"

feed our children, leastwise spend money on a bus."
Public School 95 has been promised the workers of this area ever since 1929. The school was finally completed last February, and all of last year, as several years before, the children were sent to distant schools in buses.

Public School 24 is unsanitary and is a fire trap, state the mothers of the striking children. Toilets are in the yard, and the stairs are made of wood.

Police-Inspired Lynch Drive Continues in New York City

New Mexico Governor Says Troops Stay in Strike Area

Miners Keep Ranks Solid in Face of Rigid Martial Law

Two Babies Born in Strike Camp; Relief Is Badly Needed

GALLUP, N. Mex., Sept. 13.—Maintaining their ranks as solid as the day they walked out, 1,000 miners of Gallup are still striking in the face of tremendous difficulties.

Rigid martial law has served merely to consolidate their forces and strengthen their determination to win. Attempts to stifle the entire strike apparatus, as well as the union have been defeated.

Under martial law it was decreed that only 5 persons could lawfully assemble at one time. Temporarily the union's leading committees were not able to meet because of this restriction. Mass meetings were prohibited. Every channel of communication with the strikers was stifled. Harassed by fear, doubt and subject to the lying propaganda of the local press, faced with deportation threats, the miners have managed to maintain their ranks solid.

Through the pressure of the mass committee, by securing the support of other labor unions in this vicinity, such as the Railroad Brotherhoods of Las Cruces, the Central Labor Council of Albuquerque, the miners were able to force permission to hold union meetings, of executive bodies as well as local unions. All these are held, however under military surveillance. The Sub-District Executive Board meets with five menacing troopers in its midst. We have been able to force the opening of our union office daily for the transaction of union affairs.

A committee of 15, elected by the miners to go to Santa Fe to see Governor Seligman and demand a conference with him, left Gallup last Wednesday morning. En route to Santa Fe, they scheduled mass meetings for the return trip. In Albuquerque, Robert Heath LaFollette, prominent attorney of this city, and Mr. Shingledacker, president of the Central Labor Council, spoke in defense of the strikers. Through a pouring rain, 200 men and women listened to the speakers. Twenty dollars was collected for the relief fund. Mayor Tingling who had promised to speak, did not appear. Later it was reported that the Gallup Chamber of Commerce had wired ahead to Albuquerque and threatened him if he did speak. The mayor was apparently persuaded not to appear.

At the conference with the governor, which lasted five hours, the miners demanded the immediate removal of the troops on the grounds that they were not needed, because there had been no violence and none was contemplated, that they were being used by the operators to smash the strike. The committee pointed out that guardsmen were going to the homes of the strikers and telling them they could go to work and that the troops would give them "protection," thus intimidating the miners. They told the governor that although peaceful picketing was assured them by himself and General Woods, they are not permitted to picket on a Federal Highway.

Labor Commissioner Ralph L. Davey was present at the conference. He is an agent of the operators and a strike breaker. Mr. Grubbs, representative of the National Labor Board of the NRA was also called in by the Governor to be present at the meeting with the committee. He urged the strikers to go back to work and settle their differences afterward. He told them that the code would take care of them. He was informed that they could not go to the butcher shop and tell the butcher to wait for payment until the code was signed.

Governor Arthur Seligman indicated that unless the miners would go back to the mines, a deportation drive would be started. The miners here are 78 percent Mexican, the rest being Slavish

National Events

Philadelphia Dressmakers Mass Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A mass meeting of wait and dress makers under the auspices of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, will be held tonight, 5:30 o'clock, at Boslover Hall, 701 Pine St., national representative of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will report on the dress code hearing which was held in Washington, August 22.

Jersey Scottsboro Meeting.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The International Labor Defense will hold a Scottsboro mass meeting at the First Community Church, Communipaw Ave. and Woodward St., Jersey City, on Friday evening, Sept. 15. Speakers will include H. Williamson, D. Raack, A. Watson and W. Doran. Admission is free to this affair.

AFL Rank and File Call Meet for Date of Nat'l Convention

NEW YORK.—Simultaneously with the 53rd Annual A. F. of L. Convention in Washington, October 2 and 3, the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance will hold a rank and file conference in that city to draw up plans for broadening the fight for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill within the A. F. of L.

In a call issued to hundreds of locals of the A. F. of L., the unemployment insurance committee urges all locals to elect delegates to this conference, and send credentials to the office of the organization at 35 E. 13th St., New York City.

"Today it is more important than ever," says the call, "that the rank and file of the A. F. of L. and Railroad Brotherhoods hold a conference in Washington. Among other important questions to discuss are: 1. Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill; 2. Exemption of dues for the unemployed; 3. National Industrial Recovery Act."

All A. F. of L. locals are invited to send delegates.

and Italian. The Governor informed the committee that they have already investigated and found that the American miners were very few, and that most of the others were unorganized.

To the question of removal of the troops, Governor Seligman replied that he was "afraid the miners would come to violence at the hands of the deputies if the troops are removed." The miners assured him they could handle the situation themselves. The governor gave no indication that he had any intentions of removing the troops. He said he would give them "orders to protect you, instead of the company." The miners expressed little confidence in this, however.

The first signs of weakness on the part of the operators was seen today when two of the mines called in the local strike committee to discuss the demands. The Superintendents of the Mutual and So. Western mines are meeting with the committee at 10 a. m.

All relief must be solicited from outside. Letters and telegrams with funds are coming in from all parts of the country. However with 1,000 on strike, making an average of 4,000 to 5,000 mouths of food, the relief committee reports that as yet the relief is inadequate. They are appealing to workers everywhere to help in this colossal job, by sending in food or funds at once. They have reported that six men went in to work at Gomercio yesterday because there was no relief for them over the week end. Nevertheless our relief committee was able to keep them out today by carrying relief orders to the men. The miners will stand solid, the relief committee reports, if we can keep their babies fed.

Two new strike babies are reported to have been born during the strike. All funds and relief may be rushed to Box 218, Gallup, New Mexico.

Fifth of Children Malnourished, Says Secretary Perkins

She Calls Conference to Search for Them on October 6

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, yesterday admitted that there was widespread starvation among the children of the nation. She estimated the number very cautiously, however, "only" about one-fifth of the children.

In the attempt to remedy the situation she has called a conference—"A Child Health Recovery Conference," to meet October 6 under the auspices of the Children's Bureau of her Department.

New Gold Rush Draws Many to Great Bear Lake in Canada Wilds

CAMERON BAY, Alberta, Can.—Hundreds of prospectors are braving the cold of the rigorous weather, which out-rivals that of Alaska, and are joining in the gold rush that has begun near here. Discoveries of gold, silver and radium deposits have been announced. The presence of 47 minerals has been discovered.

Prices are equal to those in the days of former gold rushes.

3 Escaped Convicts Killed by Posse Men

MARKSVILLE, La.—Three of the twelve convicts who shot their way out of the State Prison of Ancoala last Sunday were killed in a battle with police. Three others were captured. One convict fled through the swamp land near here with bloodhounds and possemen in close pursuit.

Condemns Judge for Suspending Crooks

WASHINGTON, D. C.—County Judge A. G. McLaughlin was condemned yesterday by Colonel J. A. Moss (retired) for his action in suspending sentences in the case of three racketeers, who pleaded guilty to conspiracy in the Brooklyn laundry racket. Moss is directing the anti-racket campaign of the United States Flag Association.

Drys Down 29 to 0

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the dries holding the tarred end of the stick, 29 to 0 is now the record of the state votes on repeal. The approval of only seven more states is needed to remove the 18th Amendment from the Constitution.

Maryland, Minnesota and Colorado joined the sweep Tuesday with overwhelmingly wet votes.

Ohio Steel Men Sign Up for Union and Take Cards for Their Mates

CAMPBELL, O.—Over 100 Youngstown Sheet and Tube workers packed the Ukrainian Hall recently at the call of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. After hearing Mack and Dallet speak for the union, many walked to the table in the front of the hall and filled out application cards for the union, some paying initiation in full and others paying in installments. Practically every man that signed took with him a handful of applications to sign up his buddies before the next meeting. Next Saturday in the same hall there will be a closed meeting to definitely organize the Campbell local of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

Iowa Miners Flaunt U. M. W. A. Officials, Strike

By CARL RODE. More than 3,000 Iowa miners are now out on strike against the proposed code of a basic wage scale of \$4.70 for an eight-hour day, and in Appanoose and Wayne Counties (Southern Iowa) \$3.75 basic wage scale.

The demands of these miners are a basic wage scale of \$5 for a six-hour day and five days a week. This demand was again confirmed at a mass meeting of 2,000 miners in Union Park, Des Moines, Saturday, Sept. 9. This meeting voted to stay out until this demand was won. This meeting also accepted a motion to send a notification to the president of District No. 13 of the U.M.W.A., Frank Wilson, that if he didn't come to the next mass meeting to be held Monday, Sept. 11th, the miners would not any longer consider him as their president.

Wilson had been invited to speak at the meeting held Saturday. However, he didn't show up and this made the miners even more mad than they were before. It was looked upon as an insult to the striking miners.

Last Spring the miners of Iowa were forced into an agreement, that was signed against the vote of the miners, by the District 13 officials. This agreement stipulated a basic wage scale of \$4.70 for an eight-hour day. In southern counties the operators closed down their mines rather than to pay the scale.

A letter published in the Des Moines Tribune, a local capitalist sheet, will show very good under what

Witness Threatened by Prison Official

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) The assistant district attorney seemed to be questioning the officials present, and kept Shahian and his attorneys out.

At 10:30 Price summoned Shahian into his office. When Attorney Kuntz rose to go with him Price shook his head.

"I don't think it will be necessary for you to accompany him," the assistant district attorney said suavely. Seek to Bar Attorney

In the meantime Shahian was already in the room with the wardens and other officials glowering at him in silent fury. When they heard through the open door that Price was trying to keep the I.L.D. attorney out, the Hart's Island warden began to fling questions at the witness.

"Why, they are already questioning him without you even being present," Kuntz protested vehemently. "I insist that you stop that immediately and that I be permitted to accompany him."

The assistant district attorney shrugged his shoulders at this and said that there was no harm in the attorney being present.

With the I.L.D. attorney present, the assistant district attorney ordered the warden to stop questioning the witness.

"Why didn't he tell me that he was struck by a keeper," the warden growled furiously.

"Because no prisoner can see you except Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock," Shahian retorted. "Besides I knew what I'd get if I said a keeper knocked my teeth out, while I was still in jail."

The district attorney took up the questioning about the assault upon Shahian and the Matthews murder. Shahian told the story as it appeared in the Daily, backed by his own affidavits.

When Shahian finished, Price turned upon him sharply. "Isn't it true," he demanded, "that you had reported that you had fallen while walking up the stairs with a cigarette in your mouth and knocked out your three teeth that way?"

Price looked at a slip of paper on which this report had been made apparently at Harts Island.

"The official report in Correction Hospital which the Daily Worker reporter saw stated that he had 'gotten into an altercation with several inmates who knocked his teeth out,'" Shahian denied that he had ever reported his injuries that way.

"Well," said Price meditatively, "didn't you have a fight with a fellow inmate who knocked your teeth out?"

"I did not," Shahian retorted. "I have an affidavit from an inmate saying that he had a fight with you and that he knocked your teeth out," the district attorney said sharply.

Price did not say when that affidavit was secured nor who signed it. After some 15 minutes questioning Shahian and his attorney were asked to leave the room. The Welfare Island officials remained.

While waiting to be called again the detective from the family court who had arrested Shahian for non-support, which resulted in his being sent to the Island, appeared and walked into the room where the district attorney was presumably questioning the officials.

Shortly after this Shahian and Kuntz were called to a nearby room. Some 12 to 14 men were lined up. They were dressed in civilian clothes. The warden and other officials crowded to the door while the district attorney dramatically waved an arm to the assembled men:

"Can you identify from among these men the one who struck you with a blackjack and the one you say assaulted James Matthews?"

"It was none of these men," said Shahian studying them carefully. "These men are all too short. The man who struck me and the keeper who killed James Matthews were much taller. In addition men in civilian clothes look different than when dressed in uniform. I don't think it's fair to try to trap me this way. Get your keepers in uniform so I can see them as I remember them."

Shahian and his attorney were again asked to leave the room and

600 Strike After N.R.A. Cuts Pay in Motor Plant

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 13.—Finding that the NRA had cut their wages approximately 25 per cent, 600 men and women employees of the Diehl Manufacturing Co. went on strike. The Diehl company manufactures small motors and is a subsidiary of the Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Before the code was signed employees were averaging 50 cents an hour for a 50-hour week. The code reduced the hours to 36 without an increase in wages. The strikers demand a 20 percent wage raise for day men and 25 percent for women; for piece workers increases of 25 percent for men and 40 percent for women, are asked by Colonel Dudley, local N.R.A. secretary, who advised them to "wait another month" and not to strike.

At present a certain Mr. Kurd, local attorney, connected with the NRA is trying to stifle the militancy of the strikers.

A shop group of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is active among the strikers. A leaflet which is being distributed advises the strikers to set up a broad strike committee to negotiate directly with the company and not through any intermediaries.

Force Official to See I.L.D. Delegation

NEW YORK.—Forced by the I.L.D. district delegation who called upon him to protest the suppression of facts about the murder on Welfare Island of James Matthews, the North Carolina Negro battered to death by a prison guard, Commissioner of Correction William J. Cahill yesterday telephoned the I.L.D. that he would receive the delegation tomorrow and take up their demands.

The delegation had been turned down by him yesterday on the pretense that he was "out."

Since Commissioner Cahill was appointed by Mayor O'Brien, similar demands will be made upon the Mayor, who stated that he would receive the delegation within the next day or two.

Cahill, who fought desperately to keep the Daily Worker from getting the public records of Matthews' death from becoming known, has also been invited by the I.L.D. to attend a mass protest meeting Friday night at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. where former inmates of New York's Welfare Island, William Campbell, who served 3 months, and others.

Robert Minor who served six months in the Welfare work-house because he led an unemployment demonstration on March 6th, 1930, and who now is running for Mayor on the Communist ticket will be among the speakers. Other speakers will include Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; James Ford, former candidate for vice-president and who now is active in Harlem; Sam Brown, sentenced by Judge Aurelio and who served 6 months; Julius Rodriguez, who spent 3 months in Welfare Island; William Campbell, who served 3 months, and others.

Two open air meetings will be held tonight to protest against the Matthews murder. They will be at 128th St. and White Plains Road and at 3rd Ave. and 171st St.

by name when addressed turned to Shahian.

"Didn't you tell me that a fellow inmate knocked your teeth out," he demanded.

"I did not," Shahian returned. "I told the doctors at Correction Hospital that a keeper had hit me and one of them, told me to lay off saying stuff like around the island." The hearing was adjourned until this afternoon when the assistant district attorney requested Kuntz to have Shahian at his office again at 2:30.

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CRUDE FRAME-UP TACTICS AGAINST NEGROES BARED; ATTACK 14 DURING WEEK

Nine Witnesses Fail to Identify Innocent Negro As Central Park "Attacker"

NEW YORK.—The lynch campaign against Negroes organized by the New York police department continued yesterday with unabated fury.

At the same time striking evidence of the extreme crudity of the police in their frame-up attempts was discovered by the Daily Worker.

Illustrative of this is the case of Oswald Thomas, 33, described by the capitalist press as "a burly West Indian Negro who owns a hand laundry at 135 Wyckoff Ave., Brooklyn." Police are holding Thomas as suspect in the murder of three little girls during the last several years in the Bushwick and Bedford sections of Brooklyn.

A visit to 135 Wyckoff Ave., Brooklyn, by the "Daily" reporter revealed that the hand-laundry is owned not by Thomas, but by a Chinese, Wah On, who cannot read one word of English. In describing the seizure of the Negro, the New York capitalist press told how he was "traced to his laundry."

The New York Evening Post published an elaborate story of how the Negro was arrested. "Thomas was cornered twice by the police, but managed to escape," the Post wrote. "He was finally traced to his laundry where, after a terrific struggle, he was overpowered and taken to the Butler Street Police Precinct."

Despite these persuasive details, neither Wah On, the laundryman nor a large number of neighbors interviewed, saw either the police chase or the arrest.

Fail To Identify Alfred

On Tuesday the police plot to frame a Negro for alleged attacks upon women in Central Park Sunday received a severe setback when four women and five men failed to identify Alvin Alfred, a 25-year-old Negro as the "assailant."

Alfred had been accused of being the "human gorilla" sought for committing the alleged attacks in Central Park and the entire metropolitan press devoted columns of space luridly describing the Negro.

He was almost lynched at the 23rd St. subway station when he was charged with having attempted to assault a woman there.

Although the failure of the nine persons to identify Alfred indicated that he was simply picked up as a result of the determination of the police to "get" a victim, the authorities are nevertheless proceeding to hook a criminal assault charge upon him. He was therefore held without bail by Magistrate Dodge in the Jefferson Market Court for a hearing next Tuesday on the complaint of Mrs. Bertha Carroll, 32, of 171 Clinton St., Brooklyn, after he had entered a plea of not guilty.

During the past week at least 14 Negroes have been attacked by mobs, and some of them have narrowly avoided being lynched. On Sept. 9 Joseph Whitlock of 105-06 158th St., Jamaica, L. I. was nearly lynched by a gang who charged him with "window peeping." A clothesline was dangled before him after he was murdered. Members of a near-by Democratic Club took an active part in the attack upon the Negro.

Whitlock is now under arrest in Kings County Hospital. He was critically injured from the effects of the

beating given him. His injuries consisted of a possible fracture of the skull, internal injuries, cuts and bruises, and his right eye is practically torn from the socket. He, and not his assailants, will be arraigned in Jamaica Magistrate's Court on a charge of "disorderly conduct" as soon as his condition permits, it is announced by the police.

Last Sunday morning ten unemployed Negroes were attacked by a gang of hoodlums in Hester Park, on the lower East Side. The Negroes later required serious hospital treatment. While Communist unemployed workers who were also sleeping in the park came to the aid of the Negroes.

Joseph Rogers, 36, unemployed, is another Negro who barely escaped lynching on Monday afternoon. Later he was arrested and charged with attempted criminal assault. Police say he attempted to kiss a white girl on Broadway, near 28th St.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights, commenting on the series of attacks upon Negroes during the past few days, said in a statement issued yesterday:

"These activities on the part of the police show an organized effort to whip up a lynch frenzy in New York. The revelations regarding the murder of James Matthews, a Negro prisoner, on Welfare Island, shows the real Tammany attitude toward the Negro workers and proves its close 'spiritual' kinship with the lynchers, their fellow Democrats, in the South.

"Workers of New York! Defeat the attempts of Tammany to use in New York the lynch methods of their party associates in the South. No Scottsboros in New York!"

BUFFALO, N. Y.

14th Anniversary of the Communist Party

DANCE

Saturday, September 16

STAR HALL, 403 Broadway

DANCING - REFRESHMENTS

ADMISSION 20c

FUN at the FIRST DANCE

of the

DAILY WORKER

Saturday, September 23rd

WORKERS CENTER

35 East 12th Street

Meet Your Comrades at the

New--Modern--Up-To-Date

ALE RAIL

BAR AND GRILL

106 East 14th Street

Between Fourth Avenue and Irving Place

WHERE YOUR NICKELS AND DIMES BUY THE MOST

PURE FOOD AT PROLETARIAN PRICES

KING'S BEER ON DRAUGHT

OPEN DAY and NIGHT

TONIGHT TONIGHT

SECOND MASS CONFERENCE

FOR THE

Daily Worker • Morning Freiheit

Young Worker

BAZAAR

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, at 7:30 P. M.

at WORKERS' CENTER, 50 E. 13th St.

ROOM 205

NO ORGANIZATION OR PARTY UNIT SHOULD FAIL TO BE REPRESENTED AT TONIGHT'S CONFERENCE

S.S. Utah
A novel by an American Seaman
MICHAEL PELL
Illustrations by Philip Wolfe

THE STORY SO FAR: The crew of the S.S. Utah, after the boat has stopped at Copenhagen, Helsingfors, and Leningrad, U.S.S.R., return to their host, deeply impressed by what they have seen in the Soviet port, as contrasted with the ports in the other countries. So, when they are awakened at 4:30 one morning and have to wait around for an hour before beginning work; and when they are ordered to work on Sunday, their day off, they refuse. In this move their leader is Slim, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Yesterday you read how the seamen, after organizing for the strike, held their ranks solidly and stood for their demands before the threats of the Captain. You also read how they won their demands. Now read on:

INSTALLMENT 28

"Jumping-Faced Jesus!"
THE men got through with the job by five o'clock. Not because the mate was driving them, but because they were feeling good, and because of the extra help. On this job, the boat did some work for a change, as well as the mate, who stood at the winch. Even the cadets had to turn to and get their hands warm. Stanley asked them innocently, "You're getting a dollar an hour for this, too, aren't you, and a day's pay tomorrow?"



"Sure ain't you?"
The cadets motioned helplessly with their hands, and seeing the mate peering down into the hold, didn't say any more. At four o'clock, Slim knocked off to take the wheel. Later, when he came into the messroom to put the feedbag on, he noticed the man looking pretty important. Stanley grabbed him by the arm and whispered, "Meeting tonight, eight o'clock."

Slim's ears wiggled with surprise. Gunnar noticed and happened in the direction of the boss. The blackgang seemed to be in on it, too, judging from their looks. They all behaved like a pack of school kids preparing to play a joke on teacher. About six bells, the boss came into the mate's room. The men looked at each other. They went up all in a bunch. Witnesses were always handy, when entering an officer's cabin. The mate was sitting at his desk, with a white shirt and tie, looking very happy. Gunnar Suoni, he called, "Three dollars for three hours' work." Then came the rest of the men. The names of the boss and cadets were not on the list.

By eight o'clock, the festive messroom was lively. It looked more like a celebration than a meeting. Barney had loosened up with a dozen bottles of beer; Fritz came through with some kumel that he had been nursing since Copenhagen. He had brought the midship's mess man along to the meeting, a young Filipino who was so overworked, he spent all his off-time sleeping. The Professor opened up a bottle of vodka which he had meant as a birthday gift for his dad. But the surprise of the evening was to know his ways. He was always referred to as "Moonface." He got this name because he always looked so serious, with dark hollow holes under his eyes. He barked with Barney, who always insisted to the men that "Moonface is all right, once you get to know his ways. He was gassed in the war, and has lung trouble, that's what makes him so cranky." Tonight Moonface sat in a corner of the messroom alongside Barney, with an open box of Russian candies in front of him.

EVERYBODY was talking about what had taken place that day. What the mate had said, what Gunnar had said, and what the skipper had said. The Professor felt important and began to act like an A.B. in fact, all the men, were busy in a new way. Stanley held the center of the deck. His eyes were lit up with self-satisfaction and kumel, and he chanted a ditty about the tinker with the big belly, scratching and the long billy-fletcher. Eddie was telling Blaine, "Yeah, I was on that committee."

"What committee?"
"The strike committee!"
"Hey, Slim, you came here and tell me what a strike committee is!"
"A strike committee, according to the laws of the red trade unions, is a committee elected by the majority of the workers involved. And it has the power and responsibility to direct the strike in the name of all."

"That's just it! We didn't have a regular ship's committee, but a temporary Action Committee."

"Not at all! But what's the use of talking? Let's set this committee up right now, and no questions asked whether you're a Wobblly, I.S.U., K.W.I.U., or unorganized!"

JIM MARTIN



Another Guess Comin'!



FLASHES AND CLOSE-UPS

By LENS

The Cinema Bureau of the International Union of the Revolutionary Theatre has been organized under the leadership of the two ablest figures in the international revolutionary film movement, Leon Moussinac and Bela Balazs. We reprint below the full text of its platform.

Platform of the Cinema Bureau of the International Union of the Revolutionary Theatre

Aiming to concentrate and unite the forces of film workers, professional and amateur, as well as audiences in the various countries upon a general platform, using the film as a means for revolutionary education and mobilization of the toiling masses in the struggle against fascism, political reaction, threatening imperialism, wars, and for the defense of the Soviet Union, the Cinema Bureau sets itself the following tasks:

- 1. To unite the creative and technical workers of the film industry, professionals and amateurs, with the aim of forming film organizations in different countries on an international basis.
2. To establish audience organizations to be connected with the cinema organizations.
3. To create a united front of revolutionary film art, together with all interested art, cultural, educational, trade-union and professional organizations.

4. To gather all experiences for the purpose of creating revolutionary professional and amateur films in various countries:

- a) To organize special brigades in the International Union of the Revolutionary Theatre in order to create and develop the production of 16 mm. films.
b) To organize special shows and contests on amateur 16 mm. films.
c) To organize technical and artistic consultations on the production of 16 mm. films, to popularize them, and establish international as well as national film exchanges, for both 16 mm. films and apparatus.

d) To organize research and control committees for the purpose of studying the problems of foreign film subjects in the Soviet Union.
e) To issue a bulletin as a review of international film problems and the discussion of technical and ideological problems.

f) To struggle against all war, chauvinistic, pacifist and other reactionary films, as well as the bourgeois censorship, by:

- a) Satirical criticisms of bourgeois films after special showings of these, with accompanying discussions and explanations.
b) By organizing criticisms and exposures in the press.
c) Organizing mass protests, demonstrations and rallying audiences in protest against reactionary films.
d) Popularizing all revolutionary films.

6. To study creative problems in the film industry, and to popularize the achievements of revolutionary film art in the Soviet Union.
7. To establish a repertory of revolutionary films by:

- a) Selecting films for the repertory to be shown at all places where workers gather.
b) Producing our own films, starting with documentary, montage and newsreels.
c) The selection of all suitable amateur films to be included in such a repertory.

8. To establish a revolutionary film press correspondence.
9. To hold international conferences on creative, technical and political film questions.

ROBERT MINOR
The Life Story of New York's Communist Candidate for Mayor

By Philip Sterling

[Both because of the length of the final installment of Robert Minor's life-story and the pressure of other material, the publication of which cannot be delayed, we are postponing part of the final installment for tomorrow.]

Tomorrow's issue will conclude the series, bringing this account up to the present.]

IN 1912 Minor went to New York in a very dissatisfied state of mind, disillusioned over the attack and expulsion of Haywood from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. But as he says now, he was very much confused and tended towards an anarchistic position in the quarrel between what was then called the direct action and the parliamentary factions in the labor movement.

Having saved several hundred dollars in wages he decided to go to France to attend an art school. Although Minor was already known as one of the best cartoonists in America, he had never studied art, except as a sign painter's apprentice. In the sign painters shop he had drawn letters and sketches with chalk on the floor, in accord with an age-old custom, and the skilled 'sign writers' were obliged to make money for him.

In Paris he enrolled in a class of the French national art school, the Ecole des Beaux Arts. But here again he was bitterly disappointed. As he says, not a single person in the whole school had the slightest interest in art. The whole institution existed to teach people how to make money.

Studied by Himself
So the rest of his time in Paris Minor spent either in studying by himself or attending meetings and taking part in the revolutionary labor movement, at first with the Socialist Party of France. Contact with Jean Jaures impressed Minor with the belief that the French Socialist Party was very much the same as the American. He came in contact with Russian 'revolutionary' leaders but all that he met in Paris failed to impress Minor with revolutionary character. They were such men as Bourgeois.

He tended more and more to confine his associations to the revolutionary trade unionists, especially the railroad men, who had an anarcho-syndicalist outlook. In telling of this Minor says frankly that the semi-anarchist views that he absorbed at that time were petty-bourgeois and opportunistic.

America—1914
Minor returned to America in 1914 just before the outbreak of the World War. This was the time when a great unemployment movement was going on in New York. The unemployed workers had been breaking into churches for shelter. The city was aflame with class struggle. Old friendships with Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman and Leonard Abbott, were renewed and strengthened by the fact that the anarchists were in the leadership of the unemployed movement, whereas the Socialist Party leaders absolutely refused to have anything to do with it. Among Minor's friends was a young American Indian by the name of Arthur Caron, a fiery and courageous leader of the unemployed. In this circle Minor began to take part in the unemployed movement. Almost daily there were sharp clashes with the police. It was just at this time that the New York police began seriously to develop their technical methods of modern suppression of the workers. The old European system of provocateurs began to be used more systematically in New York than it had ever before. Savage cruelties of beating crowds with night-sticks and clubbing individual leaders of the workers were almost daily episodes. Preachers openly called the police

Marx-Lenin Exhibition to be Shown in Tour of 35 Cities

There has been prepared a Marx-Lenin exhibition in connection with the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, which is to be shown in approximately 35 cities throughout the country, beginning at Boston on Sunday, September 24, and continuing for two days.

In connection with the exhibition there will be lectures on Marxism-Leninism by H. M. Wicks. Wherever possible debates will also be arranged with opponents of Marxism. Especially will challenges be issued to social-democratic perverters of Marx who try to tear out of Marxism its revolutionary content, and to those professors who serve their masters by writing and teaching that the economic and political doctrines of Marx do not apply to the capitalist world of today.

The main exhibition consists of 20 panels with illustrations from all parts of the world, depicting the life and activity of Marx and his great co-worker, Frederick Engels, from the stormy days of the death of Karl Marx in 1883, through the founding of the First International, the Paris Commune, the struggle against Proudhon, Bakunin, LaSalle.

Special care has been taken to so arrange the exhibition that it not only shows the activities of Marx from his earliest years until his death, but also refutes with documentary evidence the social-democratic vulgarizers of Marxism. It shows the development of Marxism into this stage of imperialism—the period of the decline of capitalism and the proletarian revolution—proving how Leninism is the only Marxism of this period and how, today, in the Soviet Union, the Communist Party, under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, is developing further the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Combat Anti-Marxist Campaign
This tour of the exhibition, and the lectures and mass meetings in connection with it, is of tremendous political significance, especially in view of the world-wide assault being made upon Marxism by capitalist and fascist vandals. The attack upon Marxism is the ideological counterpart of the general offensive of capitalism endeavoring to find a way out of the crisis.

After Boston (Sept. 24 and 25), the exhibition will be shown for two days in Buffalo, two days in Cleveland, two in Detroit and three days each in Chicago, Milwaukee and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul).

From there Wicks will go to the Pacific Coast, with stops at Butte and Spokane on the way to Seattle. After making the principal east cities he will return through Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Des Moines, St. Louis; then go through the South (Memphis, New Orleans, Birmingham, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Charlotte, Richmond, Norfolk), to Washington and Baltimore, then to Pittsburgh, Reading and Philadelphia, finishing in New York early in December.

This is the first tour of this kind ever arranged in the United States. There is such a wealth of material in the exhibition that it will arouse great interest in the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and will stimulate the study of revolutionary theory not only among the members of the Communist Party and those close to the Party, but among considerable sections of the working class, professional students, etc., and will give an impulse to all the work of the Party, especially stimulating the activities of workers' schools, and other educational work.

Today's Film

"The Man Who Dared"
Flowers on the Grave of Anton Cermak

"The Man Who Dared," a screen drama by Dudley Nichols and Lamar Trotti, directed by Hamilton MacFadden and presented by Fox Films at the RKO Theatre, with the following cast: Preston Foster, Zita Johann, Frank Sheridan and Douglas Coe-grove.

The late Anton Cermak, mayor of Chicago, was one of the most corrupt politicians of the past decade and a bitter enemy of the workers of Illinois. The new film at the RKO this week is a complete whitewashing of his political life and an idealization of the Democratic Party as well as a new brief for the New Deal. In short, "The Man Who Dared" is a completely dishonest photoplay.

The film abounds in demagogic and hints at crooked politics. But all the corrupt politicians are members of the Republican faction. Even the appearance of Cermak—who was very "foreign" looking and extremely undignified as well as un-American in appearance—is idealized. Preston Foster, who plays the part is made to look like Franklin D. Roosevelt—the latest style in the conception of the 100 per cent American. The lies in this movie are so bald that even the capitalist press is compelled to call it far-fetched fiction.

Technically this production is bad. The director tried to telescope 60 years into seven reels. As a result he has made a very episodic and loose film. Only the early portion of the picture depicting Chicago in 1893 has what might be called "charm."

—IRVING LERNER

Stage and Screen

"Hold Your Horses," Joe Cook's New Show, Coming To Winter Garden Tuesday

"Hold Your Horses," a new musical show by Russel Crouse and Corey Ford, with Joe Cook as the star, is now announced for next Tuesday night at the Winter Garden. The play, which deals with the days of 1890's, has been delayed here for a week or two due to the success of the production in Boston. Music and lyrics are by Owen Murray, Russell Bennett and Robert Simon. Other players in the cast include Dave Chasen, Harriet Hector and her ballet, Inez Courtney, Frances Upton, Tom Patricia and Ona Munson.

"Jezebel," Owen Davis' new drama, in which Tallulah Bankhead will play the leading role, will have several Negro players in important roles, including Alston Burling, Lew Payton, Laura Bowman, Rena Mitchell and Anita and Blois Jackson. There will also be a double quartet of Negroes to sing the spirituals heard in the production.

Samuel Barrymore, Colt, son of Ethel Barrymore, will join Eva Le Gallienne's company during the coming season. Miss Le Gallienne will open her tour in New Haven on October 13. Two plays will be presented, "Romeo and Juliet" and "Alice in Wonderland." The Civic Repertory Players will not be seen here until Spring.

REORGANIZATION meetings of the Brighton Progressive Club, 139 Brighton Beach Ave. New members welcome.

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP meeting of Flatbush Workers Club held every Friday at 1207 Kings Highway. All welcome.

MONSTER DANCE by Bank and Pile Group Local No. 3 International Brotherhood of Bricklayers, 15th St. and Irving Place. (Grand Ball Room.) Beer and refreshments. Adm. 25c.

MEETING OF PLAYRIGHTERS GROUP of the Workers Laboratory Theatre, 42 E. 12th St., 8:15 p.m. All interested urged to attend.

RABBI GOLDSTEIN, Sender Garlin of the Daily Worker Staff, Thompson, Negro writer and lecturer, will speak at Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and Claremont Parkway, "Negro Persecution in the South." Illustrations from the Scottsboro Trial in Decatur, Ala. Auspices, Bronx Section L.L.D.

WORKERS LABORATORY THEATRE will hold general membership meeting at 42 E. 12th St. Where the entire plan for the fall will be put into action. All interested are welcome.

REGISTRATION NOW open for the Workers' Laboratory Theatre, 35 E. 12th St., Room 301.

ALL GREETINGS FOR THE PARTY ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY EDITION should be sent to the business office of Daily Worker immediately.

W. J. BURROUGHS will speak on "Education and Planned Economy in the Soviet Union." Mrs. Burroughs is a Negro ex-school teacher discharged for activities against the dismissal of the Rube Wickersham, East Bronx Br. F. S. U., 1330 Willis Ave., near Freeman St. Station.

MONTHLY BUSINESS MEETING of Nature Friends at 12 E. 17th St. Those interested are invited.

DAILY WORKER Advertising Department will cooperate with T.U.L. unions, mass organizations and C.P. Units for the up-building of the DAILY WORKER. Ads help to support the Daily. Send all information to the District Office at 8 p.m.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. PHILKINO THEATRE—2222 MARKET STREET—ALL SOVIET FILMS 8:00 until 8 p.m. 3c until closing CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE LAST DAYS! "THE PATRIOTS" and "A DAY IN MOSCOW"

ATTENTION Y.C.L. All Unit Young Worker and Literature Directors and Agitprops, very important meeting Thursday, September 14, 1933 at the District Office at 8 p.m.

LAST DAYS—2 SOVIET PRODUCTIONS THE WORKERS ACME THEATRE 14TH STREET and UNION SQUARE 15c 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. ext. Sat., Sun. and Holidays

26 Commissars "JEWS ON SOIL"

ROCHESTER, N. Y. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, at 8:30 P. M. A Soviet Film Version of Gorki's Famous Novel "MOTHER"

"1905" Masterpiece of the Great Soviet Director PUDOVKIN Also "BUILDING SOCIALISM IN U. S. S. R." and "LENIN", the great revolutionist in action

DANCING AFTER THE MOVIES BENEFIT FOR THE DAILY WORKER 575 Joseph Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

COME AND ENJOY BOSTON, Mass. International Cabaret and Costume Nite

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15 Dancing; Floor Show; Costumes; Refreshments; Guest Artist SUBSCRIPTION 25c - - - - - Auspices: American Workers Chorus

Wine-In advertisement with image of a wine bottle.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS listing radio shows for WEAF-660 Kc., WJZ-760 Kc., WOR-710 Kc., and WABC-860 Kc.

Watch For It In Your City! Ed. Royce is touring for the Daily Worker with the new Soviet film "1905" adapted from M. GORKI'S famous Novel "MOTHER" 2 News Reels "Building Socialism in the Soviet Union"; "Lenin"—Great Revolutionary Leader in Action. These films are being shown for the Benefit of the 'Daily' in which the film will be shown.

ATTENTION Y.C.L. All Unit Young Worker and Literature Directors and Agitprops, very important meeting Thursday, September 14, 1933 at the District Office at 8 p.m. LAST DAYS—2 SOVIET PRODUCTIONS THE WORKERS ACME THEATRE 14TH STREET and UNION SQUARE 15c 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. ext. Sat., Sun. and Holidays

What a World

By Michael Gold
Our Own Flesh and Blood.

I described briefly yesterday the first page of the New York Times for last Saturday, September 9th. It was a picture of tax-fights, graft, war threats and revolutions in Cuba and Spain. In reporting this capitalist chaos one prejudice was obvious: the New York Times reporters depicted chaos and, hoped to preserve capitalist law and order, the status quo and a safe 8 per cent on investments. They avoided direct statements of this prejudice, but that is one of the techniques of capitalist journalism.

Going through the foreign reports, one finds so much reading matter that any description here would fill several columns. The New York Times has resources and wealth to rival the globe. But there is no unity in these reports. More chaos, conflicting nationalism, each reporter definite of course, committed only to American imperialism and its interests.

Take the Nazi business. The Times is owned by an old German Jewish family, and quite naturally, hates the Brown Synthesis that has attacked Germany. But only in spots and spasms. There is no consistency. Words of romantic praise have appeared for Hitler—the most sickening sentimental word-painting by sob-sisters, male and female. No signs, to know what to think about such inconsistency, until one recalls that the Times must appear "neutral," an "objective" record of daily history.

"What's Good in the Daily Worker" I have begun on an essay that could easily become a book; yes, one copy of the New York Times seems to contain the modern world. I shall review the beer advertisements, the department store bulletins, the births, deaths, editorial pages, personals, sport pages, etc. But it's a book, and who would read a book woven around a copy of the New York Times?

It is easier to go through the eight pages of the Daily Worker. Side by side with the pompous Times, our paper looks like an amateur effort. Our press is antiquated, and the make-up problem is too much for everyone. The ads are unskillfully composed, the news display is spotty, there is no style of any sort, and yet—

Reading the Daily Worker for a month, one would come either to hate or love this new world. Here on Saturday's page, an average day, one finds the same facts as in the Times. But the slant is frank and powerful. No hypocrisy, the banner headline reads: "U. S. Workers Demand Hands Off Cuba." The news columns give the story, and editorials buttress the appeal against imperialism.

The news in the N. Y. Times made one feel that Cuba was in a senseless chaos, a bloody meaningless primitive outburst of savage workers and peasants. The Times news makes one approve American intervention.

But the Daily Worker would really enlighten a virgin mind as to the meaning of Cuban events much more than would all the shoals and reams of hypocritical news in the Times. For the Daily Worker explains why masses of Chinese have been ordered to revolt: the forces pushing them to do it, and why workers here must help them.

It is a clue to the troubled modern world, and every worker can be helped to understand himself on reading such a news story. There is also other news, recently important news to the nation within a nation, the 40,000,000 wage earners and their families. Bread prices are rising rapidly, one headline says, a 16 per cent increase; the Times might have printed such a fact, but it would not hint so that the worker would feel the injury done him.

The Paterson silk strike; unreported in the Times for that day. The fight against the shoe workers strike injunction; unreported in Times. An analysis of the Tammany moves toward higher taxes; the Times faithfully deplores, but the Daily starts arousing the masses, and more; making it plain how to meet the city budget by tax levies on the rich, instead of sales taxes on the poor.

Inside, the truth about sports, instead of the romantic hokum that builds up the Camera fakers. Articles on the plight of the Negro workers, a whole page of correspondence from working miners in all different fields. Is this not more truly the voice of America, this correspondence, than all the Times editorials, with their feeble classicism and namby-pamby reformism that is so fond of Norman Thomas?

An article on the auto workers of Detroit. A discussion of the liberal attempt to form a new labor party; an exposure of a cheap labor spy in the Communist Party who had been hired by Han Fish and Ralph Basely; a serial novel by a sailor describing life on an American vessel; a story on the Irish workers of New York; the movement of the jobs for work or insurance payments; the organized fight against the next war, and against the Nazis, etc.

But I must end here for space reasons, without having scratched the surface. The New York Times, anyone must admit, furnishes its readers with at least a dozen times more concrete facts than did the Daily Worker of the same date.

But these facts were a meaningless chaos, since the capitalist world is such a chaos. A jobless worker, or bankrupt small grocer, a mortgaged farmer or oppressed miner would find no way out suggested for him in the massive bulk of the Times news; except Nira, of course, and even that would be an inchoate mass of confusing facts and contradictions.

But from the crude, badly made-up Daily Worker there breathes a sense of vibrant spirit; a picture of the struggle against the heaviest odds. It

NOTED JURISTS TO OPEN TRIAL OF NAZIS FOR FIRE IN REICHSTAG TOMORROW

Demonstrations Planned in New York, Chicago, on Day of Torgler Trial; Other Cities Have Not Yet Announced Plans

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The international committee, investigating the Reichstag fire, will begin its public sessions here tomorrow. Evidence of Nazi guilt for the fire, and proof of the innocence of Ernst Torgler, George Dimitroff, Yassil Taneff and Blagol Popoff, who will be tried in Leipzig, Sept. 21, will be presented.

At the opening session former Premier Francesco Nitti of Italy, Rudolph Breitscheid of Germany, Sir Stafford Cripps, of England, and Georg Branting, of Sweden, will speak.

Nazis Publish Anti-Red Book
BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Attempting to counteract the world-wide knowledge that the Nazis fired the Reichstag last February, the "Associated Anti-Communist of Germany" have issued a book which was presented yesterday to 100 foreign correspondents at a meeting here, in which "evidence" of a widespread Communist conspiracy is given.

Even the capitalist correspondents, however, refused to be taken in, and pointed out that although the book declares that the Reichstag fire was to be the signal for a nation-wide Communist uprising, no signs were shown anywhere of the alleged "uprising."

The book contains no details of the "evidence" the Nazi prosecutors propose to produce at the trial of the Communist leaders on September 21.

New York Demonstration Sept. 21
NEW YORK.—On Thursday, September 21, when the trial of the four Communist leaders charged with setting the Reichstag fire begins, in line with world-wide protests, a mass demonstration will take place before the German Consulate at 17 Battery Place under the joint auspices of the New York District International Labor Defense, New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, German and Jewish Anti-Fascist Committees.

In preparations for the demonstration, various sections of the New York District of the International Labor Defense will conduct a series of rallies and elect delegations to see the German Consulate. Resolutions will be adopted to be sent to Hans Luther, German Ambassador in Washington.

Workers and mass organizations of the Downtown Section will rally at 7th Street and Avenue A at 10 a. m. sharp. They will then march to Whitehall Street and South Ferry.

All workers, mass organizations, workers clubs, and friends are urged to send delegations to the German Consulate on Sept. 19 and 20 to demand the release of the four Communist leaders.

Millions Grafted of Anti-Japanese Fund, General Ma Charges

PEIPING, Sept. 13.—Of \$30,000,000 (silver) contributed by hundreds of thousands of Chinese, some of whom sold all their belongings, to finance the defense of Manchuria against Japan two years ago, only \$1,713,000 (silver) was ever turned over to the Chinese.

This is the charge made here by General Ma Chan-shan, who led what anti-Japanese actions were made. While his charges are obviously true, his main purpose is to excuse his failure at the Nomi bridge and his full retreat before the Japanese.

The charges have aroused such a furor among the masses of Chinese who contributed that an investigation has been ordered.

South African Negro Court Forces British to Uphold Its Edict

SEROWE, Bechuanaland, South Africa, Sept. 13.—The native Negro court of this remote part of British South Africa won a victory over the British imperialists' arrogant rule of discrimination, when it forced approval by a military expedition of its having ordered the flogging of a white man.

Vice-Admiral E. R. Evans, who arrived with 200 British troops and two field guns, was compelled to uphold the decision of the native court against Phineas McIntosh, a British subject, found guilty of assaulting native women. Evans further ordered him banished from all native territories.

Until after the hearing, however, Chief Tshkedl of Serowe was held under open arrest.

N. J. Winter Relief Acute as Last Year State Official Says

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—With 400,000 people on the relief rolls, John Colt, state director of emergency relief, informed Governor Moore that the winter of 1933 is as serious as the previous one. According to Colt, the increase will be caused by the rise in prices. At least 450,000 will need relief this winter, the state director estimated.

is a truer picture than the other; it is the picture the future will cherish and study the most.

"MARCHING" WITH THE NRA!

—By Burck



Barbusse Arrives September 29 for Anti-War Congress

Workers' Organizations Slow to Respond, Says Committee

NEW YORK.—A cable received from Henri Barbusse by the Arrangement Committee of the United States Congress Against War announced that he will arrive in New York City on the S.S. Berengaria, the morning of Sept. 29th in time to attend the opening mass session of the Congress held that evening at Mecca Temple and St. Nicholas Arena, where he will be one of the principal speakers.

Barbusse will be met at the boat by workers and a committee of outstanding American writers who are supporting the Congress.

It was also announced yesterday by the anti-war Congress that workers' organizations and many militant groups, whose sympathy to the anti-war movement is beyond question, have been the slowest in electing delegates and are therefore requested to make that the special order of business at their next meeting and immediately forward the credentials to the Congress.

Among the workers' organizations who have elected delegates, the latest to join are the Display Fixture and Figure Workers Union affiliated to the Steel & Metal Industrial Union, and a shop at New Rochelle representing 117 workers. The Tobacco Workers Industrial Union has called a meeting to elect a delegate.

NEW YORK.—The Arrangement Committee of the United States Congress Against War announced yesterday that its work is greatly hampered through lack of funds and requests all organizations and individuals who have collection lists to return them immediately to the two "equal" addresses, 104 Fifth Ave. and also to make public collections at all meetings.

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.

Polish Plane Crashes Near Kazan, U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The plane of Colonel Filipowicz, chief of the Polish Civil Aviation Department, and his pilot crashed at Cheboksar, near Kazan, yesterday. The pilot was injured in the crash, but the official escaped injury by taking to his parachute as the plane fell.

Platt Amendment Is America's Charter of Slavery for Cuban Masses

Forced on Cuban People by U. S. Bayonets, Amendment Has No Validity Except Might of Wall St. Government's Armed Forces

By WILLIAM SIMONS.

Intervention in Cuba is "justified" (of course "only as a last resort") by President Roosevelt, on the basis of the duty imposed on the United States by the Platt Amendment.

What is this Platt Amendment? The eight clauses of the Platt Amendment make Cuba a semi-colony of American imperialism. The United States receives the "consent" of Cuba in clause 3, "to exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty." Clause 7 provides that to enable the United States to "maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Cuban Government will sell or lease to the United States the lands necessary for coaling or naval stations."

And so the United States Government "requires" the Guantanamo naval base, where there are now many American war vessels. To keep other imperialist powers away, Cuba was forbidden to make any treaty with any foreign power "which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba" (as much as was left after the United States got through with it). Foreign powers were also prevented from getting in Cuba any naval or army bases, or any land for colonization.

Forced on the Cuban People. The Platt Amendment became a United States law on March 2, 1901, authorizing the President of the United States "to leave Cuba to her people when a government had been set up under a constitution which contained as a part of it, the eight definite provisions known as the Platt Amendment." The American

army of occupation was to remain in Cuba until the Cuban constitution was adopted. The Platt Amendment included these eight provisions in the Cuban Constitution. On June 12, 1901, they were appended to the Cuban constitution, and included two years later, on May 22, 1903, in a permanent treaty between the two "equal" countries. The Platt Amendment was thus forced on the Cuban people at the point of a bayonet; its only validity is the might of American armed force.

To a special commission sent to Washington by the Cuban Convention at the end of April, 1901, to have the American Government speak a little more plainly, the corporation lawyer Elihu Root, Secretary of State, explained that the intervention clause 3 "does not impair the sovereignty of Cuba; it leaves Cuba independent and sovereign under their own flag. It only will help the United States in extreme cases to assist Cuba in preserving her absolute independence. And pray God that case may never arise," said the hypocrite.

He continued: "The spirit, the tendency, the substance of the Platt Amendment is to establish in Cuba an independent and sovereign nation. But the United States go beyond that in favor of Cuba; they seek to guarantee the subsistence of Cuba as a free and independent republic." "Interventions," added the slippery secretary, "is incompatible with the existence of a Cuban government, and will take place only in case that Cuba is left in a state of anarchy which will signify the absence of all government, and in case of a foreign menace."

United States is the "Foreign Menace." Well, what is the present intervention? So-called visiting parties of

Locked Out, Red Guard Holds Cuba Sugar Plant

Armed Workers Defeat Attempt to Hang Their Leaders After Seizure of Mill

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

HAVANA (By Mail).—One of the reasons given for the threatened landing of U. S. troops is the taking of the Hormiguero sugar central by the workers and peasants. In that region, all other centrals accepted the demands of the workers and then locked them out. When the workers came to the Hormiguero office and were told that it will shut down, they stated "all right, but we stay." More than 1,000 armed workers and peasants camped on the company property.

Guards were posted in all parts of the plantations. A certain amount of sheep was slaughtered every day for the "army." A Red Guard was organized, armed with shotguns and revolvers, and composed in its majority of members of the Young Communist League and young workers. This Red Guard stopped all cars and buses going past and confiscated all arms which were then given to the workers. It raided all houses of the managements and confiscated thousands of rounds of ammunition and many guns.

Try to Hang Workers. However, with the aid of the government and the rural guard, the company was able to buy off a few men and taking opportunity of the absence of the organizers, organized a coup d'etat. When the organizers came back they were seized and led to be hung. One of them, the local organizer of the Y.C.L., declared that if they were killed, the workers from the city of Cienfuegos would come and wipe the murderers off the face of the earth. This worked and they were released. When they were leaving the Central, the workers, who had already seen through the treachery, cheered them, and promised to continue the struggle.

Workers, Students, Arm. In the meantime in the neighborhood city of Cienfuegos, workers and students raided all hardware stores and seized arms. Soldiers and sailors sent delegations to the workers, asking what to do. However, the Committee of Action was not sufficiently decisive and lacked initiative to seize power and organize the Soviet. The delay in action was sufficient to allow delegates from the

central government to reach the city and win over the soldiers and sailors. At that time this is being written, hundreds of armed workers are guarding the workers' center against an expected attack led by the bourgeois politicians and the ABC radicals. Latest reports indicate that two U. S. warships were sent to Cienfuegos.

Workers Protest Intervention in Meets Thru Nation. PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of protest against American intervention in Cuba will be held under the leadership of the Communist Party Saturday, Sept. 16, at 12 noon on the Rayburn Plaza opposite the City Hall.

NEW YORK.—American intervention in Cuba has called forth a nationwide wave of protest from workers organizations and meetings.

Last week, 100 workers in an open air meeting at Bleeker and Thompson Streets, New York, voted to send a protest to Roosevelt against American intervention.

The Polish workers of New York at a mass meeting at the Polish National Home added their protest to those flooding Roosevelt.

The Bosco Workers and Farmers' Association in Hueysville, Kentucky, has joined other organizations in protesting intervention. The District Convention of the International Labor Defense, meeting in Philadelphia demanded that all armed forces be withdrawn from Cuba and passed resolutions, pledging solidarity with the

concession of abrogation of the Platt Amendment, relying on the Monroe Doctrine; but this would not "undermine the hold of American imperialism on Cuba." It is therefore all the more necessary to link up the demand for the abrogation of the Platt Amendment with the other basic demands already mentioned.

Atmosphere Prepared for Landing of Marines. American imperialism is warring on the masses of Cuba. The reactionary ex-generals of the Cuban army justify their refusal to recognize the present government, by "the growing unrest and Communist agitation," and by the fact that "the sugar mills are being seized by the workers in the interior."

American imperialism wishes to keep the sugar workers in Cuba in serfdom. A war hysteria is being worked up in the United States. The "patient, neighborly" attitude of Roosevelt is combined with glaring headlines of "American workers being driven from their homes, of being spat upon with mud by 'hoodlum Communists.'" The "sinking of the Maine in 1898" will be duplicated by atrocity stories as the 1933 pretext for intervention. The sending of Secretary of Navy Swanson to Cuba was no mere accident. It recalls President Theodore Roosevelt's sending of Secretary of War William H. Taft to Havana in 1896, who instituted the military occupation that lasted until 1902. Only the loud public protest caused Swanson to continue on to other American "possessions" in Central America.

Makes This a National Campaign. The entire working class of the United States, from coast to coast, must take its place in this urgent campaign against American intervention in Cuba.

NORTHWESTERN CONGRESS DECIDES ON DRIVE FOR JOBLESS INSURANCE

3 UM.W.A. Locals Support Program; Decide to Affiliate With Unemployed Councils; Vote Support to Anti-War Congress

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Workers' Congress voted unanimously to launch an initiative drive in the state for the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. In a resolution it urges that a special session of legislature be convened to adopt the insurance bill, to be in effect until the passage of the Federal Bill.

The congress was a representative body of 314 delegates from trade unions, unemployed and farmers' organizations in the state. It was held over the Labor Day week-end. The Unemployed Citizens League was represented by 75, the largest group at the congress, and the Unemployed Council had 45 delegates. Locals of the National Lumber Workers Union sent workers with messages from locals of the Trade Union Unity League and the American Federation of Labor.

Nine workers, representing three of the largest United Mine Workers locals in the state, pledged support to the congress decisions. They represented 900 miners who are on strike in the Roalyn-Cle Elum fields in the distance of Lewis and the NRA.

The gathering also went on record to fight for local ordinances in every community assuring immediate relief to all jobless. To support the veterans in their fight for the bonus and to participate in the national anti-war congress to be held in New York, Sept. 29.

To strengthen the unemployed movement it was decided to affiliate with the National Unemployed Councils and build the "Voice of Action," the state labor paper.

A few weeks prior to the Workers' Congress the socialists had called together the Continental Congress. All militant organizations representing some of the largest organizations in the state were sent out. Preparations for the socialist meeting was made by N. P. Atkinson, who operates a non-union printing shop in this city. It was only on the initiative of three militant workers, Bradley, Harrington and Dildwell, who came to the sessions that a measure supporting unemployment insurance was passed by a vote of 49 in favor, to 37 against.

The Workers' Congress elected a state committee of 73 members with four state officers. Richard C. Harrington was elected state chairman; vice-chairman, William Dobbins; organizer, George Bradley; and secretary, Mervin Cole.

Speakers addressed the meeting, stressing the need for a strong organization to carry forward the demands of the relief workers for free transportation to the jobs, cash paid on time, and enough work to keep a family alive.

September Relief Not Made by City. NEW YORK.—As in previous months the Board of Estimate has not yet made any appropriation for jobless relief affecting one million jobless. The only funds on hand for the past two weeks to get Brownsville are \$1,140,000 granted by the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration and \$1,000,000 advanced by the same body.

It is uncertain whether the total of \$2,140,000 will even be sufficient for the 80,000 heads of families who are on work relief. The 125,000 families who are on home relief are left entirely in the cold. At least one-third on home relief were already removed from the lists. The rest had been put on a stagger plan whereby relief checks are issued during alternating weeks to these families.

At the same time the Home Relief Bureau is making their investigations that many of them will be fired by the end of the month. In the Home Relief Bureau on Spring and Elizabeth Streets alone it is expected that about 40 investigators will lose their jobs.

'Fight High Prices' Conference Sunday in Brownsville

NEW YORK.—Vigorous house to house canvassing has been going on for the past two weeks to get Brownsville workers to elect delegates to the Conference to Fight the High Cost of Living to be held Sunday, 1 p. m., at the Hoffman's Mansion, 142 Watkins St., Brooklyn. The conference has been called by the United Women's Council of Brownsville.

Forty-eight houses have already elected delegates and many organizations have promised to send representatives to give guidance to the conference. Any group of 10 workers in a house or block may elect a delegate.

struggle for liberation carried on by the Cuban workers.

The Tobacco Workers Industrial Union in New York wired the protest of its members to Roosevelt and sent a telegram to the Havana Workers' Center, showing their solidarity with the Cuban workers.

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