

HARLEM REPORT UNCOVERED!

Steel Trust Prepares for War, Murray Charges

Arsenals Set Up at Mills, Leader of C. I. O. Asserts

Stuebenville Organizer Kidnaped, Robbed by Detectives

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UP).—Philip Murray, gray-headed, field marshal of labor's drive to organize the steel industry, asserted today that it is "common knowledge in steel circles that the corporations are setting up arsenals."

He also charged that an organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization, which is supervising the drive to unionize 500,000 mill workers, was kidnaped early today from Stuebenville, O. He said private detectives there forced him onto a train and ejected him in the country after robbing him.

Murray was in Washington today to confer with John L. Lewis, leader of the C.I.O.'s campaign to organize American workers into vertical unions.

Workers Flock to Union

Murray said that no figures had yet been compiled on the numbers of new members drawn into the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. He said there is "no question that workers have been flocking to the union standard rapidly since the inauguration of the drive a week ago."

He explained that the steel organizing campaign is the latest drive of the C.I.O. for industrial unions. He said that the rubber workers have gained about 40,000 members and that the United Automobile Workers' were increasing their membership. He reported that the United Textile Workers' executive committee has laid new plans for a national campaign.

Murray said that labor leaders anticipate some federal assistance to relieve unemployed workers in case of a strike. He reported that 200 organizers are now working out of Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Birmingham—the three focal points of the drive.

Thomas Sends Wire

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, sent Murray a telegram wishing him "speed and success" in the organization campaign, which Thomas described as designed to "gain a larger measure of freedom in the immediate future ciliary terms, it was believed to and Steel Institute."

Although the request for the CIO officials to appear before the executive council was couched in controverted terms, Murray said he would have the effect of an ultimatum.

Green's letter said the executive council had directed him to "ask and invite you to meet with them." It was considered, however, as tantamount to a demand that the CIO officials appear to defend themselves against possible ouster on the ground that their efforts toward industrial unionization had the effect of setting up a rival labor organization.

CIO officials said they had received no answer to their demand to know whether they were being summoned as officials of A. F. of L. affiliates, or as officers of the C.I.O.

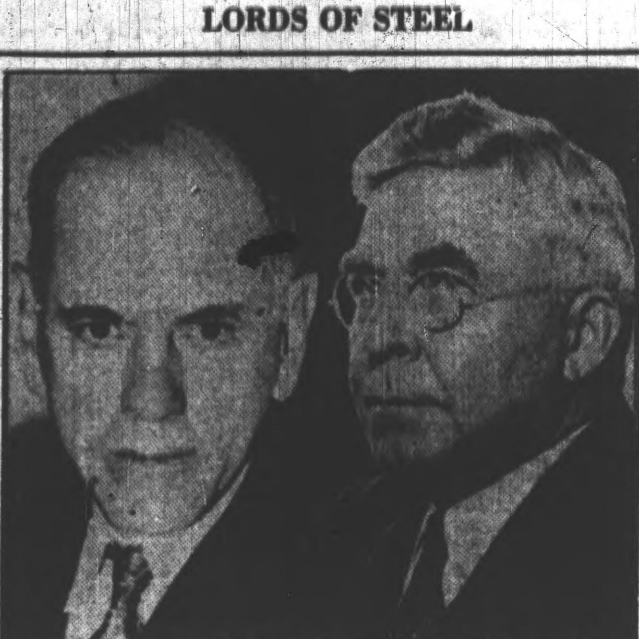
Ninety-two per cent of the steel workers eligible to vote in June under the employes representation plan of thirty companies exercised their privilege of voting for American Iron and Steel Institute, yesterday. Those numbered as eligible to vote totalled 275,474 out of the approximately 500,000 employes in the industry.

British Plan Aggravating Arab Crisis

LONDON, July 1.—A serious aggravation of the Palestine crisis was seen here today by friends of the Arab people with the simultaneous report that 500 new Jewish settlers were preparing to leave Poland for the Holy Land, and that the British government was proposing to slice the country up in checker-board fashion between Arabs and Jews.

The Jerusalem correspondent of the London Daily Herald reported today that under a proposed Palestine—Transjordanian Federation scheme being considered in official circles the country would be divided into eight "autonomous" districts, four for Jews and four for Arabs.

The plan would have the effect of giving Jews the right to acquire land and to settle in Arab districts, but an Arab administration would be maintained. The same would apply in the Jewish districts. This would be a territorial basis of applying the British system of "divide and conquer."



Heads of U. S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel. Left: William A. Irvin (\$124,000 salary last year). Right: Eugene G. Grace (\$190,000 in 1934).

Millions in Advertising To Stop Steel Labor Union

Steel Institute, Organization of Bosses, Says Industrial Union Would Endanger Country — They Mean Their Profits

"To the Public and the Employes in the Steel Industry: ... The Steel Industry is recovering from six years of depression and huge losses, and the employes are now beginning to receive the benefits of increased operations. ... The announced drive ... to unionize the employes of the Steel Industry ... will endanger the welfare of the country."

"The Steel Institute will use its resources to the best of its ability to protect its employes and their families ..."

These lines are taken from full page, paid advertisements inserted by the American Iron and Steel Institute in the newspapers of the United States.

Here Are Some Facts

We should also like to present: To the Public and the Employes in the Steel Industry: The salary for 1935 of Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Company (as reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission, and not advertised by the American Iron and Steel Institute): \$166,768.01. William A. Irvin, president of the same company, suffered so much

RCA Strikers Await Answer On Settlement

CAMDEN, July 1.—Striking employes of the RCA manufacturing company awaited an answer today to their offer of a settlement of the strike which has caused numerous arrests.

The proposal contained two provisions. One asked for a signed agreement to recognize the winner of an election among employes as the sole bargaining agent for all employes. The second asked a signed agreement establishing wages, hours and working conditions similar to those in other radio manufacturing plants.

E. T. Hamilton, vice-president of the company, indicated the proposal would not be accepted.

Picketing continued, but there were few disturbances. Police arrested four persons for disorderly conduct. Police Magistrate Lewis Lieberman held hearings for more than fifty other pickets who were arrested for picketing.

New Strikebreaker

CAMDEN, N. J., July 1.—Representing the reactionary faction of the A. F. of L. and receiving the full support of Harry Kline, RCA company union organizer, Edward D. Berez entered the strike scene here today as a strikebreaker of no mean consequences.

Berez, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, immediately issued a statement that the present strike of the

(Continued on Page 5)

BLACK LEGION THREATENS COMMUNISTS

North Carolinians Are Mum on Fanatic Night Riders

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 1.—Purporting to speak from the headquarters of the Black Legion here, someone telephoned the Communist Party headquarters with a warning for all Communists to get out of town.

"Is this the Communist Party headquarters?" the voice inquired. When told that it was, the voice continued: "This is the headquarters of the Black Legion and all of you Communists had better get out of town, or we'll make you swing!"

The anonymous caller then hung up.

Evidence of the possible existence of the Black Legion in this city was revealed when a reign of terror was launched following the recent Petroleum Workers Union's strike. Kidnapings and beating of trade unionists and unemployed leaders who supported the strike took place.

Fanatic Floggings

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1.—While authorities looked into a suspiciously sudden death of a young farmer, Irby Hardee, and ordered the exhuming of his body for an autopsy, residents of surrounding small towns here were frozen-floored with terror of a night riding band of vigilantes who have kidnaped and flogged a score of victims.

The southern counterpart of Michigan's murderous Black Legionnaires was unearthed here this week during a routine court trial. The plaintiff, a fourteen-year old mentally deficient girl, and her mother, Bertha Fowler, preferring charges against a youth for alleged rape, were both found to have crosses shaved on their heads.

When questioned by the court, the pair admitted that "a band of men—ten or fifteen—broke us out into the swamp, flogged us, shaved our heads and told us to attend Sunday school."

A subsequent inquiry revealed that many towns in the territory around Wilmington had been visited by a white-robed band of vigilantes, and that several people, among them a sixty-five year old paralytic farmer, Lihue Fowler, had been similarly flogged.

Economic Setup Better In France

PARIS, July 1 (UP).—France's economic situation is much improved, Vincent Auriol, Minister of Finance, told the Chamber Finance Commission today. He said 150,000,000 francs (\$9,945,000) in gold was returning to France daily and the expatriated capital also was coming back.

Recently in a report to the chamber on France's economic position, Auriol declared that the French treasury was empty. He barred devaluation of the franc as a means toward solving the problem, but put forth a program based upon saving the franc through repatriation of French foreign balances and cessation of hoarding.

Drastic penalties were proposed for French nationals who failed to report foreign balances. As a result a repatriation movement started. The movement thus far has been of mild proportions, but position of the franc exchange improved considerably with the result that for the first time in more than four months gold is flowing back to France.

Rise in Food Costs Cited in Labor Report

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UP).—The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today that retail food costs rose 21 per cent during the two weeks ending June 16.

It was stated that "this advance brings food costs to the highest level since April, 1931. The principle factors contributing to the advance were continued increases in prices of fresh fruit and vegetables and higher prices for butter and eggs."

So What?

LAKEWOOD, N. J., July 1 (UP).—No special preparations have been made for the elder John D. Rockefeller's ninety-seventh birthday next Wednesday, it was said at his estate here.

WARNS HITLER



MAXIM LITVINOFF

Roper Accused Of Bad Faith On Inquiry Job

Curran Demands Roosevelt Intervene in Marine Investigation

President Roosevelt was called on to personally intervene and secure the seamen "a full and impartial investigation of conditions in the American merchant marine," in a letter from Joe Curran yesterday. Curran was leader of the recent rank and file seamen's strike on the Atlantic, and is now secretary of the Seamen's Defense Committee.

Curran charged both Secretary of Commerce Daniel Roper and Senator Royal Copeland, now supposed to be conducting such an investigation, with insincerity and bad faith.

The detailed memorandum and 110 supporting affidavits filed with Secretary Roper on April 28 have suddenly been "lost" or "mislaid," Curran said.

Secretary Roper, Roosevelt's appointee, was accused by Curran of violating his promises which he made to the seamen on April 21, when delegations visited him, that he would institute a full investigation of the charges against shipping companies of mistreatment of labor and unsafe conditions at sea. The charges were supported by the memorandum and affidavits now "lost" while in the hands of the government.

Copies Sent President

So Curran's letter yesterday was accompanied by a copy of the memorandum and by copies of fifty-four specimen affidavits.

Curran stated to Roosevelt yesterday: "The seamen recently agreed to a settlement of this strike. In so doing they were influenced by the assurances of responsible government officials, particularly Secretary of Commerce Roper, that a full and impartial investigation of conditions in the American merchant marine would be promptly instituted."

"It is now apparent that unless you intervene personally, not only will no such investigation be made, but no serious effort will be made to improve the unbearable conditions against which the seamen went on strike this Spring."

"If steps are not taken at once to institute a thorough investigation to remedy the situation, there is no doubt that widespread strikes and labor unrest will occur again on the East Coast as well as on the West Coast."

The affidavits filed with Secretary Roper, at his own request, after he had heard the delegations of seamen describe dark holes of forecasts, disease-ridden and foul, overwork, short manning, poor food, swindling on wages. They also proved, Curran pointed out to Roosevelt in his letter yesterday, "specific violations of safety at sea."

Ignore Safety Laws

"Among the specific violations were: rotten lifeboats, broken and rusty davits, lack of lifeboat and fire drills at sea, insufficient crew to carry out drills, removal of gear and other equipment from one life boat to repair another, rotten ropes used in lowering the boats, use of foremen stewards, and shore men for drills."

The ships named in the affidavits included practically every American liner now in commission, Curran said in his letter yesterday.

The history of the affidavits was a curious one. Curran and attorneys for the seamen, Vito Marcantonio,

Textile Union Demands Pay Increase

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 1 (UP).—Formal demands for 20 per cent wage increases and a 35-hour work week for the nation's woolen and worsted workers were addressed to the manufacturers today by the general strike committee of the United Textile Workers of America.

President Thomas F. McMahon of the U.T.W.A. was enroute to Washington to make plans for eventual walk-outs should a program of "education" of manufacturers and the public be unsuccessful. Coincident with the demands, the U. T. W. A. Woolen and Worsted Federation opened a new membership drive. Six organizers were sent to Lawrence, Mass., to enlist employes of the American Woolen Company.

LITVINOFF AT GENEVA WARNS NAZIS

Recognition of Conquest in Ethiopia Refused by Blum, Eden

GENEVA, July 1.—Stern warnings to fascist Germany resounded in the League of Nations today when both Maxim Litvinoff for the Soviet Union and Leon Blum for France of the People's Front notified the Nazis that Mussolini's aggression would not be recognized and should not serve as an inspiration for extending the East African slaughter into a world war.

The Soviet foreign commissar asserted that Germany is preparing for aggression and demanded that the League covenant be strengthened instead of weakened.

Eden in Sharp Rebuke

A sensational surprise was given to the world by the strong statements of Anthony Eden of Britain, Blum and Litvinoff, unitedly declaring that Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia should not be recognized by the League of Nations.

Failure of Sanctions

Litvinoff, frankly admitting that application of economic sanctions had failed in the case of Ethiopia, said that most members, before supporting military sanctions, would have demanded guarantees that such sanctions would be applied against future aggressors.

"It may be said," Litvinoff continued, "that the Latin-American countries, with few exceptions have not applied in practice the most effective sanctions at all. On the other hand, we have the example of the United States that the League of Nations may reckon on the cooperation of non-members applying article 16." (The punitive article).

"It may be possible to conceive rare individual cases where aggression may be stopped by economic sanctions alone," Litvinoff went on, "but I recognize that in the majority of cases, economic sanctions must parallel military sanctions."

Regional Facts

"In the ideal League of Nations, military sanctions well ought to be binding on all, but if we cannot rise to such heights of international solidarity, we ought to assure that every continent, and Europe as a beginning, should be covered by a network of regional pacts."

Litvinoff's frank speech, naming Germany as the most dangerous prospective aggressor who will try to profit by the failure of action against fascist Italy, followed a vigorous address by Leon Blum.

"Our desire for peace," Blum declared, "does not mean that we will remain silent before force or recognize victories obtained by force."

Blum urged the League to reinforce collective security and to promote disarmament.

Scores Armaments

Blum's powerful speech astonished the statesmen assembled at this sensational League session. He declared the increasing race for armaments and referring to Germany, though without naming the Nazi-ruled country, said:

"The mystery certain nations maintain regarding their armaments adds to the universal dread or war. War is almost inevitable the moment it is considered inevitable. The friends of collective security should bar the route to these wars by shaking the dice of war."

Though he urged the dropping of sanctions against Italy, the British Foreign Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, at the same time asked the Assembly of the League of Nations to refuse to recognize Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Refused to Discuss Question

The Fifth Avenue Coach Line "refused even to discuss the question" of "the caste system in regard to employment of Negroes," the report declares.

One of the richest firms in the city, the Consolidated Gas Company, has "only 213 Negroes among its 10,000 employes" and practically all of these Negro workers are employed either as hallmen or porters.

The New York Edison Company, according to the report, employs only sixty-five Negroes out of approximately 10,000—and they are all porters, cleaners and hallmen.

Telephone, Railroad Jobs

Among other big firms which are charged in the report with discriminating against Negroes are the New York Telephone Company and the New York Railroad Company.

"Among 16,000 employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company," the report says, "there were about 550 Negroes employed as messengers, porters and cleaners; while the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transportation Company has a contingent of Negroes in similar positions."

There are only 244 Negroes employed among the 2,800 workers of the Independent Subway System.

(Continued on Page 5)

LOW WAGES SEEN BEHIND EVENTS OF MARCH 19, 1935

Daily Worker Publishes Chapter of Report Suppressed by Mayor LaGuardia

MENIAL JOBS FOR NEGROES

Discrimination in Public Utilities and City Subway

Text of Chapter Three of Suppressed Report on Harlem, on Page 2.

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The Daily Worker today makes public a new chapter of the sensational report suppressed by Mayor LaGuardia of the "Mayor's Committee on Conditions in Harlem"!

Blasting the barricades of secrecy put up by the Mayor, the complete chapter of the report on, "The Problem of Making a Living," is published exclusively and in full on page two of today's paper.

The reasons for the suppression are clear from the report itself. It shows that only a handful of jobs and 18.6 per cent of the businesses in the largest Negro community in the world, belong to Negroes.

The few jobs available to Negroes are menial and the pay less than for whites.

'Problem of Making a Living'

The suppressed section of the report published today deals with "the problem of making a living" and proves conclusively that the March 19, 1935, outbreak in Harlem was caused by the extremely low social and economic level forced upon the Harlem Negro population by New York's capitalists, aided by the city government.

"This extraordinary record of discrimination against the Harlem Negro in the matter of employment," the report says, "accounts to a large extent for the continuous impoverishment of more than 200,000 citizens of this area of New York City. It represents a denial of the fundamental rights of a people to a livelihood. No amount of chary good will, social privileges, or political freedom can compensate for the enforced idleness and poverty of the citizens of this community."

Mayor Suppressed Report

Mayor LaGuardia suppressed this report even after the committee which wrote it came to City Hall and demanded its publication.

The report shows that "while the proportion of Negro men and women in manufacturing and mechanical industries has doubled since 1910, they are still in the lowest paid and unskilled occupations."

The chief industrial enterprises which discriminate against Negroes in employment are the big transportation companies of the city.

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(Continued on Page 5)

THE PROBLEM OF MAKING A LIVING

Chapter Three of the Suppressed Harlem Report

The full text of Chapter Three of the report of the Mayor's Committee on Conditions in Harlem is here-with reprinted in full. Suppressed by Mayor LaGuardia, it is made public for the first time by this Daily Worker.

The chapter, entitled "The Problem of Making A Living," follows:

CHAPTER III THE PROBLEM OF MAKING A LIVING

I. The Negro Community in Harlem

In the Harlem community, which for the purposes of this report includes the area bounded on the north and south by 125th and 135th Streets, on the east by the East Harlem River and on the west by the Hudson River, there are over 200,000 Negroes.

According to a survey by the New York Housing Authority in 1924, the Negro population in this area comprised 56,137 family groups. While these Negro families represented 31.1 per cent of all families in the area, the Negro population is concentrated near the center of the area and is surrounded, with the exception of the Porto Ricans on the South, by whites, about a third of whom are foreign born.

In spite of its poverty and the fact that the majority of its population is from the rural South or the West Indies, the Negro community is not a slum area but constitutes in many respects a city in itself. In the area between Eighth and Lenox Avenues and 134th and 135th Streets, there are to be found the same population characteristics, the same types of institutions, and the same manifestations of behavior as distinguish the centers of most modern urban communities. Here the smallest proportion of children in the Negro population are to be found in conjunction with the largest proportion of single men and women in the community. In this same area we find Negro businesses and places of amusement concentrated, and the greatest amount of mobility represented in the movement of people and dissemination of news. From this center, which includes the location of the first Negro residents in the area, the Negro community spreads out in all directions.

Rapid Growth

The rapid growth of the Negro community in Harlem is recorded in the federal census figures and other sources of information on this area. Between 1910 and 1920 the Negro population grew from 26,000 to 50,597, which represented an increase of 94.6 per cent. During the next decade the rate of increase was 144 per cent, the Negro population being 204,318 in 1930. Since 1930 the Negro population has seemingly become almost stationary. According to the New York City Housing Authority there were 204,510 Negroes in this area in 1934. In considering the numerical growth of the Negro population in this area, it should be kept in mind that this population is composed mainly of adults.

As far back as 1910, about 75 per cent of the population was twenty years of age or over; and since then, because of migration, the proportion has increased so that at the present time three-fourths of the population is made up of persons twenty or over. In this connection another feature of the population also deserves attention: the Harlem area has the highest percentage of Negro women in the population exceeds that of men by five per cent.

Social Problems

While these figures show the rapid growth of the Negro population and something of its general character, they give no indication of the social and economic problems that have attended the incursion during the last fifteen years of 130,000 people, representing a different racial group and without experience in urban life, into the heart of an already fairly densely populated community.

The fact that the sudden expansion of the Negro community has not resulted in any serious friction with other racial groups in the area has tended to obscure the seriousness and extent of the problems of the Negro community. Yet the Negro in Harlem has been confronted at all times with the problem of securing suitable homes and free access to the institutions which were intended to serve the needs of the community. Although, therefore, as it might seem, the presence of this Negro community in Harlem is due primarily to economic forces, particularly the labor demands growing out of the feverish industrial activity during the World War, the problem of primary importance to the Harlem Negro has been that of securing employment.

2. How Negro Harlem Makes a Living

While there are no available statistics on the occupation of Negroes in the Harlem area, we can get a fairly accurate picture of the situation from the census figures for the Borough of Manhattan as a whole. From the table below, it appears that Negro men have, since 1910, shifted from domestic and personal service to manufacturing and mechanical industries and transportation. While a similar shift

SCENE DURING EVENTS OF MARCH 19, 1935



Policemen shooting, beating and chasing Negro workers were common sights on March 19, 1935, during the spontaneous outbreak in Harlem. District Attorney William C. Dodge raved that the "Reds" had "fomented" the outbreak. The Mayor talked glibly of "irresponsible elements." But the report of the Mayor's own committee, a section of which is printed in adjoining columns, proves that underlying the March 19 events were the miserable conditions under which the people of Harlem are forced to live.

is noticeable for Negro women, they have drifted back to domestic and personal services. Both men and women, the women more so than the men, have shown gains in professional services and clerical occupation.

Still Lowest Paid

However, these figures should not be taken at their face value as indications of the upward movement of the Negro in the economic structure. A closer analysis of the figures on occupations shows that while the proportion of Negro men and women in manufacturing and mechanical industries has doubled since 1910, they are still in the lowest paid and unskilled occupations. For example, a third of the Negro men in manufacturing and mechanical industries are common laborers and about another third are unskilled workers.

The same is true of the Negroes classified under transportation, where about a third are working as common laborers and a fourth as stevedores and dock hands. While it is recognized that a large proportion of Negroes who have had little experience in industry and trade would naturally be found in the lowest paid and unskilled occupations because of forces inherent in our competitive economic system, yet, as we shall see below, discrimination and non-economic factors are responsible to a large extent for the present state of affairs.

Negro Business

The Harlem Negro endeavors to make a living not only by offering his labor for sale, but also through setting up business enterprises of his own. A survey of 52 of the 78 census tracts in the Harlem area in which 7 per cent of the total population was Negro showed that Negroes conduct 1,926 or 18.6 per cent of the 10,319 businesses.

More than a third—36.5 per cent—of the Negro businesses provide personal services such as barber shops, beauty parlors and cleaning and pressing shops, where little capital is needed.

On the other hand, the same percentage—36.3—of the businesses conducted by whites provides the basic needs of the community. These businesses include grocery stores, meat markets, bakeries, coal and ice companies, restaurants, clothing, furniture and furniture stores. Only 14.4 per cent of the Negro businesses in the community provide such basic needs.

Moreover, a closer inspection of the types of businesses in this general class shows that the majority of Negro businesses are restaurants. Viewing Negro business as a whole, our survey shows that a half of such enterprises provide personal and professional services to the Negro community.

Consolidated Gas Co.

The Consolidated Gas Company has only 213 Negroes among its 10,000 employees. Practically all of these Negro workers are employed either as hallmen or porters. Likewise among the approximately 10,000 employees of the New York Edison Company there are even fewer Negroes employed. This company employs only 65 Negroes, all of whom are confined to such menial jobs as porters, cleaners and hallmen. The same situation was found to exist in the case of the New York Telephone Company which employs a small number of Negroes as laborers; and in the case of the New York City Police Department which employs about twenty-five Negroes, most of them in menial positions, out of a total of around 17,000 employees.

Subways

Among the 16,000 employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company we found that there were about 650 Negroes employed as messengers, porters and cleaners; while the Brooklyn Manhattan Transportation Company has a contingent of about 200 Negroes in similar positions.

In regard to the 224 Negroes among the 2,800 employees of the Independent Subway System, we shall have more to say below.

Western Union

The status of the Negro in the Western Union Telegraph Company has been modified to some extent during recent years through the employment of two clerks and two operators in the Harlem office; but outside of this office the Negroes employed by this corporation occupy the same menial positions as colored employees in the other public utilities.

An investigation of the reasons offered by those in charge of the public utilities for discrimination against Negro workers revealed that they are the same as the excuses which have been used for nearly a century to prevent the Negro from competing on an equal basis with the whites.

First, the excuse is offered by the officials of these companies that tradition and custom have restricted the employment of Negroes in positions symbolic of their inferior status in American civilization. For example, Mr. R. H. Boggs, vice president in charge of personnel of the New York Telephone Company did not regard the exclusion of Negroes from all positions except a few jobs as laborers, as discrimination, but only as a customary practice.

In its competitive life, custom and tradition do not present insuperable obstacles to the employment of Negroes as they would in a small community.

Negroes, contrary to traditional and customary ideas regarding their economic status, occupy positions of authority requiring intelligence and character in Federal, state and municipal agencies. What peculiar circumstances, one may ask, exist in the public utilities which make it necessary to exclude the Negro or keep him in menial jobs? Moreover, in regard to the argument that Negroes and whites cannot work together harmoniously, one need only cite the public school system where white and colored teachers work together harmoniously in various parts of the city.

The argument that Negro collectors are less competent than whites is unsound because it is a type of generalization concerning the moral and intellectual character of Negroes that cannot be sustained by facts. Individual Negroes may be dishonest and incompetent but this is no reason for the exclusion of the entire race from employment.

No Choice

The refusal on the part of the public utilities to employ Negroes except in a few menial occupations makes them in the eyes of the people of Harlem chiefly agencies for exploiting the Negro. The Negro has no choice but to avail himself of the services of the public utilities which automatically deny him all opportunity to share in the employment which he helps to provide for other workers. While it is neither socially nor economically sound to employ Negroes or any other racial group in proportion to their importance as consumers or in areas in which they predominate, nevertheless, it may help to emphasize the injustice against the Negro worker by calling attention to the fact of the extent to which the Negro figures as a consumer of the services of some of these public utilities.

Income to Utilities

Even on a conservative estimate, the 50,187 Negro families in Harlem spend annually around two million dollars with the gas and electric

companies and three-fourths of a million dollars with the telephone company. Yet none of the public utilities give employment to more than a few hundred Negroes who are restricted to the lowest and least remunerative forms of employment. Increasingly, the Negroes of Harlem are becoming conscious of the discrimination practiced in regard to employment on the part of the public utilities. Throughout the public hearings conducted by the Commission, there are protests against the policy of these corporations which were held up as the chief obstacles to the economic advancement of the Negro.

Discrimination against Negro workers on the part of the public utilities is at present beyond municipal control; for in spite of their public character the practices of these corporations represent the acts of private individuals. But these limitations do not exist in the case of the Independent Subway System which comes definitely under the jurisdiction of the municipal government.

Restriction

From the beginning, the Independent Subway System attempted to restrict the Negro to employment in those positions which have been traditionally regarded by Negro jobs. From evidence given before the hearings conducted by the sub-committee, it appears that it was the established practice to refuse to give Negroes application blanks for any position but that of porter. Although after the Independent Subway System was placed under the Civil Service, this policy was modified, Negroes are still serving chiefly as porters. The relatively few Negroes who have been employed as platform men or in the booths have been restricted to the Harlem or other areas where Negroes predominate.

In addition to these general discriminatory practices, it has been brought to the attention of the Commission during the course of its hearings that Negro workers who fill the so-called "Negro job" of porter are forced to suffer unnecessary hardships both in respect to pay and the conditions under which they are compelled to work.

According to the schedule of pay, porters are supposed to receive from forty to fifty cents per hour. But, so far as one was able to learn from testimony given at the hearings, no porters are paid the maximum figure. The rate of pay for this position, occupied exclusively by Negroes, is less than that paid trackmen whose work required no greater skill and incurs no greater danger.

Job Conditions

Moreover, it was also brought out in the hearings that the porters are forced to work even during the winter months in wet clothing without a room in which they might warm themselves. In fact, no place is provided for these men to change from street to work clothes. There is no choice left them but to come to and from work in their work clothes. When the porters have complained about the lack of adequate quarters, their protests have been ignored or dismissed as frivolous.

At the same time, they have been forbidden the use of the dressing rooms which are reserved for the white conductors and motormen. The complaints of the porters against their hardships cannot be dismissed on the grounds that they are inherent in the nature of their work. The hardships which the porters are compelled to endure are tantamount to discrimination against a racial group inasmuch as these discriminations are practiced against a race that is restricted to employment on this occupational level, a level which is considered proper in accordance with its general status as a race.

Private Enterprise

Discrimination against Negro workers on the part of private enterprises is shown either in the re-

Harlem shows, according to the report, that Negroes conduct only 18.6 per cent of the 10,319 businesses in the community.

Given Mayor April 3

The document which is published in full in today's Daily Worker was presented to Mayor LaGuardia on April 3. The Mayor is quoted as saying that he blocked publication of the document because the matter contained therein was "highly controversial."

TABLE I

Percentage of Negro Men and Women Employed in Major Occupational Divisions in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, 1910-1930

Occupational Division	1910		1920		1930	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	11.8	9.7	20.6	24.4	25.1	17.2
Transportation	13.1	0.1	19.9	1.0	17.5	0.4
Trade	5.8	0.4	6.9	0.7	6.7	1.0
Public Service	1.3	2.2	2.2	1.4	—	—
Professional Service	3.2	1.8	2.9	2.6	4.3	3.7
Domestic & Personal Service	54.1	85.4	40.9	70.1	39.8	76.1
Clerical	4.3	0.8	6.3	1.2	6.1	1.7
TOTAL	96.6	98.2	99.7	99.4	99.5	100.0

striction of the Negro to certain menial jobs or in his total exclusion from all types of occupations. While the Negro has accepted this discrimination outside of Harlem with resignation, he has gradually developed a determination to fight it within the area which he regards as his own community.

As the economic crisis became more acute, various groups began agitation for jobs in the different enterprises that drew their support from Negroes. The demand on the part of these various groups was not simply for the menial jobs which have been traditionally given to Negroes but for the so-called white-collar jobs and other positions where intelligence to a high degree of responsibility were required. The outbreak on March 19 expressed the pent up resentment of the Negro against exclusions from all but the most menial jobs in the establishments which he supported to a large extent.

In Business

A survey of eleven of the census tracts in which . . . two per cent of the population is composed of Negroes showed that 2,173 or 45.7 per cent of the 4,750 employees regularly employed in businesses were Negroes. However, since 648 or 39 per cent of the Negro employees were in businesses conducted by Negroes, only 1,235 or a third of the employees in the businesses conducted by whites were Negroes.

Since, as we have pointed out above, the whites conduct the most substantial and important businesses, only three out of five of the Negro employees in the businesses of this area share the fruits of the most profitable enterprises in the area. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the vast majority of these Negro employees are employed either in menial positions or in small white grocery stores and shops which have adopted this policy in order to avoid the hostility of their Negro patrons.

The larger white businesses have either ignored the agitation on the part of the Negro or have adopted subtleties. The Kress store on 125th Street where the outbreak started adopted the subterfuge of employing Negro girls at the lunch counter, claiming that it had three Negro employees on the sales floor. The Negroes in Harlem readily saw through this subterfuge, they recognized that it was strictly in keeping with tradition for Negroes to serve food, and they have continued their agitation.

Outside Exclusion

Outside of Harlem the Negro is very often excluded from the very jobs in which he has traditionally found employment. Let us take the case of the Terminal Barber Shops, a corporation which operates barber shops in various large hotels and transportation centers in Manhattan. The man in charge of the personnel work thought that it would be most extraordinary to see a Negro in a white barber shop in any capacity and confessed that he would be embarrassed if a Negro applied for a job.

This man, evidently of foreign birth and therefore never having heard that a Southern gentleman would never permit a poor white man to shave him, gave as his opinion that white people preferred white barbers and added that the workers would object to Negro barbers. It is needless to comment on such rationalizations which are used to exclude the Negro from employment.

The exclusion of Negro waiters, cooks and other classes of employees from the hotels would probably be supported by similar types of reasoning. Our survey of 393 hotels of all types in the Borough of Manhattan showed that 238 or 61 per cent had no Negro employees. Thus the Negro worker, for no other reason than because of the arbitrary practice or prejudice of hotel managers, is denied employment in a field in which he once found a steady source of income.

Only Two Classes of Shops

On the whole, the stores and other types of business enterprises outside of Harlem may be divided into two classes in regard to their policy in regard to the employment of Negroes; those that employ Negroes in menial positions and those that employ no Negroes at all. For example, a representative of the first class is Macy's, which has employed Negroes for many years, with Negroes serving as elevator starters, escalator attendants, and in the cafeteria and tea rooms. On the other hand, there is Gimbel's which excludes Negroes from any type of employment. Most of the Negroes employed downtown occupy jobs as elevator operators, porters and to a lesser extent as messengers. While some of the business establishments excluding Negroes from employment in their downtown establishments seemingly attempt to compensate for their discrimination by employing them in Harlem, the insurance companies with thousands of policy holders in Harlem are adamant in

clude the American Federation of Musicians, Local 802, which covers 85 per cent of the Negro union members in this general field.

Offered Limited Membership

The general policy of many of these unions was probably unconsciously expressed by the representatives of one when he said that, since there had been no strikes, his union had not thought of organizing Negro workers. This statement taken together with the above of the secretary of the barbers union sums up the situation which we see illustrated in the case of the Motion Picture Operators Union, Local 306. When the Negro motion picture operators organized and applied to this local for membership, they were offered a limited membership, that is, they were to pay the regular dues and be subject to the same rules as other members of the union but they had no vote, and were not to attend the meetings. The Negro operators naturally refused.

When they were later admitted to full membership, the membership proved simply a means of controlling the Negro worker. He was assigned only to work in the theaters in the Negro section of Harlem. When work became slack during the present depression other forms of discrimination were practiced. The white members of the union are given a chance to earn regular week's pay at least twice a month at a salary around fifty-one dollars per week while the colored operators are given only one week's work at a theater in Harlem and are paid the \$18 weekly unemployment benefit out of union funds for the remainder of the time.

Discrimination Causes Poverty

This extraordinary record of discrimination against the Harlem Negro in the matter of employment accounts to a large extent for the continuous impoverishment of the more than 200,000 citizens of this area of New York City. It represents a denial of the fundamental rights of a people to a livelihood. No amount of charity, good will, social privileges, or political freedom can compensate for the enforced idleness and poverty of the citizens of this community. The low economic status of the Negro in Harlem is basic to every other problem in the community. It is idle to reflect upon the large number of Negroes unemployed or their poor housing conditions, or their petty thefts, while the right to work at lawful occupations is denied them. The social costs of such a policy may not be apparent but, nevertheless, they are a constant drain on the economic resources of the larger community. Moreover, it is times of stress when relief fails to come and systematic exclusion from legitimate work, we have such occurrences as the outbreak of March 19.

The Labor Unions

No study of discrimination against Negroes in employment could be complete without a consideration of the discriminatory practices of its constituent national and international unions. Although only a few of the national and international unions which limit the employment of Harlem Negroes have constitutional or ritual provisions excluding Negro workers, the actual practices of these unions are as effective as constitutional restrictions. For example, an apprenticeship requirement for admission to a union may very effectively exclude Negro members. Take for example the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 3, with a membership of 6,000 none of whom are Negroes. Although this union has no provisions concerning Negro membership, the seven years apprenticeship requirement excludes Negroes as members as effectively as the constitutional provision in the charter of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union which states that only white persons may become members.

Claim No Members

Sometimes the unions excuse the absence of Negro members on the grounds that no Negroes were in the particular trade or occupation which they represent. For example, the Railway Express Employees, Local 808, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs does not have a single Negro among its 2,000 members for the reason, they claim, that the Railway Express Agency does not employ Negroes as chauffeurs, helpers or stablemen. The same reason was offered by the president of the New York Newspaper Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America, for the fact that not one of the union's 2,000 members was a Negro.

High Fees, Keep Out Negroes

As a matter of fact, some of the unions attempt to limit their membership, especially during periods of unemployment, and this applies to the white worker as well as the Negro. The International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America, Local No. 2, with a membership of 300, accomplishes this end through the high initiation fee. Since the fee is \$500, no Negro is a member although it was stated that they would accept a Negro if he applied for membership. Barbers' Union, Local No. 3, with 1,100 members, according to the secretary, had never thought of organizing Negro barbers, they were so few. INTO A SEPARATE LOCAL. So far as taking them into Local No. 3, he did not know whether the men would like it and such a step would call for a lot of other considerations." It is quite unnecessary to catalogue the various reasons offered to explain why Negroes are not members of the various unions. The available figures on the membership of Negroes in the various locals in New York City are probably the best indication of the policies.

Less Than 1,000 in Building Trades

In the various locals representing the building trades, there are less than 1,000 Negroes in a membership close to 40,000. In the clothing and textile industries about 6,704 Negroes are to be found among a membership of over 150,000 in the various unions. Almost all of these Negro union members are in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Negro members are excluded entirely from the clerical unions. With the exception of the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies, the Postal Workers locals, and Sanitary Chauffeurs, Negroes are practically excluded from the unions representing public service. We find practically the same situation in regard to the field of amusement and the professions, if we ex-

Harlem Report Uncovered; Bares Misery of Negroes

(Continued from Page 1)

The Jim-crow attitude of the heads of big firms toward the Negro population of Harlem was expressed, according to the report, by R. H. Boggs, vice-president in charge of personnel of the New York Telephone Company, who is quoted as saying that he "did not regard exclusion of Negroes from all positions, except a few jobs as laborers, as discrimination, but only as a customary practice."

Discrimination in Unions

Discrimination, the report charges, is rife in a number of the labor unions of the city, especially the craft unions and those controlled by followers of William Green and Matthew Wolf.

There are no Negro members in Local 5 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a union with more than 6,000 members. The Commercial Telegraphers Union has a constitutional provision in its charter "which states that only white persons may become members."

Sport Group Sails for Spain Tomorrow

Sail July 3

Amateurs from this country, who will sail from New York on the S.S. Transylvania at noon, July 3, are Al Chakin, 43 East 27th Street, wrestling and boxing; Frank Payne, 2800 Bronx Park East, 100 metres, high jump, and broad jump; Eddie Kraus, 1000 Myrtle Avenue, high jump, hop, step and jump, pole vault, high hurdles; Dorothy Tucker, 514 West 145th Street, 100 metres, running long jump, swimming; Harry Engel, 219 Ditmas Avenue, 10 metres, 200 metres, running long jump; Bernie Danichik, 826 Park Avenue, gymnastics; Julien Raul, 318 East 52nd Street, cycling; Myron Dickes, track, and Charles Burley of Pittsburgh, Golden Glove Boxing Champion.

Miss Tucker, Engle and Kraus are representing the I.L.G.W.U. The games are being opened by President Luis Companys of the Catalanian government, while the closing exercises will be carried out by Manuel Azana, President of the Spanish Republic, according to communications received from Barcelona by the Committee on Fair Play in Spain.

Speedup, Materials Held Cause of Bronx Cave-in

Deaths of 18 Laid to Owner Builder by Bricklayers

The collapse of an apartment building in the Bronx two weeks ago in which eighteen workers were killed was due in part to the use of improper materials and "speed-up" construction, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union charged today. The union forwarded to Assistant District Attorney Arthur G. Carney the names of eleven bricklayers who will testify before the Grand Jury tomorrow.

Children Fatherless

Nearly 100 children were left fatherless by the crash. The city has until now made no effort to aid the destitute families.

Two city inspectors, Elbert Hein and Joseph McNamara, were suspended for "negligence" following the collapse but no arrests have been made of officials or the builders responsible for the building.

Scene of Celebration

A week before the collapse 200 Bronx business men gathered at the building 112 Mosholu Parkway South, to celebrate the completion of the first stages of what was to be the first multiple-family, all electric apartment house in the Bronx. The building inspectors had approved the work up until that stage.

WHERE 18 DIED IN SPEEDUP



Speedup of workers and use of improper material caused the collapse of the upper stories of this Bronx construction job, where 18 workers lost their lives. This charge has been filed with Assistant District Attorney Arthur G. Carney by the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union. Eleven workers from the job are waiting to testify against the owner and builder.

17 Arrested In Harlem Relief Struggle

Council Battles for 35 Destitute Families in LaGuardia District

It's a closed branch Bank of the United States before which 200 members of the East Lower Harlem Unemployment Council Local 1 picketed yesterday. Four years ago these unemployed Spanish-American Workers lost their savings there. Today they stand to lose their relief there.

The former branch bank now houses District Office 23 of the Emergency Home Relief Bureau.

Seventeen arrested in two days marked desperate efforts of the Emergency Relief Bureau to block demands of East Lower Harlem unemployed for action on emergency cases of thirty-five destitute Spanish-American families.

When the cases were presented to Relief Administrator Adele Hammerschlag Tuesday by the Council Local, 1664 Madison Avenue, the delegation was rebuffed. Police riot squads were summoned and the entire committee of fifteen was arrested.

Responding yesterday with mass meetings in the neighborhood, the council led 500 people of the neighborhood in a mass meeting before the relief bureau located at 1767 Madison Avenue. Two persons comprising an elected grievance committee were arrested.

Refusal to meet with the delegations of the Unemployment Council followed an administrative order from E. R. B. Director Charlotte Carr this week barring interviews with council delegations on emergency cases.

Representatives of the Unemployment Council in an interview with Mayor LaGuardia yesterday were referred back to Administrator Carr with the promise that LaGuardia would meet with them at any time on their grievances.

Leaders of the council pointed to the fact that the issue at hand is in the Mayor's own election district, one factor held responsible for his promises of action. Unless action on the cases is forthcoming, council leaders threatened to place a mass picket line around the Mayor's home.

Seeling in the action of the E.R.B. a prelude to further relief rejections, the council late yesterday placed a mass picket line of 200 around the East Harlem relief bureau. Repressive actions against the unemployed were also viewed as attempts to smash the organizations of the jobless preparatory to relief cuts.

2,000 Marine Workers Win Wage Raise

Industrial Union Is Given Free Hand— to Organize 500

Two thousand employees of the United Drydock, Inc., at Staten Island, won a five per cent wage increase after negotiations, which lasted a month and a half, brought victory to the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

The union was given a free hand to negotiate when a National Labor Relations Board poll pitted up a tremendous vote in favor of the industrial union as opposed to the craft unions.

This is the second victory within a year gained by the industrial union, as opposed to the craft unions.

This is the second victory within a year gained by the industrial union. An agreement with the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, New Jersey, was won after two long strikes.

The agreement, which avoids a strike which has been threatened in the past few months, grants union recognition.

Other points include a 36-hour week, time and a half for Saturday work and double time for Sunday work, seniority rights, equal division of available work and one week's notice before a lay-off. The agreement is to last for one year, with the provision that wages shall be raised if other New York yards pay more for their help. The wage increase starts as of June 4.

Philip Van Gelder, secretary of the union, announced that the industrial union plans a campaign to organize 5,000 employees in other local drydock yards.

The Staten Island yard has government contracts for four naval destroyers at the cost of \$15,000,000 and also three ferriesboats for New York City.

FURRIERS' MAN



BEN GOLD

Ben Again, That's Choice Of Furriers

Unionists Select Ben Gold—Achievements Are Listed

Ben Gold is again the choice of the fur workers as manager of their Furriers' Joint Council. Over three thousand workers unanimously re-nominated Gold for manager at the Manhattan Opera House Tuesday night.

After ten months of union activity free from factional strife, the union's achievements set a record for the entire labor movement. Listing the gains, Gold, in his manager's report to the meeting, drew an imposing picture of the strides of the fur union since unity was achieved.

Gold Report

Gold reported that during this period the union carried through 6,483 shop meetings, adjusted 11,988 complaints, carried through over 800 successful shop strikes, struck 298 contracting shops, brought about the liquidation of fifteen out-of-town shops and organized the largest shop in Easton, Pa., reinstated 716 discharged workers, placed on jobs through the union 623 unemployed workers, eliminated seventy-one phony partners, stopped 774 shops from working overtime in violation of the agreement, signed up 501 new agreements, secured up to June 17 \$11,670 in weekly wage increases.

Gold further reported that the union during these ten months collected \$55,583 from the employers for underpayment of wages, secured the payment of \$23,000 covering the time lost by workers in strikes for the enforcement of the agreement, and collected \$17,981 in fines from employers who violated the contract, and also collected \$112,637 for the unemployment insurance fund. The total amount of money collected from the employers during these ten months for the fur workers was \$217,858.

Democratic Methods

Gold devoted part of his report to the democratic methods and procedure in the union, pointing out that all the groups representing various shades of opinion in the union are given the fullest opportunity of expression and participation in union activities, as well as representation on all the important union committees. He stated that this, together with the genuine unity between the Socialists and Communists in the union, the militant activities of the union and the cultural and educational work of the organization, have made it possible for the Joint Council to achieve the successes he reported and to establish the union as one of the strongest labor organizations in the country. The membership meeting enthusiastically approved the report.

The nominations made at the membership meeting include Ben Gold for manager (there were no other nominations), Irving Potash for assistant manager, Harry Begoon for secretary-treasurer, Jack Schneider, J. Winogradsky, M. E. Cohen and all the others who are at present organizers in the union were re-nominated. In addition to these, there were new nominations as well as a large number of nominations for delegates to the Joint Council, which will consist of 35 members. Following the report, the meeting elected a special Election Committee, which will prepare and conduct the elections which will take place during this month.

WPA Workers Score Negro Project Layoff

200 Were Fired Out of 214 on White Collar Job

Continuation of the WPA project for survey of White Collar and Skilled Negro workers was demanded last night at a meeting held at 139 West 125th Street. Out of 214 employees on the project, 200 were fired in the June 30 layoff on WPA.

Fired Tuesday

According to WPA records allocation of funds for this project was made last year in a WPA appropriation to the Department of Interior. With the expiration of the appropriation date, 200 were fired Tuesday.

Meanwhile, members of the City Project Council in a joint meeting with the Teachers Union Local 453 met last night at Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, to plan their campaign in the fight for vacations with pay for WPA workers. Redress of mounting grievances of the WPA white collar workers and a change in the official policy of handling grievances was also demanded at last night's meeting.

Picket Headquarters

Confidence was expressed yesterday at the offices of the City Projects Council, 139 West 22nd Street, that impending layoffs announced by WPA Administrator Victor Rider will not affect the organized white collar workers. While continually pushing organizational plans, the WPA white collar workers' organization established a picket line at WPA headquarters, 111 Eighth Avenue.

Concern was expressed, however, over the stability of employment for WPA manual and skilled workers. Some 43 per cent of all local WPA workers, the City Projects Council pointed out, are unskilled workers. Many of these are still unorganized. Their wages average less than \$15 a week.

Mattress Firm Brings Assault Charge Against 5

Charges of felonious assault have been placed against five mattress workers by the Intner Mattress Company in an attempt to break the nine-week-old strike. The United Brotherhood of Carriers, Local 140, declared yesterday.

The strike resulted from a 35 per cent cut in wages. The union has been picketing all the department stores that sell Intner's merchandise. So far, the union reports that B. Altman and Stern Brothers have agreed not to carry Intner's scab material, but John Wanamaker's is still being picketed.

Intner, with the help of the open shop Bedding Board of Trade, has hired "special guards" to intimidate the most active members of the union, the union charges. The five arrested are Sol Kitain, secretary of the union, B. Holtzman, David Johnson, Lou Rothman, and George Murray. The bail for all five was set at \$5,500 which the union has supplied.

Johnson is being held for the Grand Jury and the other four will have their case tried Monday at the Magistrate's Court at 43rd Street and Fourth Avenue in Brooklyn.

Newark Citizens Group Pickets Ohrbach Store

The fight against the anti-union policies of the Ohrbach department store on Union Square spread to Newark yesterday when a picket line was organized in front of the Ohrbach store there on Market and Halsey Streets.

The picket line, carried out by the Newark Citizens' Committee in support of the locked-out Ohrbach workers in New York, lasted from 12:30 to 1:30, despite the continued threats of arrest made by the police.

A meeting was scheduled to take place yesterday afternoon between the Newark Committee, the Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense, to discuss the possibility of further action in face of the Newark law which forbids sympathetic picketing. It is expected that picketing will continue despite the law.

- Classified**
- APARTMENT FOR RENT**
ONE-ROOM apartment; kitchenette; furnished, unfurnished. Watkins 9-6498.
- BUNGALOW FOR RENT**
FOUR-ROOM bungalow, unfurnished, accommodate ten. \$125 season. De Marsico, Stony St., Lake Mohegan, N. Y.
- LOST AND FOUND**
LOST: Pocketbook, Sunday, Madison Sq. Garden. Return: Panny Kaplan, Daily Worker.
- HELP WANTED**
YOUNG MEN for week-end work. Delivering Sunday Worker to homes. Apply: Home Delivery Dept., 35 E. 12th St. (store).
- 15 YOUNG MEN and women to sell Daily-Sunday Workers in Coney Island. Good earnings guaranteed. Apply Room 201, 35 E. 12th St., or 211 Brighton Beach Ave.
- RESORT**
LAKE CANDLEWOOD, Danbury, Conn. Lake, boat, woods, beautiful country; best food, rooms, cabins. Auto service. Danbury Station. \$2 week-end, \$12 week. "Candle-Woods," P.O. Box 567, Danbury, Conn.
- ROOMS FOR RENT**
2ND AVE. 22 (3rd floor). Beautiful; improvements; private; kitchen privileges; reasonable; evenings 2-4.
- LARGE, airy rooms; nicely furnished. Watkins 9-6498.
- 5TH, 202 E. Nice room for rent. Ask in laundry.
- 5TH, 217 E. (Apt. 15). Business girls; cool, pretty rooms; elevator; use kitchen. Frigidaire.
- 8TH, 210 W. (Apt. 31). Beautifully furnished, one or two, near Drive. Front view; radio; reasonable.
- 13TH, 604 W. (Apt. 8-C). Near Riverside Drive. Furnished room; sunny; modern; elevator apartment. Telephone. Reasonable.

Floor Boys Win Toy Workers Plan Strike If Bosses Ignore Demands

In a surprise attack, fifty fur shops in one building at 214 West 29th Street, were struck 100 per cent by the Fur Floor Boys Union, yesterday (Wed.) morning.

By noon all but five of the bosses had settled. Evidently taken completely unawares, the fur bosses in the building could not find a single scab.

By Gordon, President of the union, praised the militancy of the new members and said the gaining of their demands for a 44 hour week and a \$3 wage increase was due to the educational activity of the union among the youth and the detailed preparations of the strike committee under organizers Bill Fox and Leon Strauss.

Open-Air Meeting To Demand Release Of American Seamen

The release of imprisoned American seamen will be demanded at an open air mass meeting commencing the death of workers slain on Bloody Thursday, during the San Francisco longshore strike, to be held on Sunday afternoon, July 5, on the waterfront at Whitehall and South Streets.

The cases of William Clay, waterfront salesman of the Daily Worker, arrested at a picket line during the recent seamen's strike, and of William Simpson, American sailor, held for over a year in Nazi Germany, will be cited.

Speakers at the mass meeting will include Joseph Curran, chairman of the Seamen's Defense Committee, Mike Bailey, defendant in the famous Bremen case, Frank Spector, state secretary of the International Labor Defense, and Edward Kuntz, noted labor attorney.

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Old Mansion Awaits Lord F.H. LaGuardia

Mayor Goes into Summer Hibernation as Anxious Citizenry Worries About Transportation to New City Hall Where Owls Once Hooted

The old Bartow stone mansion, which lies hidden behind ancient shrubbery and moss-covered walls somewhere between Pelham Bay Park and Long Island Sound, was awaiting the arrival today of its new lord and master, Fiorello H. La Guardia. All was quiet, all was calm in this far-away, wild and wooded section of the Bronx last night. An owl hooted from a tree near the old manse. Crickets chirped, a few small restless animals scurried through the brush and the leaves rustled. One could smell the invigorating salt air from Long Island Sound.

Bringing Staff Along

The Bartow mansion henceforth throughout the summer will be known as the City Hall of New York.

Mayor La Guardia will enter the old villa this morning amid all the pomp and splendor of a potlatch of yesterday, but not without the aid of modern conveniences.

When the city's high-powered cars roll up to the country city hall there will be with the Mayor his complete office staff.

Stanley M. Howe, his secretary, and three stenographers will go along, as will Lester Stone, secretary in charge of press relations, and Robert J. C. Stoen, stenographer. Clendenin J. Ryan, Jr., the Mayor's hardy man and sociable who aids him in dodging delegations, will also be among the entourage.

Ordinary citizens, one municipal business bent, will have to make their trips to the new city hall by taking an hour and a half ride on the Lexington Avenue subway to Pelham Bay Park and then a bus or police patrol wagon to the Split-Rock golf course which is a few hundred yards from the Bartow mansion.

Sentries To Be Posted

Never in the history of any city in the United States has the seat of government been made so inaccessible to the public. It will take a

Grand Jury Asks Solovei Disbarment

Finds Drukman Case Defense Attorney Unfit Lawyer

Joseph A. Solovei, defense attorney in the Drukman murder case, is "unfit to be a member of the legal profession," the extraordinary Grand Jury investigating conspiracy charges in the case said in a fifteen-page presentment in Brooklyn Supreme Court today.

The jury charged Solovei, attorney for one of three men convicted of slaying Samuel Drukman, on five counts: Conspiracy to obstruct justice, attempted bribery of a jury, reproaching "one" Carmine Anzalone for having failed in an attempt to influence a member of the April, 1935, Grand Jury; false testimony before the Grand Jury; and refusing to waive immunity for testimony to be given before the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

The presentment recited the case from March 3, 1935, when Drukman's body was found trussed in a coupe in a Brooklyn garage where he worked as a trucking clerk. It related that Meyer and Harry Luckman and Fred Hull were found in the garage with the body, that the April Grand Jury refused to indict the trio, and that the three were later convicted under indictments returned by the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

The presentment, handed to the Supreme Court clerk in the absence of Justice Erskine C. Rogers, said in conclusion:

"Upon the facts stated herein, it is the opinion of the Grand Jury that Joseph A. Solovei has been guilty of professional misconduct which renders him unfit to be a member of the legal profession.

"The Grand Jury has therefore unanimously resolved to respectfully submit this matter to this court for such further and appropriate action upon the charges set forth as in its judgment justice may require."

It was directed sent to the appellate division on the motion of Special Prosecutor Hiram C. Todd.

Solovei was named as a co-conspirator but was not included in the conspiracy indictments returned by the Extraordinary Grand Jury. His office is with Henry G. Singer, one of three convicted conspirators in the case.

SHIP ARRIVALS

Ship and Line	From	Desk
BREHNSFJORD, Norwegian-Am.	Cebu, June 29	30th St., Brooklyn
AMERICAN LION, Munson	Buenos Aires, June 13	Montague St., Brooklyn
AGADIA, Barmen	Yarmouth, June 30	Murray St., Brooklyn
TOLGA, United Fruit	Santa Marta, June 28	Morris St.
DUE TODAY		
ALPHEUS HINDENBURG	Frankfurt, June 29	P.M. Lakhurst, N. J.
CONTE DI SAVOIA, Italian	Genoa, June 28	9:30 A.M. W. 11th St.
ILE DE FRANCE, French	Havre, June 28	1:30 P.M. W. 4th St.
HANSA, Hamburg-American	Hamburg, June 28	10:30 A.M. W. 4th St.
BOHEMIA, Hamburg-American	Hamburg, June 28	10:30 A.M. W. 4th St.
HELVETIA, United Fruit	Antwerp, June 28	10:30 A.M. W. 4th St.
PLATANO, Berged Fruit	Porto Cortes, June 28	P.M. Hoboken
DUE TOMORROW		
FREE ROOSEVELT, United States	Hamburg, June 24	P.M. W. 30th St.
MONY OF BERGUDA, Standard	Bermuda, July 1	W. 55th St.
CHERIE, N. Y. & Cuba Mail	Havana, July 1	W. 4th St.
ATLANTIDA, Standard Fruit	La Ocha, June 27	A.M. West 51st St.

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We offer a beautiful shoe value in the Frank Jarman Custom shoe, in a model of Australian kangaroo. This shoe carries a piggo shank, the strongest known method of arch support, fashioned to fit your foot firmly and comfortably.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Army-Navy Stores HUDSON—105 Third Ave., cor. 13, Tent, Camping and Hiking Equipment.	Chiropodist-Podiatrist FOOT Referral See A. Shapiro, P.D. G., 225 Second Ave., cor. 14th. AL. 4-4821.	Manhattan Express and Moving FRANK GIARAMITA, Express and Moving, 13 East 7th St., near 2nd Ave. DR5024 4-1981.	Physicians S. A. OBERHOFF, M.D., 223 2nd Ave., 14th. To 6-7697. Hrs. 10-5; Sun. 11-2. Woman Doctor in attendance.	WHAT'S ON Thursday PAUL GROBIE, American Legion member, will speak on "Traditions of America" at St. Ann's Church, 144 1st Ave., 10:30 P.M.	Coming WEEK-END OUTING to Camp Kinderland, starting point 149 Madison Ave., near 102nd St. Bus, round trip, \$1.25. Register early. Departure: Harlem Youth Club, Saturday, July 4th at 7:30 A.M.	Beauty Parlor BOULEVARD BEAUTY PARLOR, 1067 So. Blvd., near 127th St. Cosmetics, Permanent Waves \$1.50. BR. 5-7226.	Cafeterias SITE DAILY CAFETERIA, 174 So. Blvd., near 127th St. Cosmetics, Permanent Waves \$1.50. BR. 5-7226.	Laundries ORIGINAL AL-4-6000, Family wash, hand finished, 10c lb. 50% Sat. required.	Pharmacies SCHUMANN PHARMACY, Aldus St., cor. 200 Ave. Phone BR. 4-9696. OR. L.W.O. Disp.	Restaurants ORINA GARDEN, Chinese-American, 25 W. 2d. Edin. Ave. Special Luncheon and Dinner \$2.	Shoes H. RUBIN, 306 St. Ann's Ave., near 14th St. Fine Shoes for the Entire Family.	Shoe Repairing M. PARKWAY, Shoe Repairing, Hat Recreating, 3401-A Jerome Ave., nr. Mosholu Parkway.
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Jobless residents of the Lower East Side fought bitterly to have this swimming pool in Hamilton Fish Park constructed as a WPA project. Rubin Sulzman, Communist, led many of these struggles. Fight is now on to have fee for use of the pool removed.

LaGuardia Harlem Promises Held Gesture to Check People's Party

Di Martino's Ouster Is Demanded by Independents

By Ben Davis, Jr.

Mayor LaGuardia's suddenly convened two-hour conference with seven members of his Harlem Commission Tuesday afternoon, and the almost insignificant concessions which he has made recently to the Negro people in Harlem, were branded independent political action by the people of Harlem, in a statement issued by the All Peoples Party yesterday.

The preliminary but not the complete final report came to light Tuesday morning. Its charge of discrimination, police brutality and unemployment in Harlem were startling. Other reports released by the Commission have placed the responsibility for oppression of Negroes in Harlem squarely on the LaGuardia administration.

Inactivity Reviewed

Eight days after the official creation in convention of the All Peoples Party of Harlem by 125 community unions, churches, civic organizations and by sixteen political parties and clubs, representing 115,000 people the Mayor convenes the Commission. We are very grateful that a meeting has been called, but we feel nevertheless that the

significance of this meeting is very little in view of the past refusal of the Mayor to take action in the face of the tremendous community protests.

Tuesday afternoon, the Mayor told the seven members of the Harlem Commission that he had made "progress" on some of the recommendations made by the Commission and that others "have been fully met." But the Mayor continues to suppress the full and final report of the Commission which has been in his hands for more than three months.

The "progress" Mayor LaGuardia reported consisted of: raising the wages up to 90 cents per week of 30 percent on the city subway; "going ahead of the first model housing unit in Harlem as rapidly as we can"; the beginning of condemnation proceedings "to acquire sites for Public Schools 68 and 113"; the statement that "no policeman will be permitted to abuse people in Harlem, anymore than anywhere else"; and a statement to the effect that "the new Harlem hospital will be considered in the general hospital program for next year," coupled with a declaration that the conditions in Harlem hospital "exist in all sections of the city."

However, Negro organizations and Negro and white people who have taken up the cudgels for the civil and economic rights of the Harlem community, regard Mayor LaGuardia's concessions as scarcely scratching the surface of the deplorable cancer of unemployment, discrimination and suffering in that section.

Conditions Not Touched

They point to the children who have been shot down by Harlem policemen in the last month, the "army of police occupation" now bullying Harlem citizens, the fact that Harlem Hospital is a butcher shop where Negroes are experimented upon as guinea pigs, the refusal to give employment to Negro workers in all categories of public utilities, the abominable school conditions, and other evils which the LaGuardia administration have not touched.

The statement of the All-Peoples Party in Harlem declared further that Mayor LaGuardia "has refused to see the many representative delegations which have brought the community's desires to his doorstep."

The statement also urged the withdrawal of Police Inspector Di Martino from Harlem, placing upon him immediate responsibility for the brutality of Harlem policemen.

On this point the statement said:

Score Di Martino

"In the opinion of the All-Peoples Party the retention by the Mayor's office of such officials as Inspector Di Martino and Superintendent Dermody of the Harlem Hospital, in the face of community-wide protests against the vicious anti-Negro attitude of these police, are direct contributory factors toward the increased tension in this community since the outbreak of March 19, 1935."

The statement concluded:

"The All-Peoples Party, which truly represents the finest and most sincere elements in Harlem, will continue its activities every day in the year if necessary to force the city administration into decisive action on the recommendations of the Mayor's Harlem Commission.

"We feel it our duty to warn the city administration that unless prompt action is taken on these recommendations the people of Harlem may very likely be forced into a new outbreak beside which the events of March 19 will be of insignificant importance.

"The All-Peoples Party demands the removal of the excessive police force in Harlem, and of the present Inspector of Police. We demand the immediate correction of the criminal conditions suffered by both personnel and clients at Harlem Hospital. We demand particularly a 40 per cent increase in relief standards, as recommended by the Mayor's Commission. These demands are the very core of the platform of the All-Peoples Party. The fine, untiring efforts of men like Rev. John W. Robinson, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Dr. Charles H. Roberts, should receive the commendation of the people of New York City."

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Telephone: Harlem 7-1683

200 Comrades Used Our Service Last Year

ESTABLISHED 1909

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SUPPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMANENTLY REMOVED (MEN AND WOMEN)
Resistant to Shaving - Permanent
MY METHOD ENDORSED BY PROMINENT PHYSICIANS
with give treatment to unshavened men
Friday Even. 8-9 P.M.
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RUSSIAN CORNER
Picturesque Artist Colony
Exquisite Food—Moderate Rates
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Save With Safety at
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658 Rockaway Ave., cor. Dumont Ave.

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Shoes for Men and Women
1715-25 PITKIN AVENUE, CORNER THATFORD AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Men's Shoes Only
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Open Sundays 11:15 P. M.

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A TERMINAL IN EVERY CITY IN THE MOUNTAINS
ASK FOR A YELLOWAY TICKET

Rivin Beats Union Member In Courtroom

Attacks Berg During Trial of Pickets Accused of Misrepresentation

Samuel Rivin, seventh vice-president of the Retail Clerks Protective Association, used his fists yesterday to convince an unwilling member that he is boss of the various unions affiliated to the International.

He assaulted Abraham Berg, 66-year-old member of Local 1006 Retail Clothing Salesmen's Union at Bridge Plaza Court, Rivin and rank and file members of the union were in court listening to the trial of Harry Fargment and another member of Local 1006 who was accused of "misrepresentation" when he picketed the Harry Marin Clothing Store, Brooklyn with a "lock-out sign."

Both Rivin and Berg were arrested. Magistrate James A. Blanchfield adjourned the case until July 6.

Fargment and another union member both in good standing were locked out by the employer when they refused to pay dues to a Rivin appointee, insisting on making their payment to the duly elected business agent.

In his effort to force his unwelcome rule upon the membership Rivin has resorted to take strikes and intimidation.

Al Gadd, newly elected business agent of Local 1006 said Rivin was out to "rule or ruin" the union.

1776 1936 Independence Day Celebration

AMUSEMENTS

NEWS OF USSR

- Scenes from the Life of Maxim Gorky
- Complete views of May Day Demonstration 1936, Moscow.
- The 15th Anniversary of the Soviet Film Industry.

and ABRAHAM LOEBSTEIN "THE PLOW THE PLAINS"
Music by Virgil Thompson
(Composer of "A Salute to 3 Act")
Cameo 42nd St. E. to 1st P. M.
of Busway Air Conditioned

DAILY THEATRE, Tremont Avenue
Near Southern Boulevard
TOMORROW—Mat. and Late Show Only
SOVIET BIRTHDAY'S Prize Winning Film
with stirring music score by SHOSTAKOVITCH

"YOUTH OF MAXIM"

85th SENSATIONAL WEEK
The CHILDREN'S HOUR
"A stage offering of superb quality."
—V. J. JEROME
Prices for all performances. None higher
Mat. \$1.50. Entire \$1. Entire 50¢
Orch. 1st Bal. 2d Bal. 3d Bal.
Maxine Elliott's Theatre, W. 39 St. Evs. 8-49
Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40. P.M. 4-0773

SATURDAY
JULY 4th

PLEASANT BAY PARK
Catsport, N. Y.

Program:
MUSIC - DANCING
REVOLUTIONARY SONGS
SPORTS - FIREWORKS
REFRESHMENTS

Adm.: 25c in adv. - 30c at gate
Auap.: N. Y. DISTRICT
COMMUNIST PARTY

DIRECTIONS TO PARK: Pelham Bay Train to Zerega Ave.; buses to Park I.R.T. Bronx Park Train to Park I.R.T. Unionport car to end of line. Buses to Park.

TROOPS ARE MARCHING

TROOPS ARE MARCHING

(M. Nadir — Produced by Mark Feder)

For the Fourth of July Program at

Camp NITGEDAIGET

CELLA DEMBROW IN DANCE RECITALS
MENDY SHEIN with his 50-voice chorus — Recitations and Dance

FRIDAY—Barn Dance. SUNDAY—"Thunder Over Mexico" (talkie)

Competitive Games on the Sport Field and in Swimming
Bungalow and Hotel Accommodations: \$16 per week—\$2.75 per day
Telephone: Beacon 781 City Office: ES2-1400

CARS leave from 3708 Bronx Park East daily—10 A.M. Fridays and Saturdays—10 A.M., 3:30 P.M. and 7 P.M. Mondays—10 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.

I.W.O. FOURTH PICNIC

SUNDAY, JULY 12th

PLEASANT BAY PARK, BRONX, N. Y.

Big Program - Sports - Dancing
Entertainment - Refreshments

This Week-end at CAMP UNITY

WINGDALE, NEW YORK.

RATES: **\$17**
A Week

Including your contribution of \$1.50 for the support of various workers' organizations.

FRIDAY—
"SPIRIT OF 1776"—Campfire
D.A.R. visits "Unity"

SATURDAY—
THREE-IN-ONE
a) Track and Field Meet
b) "F. D. Noah"—Musical Review
c) "Patrick Henry"—Play

SUNDAY—
"REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS"—A Lecture
"YOUTH OF MAXIM"—Russian Movie
BASEBALL GAME—Staff vs. Campers

Sports Tournaments: Dancing; Swimming Instruction; Dancing Classes; Lectures; Tennis

FOR INFORMATION call New York Office, 25 E. 12th St., Room 209, AL. 4-1149 or Wingdale 51.

Mystery

Police Hunt Secrets of Counterfeit Ring's Sing Sing Head

Mysterics of how a Sing Sing prisoner organized and directed the printing and sale of counterfeit stock and bond certificates from his cell caused police to suspect today that he had had official help within the prison.

A police agent who uncovered the plot by entering Sing Sing as an ostensible convict was unable to learn how the scheme's director, Walter A. Rathbourne, got hundreds of incriminating letters out of and into the prison.

Police found many letters written by Rathbourne when they arrested Miss Florence Lange here and searched her apartment and automobile. Some bore prison censorship stamps, but most apparently had been mailed outside the prison.

The counterfeiting organization that Rathbourne built from his cell expanded from New York to the Pacific Coast.

Texas Pension To Give Aged \$20 a Month

56,250 Persons Become Eligible for Aid from State

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—With Texas's old age pension system becoming effective today, 56,250 aged persons will become eligible to receive allotments averaging only \$20 monthly. The Texas plan, approved by the Federal Social Security Board on April 21, became operative today with the issuance of a United States Treasury check of \$1,161,250 to the State in accordance with the Federal Social Security Act.

The Federal contribution covers one-half of the anticipated old age expenditures and also includes an additional 5 per cent which may be used for administrative expenses.

Under the Federal act covering these 700,000 persons, not more than 50 cents daily of Federal funds will be expended for their care, provided, however, that the respective States match Federal funds.

In addition to the grant made yesterday to Texas, the Social Security Board allotted \$6,208,362 to fifteen other States and the District of Columbia. Payments cover assistance to States for the aged, the blind and needy dependent children.

Under the Federal act covering these 700,000 persons, not more than 50 cents daily of Federal funds will be expended for their care, provided, however, that the respective States match Federal funds.

Health Service Gives Safety Rules For Fourth of July

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UP).—Rules for a "Safe and Sound" Fourth of July were promulgated today by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. Warning that "an army of well-meaning experimenters of all ages" may lead to "sudden and unexpected disaster," Dr. Parran offered these suggestions:

1. Community display of fireworks rather than the "individual or backyard variety."
2. Keep small children away from fireworks.
3. Don't celebrate in the streets.
4. Don't throw firecrackers at anyone.
5. Don't hold lighted fireworks in your hand.

Adherence to these rules, Dr. Parran said, can decrease if not eliminate the "annual blight" of seven to ten thousand Fourth of July injuries.

WHAT'S ON

Chicago, Ill.

July study classes at Chicago Workers' School, Room 612, 320 South Wells St. as follows: Every Monday in July beginning July 6th—"Revolutionary Traditions in American History, What They Mean to Us Today," by A. Henderson. Every Wednesday in July, beginning July 9th—"Current Events," by B. Levin and A. Henderson. Every Friday in July, beginning July 10th—"Politics in Illinois," by J. Martin. Election Manager, each course for four weeks, hours from 7 to 8:30 P.M. One dollar per course.

Buffalo, N. Y.

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

Boston, Mass.

Communist Party and Young Communist League of Boston Outing to Franklin, Mass., at July 4th and 5th. Make reservations NOW at 115 Essex St., Boston, and spend the Fourth of July with us.

CHICAGO

Hear Our Standard Bearer

J. W. FORD, Communist Vice-Presidential Candidate at the 2-DAY COMMUNIST ELECTION PICNIC

JULY 4 and 5

BIRUTES GROVE—79th and Archer

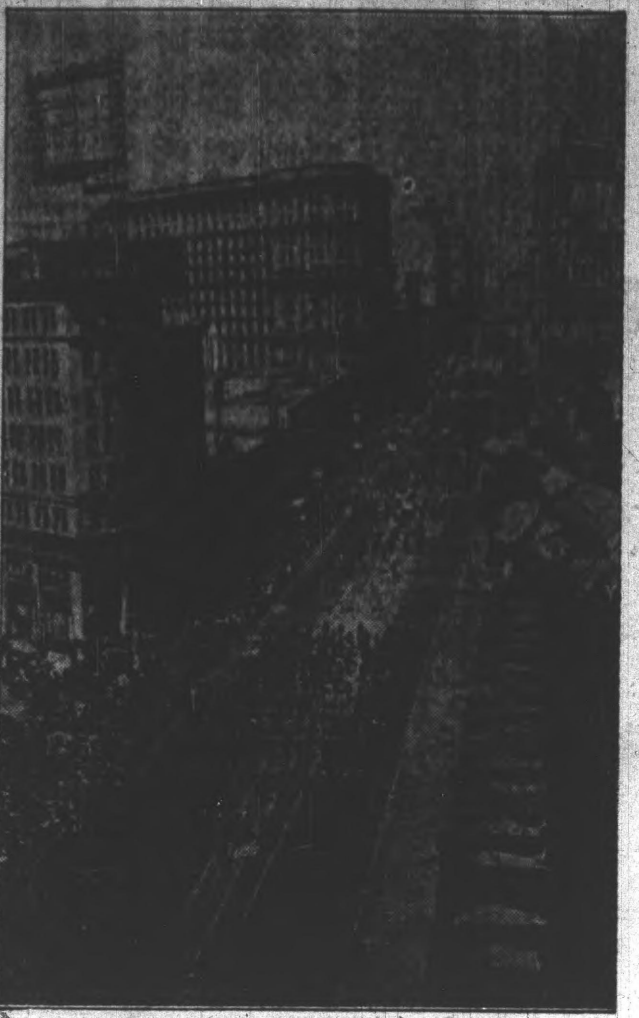
Free showings of "The Youth of Maxim"; Chicago Repertory Group; Art Exhibit; Red Star Chorus; Games; Sports; Dancing

Admission: 10c for 1 day; 15c for 2 days

DIRECTIONS: Any car to 42nd St. in Argo. Free transportation to Grove

AUSPICES: COMMUNIST PARTY OF ILLINOIS

SCENE OF FRAME-UP



Tom Mooney and his wife are shown at right on roof of building watching the San Francisco Preparedness Parade July 23, 1916. Clocks in the picture show the time to be 2 P. M. Mooney was alleged by the State to be several miles away, at the point of the explosion six minutes later. Held in California prisons since, Mooney is still militantly fighting for his freedom. Communist Party Nominating Session at Madison Square Garden sent \$1,000 to his defense committee.

Communists to Open Campaign July 4

Browder, Presidential Candidate, to Speak in Akron—Ford, Running Mate in Chicago—Hathaway Speaker at Philadelphia

Echoing their Ninth Convention slogan, "Communism is the Americanism of the Twentieth Century," Communists throughout the country prepared to open the 1936 election campaign with a series of July 4 picnics and celebrations. Both leading candidates of the Communist Party will open their campaigns on Independence Day to emphasize that they consider the principles of Communism to be the new Americanism.

Hathaway in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 1.—Clarence Hathaway, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will speak at the July 4 picnic to be held at Rosedale Farms.

Budenz at Detroit Camp

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—Louis Budenz, one of the editors of the Daily Worker, will speak at the annual July 4 picnic of the Communist Party of Detroit at Camp Liberty at Twelve Mile Road and Halsted.

Buffalo Celebrates

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—The Erie County Committee of the Communist Party will open the election campaign at the July 4 picnic to be held at Broadway Park.

New York Picnic

Leading state and city candidates on the Communist ticket, including I. Amter, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Grace Hutchins, candidate for New York State Controller, will speak at the Independence Day Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park, Unionport, N.Y.

Childs and Haywood Report C.P. Sessions in Chicago, July 10

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., July 1.—This city will receive official reports on the recently concluded National Convention of the Communist Party July 10 at 8 P.M. at Ashland Auditorium.

Brookwood Players End 2-Month Tour of Anti-War Play

KATONAH, N. Y., July 1 (FP).—A two-month tour, during which 115 performances of "Gun Cotton," anti-war drama, were given in 100 cities of twenty-three states before an aggregate audience of 30,000, has just ended for the Brookwood Labor Players from the labor school at Katonah. Written by Mickey Harris, Brookwood student, the action of the play takes place in a rayon mill which is about to be turned into a factory to manufacture gun cotton. The workers, led by a young militant strike leader, refuse to make munitions to kill their fellow-workers.

Gasoline Tax Reduced

ALBANY, July 1 (UP).—Gasoline prices dropped one cent throughout the state today. Elimination of one of the two one-cent emergency taxes on a gallon of gasoline was effected by the 1936 State Legislature, one year after the tax was incorporated to meet mounting costs of government.

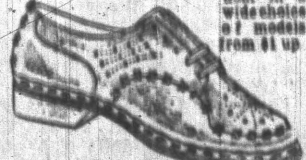
Legislature Stalls on Pennsylvania Relief

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 1 (FP).—After two months of "deliberation," the special emergency relief session of the state legislature has not yet worked out a permanent relief plan for Pennsylvania's unemployed. As they shove down relief proposals, reactionary legislators tell how their hearts bleed for the "taxpayer." The real taxpayer—the small property holder—is getting it in the neck, because the less relief the less rent he can collect from unemployed tenants.

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Springfield, Mass. July 1 (UP).

Authorities today intensified their investigation of a purported Western Massachusetts mass insurance murder ring following the filing of an inquest verdict that a second suspected victim was poisoned.

Washington, D. C. July 1.

Reinstatement and payment of back pay for five discharged employees of the National New York Packing and Shipping Company, Inc., was ordered yesterday by the National Labor Relations Board.

Buffalo Celebrates

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—The Erie County Committee of the Communist Party will open the election campaign at the July 4 picnic to be held at Broadway Park.

Tel and Tel-Tries To Hush Firings

Company Bulletin Screens Mass Dismissals as "Voluntary Resignations"—244,000 Workers Given \$2 Weekly Wage Cuts

While that five per cent of the Bell Telephone Company's stockholders, known to own 80 per cent of the stock, were receiving millions in dividends, from 1929 until now, more than 119,000 employees were dismissed and the remaining 244,000 handed wage cuts averaging two dollars per week.

These facts are inadvertently brought to light by the official employee publication of the New York Telephone Company, "The Employees Information Bulletin," for June 15.

Seeking to explain away the partial revelations of the Federal Communications Commission's investigation now being conducted in Washington, the bulletin, number twelve in a series, is primarily an attempt to justify these mass dismissals and sweeping wage cuts. Under the euphemistic heading, "Voluntary Resignations," the company accounts for 100,000 of the known dismissals, listing the causes for this reduction as follows:

"Improved Methods"

Decline in construction from 1926 to 1935 necessitated 38,000 dismissals, or 32 per cent of the 100,000 "voluntary resignations"; reduction in line traffic is cited to account for 19,000 or 16 per cent of the total; "improved operating methods" are advanced as accounting for 12 per cent, or 14,500 of the dismissals; another 14,000 firings are said to be the net result of the shift to dial telephones.

This represents 72 per cent of the total 100,000 "voluntary dismissals." An additional 21 per cent is listed as the result of "reduced requirements for new employees in training." The last seven per cent of trained telephone workers now unemployed enjoy their jobless state "for miscellaneous reasons," known only to the Bell Telephone Company.

The bulletin of the company lauds the management for maintaining hourly wage rates. Despite the fact that a wage cut was achieved through the subterfuge of "sharing the work," a reduction in the total number of hours worked. This bit of employer hypocrisy is further reinforced by the statement that while "sharing the work" reduced the income of individual employees, this action saved no money for the company.

The lie is transparent. A weekly reduction of only two dollars per employee would mean that the Bell

News Paper Creighton Plea Guild Protests Brazil Terror Before Lehman

ALBANY, July 1 (UP).—Governor Lehman considered clemency pleas today for Mrs. Frances Creighton and Everett Applegate, sentenced to die in Sing Sing Prison's electric chair for the poison murder of Applegate's obese wife.

At the hearing yesterday before the Governor, attorneys for Mrs. Creighton and Applegate clashed.

Applegate Accused

Elvin N. Edwards, representing the condemned woman, accused Applegate of having "a tremendous influence" over her and charged he was the "dominating figure" in the case.

On the other side, Attorney Charles R. Weeks recalled that Mrs. Creighton had been acquitted in New Jersey on charges of poisoning.

"I firmly believe that as far as the charge of first degree murder is concerned against Everett Applegate he is not guilty," Weeks said. "As to the guilt or innocence of Mrs. Creighton, I cannot say."

The state contended during the trial that both conspired to slay Applegate's wife.

Kim at Hearing

Mrs. Creighton's husband and their son and daughter sat through the hearing.

Unless Lehman intervenes, both will die in Sing Sing's electric chair the week of July 13.


Legislature Stalls on Pennsylvania Relief

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 1 (FP).—After two months of "deliberation," the special emergency relief session of the state legislature has not yet worked out a permanent relief plan for Pennsylvania's unemployed. As they shove down relief proposals, reactionary legislators tell how their hearts bleed for the "taxpayer." The real taxpayer—the small property holder—is getting it in the neck, because the less relief the less rent he can collect from unemployed tenants.

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Open daily 9:30 to 7

New Poison Death Laid To Insurance Murder Ring

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. July 1 (UP).—Authorities today intensified their investigation of a purported Western Massachusetts mass insurance murder ring following the filing of an inquest verdict that a second suspected victim was poisoned.

District Judge John P. Kirby found that Jacob Znoj of Chicopee Falls died April 22 as the result of arsenic poisoning. Originally, he had been believed a victim of heart disease.

State Toxicologist William Boos found "prodigious" amounts of arsenic in the body, "the largest he ever obtained in a capital case." Znoj carried \$5,000 insurance.

FASCIST ATTACK REPELLED



Follower of the Fascist Croix de Feu takes it on the chin in clash in Marseilles streets during the seamen's strike, which, like the other strikes which swept France as the Blum cabinet took office, was settled on the workers' terms.

Call Landon's Bluff On Relief Question

His Excuses for Evading Issue Gone, Kansas Allied Workers' Delegation Will Demand Action for Adequate Relief

TOPEKA, Kansas, July 1 (FP).—President-aspirant Alf M. Landon is on the spot! His two pet excuses for refusing relief to the unemployed have gone up the flue. He will have to find a new line of sweet talk for the man-sized delegation being mobilized by the Kansas Allied Workers from all parts of the state to confront the jayhawk governor and the special legislative session with the needs of the jobless.

Hitherto the Hearst candidate has told delegations of the unemployed either 1) that the state constitution does not allow for state action on the relief question, or 2) that he could not act until the national convention of his party has formulated a relief program.

With the legislature meeting July 7, Landon will have his chance to propose any needed constitutional amendments, and he can no longer claim his party has not had its chance to formulate a relief program.

Hedging Already

Already Landon has begun to hedge, however, and the session has been designated as one which will deal only with the Social Security Act. The governor would like to

Swimming Lessons Prohibited

ALCATRAZ ISLAND PRISON, Cal., July 1 (UP).—Prison officials today placed the book "How to Swim, in Ten Easy Lessons," on the banned list as unsuitable reading material for convicts on this island.

Court Order to Use Bonus to Pay Debt Will Be Appealed

BOSTON, July 1 (UP).—The U. S. Supreme Court may be asked to decide whether a World War veteran can legally be forced to use his bonus money to pay a debt.

Officials of Massachusetts Department of Veterans of Foreign Wars threatened today to make a Supreme Court test case of a District Judge's order to that effect.

The order was issued against Herbert Mahar of Adams June 19 by Judge Henry L. Harrington of Adams.

With court costs added, Mahar, who received a \$792 bonus for serving overseas with the 104th Infantry, owes the estate of the late Dr. A. K. Boom \$318. Mahar said he had cashed \$200 of his bonus bonds and all but \$16 of that amount would be used to pay back bills on groceries, fuel and "other necessities."

Communist Convention Thanks All Who Helped With Arrangements

A resolution of thanks was passed by the recently adjourned historic Ninth Communist Party Convention to all Party members and sympathizers in this city who cooperated so wholeheartedly in providing sleeping quarters and accommodations to the out-of-town delegates.

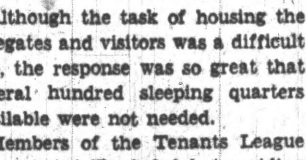
Although the task of housing the delegates and visitors was a difficult one, the response was so great that several hundred sleeping quarters available were not needed.

Members of the Tenants League were especially helpful in aiding the Convention Committee.

Health Sandals

For Men, Women & Children

We've just added 7 new attractive and comfortable styles for street, camp, beach and sport. Real foot freedom in a wide variety of models from \$1 up



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State Toxicologist William Boos found "prodigious" amounts of arsenic in the body, "the largest he ever obtained in a capital case." Znoj carried \$5,000 insurance.

Funeral

Uncle Max Differed with Hitler—Buried Last Week

The following message was received by a person living outside of Germany from a Jewish family living under the Hitler terror:

"We have a marvelous life under Hitler. Not a hair on the head of a Jew has been harmed. Atrocities abroad are less. Uncle Max, who expressed the opposite opinion, was buried last week."

Starvation Relief Bill Fought in Ohio

Unemployed Groups Ask Legislative Action for Adequate Relief

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 1.—Passage of the Ohio Relief Standards Bill, a measure guaranteeing by legislative action adequate relief to the State's unemployed is demanded by the Hamilton County Workers' Alliance here. The Hamilton County unemployed organization is joining with other groups in its opposition to the new State relief bill, final action on which will be concluded when it comes before the State Senate on Monday.

Under the terms of the new Ohio relief bill, which passed the lower House of the State legislature two weeks ago, families of the unemployed in rural areas will receive a maximum of \$8 monthly relief, and families in urban areas a maximum of \$12 a month.

State Secretary Nelson Mealey of the Alliance called for delegations to Columbus next Monday when the State Senate considers the measure.

During hearings before the County Commissioners here last week on relief standards, Executive Secretary Edward Hamilton of the Hamilton County Workers' Alliance condemned present relief standards as inadequate for the needs of the 15,000 unemployed persons and their families in the city.

Labeling the new State relief measure the "Homicide Bill," Hamilton declared that eight-cent daily relief rates were the policy of the Chamber of Commerce which the people were calling upon the County Commissioners to oppose.

Temporary closing of the WPA, he added, would throw an additional 15,000 persons on direct relief.

To meet this situation, steeply graduated taxation on the incomes of the wealthy and the allocation of unexpended money from other city appropriations were demanded.

Broker Found Shot

GLENN COYE, N. Y., July 1 (UP).—George P. Black, 71, retired Manhattan broker died today of a bullet wound in the right temple. He was found on the floor of the laundry on his estate by a servant. Police said a .32 calibre pistol belonging to Black was found beside him on the floor.

Swimming Lessons Prohibited

ALCATRAZ ISLAND PRISON, Cal., July 1 (UP).—Prison officials today placed the book "How to Swim, in Ten Easy Lessons," on the banned list as unsuitable reading material for convicts on this island.

Court Order to Use Bonus to Pay Debt Will Be Appealed

BOSTON, July 1 (UP).—The U. S. Supreme Court may be asked to decide whether a World War veteran can legally be forced to use his bonus money to pay a debt.

Officials of Massachusetts Department of Veterans of Foreign Wars threatened today to make a Supreme Court test case of a District Judge's order to that effect.

The order was issued against Herbert Mahar of Adams June 19 by Judge Henry L. Harrington of Adams.

With court costs added, Mahar, who received a \$792 bonus for serving overseas with the 104th Infantry, owes the estate of the late Dr. A. K. Boom \$318. Mahar said he had cashed \$200 of his bonus bonds and all but \$16 of that amount would be used to pay back bills on groceries, fuel and "other necessities."

Communist Convention Thanks All Who Helped With Arrangements

A resolution of thanks was passed by the recently adjourned historic Ninth Communist Party Convention to all Party members and sympathizers in this city who cooperated so wholeheartedly in providing sleeping quarters and accommodations to the out-of-town delegates.

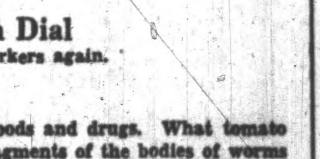
Although the task of housing the delegates and visitors was a difficult one, the response was so great that several hundred sleeping quarters available were not needed.

Members of the Tenants League were especially helpful in aiding the Convention Committee.

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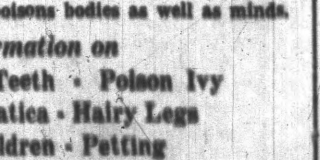
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Annual Picnic

arranged by

United Workers Organizations

SATURDAY, JULY 4
ROSEDALE FARM

BASEBALL GAME—PARTY vs. Y. C. L.
CLARENCE HATHAWAY, Editor Daily Worker, Speaker

TICKETS—In Advance 10c - At the Gate 15c
Broad St. Subway, going North to Olney Ave. Change to No. 4 set of Rosedale Ave.

DON'T MISS THE JULY HEALTH and HYGIENE

This is what you will read

- Pavlov—Man Against Greed. By Paul de Kruijff
- Should You Drink Coffee and Tea? Are coffee and tea drugs or beverages? Do they cause nervousness? How many cups should you drink a day?
- Sexual Weakness in Men. What is the real cause of rapid ejaculation? How can it be overcome?
- Death from the Watch Dial. Radium poisoning attacks workers again.
- Consumers' Notes. A monthly feature on fake foods and drugs. What tomato catsup was found to have "fragments of the bodies of worms and insects"?
- Doc Hearst Prescribes. How America's chief fascist poisons bodies as well as minds.

Also vital information on Straightening Crooked Teeth - Poison Ivy Exercises for Pop - Sciatica - Hairy Legs Constipation in Children - Petting

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If you swallow hook-line-and-sinker everything you read in the newspaper advertisements then you need HEALTH and HYGIENE to set you wise.

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Drought Area Farmers Win Work on WPA

vere, or more severe, than the one of 1934 in the states affected, although it is not as extensive as the one two years ago," he said.

Will Offer Program Administrator Hopkins said a concrete program of relief for the sections hardest hit would be revealed within a few days. He was expected to incorporate in this program suggestions offered by state officials, with whom he conferred yesterday.

(Special to the Daily Worker) Farmers in Fighting Mood ST. PAUL, Minn., July 1.—The Farm Holiday convention went into its second session here today in a fighting mood. A committee was sent to Hopkins relief conference here to enter a strong protest against the announced plans of the Roosevelt government to ration out a paltry \$16 to \$20 a month during the coming winter to the stricken farmers in the great drought area.

A resolution was passed and sent to relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, asking his presence at the convention to answer some pointed questions of the farm delegates. The three hundred farmer delegates convening here are from the two Dakotas, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska.

Roper Accused Of Bad Faith

Congressman from New York: Hyman Glickstein and S. M. Binklen, have checked on it. The affidavits and memorandum were submitted April 28 to Roper. Roper acknowledged receipt, April 29.

Nothing happened then, Curran reminded Roosevelt in his letter yesterday, until May 11, at which time Roper announced that he had appointed a committee to investigate. Senator Copeland, as chairman of the committee on Interstate Commerce then gave out the names of a "Personnel Advisory Committee" to investigate labor conditions on board ship. The committee was headed by Rear-Admiral H. G. Hamlet and consisted of representatives of shipping companies, plus Paul Scharenberg and David E. Grange, International Seaman's Union officials who had helped to break the seamen's strike and were "thoroughly discredited by rank and file seamen," Curran said yesterday.

Curran gave credit for honesty to one single man on the "Personnel Committee" of Senator Copeland. That man was Howard S. Gullman of New York, vice chairman of the "Safety at Sea Committee."

"Since his appointment," said Curran in his letter to the president, "this committee has not held one public hearing, has not interviewed one witness and has not insisted the remotest semblance of an investigation."

Washington, July 1 (FP).—It has been seriously suggested by some persons here, friendly to the steel industry, that the reason for emphasis on gold production in the Soviet Union, announced recently in the New York Times, is the necessity of financing the C. I. O. campaign for unionization of the steel industry.

Wires Buzz, Cops Hush, Trains Zoom for Ill J.P.

Million-Dollar Specialists and All New England at Service of Sick Banker—Oh, If Workers Could Get Similar Attention!

J. Pierpont Morgan is ill. A sixty-eight year old man is stricken with neuritis. He cannot walk, and medical specialists find his arms also affected.

He lies in a home in West Manchester, Mass., attended by doctors, nurses and relatives, but he wants to go home. The wires buzz messages: a man is ill, he must be taken home! A private ambulance dashes behind special bodyguards to the station where a train has been stopped and a special car, outfitted for comfort to the sick man, waits.

Clear the Tracks! In Boston, cordons of police surround two stations to make sure no one disturbs the patient while the special car is transferred to another track.

Wires hum: Clear the tracks. A man is seriously ill, on his way home. The engineer tugs at the whistle and the fireman piles in the coal. At each station squads of local police surround the train, while the train rushes through the night along the Rhode Island and Connecticut coast.

At Pennsylvania station, New York, another police guard waits to watch the switching of the private car to a special locomotive which will speed along cleared tracks two hours ahead of the regular fast train.

The telegraphs tick in a dozen directions: limousines rush to the station, carrying specialists, world-renowned doctors, attendants. A man is ill, paralysis threatens the rest of his days. He needs attention. Marvels of Science Tremendous, what modern medical science can do, aided by twentieth-

century streamlined trains, comfortable private cars and ambulances, the deferential care of police authorities against any slightest disturbing noise.

Wonderful! And oh, if every stricken worker could have the same care!

5 Die as Bus Overtakes in Virginia

NATURAL BRIDGE, Va., July 1 (UP).—A Greyhound bus, carrying thirty-three passengers through a wild rainstorm across historic Natural Bridge, skidded and overturned today a few feet from the brink of a sheer precipice 212 feet high. Five were killed and all the twenty-eight others were injured, some so seriously they may die. Only a sign post saved the big bus and its human cargo from catapulting over the bridge at its highest point. The bus started from Roanoke, Va., bound for Washington, D. C., with J. J. Olderson at the wheel.

First Olderson swung into a wall at the left hand side of the road to skidproof enough so that he could control it. The bus grated against the wall and then careened back to the other side of the road. Entirely out of control, the bus hit the ditch and whipped up on its right side, then over on its top. Glass shattered, the top of the bus crumpled, caught passengers and pinned them in their seats.

The one doctor here, assisted by a practical nurse, began administering first aid as the victims were extricated. A wrecking crew, seven more doctors and four ambulances arrived from nearby cities.

Two Women Die Two of the five dead were women, one believed to be Mrs. Lucy Thompson of Alexandria, Va. The other was unidentified. Olderson, the driver, was one of the men killed. Another was tentatively identified as J. P. Hamilton of Birmingham. The fifth victim was unidentified.

The injured included: Lone Isbell, Camp Dix, N. J.; Helen Tienet, New York City; Mrs. Annette Berman, New York City; Allen Berman, New York City; Phil E. Berman, New York City; T. E. Connors, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Illinois Workers' Alliance plans to send a large delegation to the City Council meeting today to demand immediate action for relief. It also plans delegations to see Governor Horner, and a mass delegation to the State legislature when it meets again on Aug. 4. A hunger march is planned for that day.

When a delegation from Chicago organizations visited Springfield early this month, the Speaker of the House of Representatives told them that "if a mistake is made we can change it easily."

"He expects us to prove that a mistake was made," said a Workers' Alliance spokesman, "and the best way to prove it is to take the unemployed there."

hours are at our personal disposal: we can go to the theatre or the cinema, go in for gymnastics, read books, study without leaving work. But this is not our only happiness and leisure. Every year we are given a month's vacation and can use rest homes and sanatoriums. This year we shall both spend our vacation on the south coast of the Crimea.

"We cannot express all that fills our hearts. Mayakovsky would undoubtedly have written something wonderful, something like the poem 'Fine,' but we shall try to answer the Draft Constitution by deeds, by intensive Stakhanov work.

"Serebryakov and Dundin, 'Moulders in the foundry shop of the Combine Plant.'"

An English Sailor Odessa. At the request of the sailors of the British ship, "Markham Abbey," which is loading in Odessa, the Draft Constitution was translated for them, and they discussed it with animation.

"I would have liked to compare your plan with the British Constitution," said one of the sailors, "but I am sorry I do not know the exact text of it. But even in 1926, during the general miners' strike, I made the acquaintance of the police rubber clubs in the streets of London.

"Although I cannot make a comparison between the British Constitution and the draft of the new Soviet Constitution, it is not difficult for me to compare the conditions of the British and Soviet stokers. I work eight hours, while the Soviet stoker works six. He is entitled by law to an annual holiday of one month with full wages. I receive no holiday at all.

"Captain and Crew "The thing which astonishes us on a Soviet ship, is the fact that

RCA Strikers Await Answer Unsettlement

(Continued from Page 1)

United Electrical and Radio Workers was one against the A. F. of L. Biersets failed to state that his organization had declared war on the U. E. and D. W. A. nearly a year ago when they refused his proposal of joining the I. E. E. W. because it offered a \$2 per capita tax with insufficient representation in the jurisdiction of the union's business.

Biersets claims he is in Camden to offer IBEW members in the RCA plant his support. He also claims he wishes to offer RCA employees the opportunity of joining his organization. He did not go to Local 103, which is leading the strike, with his offer; he went to RCA officials.

Before and after the beginning of the present strike here, John L. Lewis, director of the committee for industrial organization, sanctioned the present action on the part of Local 103, U. E. & R. W.

As the representatives of RCA and Local 103 opened negotiations again, the company's representatives tried some strange tactics. They offered the local union an agreement, unsigned and drawn up on a plain piece of paper without the RCA letter head. The last point in the agreement was that the strike be called off immediately.

Local 103's representatives, Harry Harner and Joseph Milton, accepted a few points in the agreement, but rejected the last one, stating their organization would suspend picketing for a short period of time if the company would agree to close the plant. Local 103 also agreed to submit to a ballot to be conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. However, the RCA does not wish to do this, and the strike is called off, which is similar to the proposal of "come back to work and we'll negotiate later."

Pressure had been placed on Judge Louis Liberman, who was allowing the defendants time to collect witnesses and evidence. A further demand has been made of him by company attorneys, that pickets who have once been arrested must stay away from the plant.

A. and P. Pays, Will Keep License To Sell Milk

ALBANY, July 1 (UP).—The milk revocation case against the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company S. Stores in the Metropolitan Area was discontinued today by Peter G. Ten Eyck, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets. The Commissioner ended the proceedings after he received a check from the company for \$15,036.91. The check represented the amount received by the A. & P. from Dairy Sealed Inc., as a "cash discount." The money was turned over to the State Treasury as a penalty for "buying milk at less than fixed prices."

No additional penalty was assessed "because the A. & P. had agreed to live up to the full letter of the Milk Control Law in the future."

Fish and Chip Shops Friers May Go on Strike Protesting High Prices

BLACKPOOL, Eng., July 1 (UP).—Keepers of 30,000 fish and chip shops—comparable to America's hot dogs and hamburger joints—contemplated a nationwide strike today. The Executive committee of the National Federation of Fish Friers said that if the strike is called all shops in England and Wales would close and 90,000 workers would quit in protest against high prices for fish. Landing restrictions imposed by trawler owners were held responsible for high prices.

YOUR HEALTH

Medical Advisory Board

All questions to this column are answered directly. Correspondents are asked to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Pasteur and the American Medical Liberty League

COMRADE E. W. sends in a pamphlet by Andre Gour, president of a society with the suggestive title "American Medical Liberty League." This long pamphlet states that the motion picture "The Life of Louis Pasteur" gives a false impression of the work of Pasteur and of bacteriology. It asserts that Pasteur's work is still unproven; furthermore, in his mind it is proved false. The same applies to all other developments of bacteriology.

IT WOULD take too long to analyze in detail all the statements made by Andre Gour in the article you sent us, but the whole tone of the article is directly false and a slander against one of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

It is true that Pasteur was not the first man who looked at invisible organisms through a microscope. It is also true that in pioneer work in vaccine treatment, early mistakes were sometimes made, due to imperfections in manufacture or to undue sensitivity of those inoculated, or to other causes.

It is true that Lister at first advocated antiseptic surgery (using antiseptics to kill germs in the air, on the operator's hands, etc.) and then found that better results could be achieved by aseptic surgery (using sterilized instruments and rubber gloves).

It is true, and if you reflect, only natural, that Pasteur and other pioneers in the field of bacteriology were tempted to make broad generalizations from their discoveries which later, with greater experience, proved to be untrue or subject to modification. For instance, it has not as yet been possible to make a vaccine for every disease, which will work, because it is not only a question of killing a germ, but of a whole series of complicated reactions of the body to the virus.

Again, the pioneers were unable to find a germ for every disease. The cause of many of these diseases has been found to be an agent too small to be seen under the microscope; while today there still are certain diseases which we believe to be infectious, the cause of which are quite unknown.

The history of every science is replete with such half-tone steps; when man undertakes to explore an unknown field, it could hardly be otherwise. Pasteur did not bring, and could not bring, the science of bacteriology and immunology full-fledged into existence. Some little was known about it before Pasteur, but he put it on a firm and certain foundation. Pasteur's pupils and followers have developed this science and are still developing it further. The knowledge so obtained and applied potentially freed humanity from the scourge of many diseases, such as diphtheria, smallpox, snake bite, lockjaw, typhoid, bubonic plague, cholera, dysentery, malaria, typhus, anthrax, etc. What sane man then can talk like Andre Gour?

Pasteur's investigations were pioneering discoveries, and of inestimable value to mankind. We consider that a fair experiment would be to have Mr. Gour exposed to smallpox, or bitten by a rabid dog, and then see whether he would submit to vaccines.

The Pasteur film, while it does contain a few inaccuracies, nevertheless is, on the whole, a very good portrayal of the man and his work, and is fairly good entertainment.

Most of Mr. Gour's quotations from eminent medical men are either flatly false, or else cut from their context and used to prove something far different from what had been intended. His statements on pasteurized milk, the supposed non-existence or non-fatality of rabies, the non-infectiousness of tubercular milk, the harmfulness of smallpox vaccination, etc., are lies of whole cloth.

We do not know if the "American Medical Liberty League" has anything to do with the "American Liberty League." But it is evidently an organization, headed by a man who does not claim to be a doctor, devoted to attacks on modern medical science. We can point to the degradation of medical science in Hitler Germany, where all sorts of "nature healing" have been put on a par with medicine, and where unscientific nobodies have been made into professional "Fuehrers," to prove the ideological connection of such anti-vaccinationist nonsense as this with the political nonsense of the fascist demagogues.

The Ruling Classes

by Redfield



"I suppose that's all you people have to do in your spare time."

TUNING IN

- WEAF-400 Kc. WOB-710 Kc. WJZ-700 Kc. WABC-800 Kc. WEPD-1200 Kc.
WJZ-Muriel Wilson, Songs
WABC-Baseball Score
6:45-WEAF-Billy and Betty-Sketch
WOB-News; Metropolitan Travelogue
WJZ-Lowell Thomas, Commentator
WABC-Rainier of the Mounted
7:00-WEAF-Amos 'n' Andy-Sketch
WJZ-Easy Aces, Comedian
WABC-Bob Hope, Comedian;
Nichols, Comedian
7:05-WOR-Sports Resume
7:15-WEAF-Talk-Jacques Tarabish
WOB-Hollywood-Sam Taylor
WJZ-Tony Russell, Songs
7:30-WEAF-Terry Francona, Tenor;
Lucille Manners, Soprano
WOB-Thank You, Buba-Sketch
WABC-Lum and Abner-Sketch
WABC-Jack Miller, Orch.
7:45-WEAF-Variety Musical
WOB-Radio Frolics
WJZ-Music Is My Hobby; Dr. Leroy
WABC-Violin
WABC-Parade (Orch.) Commentator
8:00-WEAF-Valley's Varieties
WOB-Norvo Orch.
WJZ-To Be Announced
WABC-Charlaine (Orch.) Symphony
Orch. Basil Cameron, Conductor
WEPD-'Underecurrents of the
WABC-Edith Friedman, Piano
WABC-Edith Friedman, Piano
10:15-WEAF-Swing Low Choir
WABC-Charlaine (Orch.)
WABC-March of Time-Drama
WEPD-University of the Air-Talk
10:45-WABC-To Be Announced
WJZ-Edith Friedman, Piano
11:00-WEAF-Jack Bercht-Songs
WABC-News; Morgan Orch.
WJZ-News; Morgan Orch.
11:15-WOR-The Holists-Sketch
WABC-Kemp Orch.
11:30-WEAF-News; Henderson Orch.
WOB-Medriguers Orch.
WABC-Baltimore Colored
Chorus and Orchestra
WABC-Loper Orch.
11:45-WEAF-Jesse Crawford, Organ
12:00-WEAF-Bushe Orch.
WOB-Meroff Orch.
WJZ-Shandor, Violin; Lunceford
WABC-Variety Musical
WEPD-Midnight Jambooree
12:30-WEAF-Redd and Nolan Orch.
WABC-Bernie Orch.
WABC-Fray Orch.

WOMEN OF 1936

By Ann Rivington

INTEREST in the Worker's Cook Book is perking up. Here is a letter which a comrade just sent in. She entitled it "Sweet Charity."

I HAVE been told that the "Women of 1936" in the Daily Worker intend to collect their receipts and publish a Cook Book, and "I see by the paper" that Mrs. Payne Whitney has already done so. Mrs. Whitney's book is to be sold for the benefit of two charitable organizations, The Babies' Milk Fund and the Family Welfare Association, and contains receipts she has collected from all parts of the world. Mrs. Whitney was lying down resting when the newspaper interviewer tried to get her over the telephone, but she sent a message by her maid that though she can not cook herself she "knows a good receipt when she tastes it."

The first one in the book was given to Mrs. Whitney's mother by Queen Victoria at Balmoral Castle in 1862, Queen's Baker. Mrs. Whitney has five cooks, the article goes on to tell us, but if her private car "Wanderer" with a Negro chef named Harvey counts as one, she has six establishments, so Harvey does double service when Mrs. Whitney goes to her estate at Lexington, Kentucky. "He is at his culinary best," we are told, "on Mrs. Jay's receipt for cooking terrapin," "Henry Johnson's Planked Shad" is the most popular receipt at the Long Island estate.

NOW while Mrs. Whitney is lying down resting, had her five cooks are testing receipts that are going to bring in the money so babies can have a Milk Fund and the family can have Welfare, what of the thousands and millions of mothers who will never taste Queen Victoria's Tea Biscuit or Planked Shad and Terrapin? People who are on relief won't be buying Mrs. Whitney's Cook Book. It is of no vital importance to us how Mrs. Jay had her terrapin cooked (we can bet she did not cook it herself). But it is important for us to know how to cook the best food we can afford in the most economical, nourishing and attractive manner.

I realize the bitterness, the cruelty of talking about how to make food more appetizing and delicious when the question that confronts so many housewives is, money to buy food. How can any one make nothing but a little flour and water into "tempting" biscuit or cook-far-back and a hand full of cow-pats day after day, as they must in the Black Belt, to be appetizing?

BUT there are other families where some money is still coming in, food is still being bought, and the knowledge of how best to prepare this food is not an instinct that one is born with. It has taken the scientist years of research to discover the vitamins in various foods, hydrates, how to prevent rickets in children, that diet has a great deal to do with forming good teeth, that digestion begins with the juices in the mouth, and a thousand other discoveries that have to do with food. And so it is up to the housewife to use this knowledge that has been given us to the best of our ability—ability that is limited by lack of leisure and opportunity in which to read and learn as well as the lack of money with which to buy the material.

These receipts and suggestions are collected by the Daily Worker to aid the working women of today in using every means in our power to make life more healthy and happy and us more strong and fit for the struggle, until the time when "the earth and the fullness thereof" shall be ours. MARY CRAIK SPEED.

People of Soviet Nationalities Hail New Draft Constitution

ARTICLE II The Soviet People Discuss the Draft Constitution

The text of the Draft Constitution of the Soviet Union was broadcast in all the languages of the peoples of the Trans-Caucasian Republics and was heard in Georgia, Armenia, in Azerbaijan, in the cities and villages, in factories, in State farms and collective farms. The resolutions passed at the meetings state that the new Constitution is a festival of the nations, that it is the result of the victory of the Leninist-Stalinist national policy of the Party.

The Draft Constitution caused great enthusiasm among the workers of the "26 Commissars" machine construction plant in Tiflis. At the meeting of the shop Comrade Koch-ladze said: "From a privately owned handicraft workshop we have created a big machine construction plant. We have learned to manufacture many foreign machines and have freed our beloved country from import. We will fight like lions in order that the roses of joy and happiness in our Socialist country will be everlastingly fragrant and blooming."

Moulders' Comments "Having read the draft of the new Constitution, we sincerely regret that we are not poets. Honestly, we feel like writing verses on the wonderful Stalinist Constitution! We read the tenth paragraph: 'The Basic Rights and Obligations of Citizens' several times and with great emotion. Our vivid life is reflected like in a mirror. The day has twenty-four hours, of which we work for seven hours, at the machines and nobody can take away from us these hours of Stakhanov work. The remaining seventeen

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE NEW SOVIET CONSTITUTION?

This is the first of a series of explanatory articles on the separate regulations of the draft of the new Constitution of the Soviet Union. The articles are written to give a better understanding of the charter.

Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., is conducting an inquiry to learn what workers in the other countries of the world think of the draft. Readers are urged to write their opinions and send them to The Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City. The letters will be forwarded to the offices of Pravda. The complete text of the draft of the Constitution was published in Monday's issue of the Daily Worker.

they have the same food for the whole crew, including the captain. On our ships the captain can order anything he pleases. The food served to the officers is much better than that given to the ordinary sailors. Finally, the Soviet sailors receive their outfits free of charge. But we not only have to pay for our outfits but even for the spoons we eat with.

"Therefore, I say that all that is written in the Soviet Draft Constitution—the right of the toilers to work, to leisure—is the honest truth. I have seen it with my own eyes. I shall tell everybody about this when I return to England. That which has been realized in the Soviet Union, that which is given in the draft of the new Constitution, is the dream of all toilers."

Worker Proposes Amendment "In every word of the new Constitution you feel the Stalinist care for people. My wife and I, during

lutionary socialism founded by Marx and Engels, and for the further development and practical realization of our great teachers, indebted to our great teachers, Lenin and Stalin, are not book theory, having no relation to real life, but are a correct, objectively true expression of the law of the development of human society.

"Academician, A. N. Bach." The Friendship of Peoples Zavodye. Representatives of three nationalities—Russians, Finns and Germans—live in the Zavodye village Soviet. Remembering the old days, Ivan Laidonen, brigade leader of the collective farm "Zavodye," said: "When I was a school boy, we were not allowed to cross the small river dividing our village from the German colony. We felt hostility towards the Germans even at an early age."

"And today," added the Finnish collective farmer Nikolai Ullinen, "my children go to the same school with the German children. Every one studies in his own language, but both schools are situated in the same building. The October Revolution has given us the friendship of peoples, their fraternal alliance, and this is particularly emphasized in the Stalinist Constitution."

Fedor Eidemiller, chairman of the German collective farm "Rote Fahne," stated: "Under Tarism I studied in the so-called German school. Only the Bible was taught in the German language; the remaining subjects in Russian. Today all subjects are taught in German."

"A Soviet Patriot" Dniepropetrovsk. Comrade Bring-ger, a German specialist working in the Petrovsky plant and the head

Congress Stalling Affects 3,000 Aliens Facing Deportation

WASHINGTON, July 1 (FP).—Deportation of 3,000 aliens on the special "hardship" list of the Department of Labor is threatened here shortly, according to the American Civil Liberties Union.

The threatened mass exile is due to the failure of Congress in the closing hours to pass a resolution permitting immigration authorities to stay cases in which deportation would work unusual hardships. Many of the 3,000 come here as a result of racial, religious, or political persecution at home and are held on charges of illegal entry.

Action by the Secretary of Labor and the President has been urged to stay the deportation until the next session of Congress deals with the matter.

Alexander Berkman, Anarchist Leader, Dies

CHICAGO, July 1.—Alexander Berkman, anarchist leader, deported with Emma Goldman to Russia in 1922, died today at San Tropez, France, according to a cablegram received by Dr. Ben Reitman from Miss Goldman. Miss Goldman had been caring for Berkman on the French Riviera.

Reinstatement Ordered

WASHINGTON, July 1 (FP).—Discharged because they were active members of the Soap and Edible Oil Workers' Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, fourteen workers have been ordered reinstated in the Vegetable Oil Products Company plant at Wilmington, Calif., the National Labor Relations Board announced.

A Letter from Arizona

Yuma, Arizona.

TO THE Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, New York City.

My Dear Gentlemen: I am writing you from this jail where I am waiting for deportation and help. I came here at the end of September as a wiper on the ship "Konigstein," Arnold Bernstein Company, from Antwerp to New York. I jumped the boat, in order to make a living here in the United States. I didn't have an American visa in my German passport for entering the United States.

I want to mention that from 1924 since I left school, for five to six years, I have been unemployed. My profession is that of a salesman. In 1933, for six months I have been in a forced labor camp in Germany. I have been over there until the age of 25 and I earned there only 25 pfennigs a week. I tried to get other employment, but was unable to do so. After a while I quit this job and got relief of 7 marks a week. I paid 3 marks 80 for lodgings.

For years I suffered living only on dry bread and margarine and not any hot meals. Once I was four days without anything at all. In the year of 1934, I saved 30 marks and then I left for Freiburg. I then went to Antwerp, Belgium, and got employment on a ship as deckboy. For 17 marks a month, I made two voyages from Europe to the U. S.

THE second trip the ship went through the Magellan Straits and I deserted with the hope so far at the end of the world to get employment, but did not succeed. I worked in many places there but could not succeed to make a normal living wage.

Finally, in Bolivia I got a job on a ship as wiper for 70 marks a month. I could not stand the working conditions in this tropical climate and I went to Hamburg with 100 marks. As I could get nothing in Hamburg, I left for Rotterdam.

I wanted to go back again to South America, but I could get no ship in Rotterdam, so I went to Antwerp, Belgium. At Antwerp I signed on the boat Konigstein which went to New York. In the meantime, the boat had orders to go to Germany. There was nothing left for me to do but jump boat as I didn't want to go back to Germany. I expected to find another ship going to Chile or Bolivia.

IN NEW YORK I find out that it is the best city in the world to find a position. On the first day I got a job as dishwasher and saved for myself in six months 150 dollars—more money than I ever owned. To find a position on a boat going to Chile was impossible without American Seamen official discharges so I took a bus and went to San Francisco where I thought I would get a chance to get a boat to Chile, or to work in the gold mines in Arizona and later start my own claim as gold washer there. All those plans were destroyed through the immigration police in Yuma on the California border.

The immigration officers were looking for another German fellow whose photo they had. I looked very much like him so they asked me for my papers. After I have no visa, they put me in jail where I am already one month. There is 25¢ left of my money.

If I get deported to Germany, I certainly will be sent to prison for twice deserting a German boat. They will take my passport away in Germany where they would not let me work because I am not a member of the Nazi party. There would be no further sense to my living. I couldn't find work in Antwerp or Rotterdam, not even getting a chance to go there so I beg you to use your influence in my favor. I am neither a Jew or a Communist, but I would rather stay here five years in jail than go back to Germany. I never was in conflict with the law. I am 27 years old, healthy and strong.

I beg you once again to help me stop my deportation to Germany.

ERVIN MULHMAN, Yuma Jail, Ariz.

FD. NOTE: At the last estimate there were over 90,000 refugees, wandering homeless over the face of capitalist Europe. They are forced into exile by the rise of fascism. The "Man-without-a-Country" is no idle fiction. In thousands they are shifted from one boundary to another. Wherever they go, they are "foreigners." Without status, afraid of every new face, they are denied the right to live. What life they find is truly without "sense." Such a denial of elementary human rights is the crown of fascism.

What happens to these unfortunate individuals when they find their way to America, the "land of the free," the "home of the brave?"

The government of the United States under the "liberal" Roosevelt has repeatedly affirmed this fascist denial of human rights. At the present time dozens of anti-fascists face deportation to Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy.

Today Otto Richter is in the fifteenth day of a hunger strike in an attempt to re-establish the great American tradition of right of asylum for political and religious refugees in the United States. There is plenty of room here for Otto Richter, Walter Baer, Alfred Miller, Domingo Salitto, Vincent Ferrero, and the other anti-fascists who would face imprisonment or death if sent to their homelands. If the entire population of the world were here the number of people per square mile would be less than in present-day England.

The American people must not allow their elected representatives to affirm the fascist values of Hitler and Mussolini at the expense of their own rich tradition of humanity. Join the fight led by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born to repeal the deportation laws and re-establish the great American tradition of right of asylum for political and religious refugees!

A Handbook for the Election Campaign

LABOR FACT BOOK III

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Brilliant application of Marxist-Leninist theory of the national question to a major American problem.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

331 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

LITTLE LEFTY



by del

(REMEMBER! A free 2 week vacation to the girl or boy who sends in the best suggestion for Lefty's show!)

His Poems Were 'Treason'...

Whittier Wrote and Fought for Abolition at the Risk of His Life

By ELIZABETH LAWSON

LEAVING the ivory tower for the heat of battle is an old tradition of American poets. . . Elizabeth Lawson tells the long-hidden story of Whittier, fighter for Negro legislation.

THE talents of the most renowned and most gifted writers of the first half of the nineteenth century were poured without stint into the revolutionary struggle against slavery in America. Whittier and Emerson in the United States, Victor Hugo and George Sand in France, Dickens and Macaulay in England, Heinrich Heine in Germany—these and many others of world-wide fame served as the literary standard-bearers of the abolition movement.

Yet today the story of their enlistment in the anti-slavery fight is forgotten; their passionate writings in that cause are almost unknown. For the American bourgeoisie has turned its back on its revolutionary youth; has systematically distorted its own history; has deliberately emasculated the reputations of those who fought its early battles.

SO it came about that John Greenleaf Whittier, at one time hated by the Federal government, at one time hunted and mobbed by the supporters of reaction, was launched into respectability and became by reputation the most innocuous of poets. Anthologies, carefully ignoring Whittier's polemical writings, include only "Snowbound," "Maud Muller," "The Barefoot Boy." There was once a writer named Whittier who was one of the chief pamphleteers and editors of a great mass movement; who was attacked in the streets and whose office was raided and burned with the connivance of the authorities; whose poems were recited and sung in militant demonstrations. What has become of this Whittier? In place of that "grand figure"—to use the phrase in which Walt Whitman described him—we have been given the harmless nature poet, standing totally aloof from the desperate struggles of the time.

And yet it was chiefly for his services to the anti-slavery cause that Whittier hoped to be remembered. In his later years he summed up his life and work in a stanza: And one there was, a dreamer born, Who, with a mission to fulfill, Had left the Muse's haunts to turn The crank of an opinion mill. Making his rustic reed of song A weapon in the war with wrong, Yoking his fancy to the breaking-plow That beam-deep turned the soil for truth to spring and grow.

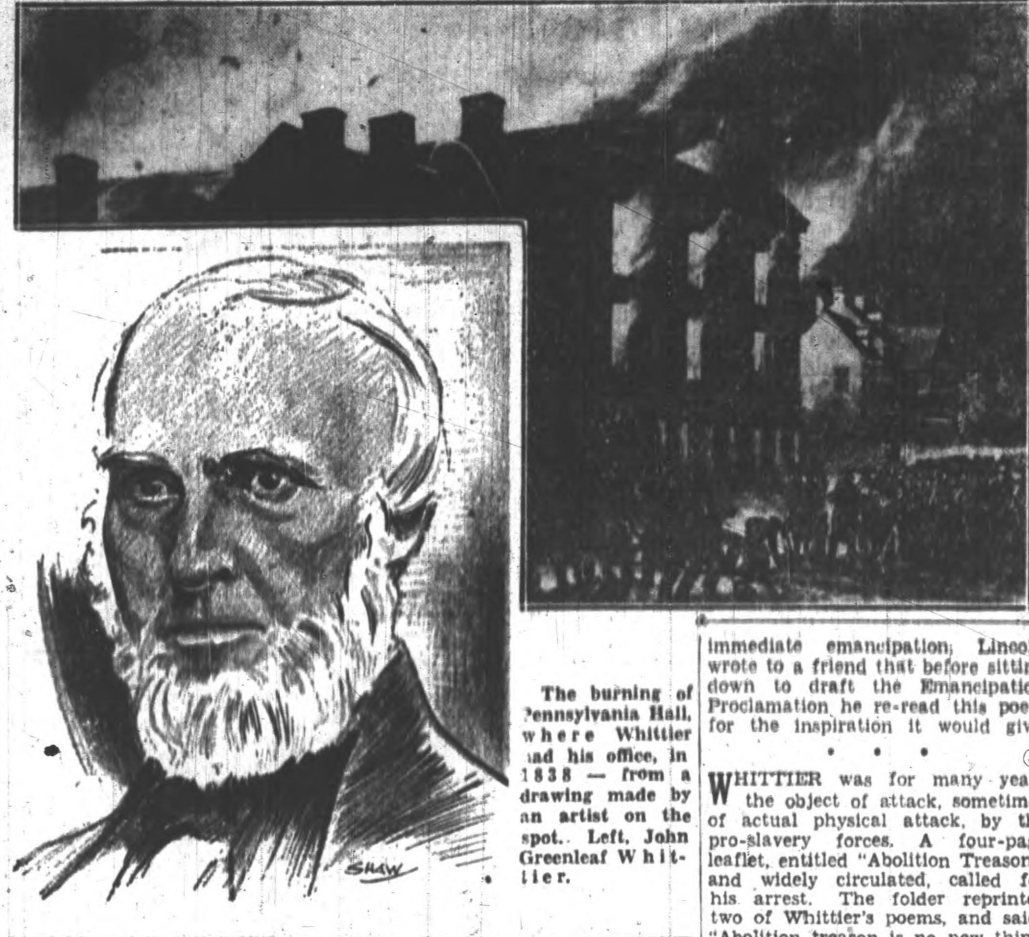
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER was born in 1807, near Havertill, Massachusetts. He began writing poetry during moments snatched from farm labor. It was William Lloyd Garrison, editor of the Liberator and one of the pioneers of the abolition fight, who first saw promise in the youth, and urged him to devote his abilities to the anti-slavery cause. "Whittier, enlist!" he wrote in a letter. "Your talent, zeal, influences—all are needed." And Whittier answered the call, throwing himself into the struggle with such fervor that, until slavery was abolished, his whole life was dedicated to that end.

In 1833, when Whittier had already won wide fame as a poet, he wrote and published at his own expense an anti-slavery pamphlet, entitled "Justice and Expediency." With the appearance of this pamphlet, Whittier lost much of his standing in editorial offices. The government considered the pamphlet highly seditious; for giving a copy of it to a friend, a Washington physician was indicted for treason and spent eight months in jail awaiting trial.

WHEN the first national anti-slavery convention met in Philadelphia, in December, 1833, Whittier was among the delegates. He became an active agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, traveling, lecturing, writing and lobbying in its behalf, drawing up its petitions and leaflets, and editing many of its journals.

In the heated discussion over tactics which for a time split the ranks of the anti-slavery movement, Whittier showed himself superior in political ability to many of the outstanding abolition leaders. While Garrison insisted on a course of non-resistance, and repudiated political action as a means in the fight, Whittier saw clearly the need for militancy, for bringing the struggle into the political arena, and, eventually, forming an anti-slavery party.

In the complete editions of Whittier's works, the anti-slavery and other polemical writings occupy more than two large volumes. The



The burning of Pennsylvania Hall, where Whittier had his office, in 1838 — from a drawing made by an artist on the spot. Left, John Greenleaf Whittier.

number of his abolition poems runs well into the hundreds; his editorials and articles on the subject, possibly, into the thousands. Almost every event of importance in the struggle against the slaveocracy inspired a poem from his pen. Whittier hailed Toussaint L'Ouverture, Negro liberator of Haiti, at a time when the very name was anathema in respectable circles. He wrote profusely against the annexation of Texas and the Mexican War, which he correctly estimated as a slaveholders' crusade. He attacked each new aggression of the slave-owners; he described vividly the horrors of slave-life and slave-auctions; and the fugitive-slave law of 1850 called forth some of his best verses.

Of the whole body of his anti-slavery writings, Whittier himself said: "They were the earnest and often vehement expression of the writer's thought, and feeling at critical periods in the great conflict between freedom and slavery. They were protests, alarm-signals, trumpet-calls to action, words wrung from the writer's heart, forged at white heat. They belong to the history of the anti-slavery movement and may serve as way-marks of its progress."

The pro-slavery clergy, especially, aroused Whittier's scorn and anger. In his poem "Clerical Oppressors"—a poem at wide variance with the pale Whittier-legend of the modern critics—he wrote: Feed fat, ye locusts, feed! And in your tasselled pulpits, thank the Lord

That from the tolling bondman's utter need Ye pile your own full board!

"THE Song of the Kansas Emigrants" was probably Whittier's most widely-known poem in pre-Civil War days. When Congress threw the soil of Kansas open to slavery by "squatters' rule," Kansas Emigrant Aid Societies were organized throughout the North to send anti-slavery settlers into the disputed territory. The Kansas campaign was a mass movement, and the emigrants were met at every railroad station with enthusiastic demonstrations. For these meetings Whittier wrote a poem which was printed on hundreds of thousands of post cards, and sung by the travelers during their journey from the cities and towns of the East to the Missouri River:

We cross the prairies as of old The pilgrims crossed the sea, To make the West as they the East The homestead of the free. We go to rear a wall of men On Freedom's Southern line, And plant beside the cotton-tree The rugged Northern pine.

During the early, militant days of the Republican Party, Whittier wrote its campaign songs, and when the Civil War broke out many of his verses, set to music, gave encouragement to the Northern troops. One of the greatest of his war-time poems pressed the hesitating government to take the decisive step of

rhymester, began some years before his death. It was a tendency against which Whittier himself fought. He wrote to "The Nation" in 1867: "In the paper of last week, I was not a little surprised to find myself represented as regretting my lifelong and active participation in the great conflict which has ended in the emancipation of the slave. I certainly did not mean to express a shadow of regret that they (the anti-slavery works—E.L.) had occupied so large a share of my time and thought."

Publications

Champion of Youth

By ADAM LAFIN

IF you have read the first Champion of Youth, you can visualize the July issue by adding to the things you liked a more definite presentation of the objectives of the Champion and a number of new features and lively stories.

The organization of a United Youth League which will join the efforts of all young people who recognize the need of a new social order was suggested in the June Champion.

The need for this organization is more clearly stated in the July issue by Gil Green, secretary of the Young Communist League. Editorial notes propose the formation of broad youth clubs as an important step toward such a Youth League.

The popular appeal of the first issue is increased considerably by a number of new departments for sports, science, movies and the special interests of the young ladies. Paul de Kruif contributes an interesting article on science and youth.

A really exciting story, "The Killer Type" by Tom Deane, shows that the Champion may aid in establishing a new type of popular fiction which can be pointed, without having a moral tagged on in italics at the end.

William Randolph Hearst comes in for a terrible panning in the entire issue. A Redfield cartoon presents the uncrowned monarch of San Simeon as sitting with a swastika scepter under a lighted firecracker which may explode at any moment.

A skit by Bud Schulberg shows the same William Randolph back in 1775 as an editor of a colonial tabloid sending out his ace photographer to get pictures of Martha Washington in her undies.

The second issue of the Champion of Youth shows that this new magazine is definitely on its way, attractive, exciting and informative, pointing courageously to the formation of a powerful and inclusive United Youth League.

What is perhaps its most important shortcoming remains the lack of participation of young people in factories, schools and farms, presenting a first-hand picture of how things are done in the real world. The conversions of Whittier in the popular mind from a militant writer whose life was devoted to a desperate struggle with the ruling powers, into a harmless and genial

THE NEW FILMS

By LAUREN ADAMS.

Exploitation Film

I STAND CONDEMNED. A London Film, directed by Anthony Asquith, produced by Alexis Granovsky and released by United Artists. Starring Harry Burr, Penelope Dudley-Ward, Laurence Olivier, At the Rivoli.

"I STAND CONDEMNED" is known in the motion picture business as an "exploitation film." Such a production has no intrinsic value as entertainment, but contains other elements such as a good title and heavy romantic or dramatic situations that lend themselves to explosive advertising.

Exploitation pictures usually get a large audience at the first showing but business rapidly decreases until the theatre quietly changes the attraction that it opened with so much hope.

The word will soon get around that the Rivoli has another "exemplary film." "I Stand Condemned" is a splendid title and has a number of individual situations that have cleverly been emphasized in the newspaper advertising. But the acting is in the worst traditions of the old Emil Jannings school and just doesn't impress the audience. The story unsuccessfully tries to ape the great Russian writers, particularly Tolstol.

The only interest contained in "I Stand Condemned" is the probably unconscious portrait it presents of the decadence of the old Russian ruling class, the false ideals they professed to find so important, and the debauchery rampant behind the lines during the months preceding the revolution.

The cast is almost entirely unknown to American audiences. Their work in this picture won't do much

to advance their reputations in this country. Harry Burr is being touted as "another Jannings," but both the character he portrays and the manner in which he presents it are undistinguished and unconvincing.

The heroine, played by the beautifully-named Penelope Dudley-Ward, is an impoverished aristocrat. Burr has made money as a war profiteer, including one little deal during which he supplied blank cartridges to the army. The girl decides to marry him.

Love enters through captain-hero Olivier. A loan to pay a gambling debt to the profiteer (the money must be paid by morning, otherwise the "code of honor" will force the hero to kill himself!) leads to spy complications.

Things look bad, but the profiteer undergoes a sudden conversion and, during the court-martial, becomes noble and saves the day, leaving hero for heroine.

Presumably, one is supposed to feel sorry for the "suffering" profiteer, but his sudden change of character strikes such a false note that this department's only reaction was one of relief at the picture's ending.

Horse Opera

BORDER PATROLMAN. A Fox picture directed by David Edwards with George O'Brien (hero); Roy Mason (villain) and Polly Ann Young (heroine). At the Globe.

MANLY and heroic George O'Brien makes a rest from his numerous cowboy and northwest mounted police roles and tries to give his admirers something new in the way of horse opera in "Border Patrolman."

Naturally, the part he plays isn't

too new—that wouldn't be fair to his vast audience of juvenile and masculine followers. O'Brien still is the terror of evil-doers; he still rides hard, shoots fast and loves haltingly. The element of modernity consists in his changing his spurs for the uniform of one of Uncle Sam's Mexican-United States boundary patrolmen.

Our hero becomes involved in tracking down a gang of jewel smugglers. He also occupies himself with taming a millionaire's wild granddaughter. The young lady gets mixed up with the thieves, too, and is headed for a lot of trouble until the strong, silent man comes to her rescue.

One thing about most westerns—they are filmed largely out-of-doors and the scenery invariably is of the breath-taking variety. That is more than a great many more pretentious pictures have to offer.

New Soviet Productions

"DER KAMPF" (The Struggle), with German dialogue, acted and directed by German exiles and produced in the Soviet Union, is the first of a group of Soviet films selected for early release in the United States by V. Verinsky, president of Amkino, now in Moscow, according to cable advice received here yesterday.

Amkino officials are planning to release "Der Kampf" in New York toward the end of July.

Other films selected include "Gypsies," a story of the life of Gypsies in present day Russia; a feature-length film on the Soviet-Jewish settlement, "Biro-Bidjan," and "Lit-the Nightingale," the Soviets' first all-color feature.

Questions and Answers

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

Question: What is state socialism? Is there state socialism in the Soviet Union?

—SHOP WORKERS.

Answer: Joseph Stalin, answering a similar question by Roy Howard in a recent interview, said: "The term 'state socialism' is inexact. Many people take this term to mean the system under which a certain part of wealth, sometimes a fairly considerable part, passes into the hands of the state, or under its control, while in the overwhelming majority of cases the works, factories and the land remain the property of private persons. This is what many people take 'state socialism' to mean. Sometimes this term covers a system under which the capitalist state, in order to prepare for or wage war, runs a certain number of private enterprises at its own expense.

"The society which we have built cannot possibly be called 'state socialism.' Our Soviet society is socialist society, because the private ownership of the factories, works, the land, the banks and the transport system has been abolished and public ownership put in its place. The social organization which we have created may be called a Soviet socialist organization, not entirely completed, but fundamentally, a socialist organization of society. The foundation of this society is public property; state, i. e., national, and also co-operative, collective farm, property.

"Neither Italian fascism nor German National-Socialism has anything in common with such a society. Primarily, this is because the private ownership of the factories and works, of the land, the banks, transport, etc., has remained intact and, therefore, capitalism remains in full force in Germany and in Italy.

News of Workers' Schools in the U.S.

Principles of Communism Department at the Workers' School

By ART STEIN

THE organization of a functioning department of all instructors teaching Principles of Communism in the New York Workers' School has been a real help in raising the level of instruction both as to content and methods of teaching.

When the Department was first organized about two years ago the first task we set ourselves was the revision of the contents of the course. A small committee was appointed by the teachers to prepare a new outline for the course. On the basis of the draft brought in by this committee the teachers collectively prepared the outline. The collective discussion also helped to clarify among all the teachers the main points we were trying to put over in our course. As a result, the administration of the school could be sure that the thousand students taking the Principles classes each term were all getting a certain minimum knowledge regardless of the experience or lack of experience of the particular teacher.

Because of the rapid growth of the school, we had the problem of training a large group of new teachers. The organization of the department helped considerably in this. Once we had prepared our outline, we began to pay attention to content and method in teaching the particular lessons. At each department meeting one comrade was assigned to prepare a report on a particular lesson in the outline. The report would include not only the method of presenting the particular subject but also the main points to bring home to the class in order to accomplish the object of the lesson. The new teachers especially were able to get many pointers from these reports. When new teachers were assigned reports the criticism and discussion of the department helped them to improve their work in the class.

From time to time special reports were assigned with the object of raising the political understanding of our teachers. One of the most fruitful discussions held by the department the beginning of this last school year was in connection with the revolutionary traditions of the American people.

Another task which the department tried to carry out was the visiting of classes in order to check up on the teaching. After the class had been visited, a discussion was held with the instructor and a criticism given of his work. The general experience of visiting classes were also brought to the department meeting for discussion.

On the whole, we have found the method of working through an organized department very helpful in improving the work of our teachers and in developing a collective spirit of work among them.

The New York Summer Term begins Monday, July 6. Registration is still going on this week. Classes are filling up rapidly and all students are urged to register early. An important course given at the school during this Summer Term is "Public Speaking." It is designed especially to be of aid to speakers during the coming election campaign.

RULERS OF AMERICA

A Study of Finance Capital

By Anna Rochester

Exposes the enormous extent of the financial empires of the Morgan, Rockefeller and Mellon interests.

Indispensable to every person interested or working in the labor movement.

February Choice of the Book Union

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Unity Against the Steel Trust Is the Need of the Hour

THREAT OF A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO EXPEL INDUSTRIAL UNION LEADERS IS TREASON TO LABOR

THE steelmasters have found an ally. Their declaration of war on the Committee for Industrial Organization, which has launched a drive to organize the 500,000 steel workers of the country, has been followed by another ultimatum.

This time it is the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that strikes a blow at the C.I.O., at the steel campaign, at the entire labor movement.

The Executive Council diards have summoned the ten unions of the C.I.O. to appear before the Council next Tuesday to show cause why they should not be kicked out of the A. F. of L.

The C.I.O. unions are charged with setting up a rival or dual organization. Their real crime is that they have launched within the A. F. of L. a powerful movement for industrial unionism that threatens to do what the

reactionary, Green-Woll-Hutcheson craft union clique were unable and unwilling to do: to organize the citadel of the open shop, Steel, and fling wide the doors to a new day for the workers of every industry.

The Steel Trust is spending millions on munitions, on spies, on terror and intimidation, on a huge propaganda campaign—all in an effort to halt the organization drive and smash any strike that may develop.

But all the money they are spending couldn't pay for the service that is being done them by the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

At a time when the urgent need is unity in the face of the common enemy, the Green-Woll-Hutcheson crowd are siding the steel barons in a desperate attempt to split the workers' ranks.

Not only in the steel campaign, but wherever they

can horn in, this wrecking crew is doing the same Judas work. In Camden, where the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America is conducting a splendid strike of 12,000 RCA workers, which is backed by the C.I.O., Edward D. Bieretz, assistant to the president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has just stepped in to declare the strike outlaw, "a strike against the American Federation of Labor."

These splitting tactics and the threat to suspend the C.I.O. unions must be stopped by the united action of the entire organized labor movement. Suspension of these ten unions, embracing one-third of the A. F. of L. membership, at a moment when a half million workers look to them for rescue from the hell of open-shopdom, must be branded for what it is: TREASON TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Next Tuesday is the critical date. The interests of every union man, whether he belongs to a craft or an industrial union, are at stake. Every local union, every lodge, every central labor body, every strika committee, every gathering of workers should send immediate protests to the Executive Council, demanding that they lift the suspension threat and act to unite the labor movement behind the steel campaign.

Show your Green with telegrams and resolutions. Demand no suspensions, no splits—UNITY AGAINST THE STEEL TRUST.

Let the slavemasters of steel know that they will face one united army that cannot be divided by enemies from without or within.

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 THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1936

Ickes and the Negroes
 THIS business of making of pretty speeches has been mastered to a fine point by the Roosevelt administration and its spokesmen.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes addressed the anniversary meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He spoke of Frederick Douglass's inspiring example to the Negro people and of the great emancipator, Lincoln. He even talked about the contributions which the Negro people have made to the upbuilding of America. And how in turn the Negroes have been exploited, disfranchised, and oppressed worst than any other section of the population.

But Mr. Ickes was silent about the deeds of the Roosevelt administration; how lynch terror has been on the steady increase, with three Negroes lynched in one week by the Southern lynch lords; how Roosevelt, and even Mr. Ickes himself, have not lifted a finger for the passage of an adequate federal anti-lynching law.

The Negro people can carry out the finest traditions of Douglass, of Lincoln—of the American people—by joining with trade unions, poor farmers, and middle class people in building a national Farmer-Labor Party against reaction and in defense of their rights.

Party Life
 -By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT-
 Strong Party Will Result From Contact With Neighborhood Organizations

ON THE West Side of Manhattan (Section 3), the Communist Party has over 1,000 members. This number would lead one to believe that the Party is firmly entrenched in the neighborhood. Nothing of the sort! On the contrary, the Party is almost completely isolated from the neighborhood. Where is the strength of the Party? We have over thirty Shop and Industrial Units. Most of them are composed of white collar, professional and WPA workers. Some of these shop units are located in very important places. The rest of the membership (400) is in Branches and Street Units, which have practically no connection with workers in the neighborhood. The neighborhood is predominantly Irish-Catholic. It is true that we are very influential among the Greeks and Jugo-Slavs, but the basic people of the neighborhood—the Irish—are not at all sympathetic.

As far as other political parties are concerned, the territory is a rock-ribbed Tammany District. Last year street corner meetings were broken up and comrades were hurt in fights that were started by gangs of young people, who were egged on by Tammany politicians. Just a day or two ago the same thing happened again.

MOST of the area is a slum area. A big percentage of the houses are firetraps. Unemployment is a major problem for the worker. Many thousands are on relief. Here we have issues around which we can prepare the workers in this neighborhood for struggle. But the Party Section has not been successful in involving many of them in struggles. The influence of the Hearst press is very great, and the anti-Communist hysteria is almost unbelievably great.

There are many organizations in the neighborhood where we can find the workers we need and want. There are six "Father Coughlin" Clubs, churches, clubs, fraternal societies. And these are the organizations we must contact. Once in them we can bring forward issues which will get the workers into motion; expose Hearst and corrupt Tammany politicians, and win these workers for the Farmer-Labor Party. If we want to develop any sort of a movement for better housing, for establishing a community center, health centers, parks, etc., we must be in those organizations, where the workers of the neighborhood are concentrated.



World Front
 -By HARRY GANNES-
 Hearst Discovers France U. S. Press and the People's Front

THE spectres of the People's Fronts of France and Spain have cast their long shadows over the newly-born but lusty American election campaign.

Hearst, as may be expected, is most sensitive. It not only riles him when the pampered guests "on the glittering golden Riviera" felt the "hot breath" of the class struggle, with the distinct advantage on the side of the workers, but he grasps an opportunity of making political capital here out of the French situation.

SUCH world-shaking events as the victorious People's Front of France and its still more compelling aftermath of successful strikes and Trojan steps of the trade union movement, grip the imagination of the American people. Therefore, the more serious and less blatant bourgeoisie also must reckon with the People's Front.

Both the New York Times and the N. Y. Herald Tribune devoted their leading magazine feature articles last Sunday to the exemplary political events in the land of the Paris Commune.

THE famous Pertinax, Parisian political commentator, interprets for the Republican Herald Tribune. Dangerous as the situation is for the 200 families of the rich, he says, Leon Blum is no Lenin. Pertinax's advice to his American clients, stated early in his article: "How Radical is France?" is that a hasty advance to Fascism in this period of the People's Front is disastrous for the bourgeoisie.

By concentrating on the personality of Blum, Pertinax overlooks the forces behind Blum, and by concluding that immediate demands and improvement of the living conditions supersede the struggle for Socialism, he forgets that the unprecedented methods and masses get into motion for economic victories must spur the toilers to a struggle for storming the political heavens.

THE New York Times article, "The World Swings to the Left," by the famous Spanish philosophical author and delegate to the League of Nations, Salvador de Madariaga, has a broader perspective.

Essentially the petty-bourgeois turned philosopher, Madariaga deplores the power of the proletariat and places the blame with the big exploiters for their stubbornness.

Quoting Andre Siegfried's epigram, that "the Frenchman has his heart on the Left" and his pocketbook on the Right," he proclaims the thesis that the leftward swing of the political pendulum will be righted by the pocketbook.

A FASCIST note of the futility of a democracy, the tyranny of the toiling masses and the indispensability of a ruling aristocracy, runs through Mr. Madariaga's estimate.

Spain's League spokesman is ever clever and shrewd, as to bury his views in the very bowels of his articles. But the warp is unmistakable. Too much democracy brings the actual rule of the people. There must be a skillful satisfaction of the people's elementary needs in order to keep dormant their desire for political ascendency.

HEARST, however, has set himself the task to run through the sewer of his press the vilest slanders he can find against the French People's Front. By innuendo, tying France up with the New Deal, he wants to arouse the reluctant bourgeoisie into the belief that Roosevelt is the American Blum.

Usually an isolationist, except for ex-counts and the ex-presence of the healthy revolutionary organizations he employs to slander the Soviet Union, Hearst has suddenly discovered that France is prime news. His highest paid propagandist, H. R. Knickerbocker, now speaks of anti-union, anti-Socialist and anti-American slanders from the Riviera and Paris.

FACTS, or even the pretense of a real analysis, are not in Hearst's copy-book. One day he has the People's Front running roughshod over everything by its might. The next day he has the Blum government collapsing and defunct.

The more reliable writers of the American capitalist press in France assure us "for better or for worse, the Left has been more firmly united than ever," and "the Radical Socialists (middle-class party) showed themselves to be completely loyal to their engagements as part of the Popular Front." (N. Y. Times, June 28, 1936.)

Dollars Versus Words
 THE American Liberty League has launched a "non-partisan" campaign against the New Deal.

The "non-partisan" character of all the Liberty League's activities consists in the fact that it works within both the Republican and Democratic Parties in the interests of Wall Street reaction.

In the elections this means working to assure a victory for Hearst's Little Boy Blue, Governor Landon.

The latest Liberty League blast is something of a curiosity. The gentle souls of the duPont fraternity are offended at something Jim Farley said in his speech at the Democratic convention. Farley charged that:

"Behind the Republican ticket is the crew of the du Pont Liberty League and their allies, which have so far financed every undercover agency that has disgraced American politics with their appeals to race prejudice, religious intolerance and personalities so gross that they had to be repudiated by the regular Republican organization."

The Liberty League denies this charge categorically, though, significantly, it does not deny that it is supporting the Republican ticket or that the League is a duPont outfit.

It may be true, of course, that the Liberty League as such did not finance the various anti-labor, anti-Semitic and anti-Negro organizations whose financial ties were revealed by the Black Committee. It is also true that the German government is technically not connected with the Nazi Party.

But what about the \$125,000 handed out by Irene and Lamont du Pont to finance the fascist Crusaders, the anti-Semitic Sentinels of the Republic, the "grass roots" lynch convention of Governor Talmadge, and similar movements? And what about the thousands of additional dollars contributed by such Liberty Leaguers as Alfred P. Sloan, J. Howard Pew, E. F. Hutton and E. T. Weir?

The Liberty League describes itself as "a non-partisan organization to defend our traditional constitutional system of government." But the dollars its leaders have spent to subsidize fascism speak much more loudly than its pious words.

The U.S.A. Ain't
 ANOTHER federal court has just ruled that the United States does not exist. That is, the United States doesn't exist where it is a question of the federal power being used to protect workers. In that case all we have are forty-eight independent, unconnected states—with a divine Supreme Court ready to step down from the heavens should any state take it into its head to do anything to further the welfare of workers.

But where it is a question of protecting employers through tariff subsidies and millions for war preparations, the courts are all quite ready to agree that the United States most certainly does exist.

This is the sense of the decision of the Sixth United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, upholding the anti-labor policies of the Fruehauf Trailer Company of Detroit on the ground that the company's manufacturing activities have nothing to do with interstate commerce.

The Fifth Federal Circuit Court at New Orleans issued a similar ruling June 15 in a case involving the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. Both decisions practically declare the Wagner Labor Disputes Act unconstitutional even before the Supreme Court has acted on it.

All of which emphasizes how inadequate and pussyfooting the Democratic platform's plank on the Supreme Court is.

If the Roosevelt administration really means "to seek to meet these problems through legislation within the Constitution"—

Why doesn't it have Congress exercise the powers granted it under Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution to curb all the federal courts, including the Supreme Court?

COMMITTEE on mass organizations should be established by the Section Bureau to supervise the setting up of similar committees in the branches and units. Their task would be to find out the mass organizations in the neighborhood and pick out the most strategic, into which capable comrades should be sent to work. Before these comrades are sent in, they should receive instructions on how to carry on the work in these organizations.

This is important since some comrades do get up and have gotten up in meetings and have spoken on the Farmer-Labor Party, for example, without any previous attempts in the organization. The comrades were thrown out bodily. Our best people should be sent in for work in these organizations (Irish, American, Catholic, Protestant). Only after this is done will the Party make any basic headway as far as winning the workers for the Farmer-Labor Party and for Communism is concerned.

If any steps of the above nature are being taken today, they are very small and hesitating steps. More boldness and initiative must be displayed in this very urgent work.

M. R., Section 3
 District 2—New York

Letters From Our Readers

Gifts of Flowers to Convention Go to Polyclinic Hospital
 New York, N. Y.

Communist Party
 35 East 12th Street
 New York City.
 Gentlemen:

I wish to thank you for the flowers you sent to the Polyclinic Hospital yesterday. They were distributed in the wards of the hospital, and I can assure you that they were greatly appreciated by the patients.

Very truly yours,
 A. A. Jaller,
 Executive Officer,
 New York Polyclinic
 Medical School and Hospital.

Donates, With New Interest, To Browder Radio Fund
 New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Being unable to attend the Convention at Madison Square Garden, I turned on WJZ on the radio. After the excellent speeches of Comrade Browder and Comrade Ford, to my amazement, the radio was switched back to the studio and a band was put on the air. I grabbed my coat and beat it for the nearest phone. I called up the NBC. Without hearing half my message, the girl on the phone switched me over to a man's voice. I repeated my request. He informed me that NBC had planned to broadcast the acceptance speeches only. I insisted that the newspapers had a full hour scheduled. He admitted this, but said it was an error. I told him it was a damn thin excuse.

Therefore, comrades, I am enclosing a dollar for the Browder Radio Fund. I think it would be an excellent thing to use this example of "free speech" to revive the Browder Radio Fund.

J. C.

Drouth Means No Harvest, No 'Daily' for Needy Farmer
 Alliance, Nerb.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed you will find check for \$3.50, for which please renew my subscription. It expired some time ago, for lack of funds, and believe me we missed it on this ranch.

Our farm crops are all burned up. Thus far we had but two inches of rain this season. My two sons and I have been seeding and re-seeding small grain for the past three years with little or no crop to harvest.

We have four children in school, two in grade school, two in high school. We are living 13 miles from high school, and it is going to be a problem to send the two youngsters there.

In conclusion, I want to congratulate the "Daily" staff on the content of the paper and especially the news features of world events.

J.

New People's Bookshop Will Welcome Gifts of Literature
 York, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Sincere comrades all over the country are starting People's Bookshops, we in York, are impatient to have one, too.

York is the third largest industrial city in Pennsylvania, with 375 factories, some the largest in the country. The major part of the population are industrial workers in basic industries, who must learn

about the class struggle and how to win freedom for themselves.

We are, however, in the usual plight of financial embarrassment. The movement here is a new one. But I am sure that our comrades and friends all over the country will help us out with such books and pamphlets that they can spare.

Thanks to all of you in advance. Here's to a People's Bookshop in every town in the country!

FLORENCE CHILD,
 201 N. George St., York, Pa.

On the Status of the Vermont Marble Workers' Strike
 Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Please keep us abreast of developments in the Vermont marble workers' strike. What is the address of the Committee to Aid the Vermont Marble Workers?

J. P.

On the Status of the Vermont Marble Workers' Strike
 Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A letter received from the Vermont State Federation of Labor informs us that due to unforeseen circumstances, the conference proposed to be held for defense purposes in Rutland on July 4th has had to be called off.

Since the projected conference had received publicity in the columns of the Daily Worker, we ask you to publish a notice of this fact.

At the same time we desire to notify all friends of the Vermont strikers that the strike is still on; funds for relief and for defense of workers arrested on the picket line are still needed. Send help as quickly as possible to the United Committee to Aid Vermont Marble Workers, 7 West 14th Street, Room 9, New York City.

NORMAN H. TALLENTIRE,
 Secretary.

On to Homestead!
 HISTORIC Homestead again stands out as a focal point in the steel workers' struggles.

Forty-four years ago the workers met Pinkerton's strikebreaking gangs there—and won!

On Saturday the steel workers will rally again at Homestead, this time to launch a nationwide movement to organize their industry.

This time, with the backing of all organized labor, they can win even more decisively. They can unionize the giant steel industry.

We urge the steel workers to rally at Homestead Saturday.

Drought Relief
 DROUGHT blows its poison breath across the great northwest farming regions. Thousands of farmers stand watching \$100,000,000 worth of crops wither on blistering fields, beneath rainless skies.

If the promise of Harry L. Hopkins to put these farmers to work on WPA projects is kept they will only receive a small amount of the relief needed to avoid disaster.

What will the government do for the farmers this winter after the elections are over?

It is during the winter months, when the farmers' storehouses will be empty, that the suffering will be acute if long range relief measures are not enacted at once. The WPA is not enough, for it does not take care of the present unemployed workers.

Will farm children have to remain home from school shoeless again like they did last winter in the northwest?

They will if more adequate relief measures than exist today are not enacted.

Join the Communist Party
 COMMUNIST PARTY
 35 East 12th Street, New York
 Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

On Force and Violence

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

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