

Leaders of Labor Aid Herndon Tonight

List of Negro and White Speakers to Include Socialist and Union Leaders—Herndon Will Leave for Chain Gang After Meeting

The workers of New York will gather today at Manhattan Opera House, 311 West 34th Street (near Eighth Ave.) from 5 to 7:30 P. M., to pledge their solidarity to Angelo Herndon.

From this meeting the young Negro working class leader will leave to take the train to Atlanta, Ga., to begin serving his sentence of eighteen to twenty years on the Georgia chain-gang on a charge of "inciting to insurrection."

The friends and supporters of Angelo Herndon will go with him from the mass solidarity meeting to the station where he will take the train for Georgia at eight o'clock.

Hochman to Preside

Julius Hochman, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who fought in the convention of the American Federation of Labor for a resolution demanding Herndon's freedom, will be chairman of the meeting at Manhattan Opera House.

A solidarity guard of leaders in the trade-union movement, the Communist Party, and outstanding liberals, will be on the platform at the meeting, and will accompany Herndon to the station together with the thousands of New York workers present.

Other speakers at the meeting will include Joseph Baskin of the Workmen's Circle, Anna Damon, active national secretary of the International Labor Defense, W. A. Traynhan of the New York Urban League, Reinhold Niebuhr of the Union Theological Seminary, Dr. Harry Laidler of the League for Industrial Democracy, Rabbi Sidney Goldstein of the Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, Max Bedacht of the International Workers Order, Ashley B. Totten of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Joseph Lash of the Student League for Industrial Democracy, Odam Lapin of the National Student League, Ben Davis Jr. of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Mike Walsh, secretary of the New York

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Leaders

Aid Herndon

(Continued from Page 1)

District of the International Labor Defense. Herbert Mahler of the General Defense Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World, Herbert Solow of the Non-Partisan Labor Defense, Joseph Gelders, secretary of the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners and Howard Kester of the Southern Tenant Farmers League.

Inspiring Unity

Tonight the working-class of New York, determined even at this eleventh hour, that it will not surrender Herndon to the chain-gang, will remain with him until the last possible moment to show their solidarity. Tonight it will take a pledge to continue the fight that may yet wrest Herndon from the chain-gang, that may yet smash the insurrection law. The New York workers will take that pledge not only in their own name, but in the name of the millions throughout America who cannot be present, but whose thoughts in that hour will be of Herndon.

In the last few days, the common danger that faces every worker, every intellectual, if Herndon is shackled to the Georgia chain-gang, has swept aside every barrier and has broadened the already broad united front movement for Herndon's freedom. At tonight's meeting speakers from organizations that have never before come together in any cause, will pledge united and determined action for Angelo Herndon.

Tremendous Task Ahead

On August 7, 1934, ten thousand people massed at the station to greet Herndon when he came from Georgia, for the time being a free man because of the power of the working-class. Tonight the seriousness of the situation facing Herndon, and the workers for whom he is sacrificing himself, demands an even greater showing of solidarity.

Last year a temporary victory had been achieved; today the workers gathering in the station are faced with the tremendous task of completing this victory against great and terrible odds. The workers who have come to know and love Angelo Herndon will not let him leave without showing him by their presence their solidarity and determination.

HOME LIFE

— By —
Ann Barton

WE HAVE received many requests for reading material for working class children.

"What," many parents demand, "can we give our children that will counteract the effect of Orphan Annie, trashy books and the movies?"

MARTHA CAMPION, editor of the New Pioneer, which is one of the best pieces of literature to give children, has compiled the following helpful list for us.

"New Pioneer Story Book," 110 pages, illustrated, consisting of stories from the New Pioneer (Ages, 10 to 16), 25c.

"Twelve Plays for Boys and Girls," (Good for reading and acting), Ages 12 to 16, 25c.

"Battle in the Barnyard," by Helen Kay, illustrated, (Fairy tales), Ages 7 to 12.

"Fairy Tales for Workers' Children," by Hermine Zur Muhlen, translated from German (7 to 15), \$1.00.

"Who Are the Young Pioneers?" by Martha Campion, 32 page pamphlet stories, (9 to 17), 3c.

"Scouting and the Boy Scout Jamboree," by Martha Millet and Sam Strong, (13 to 17), 3c.

"Our Lenin," by H. A. Potamkin and Ruth Shaw, illustrated by William Siegel, (9 to 16), 95c.

"Eddie and the Gypsy," by Alex Wedding, translated from German, (10 to 16), 85c.

"Revenge of the Kabanauri," by Casimir Hertel, translated from Russian, (12 to 17), 60c.

"Bows Against the Barons," by Geoffrey Trease, (Robin Hood), (10 to 17), 85c.

"Comrades for the Charter," by Geoffrey Trease, (10 to 17), 85c.

The last four are fiction adventure stories.

"Martin's Annual" (prose, poetry, etc., from England), 9 to 14 \$1.00.

"Hans Sees the World," by Lisa Teitner, (Martha Campion's comment here is "excellent"), (9 to 16), 50c.

"Crocodile" (verses translated from Russian), 5 to 10, 50c.

Soviet textbooks in English. History, Geography, Economics, Arithmetic, Natural History, Evolution, Biology, etc. (10 to 21), 35c to 85c.

"We, the People," by Leo Huberman, (History), 12 to 17.

"Shvambra," by Leo Kassal, (fiction—14 to 20), \$2.00.

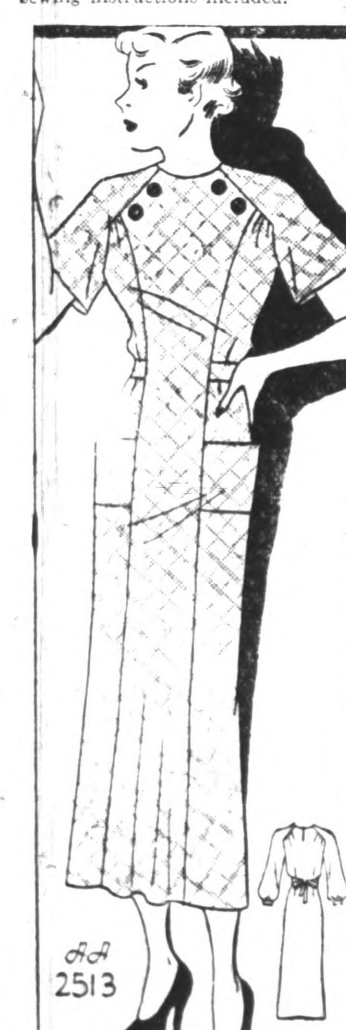
"An American Boy in the Soviet Union," by Harry Eisman, 10c.

Books by Ilin (published by Lippincott), "What Time Is It?" the story of clocks, "Mountains and Men," a book "about everything," "Black on White," story of printing and books, "100,000 Whys," and "New Russia's Primer," (9 to 17), Price range from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

INQUIRIES for further information and orders for books go to New Pioneer, P. O. Box 87, Station D, New York, N. Y.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2513 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards. 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



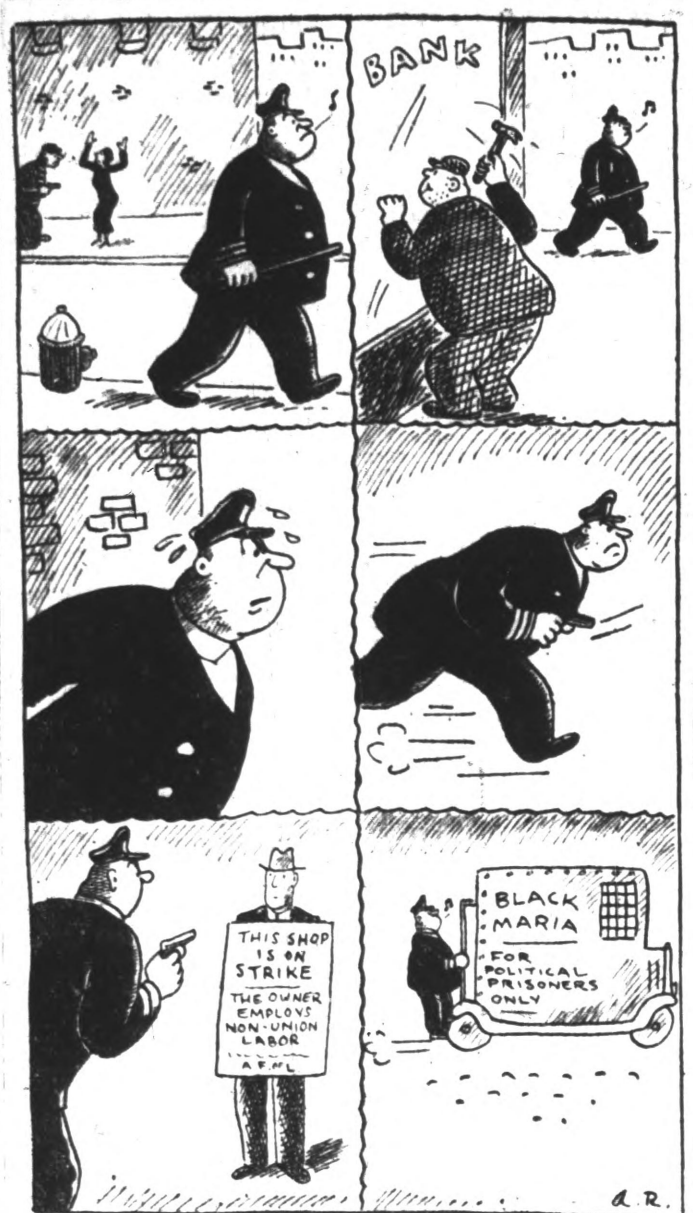
Hand FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax on each pattern order). Write plainly, your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED.

Pattern Department 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

A collection list for the Daily Worker financial drive brought \$29 when it was circulated at a banquet celebrating the 25th Jubilee of Jewish Labor 75 of the International Bakery Workers at the Fort Wayne Hotel, Detroit.

The Ruling Claw

by Redfield



NEWS ITEM: "City, State and Federal Officials Halt Crime Campaign."

Final Effort by Readers Will Put Drive Over Top

Only a week is left to the time the Daily Worker financial drive is scheduled to close. The list printed today shows that more than one-quarter of the \$80,000 fund still must be raised.

Now is the time for every reader and friend of the Daily Worker to pitch in for the final effort to go over the top on schedule. If every reader were to make a contribution between now and Nov. 1, the drive would be assured of success.

The Daily Worker appeals to every reader and sympathizer of the paper to make a contribution today. If you have already made one, try to make another. Get your friends to make contributions today. The Daily Worker is in need of funds now! The events of the last month have added immense burdens to the paper's financial circumstances. Every collection should be rushed to the Daily Worker at once!

October 19, 1935	\$ 722.86
Previously received	43,437.04
Total to date	\$44,159.90
DISTRICT 1 (Boston)	
S. Nulton, Attleboro, Mass.	2.00
H. Johnson, Attleboro, Mass.	2.00
A. E. Burr, Bridgewater, Mass.	1.00
Boston District	323.31
Total Oct. 19, 1935	\$528.81
Total to date	\$1,489.71
DISTRICT 2 (New York)	
Jugoslav District, N.Y.C.	10.00
J. E. Dean, Bk. M.I.W.O.	1.00
James Berber, Bronx	5.00
Harry Johnson, Section 1	5.00
F.C. Becker, N.Y.C.	30.00
Clea Johnson, Section 2	3.00
Chapman, Lexington, N.Y.	2.00
Raymond Puri, N.Y.C.	1.00
C. A. S. Bronx	25.00
Miss Shirley Bronx	5.00
Miss L. Cienfuegos, N.Y.C.	35.00
Total Oct. 19, 1935	54.74
Total to date	\$29,964.18
DISTRICT 3 (Philadelphia)	
I.W.O. Ukrainian Br. 1531, Shamokin 5.20	
Total Oct. 19, 1935	5.20
Total to date	\$3,741.77
DISTRICT 4 (Buffalo)	
Black Rock, Buffalo	4.87
Black Rock, Buffalo	5.10
Total Oct. 19, 1935	9.97
Total to date	\$1,000.00

Telegrapher Urges Fight For Trade Union Democracy

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—One thing is certain, and that is that the recent convention of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America (A. F. of L.), held in Chicago during the week of Sept. 9, showed signs of a growing rank and file movement for trade union democracy and for a fighting program.

International President Powers did not find it easy sailing in getting an anti-Communist amendment through. There was a heated debate on this question, and the amendment to bar Communists from the C.T.U.A. was pushed through by one vote—the vote of the Chair (Powers presiding).

What appears to have led to this vicious attack on Communism and Communist influence in the C.T.U.A. is the fact that for the past few years the telegraph workers have learned the real value of rank and file control and industrial unionism. Indeed, resolutions and amendments calling for local autonomy, trade union democracy, a nationwide organizational program, etc., occupied considerable time at this convention.

In spite of numerous reactionary measures being put through—measures that would tend to stifle the membership on vital issues, it cannot be said that no gains were made at this convention. On the contrary—recognition of the necessity of approaching the American Radio Telegraphists Association asking for merger negotiations with them in an effort to get them into the C.T.U.A. was a big point gained through the pressure of the rank and file. A victory was achieved by having the word "white" eliminated from a clause in the constitution that meant discrimination against Negro workers. An important step in the direction of combating the con-

YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

So many comrades have been coming in person to the office of Health and Hygiene and the Medical Advisory Board, that the Board is forced to ask its friends for a greater amount of co-operation in that respect. In the future, all inquiries from the Board will have to be made by mail. There are no doctors on duty at the office, nor is anyone there authorized to refer an inquirer for medical advice personally to a doctor.

Books for Parents

F. B. of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:—"My sister, who is just becoming interested in the class struggle, is very desirous of having some information on how to break the subtle of sex and menstruation to her little girl who is nearing the adolescent age. There are various bourgeois institutions that send out such information. It is written in the form of a conversation between a young and older girl."

"From Dr. Williams' lecture I gather that he could handle a situation as this in a very fine manner. I wonder whether you have an article prepared on this subject. If such an article is not already in existence, may I suggest the following: That a member of the Board prepare an article on sex and menstruation for adolescent girls (in a delicate manner as possible), and have it on sale at the bookshops, etc., for a small fee."

The article you ask for is being written and will appear in a future number of HEALTH AND HYGIENE. In the meantime we refer you to "The Story of Life for Boys and Girls," 25c; "How Life Goes On," for girls of high school age, 25c; both by Thurman B. Rice and published by the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. These pamphlets are fairly good.

A good book for the mother to read is "Education and the Good Life" by Bertrand Russell, particularly the chapter on Sex Education. All of these books have their limitations, particularly from a political point of view, but for the specific purpose they are adequate.

Eye Washes

M. M. of Bklyn., N. Y., writes:—"Could you write a few words concerning the use of eye washes to relieve eye-strain? I use a drug store eye wash. Is there anything injurious in this?"

EYE strain cannot be relieved by eye washes. The only thing that will be of any value to you will be an examination to determine whether or not you need eye glasses.

To determine whether the eye wash you use is injurious, we would have you know what the eye wash is.

Enlarged Gland in Baby's Chest

W. K. A., of Santa Ana, Calif., writes:—"My purpose in writing to you is to get your advice as to the proper treatment for my four and a half month old daughter who is bothered by an enlarged thymus. About eight or ten weeks ago she was not well. And I, an S.E.R.A. slave, went to get a doctor from S.E.R.A. After quite a heated argument I was fortunate in having assigned to my baby's case the doctor who was in charge of the baby clinic in this county. He noticed my baby had an enlarged thymus. We took her to a county hospital for x-ray which verified his diagnosis. Arrangements were made whereby she was to receive x-ray treatments. She has had four or five since then and I am told she can have only so many and then it's just trust to luck if she survives."

"The doctors so far seem to be doing the best, but realizing they are bourgeois I am confident they will do everything possible, if it comes to a matter of life and death. What do you advise me to do?"

IT IS true that in case of a four and a half month old infant, the amount of x-ray treatment that can be given is both limited and small. Nevertheless, if your baby's condition is due to an enlarged thymus, then this amount of treatment should reduce it. Has an x-ray picture been taken to determine whether the thymus has shrunk following the treatment? If not, it should be done. There is a possibility that the child's harsh breathing may be due to enlarged bronchial glands or bronchial spasm. These things must be determined. You can ask her doctor these questions at the clinic and accept his further suggestions. We do not see an indication for operation from what you have told us and we advise you to follow the instructions given.

We do not think there is any acute danger such as you fear.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

HEALTH AND HYGIENE
Medical Advisory Board Magazine
35 East 12th Street, N. Y. C.

I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene, Enclosed please find \$1.00 for a year's subscription. Foreign and Canadian, \$1.50.

Name

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City

State

Court Frees Guild Pickets In Harlem Case

Magistrate Harris Rules Mass Picketing Is Permissible

At the insistent suggestion of Magistrate Overton Harris, the case against nine pickets arrested before the offices of the Amsterdam News on Friday, was dismissed yesterday afternoon on motion of Aiken Pope, counsel for Mrs. Sadie Warren Davis, owner of the News and complainant in the case.

Upon granting the motion, Magistrate Overton ruled that mass picketing is permissible under the laws of New York, unless a breach of the peace is involved.

The dismissal took place in Washington Heights Court, 151st Street and Amsterdam Avenue, which was crowded with interested Negro spectators sympathetic to the defendants.

Four Negro lawyers, John Doles, W. T. Andrews, Horace Gordon and Vernon C. Riddick, and two white attorneys, A. J. Isserman and Sidney Cohen, appeared voluntarily as counsel for the defense.

Police testified at the hearing that the captain had advised them that no more than two pickets could be permitted before the News building. It was this contention, upon its being attacked by defense counsel, that Magistrate Overton overruled.

The defendants include Henry M. Obie, McCollum, Marvel Cook, Mary Turner, David Scheyer, Earl Snyder, Duncan G. Allen, Loren Miller and Joe North.

British Labor Assails Hoare

(Continued from Page 1)

whom our friendly relations hitherto have been so invariably and universally friendly and satisfactory."

In reference to the desirability of reaching an "agreement" with Italy before the application of sanctions, Hoare significantly but vaguely referred to "great issues" which deserved greater consideration than the "local merits of the African controversy," in the words:

"I do not know whether there is hope or not for what I am urging I do, however, know that great issues are at stake—much greater than the local merits of the African controversy."

No Military Sanctions

Military sanctions had never been contemplated against Italy, he said, because the necessary agreement for such action never existed among all the League powers. He stressed that all action thus far has been economic, not military.

The distinction is that between a boycott and a war," he asserted, adding that Italy had been informed of England's position on the matter.

Will Not Close Canal

Dismissing the possibility of closing the Suez Canal, the British Foreign Secretary said:

"Let us remember that the League is the critical instrument of peace. Let us remember that the League is the critical instrument of peace. Let us remember that the League is the critical instrument of peace."

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Remarks on France

Hoare also had some bouquets for France, declaring that all past differences between the two countries were things of the past.

"The French answer to our communication is what we felt sure it would be," he said, referring to the French reply to Britain's question about whether France would defend Britain if the latter is attacked.

"It is completely satisfactory and the solidarity of our two countries is established. In the event of an isolated attack on any one of our countries, we and they and the rest of the League will stand together and resist with full united force."

Recognizes Italy's Plans

Very firmly, Hoare stated that the purpose of economic sanctions was not to cripple Italian fascism so that continued invasion would be impossible. The only perspective he held out was that of limiting and shortening the war.

"The economic pressure now being proposed," Sir Samuel said, "is intended to limit the war, not to expand it; to shorten and not extend its duration."

Hoare recalled that in his maiden speech at the League of Nations, he had recognized Italy's need for "expansion."

Italian Envoy Present

He announced that he had already pledged Great Britain to the investigation of colonial raw materials and reaffirmed Great Britain's "readiness to take our share in bringing about an honorable settlement to all three parties—for there are three, not two—the League, Italy and Ethiopia."

Hoare spoke in a quiet, piping tone, both hands spread flat on the edge of the table, like a preacher delivering a sermon. He confined his emphasis to certain words which he wanted to make more impressive by a slight nod of the head and an almost imperceptible increase in the tone of his voice.

Occasionally removed both hands from the table in front of him, brought them to his sides and then lifted his right hand to adjust his pince nez as he spoke.

Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, was one of the earliest to arrive among the almost unprecedented rush of diplomats eager for an advantageous seat.

Fusion Record Belies Health Official Report

Facts Show That Under-Staffing of the Social Services and Inadequate Appropriations Are Undermining the Health of the Unemployed

By Anne Simon

According to Dr. John Rice, Commissioner of Health for New York City, the health of our population has never been better.

In his report for 1934 Dr. Rice says: "During the year that has just closed, New York City has hung up some new records in health. Most conspicuous of all is the new low death rate."

It is especially gratifying that such a low record has been attained in spite of the unfavorable influence of the depression. It suggests that the city is doing a good job in relief, in disease prevention and in medical care." And as might be expected, Dr. Rice's figures bear out his contention.

This is certainly pleasant news to hear and any right-minded person must be glad to learn of it. Fusion's achievements for the health of our population—in spite of the unfavorable influence of the depression—seem nothing short of miraculous.

However that may be, the day of miracles has passed and we are entitled to a reasonable doubt. We therefore turn our attention to this "good job in relief."

Even Corl Dismissed

We find that even Edward Corl, past director of Emergency Relief Bureau does not consider this "job in relief" as "good."

In the New York Herald Tribune of May 25, 1935, Corl said: "The money allotted to provide food, shelter and clothing sufficient to protect the health and morale of the community against the dangers of social degeneration." That Corl was correct in his assertion was admitted by General Johnson recently when he pointed out that one out of every six people on relief were unemployed as a result of the physical and "social degeneration" due to inadequate relief.

Looking more closely at the actual figures on relief, we learn that while the number of families on relief has doubled, the allowance per family has dropped from \$52 per month in 1932 to \$32.22 in 1935. Dr. Rice to the contrary, these figures can only mean that an ever increasing number of people are losing the very basis for the maintenance of health, that an increasing number of people are becoming more susceptible to disease for lack of food, clothing and shelter.

We learn further that while the work on relief was able to spend 18 cents per individual case in 1934, in 1935 he is able to spend one-tenth of that, eight-one hundredths of one cent. It is therefore no exaggeration to conclude that workers on relief get no medical care whatever.

In the coming election, Fusion wishes to stand on its record, we must not be in doubt as to its nature. Fusion stands on a record of measures which truly holds the record for undermining the health of the working and unemployed population.

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Shoe Clerks Picket Stores And Factory

Union Conditions and More Pay Demanded By A.F.L. Strikers

Striking salesmen of the Julius Grossman Shoes Corporation, with general offices at 372 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, continued picketing the three stores of the company yesterday in a demand for union recognition, a closed shop and union conditions.

The strike, led by the Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union of Greater New York, Local 1268 of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, A. F. of L., virtually tied up the entire sales force of the company.

Twenty-one of the twenty-five salesmen employed by the company answered the call of the union. The strike went into effect Friday. The stores are at 372 DeKalb Avenue and 551 Fulton Street in Brooklyn and at 385 Fifth Avenue in Manhattan. The company's factory is also at the DeKalb Avenue address.

The demands of the strikers include, in addition to union recognition and a closed shop, a \$35 minimum scale, 2 per cent commission and one week's vacation with pay. The length of service of the salesmen with the company ranges between one and six years.

Officials of the company viciously discriminate against the workers, the strikers related. They told how the company fired a worker by the name Calgani from the repair department only because his son is one of the striking salesmen. They similarly fired a young worker by the name Stummel, whose father is on strike. Some of the workers averaged through the year as little as \$15 and \$16 a week, the union declared.

The union is picketing the stores as well as the factory of the company from 9 in the morning to closing hours daily.

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Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

I AM thankful to Mr. Joseph Wood Krutch, the dramatic critic of the Nation, for his timely assistance in a little controversy. A week or so ago, I reviewed a Soviet comedy, "Squaring the Circle," which is playing on Broadway. I asserted that it had been doctored and changed, pointed up to become a counter-revolutionary criticism of the Soviets.

A few of our comrades, I understand, took issue with me. Herbert Kline, able and enthusiastic young editor of New Theatre magazine, liked the play enormously. I am told. This worried me, for I know Herbert is as honest as the cows he used to milk every morning in Davenport, Iowa. But "Comrade" Krutch has hastened to help me, and as have said, I am grateful, and shall send him a bouquet of scallions in the next parcel post.

Kataev's "Sly" Purposes

AFTER suggesting that Kataev, the author of the play, had "some sly (counter-revolutionary) purpose of his own," and used tricks to get by the Soviet censor that had been used "under previous autocratic governments," the "Nation's" champion of aesthetic lies goes on to say:

"So much for the first two aspects of the play, but what shall we say of the conclusion? The drama has descended in the shape of an exalted party officer who sets everything straight by blessing the exchange of wives and explaining that Communist dialectic never breaks down—it only seems to do so when bourgeois errors have been allowed to creep in.

"In what other country, he asks, could such a mess as this be cleaned up so quickly; but as his eloquence grows more and more facile, there arises a haunting suspicion that the author may just possibly have his tongue in his cheek after all.

"There," says the drama suddenly, "is the future, and points to the grotesque, blubbery figure of a child who has been all along an unnoticed member of the group.

"It is not, one must confess, a very hopeful-looking figure, this symbol of the future, but the great man grows mystical.

"Tell us, Sasha," he says, "will you go on marching and building, or will you destroy it all?"

"Dramatically he pauses for an answer, but as the child turns his silent, uncomprehending face the lights dim and the curtain goes down."

Potash and Perlmutter

IN OTHER words, the symbolism means to say, can the dark and muddled Soviets survive? And the lights grow dim, and the curtain goes down; there is no answer, AS YET.

Mr. Krutch and his friends would greatly like to believe the Soviets are insecure. The play's ending was booed from the gallery, and Mr. Krutch crows and chorales:

"But why should the comrades boo a play which the homeland has taken to heart? Do they doubt the truth of the program note which explains that the translation and adaptation do not alter the political point of view of the original play? Or are they—as on some previous occasions—merely determined to be more Catholic than the Pope?"

Well, "Comrade" Krutch, the answer to your question is no. You see, this counter-revolutionary ending that you like so much was not written by Kataev, but by the Potash and Perlmutter of the anti-Soviet literary business in this country—Messrs. Lyons and Malamuth. The comrades were booing them, and not Kataev.

Kataev is not a "sly" satirist fooling the censors as in "previous autocratic governments." He happens to be a former Red Army man. He has written in such novels as "Time, Forward!" work of a revolutionary optimism and romanticism such as you would sneer at. Kataev is a devoted Soviet partisan, and needs no censor to watch him.

And his little farce, so popular in the Soviet Union, was played by at least a half-dozen Communist theatrical groups in America before it reached Broadway. And it wasn't booed, but applauded; because it hadn't been fixed to please people like yourself.

Crossed Wires

THE producer and director say that their motives were pure, and that they are not anti-Sovieters. It is possible they were led into a serious blunder, but the problem of Potash and Perlmutter still remains.

I understand that Eugene Lyons and Charles Malamuth have the rights to a few Soviet plays in this country. If this is true, it is a calamity for the Soviet authors and for the cause of truth.

Both of these men have never lost a single opportunity to slander the Soviets. They have become typical Hearst intellectuals, who peddle their rotten wares with unblinking faces.

This has been happening in too many recent cases, and I would suggest to the Soviet comrades that they study the American literary scene.

It is really a funny situation; here Max Eastman and others tell us left-wing writers take our orders from Stalin, and here the Soviet authors choose for translators men like Lyons and Malamuth. The wires have been crossed somewhere, and they should be uncrossed very soon.

TUNING IN

130-WEAF—Our American Schools—Football—Eddie Dooley
WJZ—Lum and Abner
WABC—Kate Smith Songs
145-WEAF—City Voices
WOR—The Potters—Sketch
WJZ—Dangerous Paradise
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
800-WEAF—One Man's Family—Sketch
WJZ—Lone Ranger—Sketch
WJZ—Rivet Crew—Phil Dues, Bartone, Jane Williams, Soprano, Male Trio; Sam Hearn, Comedian
WABC—Cavalade of America—Drama
830-WEAF—Wayne King Orch.
WOR—Gould Orch.
WJZ—House of Glass
WABC—George Burns and Gracie Allen, Comedians; Richard Orski, Milton Wilson, Tenor
800-WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian, Van Steeden Orch.; Amateur Revue
WOR—Tommy McLaughlin, Comedian, Bartone, Concert Orch.
WABC—Lily Pons Soprano; Kestelbaum Orch.
811-WEAF—Wayne King, Brown.

Commentator
930-WJZ—Wallenstein Sin-fonietta
WJZ—30,000 Years in Sing Sing, China at the County Fair—Sketch, with Warren Lewis E. Lawes
WABC—Six-Gun Justice
1000-WEAF—Conrad Thibault, Bartone, Sailer Orch.; Chorus; Frank Crum, Master of Ceremonies
WOR—Allie Lowe Miles WJZ—Symphony Orch.
WABC—Conductor
WABC—Gluskin Orch.
1030-WEAF—The New Era in Motion Pictures—Will H. Hays, Pres. Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America at Society of Motion Picture Engineers Convention, Washington, D. C.
WOR—Variety Musicale
WABC—March of Time
1045-WABC—Jerry Cooper, 1100-WEAF—Kaye Orch.
WOR—News, Dance Music
WJZ—News, Dorothy La-Combe
WABC—Dallier Orch.
1115-WEAF—Keller Orch.
WJZ—Negro Male Quartet
WABC—What Would You Do for Agriculture—Chorus Davis, AAA Administrator

LITTLE LEFTY



Poor Patsy!

by del

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

The War and Economic Conditions

Question: Has the Italo-Ethiopian war had any effect upon economic conditions?—M. P.

Answer: The invasion of Ethiopia by Mussolini has caused a speculative boom in the commodity markets. Prices have soared as speculators rushed to increase their holding of raw materials in anticipation of a general European war within the next two years.

Even if the general outbreak of hostilities in Europe is held up, the speculators feel that they can cash in from the huge expenditures of the imperialist governments as they prepare for the coming world war. Modern war requires an enormous amount and variety of raw materials in order to stoke the war engine. The effort of the imperialist governments to put themselves on a self-sustaining basis has made them increase the purchases of materials that are necessary for war and this has caused commodity prices to rise steadily.

The price rise has become so widespread that the Analyst, the leading American financial journal, in commenting upon the phenomenon, said: "There are some indications that the country is on the verge of an inflationary rise in commodity prices such as the one which began in 1918."

The rise in commodity prices has of course affected the cost of living adversely. It is rising with ominous steadiness, and the worsening of living standards is the first effect of the present war, even before we are directly engaged in it.

Consequently, in fighting against the imperialist aims of Mussolini, the American workers are fighting against circumstances that would worsen and cut their standards of living. It is the capitalists who are already profiting from the slaughter of men, women and children in Africa. The continuance of the war would only increase their profits and strike at the living standards of the workers. We must therefore use every effort to stop and defeat Mussolini's plans of conquest. They affect us directly as rising prices will soon show.

Literature to the Masses

Organize the Drive to Reach the Half-Million

Reports from the districts, mainly through district literature bulletins, are now beginning to come in indicating what steps are being taken organizationally to reach the half-million distribution of the Dimitroff pamphlet. Districts 2, 6, 8 and 13 have been heard from.

How Shall Quotas Be Set?

Districts 6 and 13 have apportioned their quotas for the first printing of 200,000 to the various sections. District 2 urges "each unit on the basis of the quota set up by the Central Committee to accept for itself definite quotas." Here arises a question: Should quotas be set by the districts or should they be set by the sections and units from below? The answer is that a combination of both methods should be used. On the one hand, the sections and units should know on the basis of the general plan for distribution of 500,000 copies how many copies they are expected to distribute. This requires the setting of quotas for the sections and units from their leading organs. On the other hand, these quotas become stereotyped and mechanical if they simply remain on paper and are not taken up and thoroughly discussed in the sections and units. When this is done, concrete plans should be worked out for fulfilling the quotas: when, where, how many, and by whom the pamphlets should be distributed; and, in the main, the quotas proposed should not only be accepted but increased from below.

Mobilization of the Party

In line with the directives of the Central Committee, and following the example of District 2, District 13 calls for "meetings of all literature agents, fraction secretaries, and leading functionaries... in order to guarantee the complete mobilization of the entire movement..." District 8 likewise calls for meetings of all fraction secretaries on a section scale. These directives should however, be more concrete. The districts should take the lead by setting the time and place for such meetings in the district cities, and calling upon the outside sections to set the time and place for their meetings and report same to the district within one week. This should be followed by a check-up to see that it is done. Only such concrete measures and check-up will guarantee the complete mobilization of the entire movement.

Socialist Competition

District 6 has proposed the carrying out of socialist competition urging the sections and units to challenge each other. It is proposed that this socialist competition should be constantly kept alive by sending one-page charts into the units showing the standing of all units in the given section up to date. These charts are to be posted also in hall headquarters. This method should be followed not only by sections and units, but by districts. The most vital thing about socialist competition is that it must be taken most seriously by both those challenging and those accepting the challenge. The most intense mobilization should be made to really accomplish the tasks set forth in the terms of competition. The competition must be constantly energized by reports of results and experiences in the press, literature bulletins, charts, etc. It has been a fatal weakness of most past attempts at socialist competition in literature distribution that they were not kept alive by a constant stream of reports and were therefore soon forgotten by both sides.

Here Is My Bit Toward the \$60,000!

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Tear off and mail immediately to
DAILY WORKER
50 East 13th Street New York, N. Y.

WORLD of MUSIC

Schoenberg's Latest Composition

By CARL SANDS

ONE could hear, at last week's concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra under Otto Klemperer (exiled German conductor) a very dull performance of Wagner's Prelude to "Lohengrin" and a most brilliant one of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. These are among the masterpieces of 19th century music that are most deservedly popular today. The one is symphonic opera; the other, operatic symphony. Both convey meanings that are historical curiosities today—"Lohengrin," a sentimentalized type of mystical contemplation; abounding in incredible sweetness and light; the Tchaikovsky Symphony, a proposed solution of problems of individual yearning, sense of doom and ensuing struggle by the good old devices of an intoxicating waltz and a somewhat riotous and vulgar parade.

Technically, of course, they are superb. They have, too, a certain equilibrium of form and content. It may be useful, however, to point out that for us, in the year 1935, the hearing of such works is a luxury—indulgences that can be compared with the taking of an opiate for pain or a pound of chocolates for the stomach on relief. One cannot blame people for desiring the opiate or chocolate, and might easily wink at an occasional indulgence. One must protest at the habitual use of them. The long-run sensible thing to do is to take the most energetic steps to abolish the cause of the pain or give the unemployed stomach really good, healthy food, at regular intervals.

SANDWICHED in between his "safe" bourgeois propaganda, the conductor "risked" the most recent composition of that dangerous old rebel, Arnold Schoenberg. The risk proved a dud—the grand old master is tamed at last, his sting removed, his music made safe for "bourgeois-racy." He has written a school-room suite for string orchestra like any dried-up-before-he-was-born pedagogue, though it must be confessed that more tricks of the trade have been worked into this meaningless conglomeration of sounds than the average pedagogue could think up in his whole life.

There is no reason why a skillful composer should not write a school-room piece, nor why a painter should not paint still-life or rural scenes with cows at twilight, nor why poets should not write sonnets to the nativity. But one may insist that we have a right to tell them they are wasting our time (not to speak of theirs) unless they put something else but old, spoiled wine in their old, spoiled bottles.

Before the world war, Schoenberg, along with Stravinsky and Scriabin, was one of the leading rebels against bourgeois "art music" of the type of Wagner and Tchaikovsky. For a number of years it looked to the younger generation of the time as if the social revolution, which had emerged victorious out of the old body of capitalism, were accompanied within the body of bourgeois art in the rest of Europe by a force so disruptive as to constitute a cultural parallel of the economic and political situation.

But the difference between rebellion and revolution soon appeared. Rebellion can destroy old forms and even point to new ones; it can destroy old content but never points to new content. Revolution, on the other hand, may be more or less destructive of old forms, but with the destruction of old content it offers actual construction of new.

IT is interesting to note what happened with the pre-war bourgeois rebel composers. Although (according to Schoenberg) music is no more connected with outward events than is a game of chess, Stravinsky (and with him most of the younger men) turned right-about face. For forward-looking, they substituted backward-looking; for rebellion they gave us conformity (with the tongue in the cheek); in place of fresh, vital art they began tortuous efforts to rationalize (stabilize) internationalism and eclecticism in music. They went "neo-classic, neo-romantic, neo-primitive"—anything to avoid going forward with the only forward step of the post war period, socialist construction.

Schoenberg did not make such a crude right-about-face. But he performed virtually the same operation: he went academic, keeping it, it is true, the essentials of his new idiom, but forcing it into conformity to certain guiding old notions that he had formerly rejected. Gradually, twenty years, plus exile and all that means, has brought him to talk turkey with Stravinsky and the "neos" of various shades. But they have been at their "neo" for longer than he has. So the greatest master of the school is left high and dry. One page of Aaron Copland can blow the whole Schoenberg suite away like the dust it is. It is hard to keep school when there are barricades outside.

Prominent Authors Protest Savage Herndon Decision

By Emmett Gowen

(Author of "Dark Moon of March")

I WAS one of a delegation of writers who in August called upon Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia to request that Angelo Herndon be pardoned. We had studied the case and were aware of the ghastly travesty of justice that had been perpetrated. I was and still am of the opinion that Angelo Herndon's conviction is an oppressive act in which this splendid and brilliant man is an innocent and tragic victim.

On this visit it was strikingly obvious that viciously reactionary elements in Atlanta wanted his conviction to stand for having justly advocated (as they declaimed in the governor's office) "that Negro toilers had a right to own the land they toiled on." These people were boastfully avowed vigilantes who had crowded into the governor's office with us. They were insanely bigoted, declaring that they had organized into the fascist White Legion for the purpose of "keeping such niggers as Herndon in jail." They even hinted broadly that we might be shot or lynched for daring to ask that he be pardoned.

My statement is that it would be a crime of omission for anyone knowing of this notorious case not to go to any necessary length to keep Angelo Herndon from serving this brutal and grotesquely unjust sentence.

BOOKS IN REVIEW

By JOHN STANLEY

A "Suppressed" Inventor

A CONNECTICUT YANKEE, "nearly crazy after learning," who designed, and successfully operated the first American steamboat; whose inventive genius was so far ahead of his time that neither George Washington nor Benjamin Franklin would have anything to do with it; and who died of an intentional overdose of opium some nine years before Robert Fulton—with the aid of powerful financial backing—stole his ideas and got all the glory: this, in a nutshell, was the tragic life of Poor John Fitch, Inventor of the Steamboat, as told by the late Thomas Boyd (Putnam's, 315 pages, \$3).

It is highly appropriate that the first honest full-length biography of this "suppressed" genius of the American Revolution should have been written by a man who, before his premature death, became a full-fledged Communist. Thomas Boyd not only recognized in the cantankerous and eccentric John Fitch a talent of the highest—and genuinely "productive" order—he understood also that this talent was doomed to frustration and failure by the rapidly maturing capitalist society of the new American Republic. His book is thus doubly valuable: first, as a scholarly, well-documented vindication of one of the obscure heroes of early American science; second, as an admirable example of "socialist realism," as applied to the difficult art of Biography.

The story itself is packed with drama and adventure. Beginning his career as an apprentice clockmaker and mechanic (whose masters exploited and ridiculed him by turns), John Fitch soon took up surveying, travelled all over the West, constantly dreaming of his invention, getting in wrong with the "right" people, drawing up astonishing plans, anticipating the work of James Watt, overcoming stupendous obstacles, writing down his thoughts and ideas in the queer, mis-spelled "Journal" upon which Boyd has drawn so generously. Everywhere, discouragement and hardship, mistrust and treachery; a brief burst of glory, when his Steamboat actually navigated the Delaware from Philadelphia to Camden; and then, the long agony of neglect ending with a dozen pills of opium swallowed down with the whiskey to which utter despair had driven him.

This was the John Fitch who, rather than relive the horror of doing a great service for his money-mad countrymen, "would gladly have offered my neck to the common executioner." Today this "executioner" wields an axe inscribed with the one word, Fascism.

More About Ethiopia

ONE of the bitter jokes of our capitalist society is that we—the rank-and-file of workers and citizens—do not begin to learn about some "new" country or people, some long-concealed powder-keg of international rivalries, until War has put upon them its seal of blood and iron. In 1914, Belgium, and the European line-up (behind Great Britain) against German imperialism; in 1935, Ethiopia, and the world line-up against the Soviet Union—also behind British imperialism, but now with the closest collaboration of its former "enemy."

By John Dos Passos

(Author of "Three Soldiers," "Manhattan Transfer," "42nd Parallel," etc.)

THE refusal of the Supreme Court to review the conviction of Angelo Herndon and his sentence of 18 years for political agitation under an obsolete and obviously unconstitutional Georgia statute, emphasizes once more the total disregard of human rights that has corroded the whole gigantic and terrible machine of American law.

If it had been a case of property rights it would have been a very different story. How many more lives have got to be destroyed and ruined before the people of this country come to understand that the constitutional guarantees of freedom of agitation, speech and opinion have got to be daily defended if they are to be more than dead printed texts? I can't see how any American can help seeing that this case raises a direct issue between democracy and oppression. If we let Herndon go to the Georgia chain-gang the forces that aim to complete the perversion of our institutions will have won another immense victory.

sary length to keep Angelo Herndon from serving this brutal and grotesquely unjust sentence.

BOOKS IN REVIEW

By JOHN STANLEY

In Ethiopia, a Pawn in European Diplomacy (Macmillan, 354 pages, maps, \$2.50). Dr. Ernest Work, of Muskingum College and a former adviser to Emperor Haile Selassie, presents the case for "the last free Africa." His book is almost entirely a history of the diplomatic and political relations between Ethiopia and the various European powers since 1855, when Theodore was crowned in the now captured "holy city" of Aksum. With enormous patience Dr. Work has examined all the original sources bearing on these relations; after a very full chapter on "The Land and its Surroundings" for necessary background, he shows the gradual penetration of Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy into the bordering territories, then into the country itself. Secret treaties and agreements between one group of imperialists, now another; "double texts," ambiguous boundaries, the growing anger of Italy toward the Ethiopian government for sins committed mostly by her own rivals for supremacy; the defeat at Aduwa—"Italy Loses the Pawn." There is a long and most informative account of the "Dashoda incident" when the British lion nearly growled out a declaration of war against France; and the story is brought down to date by a collection of the documents leading to the present conflict.

Dr. Work, however, is thoroughly confused as to the outcome: he "hopes" that "the Christian nations" will recognize their "Christian" obligations toward Ethiopia. A very naive hope, as any realist knows. Some idea of the brutal facts of the situation may be obtained from Elizabeth P. MacCallum's "Objective" pamphlet, Rivalries in Ethiopia (World Peace Foundation, 64 pages, 50 cents). Here the stress is laid upon the politico-economic drives forcing Italian Fascism into this colonial adventure. Cheated of her anticipated gains by the Versailles Treaty, with an excess of population and a deficiency of raw materials, Italy under Mussolini can think only of "the glory that was Rome." Miss MacCallum fully recognizes—and briefly sets forth—the basic colonial ambitions of the three most interested powers: France, England and Italy; and she indicates the ulterior motives which have led Great Britain to galvanize the sleepy League of Nations into action.

"The rivalries of Ethiopia," she concludes, reasonably, "are the rivalries of Europe." But nowhere in her analysis do these "rivalries" appear in their fundamental ideological significance as the commencement of a death-grapple with the Soviet system of government—not merely in Russia but through Japan, in China.

Former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, has written an introduction for this pamphlet which develops the criminally short-sighted thesis that "America is not a part of the European system." Mr. Baker also believes that it is possible to promote an "enlightened public opinion" without sacrificing the procedures of "secret diplomacy." This is what one might expect of the man who, with President Wilson, knew the contents of the famous (or rather, infamous) cable in which Ambassador Page insisted that America enter the last war in order to safeguard the heavy investments of American capital on the side of the Allies.

WORLD of the MOVIES

The Soviet Union's Answer

RED ARMY DAYS, produced by Lenfilm, U.S.S.R. Directed by A. Zharky and Joseph Heifitz. Presented by Amkino. Playing at Cameo Theatre.

Reviewed by DAVID PLATT

IT is a far cry from the Strand Theatre where Hearst's crocodile tear-jerker about the life of the future major generals of American imperialism, "Shipmates Forever," is on display, to the Cameo Theatre, where the fine new Soviet film about the War Tank Division of the great Red Army of the working class is on view. Passing from one theatre to the other is like coming away from a film sickled over with the pale cast of war and fascism, that glorifies imperialism, war and sanctifies the virtues of barbarism and death to a point of nausea, to a film like "Red Army Days" that is alone in its deathless appeal to the world for peace, socialist construction and civilization. "Red Army Days" is not a "Peasants" or a "Maxim," but it is the answer of the Soviet Union to the enemies of the workers' fatherland wherever they may be preparing for war. Only madmen would dare to lead their armies against these unstoppable Tank Brigades of the Red Army, which do not know the meaning of death or defeat.

"Shipmates Forever," Hearst's contribution to the war fever being whipped up by the war-mongers, is the work of that tear gland in human shape, Frank Borzage, who gave us "No Greater Glory," but it is a pleasure to report that "Red Army Days," despite weak scenario and occasional dullness in treatment, is distinguished for its sense of crooners singing lullaby ballads like "I Love to Take Orders" from Wall Street or "Don't Give Up the Ship" (of War), as well as for its presence of a beautiful comradeship between commanders and men that must astound even the most hard-boiled of imperialist army and navy men when they see or hear about it. I feel so strongly about "Red Army Days" that if I were Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, which features so prominently in "Shipmates Forever," I would certainly find it to the interest of sound naval discipline to cancel all leaves of midshipmen going to New York for fear they might take a notion to see the film at the Cameo and come away contaminated with subversive ideas about how things should be run. Since I am not the Superintendent of the Academy, I feel it my duty to recommend the film to all others.

"Red Army Days" is not a great film by any means, but it is a triumph of no sharper weapon with which to expose the war-mongering machinations of films like "Shipmates Forever." "Red Army Days" leaves much to be desired in the way of story but it has to its credit one wonderfully moving episode supported by fine and original music, containing nothing but the War Tank Division of the Red Army tearing furiously through a primitive forest, cutting through every obstacle in the way, a triumph of cinema as well as a powerful symbol of what will happen to anyone foolish enough to want to invade this magic one-sixth of the earth. The actors, without exception, are superb. Light comedy of a high order runs in and out of every scene. It is these numerous pleasant asides between commanders and soldiers and sweethearts, plus the unconquerable Tank Division of the Red Army in action, that makes the picture well worth seeing at the Cameo.

Bigger and Better

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, RKO production, featuring Preston Foster, directed by Merian Cooper. At the Center Theatre.

THE only redeeming feature of this film is the fact that it gave a few days' work to a couple of thousand extras at probably \$5 a per head per day. It is one of those huge, spectacular things, preaching a dripping lesson of "Brotherly Love" to the low mercenaries who think money is everything and might is right. Not by a long shot, says the picture.

Marcus, played by Preston Foster, loses his wife and child because of lack of money, so he decides that money is all-important and starts out to make a lot of it. When he has enough to buy practically everything in sight, he sacrifices all for the love of Jesus Christ.

The historical eruption of Vesuvius has very little to do with the film and is dragged in only in the end to kill off all the bad 'uns. (All the good 'uns escape.)

Foster is a good actor and at times succeeds in being convincing in spite of the story and the clumsy, cold, impersonal direction.

In making the film the producers evidently used Recipe No. 6735 of the 1915 vintage which reads: Build a lot of large sets, the more the better; dress up a few thousands extras in costume; add a storm, throw in some earthquakes; a few good sized fights; two, possibly three processions; douse some bitter-sweet sauce of love over all. Shake the mixture well, call it anything, and serve.—L. B.

Forces of Reaction Declare War on Unemployed in New York

'RED PURGE' ON W. P. A. AND CUTTING OF RELIEF ROLLS ADVOCATED BY LIBERTY LEAGUERS CAN BE DEFEATED BY UNITY OF LABOR

WAR NEWS today comes from New York as well as from Ethiopia.

The Liberty Leaguers and William Randolph Hearst are launching their Fall offensive against the unemployed.

In Ethiopia, Mussolini had to wait for the end of the rainy season before giving the signal for the attack. But it is exactly when bad weather sets in, that the Liberty Leaguers sound their rabid battle-cry of "Balance the budget! Throw the reds off relief!"

For the coming of Winter means that the children of the unemployed will need more food in their stomachs, warm clothing, shoes that actually have soles on them. Thousands upon thousands of families have been scraping along during the summer, on the verge

of applying for relief—putting off from day to day their application for relief. With Winter coming they will be forced to take a step they dread.

"What! Pay out still more money? Let's settle the whole question by paying none at all," shriek the Liberty Leaguers as they train their heaviest guns upon the unemployed.

As they launch into the attack, however, it is the Roosevelt-LaGuardia administrations that can be seen clearing the underbrush.

Today, for example, the Emergency Relief Bureau gives its decision on whether some 700 to 1,000 home relief investigators are to be fired.

This can mean but one thing: at a time when some 300,000 families in New York are about to apply for

relief for the first time, the E.R.B. is carrying through a policy of lightening the relief rolls.

The E.R.B. carefully forgets these 300,000 altogether. Its excuse for cutting the investigating force is that workers are being transferred to the W. P. A. Meanwhile, on the W.P.A., a new gun is pushed into position. It is called the "red purge." With this gun, designed by General Johnson, the W.P.A. has been planning to cripple all attempts at organization by the workers.

"179 identified agitators have been listed in the relief ranks," bellows Hearst. (The list, as the Daily Worker revealed last week, was compiled by William Hodson, Commissioner of Public Welfare of New York, and Stanley Howe, confidential secretary to Mayor LaGuardia.)

"Stalin himself told them to demand relief," adds the sleuth, Walter Steele, chairman of the National Security Committee of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies.

"Both Ridder and the Red Revolutionaries Must Go!" pipes up Hearst again, referring to the statement by Victor F. Ridder, new Works Progress Administrator, that no one would be fired from W.P.A. for being a Communist.

The attack upon the very lives of the unemployed must be met with unified, fighting ranks. Support the strike scheduled by the 6,500 relief bureau workers if the cut is put through! Prevent the removal of even a single worker from the relief rolls!

Throw the Liberty Leaguers for a loss!

Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1935

Herndon Must Be Saved!

WHEN tonight Angelo Herndon mounts the steps of the train that will speed him South to Georgia, where he must surrender to the chain gang—even then the workers of America will not give up the fight to restore Herndon to the ranks of the working class. The fight goes forward, with renewed grimness and greater determination.

The persecutors of Angelo Herndon, the enemies of the militant workers and the Negro people, the lynchers and Klansmen, may think, as the train bearing Herndon gathers speed: "Now at last we have come to the end of the Herndon case." But we, the working class, declare: "This is not the end of the Herndon case. It is the eleventh hour, it is a crucial and terrible moment, but it is not the end!"

At this very moment, letters and telegrams demanding Herndon's release are pouring in upon Governor Eugene Talmadge in Atlanta, and signatures to the petition to free Herndon are being speeded to the office of the Herndon Petition Committee at 80 East 11th Street in New York. At this very moment, those who do not want to see Herndon done to death, are rushing funds to the International Labor Defense at 80 East 11th Street, so that it may take last-minute steps to free him.

The working class that saved Tom Mooney from the noose, that a year ago snatched Herndon at the last moment from the waiting chain gang, has not said the last word in this case.

Defying the Convention

AT THE Atlantic City convention, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was forced to retreat in its proposed "anti-red" heresy hunt.

After the convention, the Executive Council acts against the "reds," in defiance of the will of the delegates.

Taking advantage of left-over resolutions, the Council took the following steps on Monday:

Killed all resolutions exposing the anti-union role of the Hearst newspapers. Endorsed the war against "red termites," suggested by the officials of the California State Federation of Labor. Resurrected the committee report, not presented to the convention, approving the Executive Council's "anti-red" attack. Agreed to co-operate with the American Legion officialdom in an "anti-red" crusade.

Union members! These czaristic tactics cannot go unanswered. Oppose this entering wedge of Hearstian Fascism into the trade unions! This assault upon the convention's decisions—if permitted to be successful—will lead the A. F. of L. to the same destruction as was meted out to the trade unions of Germany, Austria, Italy.

A Nazi Tool Speaks

ARE American sport leaders serving as Nazi propagandists? Are they even going so far as to justify anti-Semitism?

Millions of Americans will be asking these questions after reading the statement of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, American member of the International Olympic Committee, on his return from Germany.

Gen. Sherrill not only opposed withdrawing the American team from the Berlin Olympics, but he had the colossal nerve to say that "5,000,000 Jews in this country are using the athletes representing 120,000,000 Americans to work out something

to help the German Jews."

He went even further; he declared that the withdrawal of the American team "would be overplaying the Jewish hand in America AS IT WAS OVERPLAYED IN Germany before the present suppression and expulsion of the Jews were undertaken."

Gen. Sherrill did not consider it worth his while to reply to the clearcut letter of a "Jew" named Jeremiah T. Mahoney, national president of the Amateur Athletic Union, who presented irrefutable proof of the most outrageous discrimination against Jewish athletes, as well as Catholics and dissenting Protestants in Germany. He ignored the fact that nine A.A.U. associations, their membership overwhelmingly Gentile, have already voted against American participation.

General Sherrill's contemptible insinuations only prove that not all the tools of the Nazis are in Germany. His resignation as American representative on the International Olympic Committee is decidedly in order.

Every athletic, labor and progressive organization should send resolutions to the national A.A.U., local A. A. U.'s and the American Olympic Committee demanding withdrawal of the American team.

What Will Ryan Do?

THE port of Lake Charles, La., bristles with machine guns, as steamship companies try to terrorize the striking International Longshoremen's Association members into submission. Another striking longshoreman has been shot to death in Port Arthur, Texas.

The longshoremen in the Gulf ports are fighting for the very existence of their union. The outcome of the strike will decide whether or not the Gulf port workers will have company unions or the I.L.A. Company unions have already been recognized in these ports.

The Pacific ports are displaying a shining example of solidarity in refusing work on "hot" cargo loaded by scabs in Southern ports. Some New England longshore locals have taken similar action.

But in New York City, the national headquarters of the I. L. A., scab cargo is coming into port and the national office of the I. L. A. has done nothing to stop it.

If the Gulf strike is broken, the next attack of the steamship companies will be on the West Coast and Atlantic Coast locals. It is of immediate concern for every I. L. A. local in every port to spring to the defense of the union in the Gulf ports, and stop scab cargo.

Joseph Ryan, president of the I.L.A., must speak out on this question. Will he instruct New York locals to unload cargo from the steamship SCANMAIL, which is due at pier 49 on Friday from New Orleans with scab loaded cargo?

Arthur Henderson

THE death of Arthur Henderson brings to an end the life of one of the ablest representatives of an epoch in the labor movement that is now in a state of crisis and decline.

The privileged position of British capitalism in the 19th century enabled it to use the crumbs of the super-profits it extracted from its colonies to build up a special caste of labor aristocrats and bureaucrats who saturated the entire labor movement with the philosophy of "gradualism" and the identity of interests of capital and labor.

It was from this group that Henderson sprang, and it was they who became the dominant force in the Labor Party, directing it on the path not of independent political action, but of Liberal politics and labor imperialism.

During the war Henderson became the head of that section of the Labor Party which betrayed the principles of Socialism and supported the predatory interests of British imperialism.

The death of Henderson finds his policies still dominant among the leadership of the Labor Party. But among the membership the growing sentiment for a united front with the Communist Party, in face of the threat of fascism and war, is a sign of the beginning of the end of Hendersonism not only in England, but on a world scale.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Organizing Negro Women
Leaders in Meat Strike
Work of the Fraction

IN SECTION 6 (Detroit), a non-party woman was really the "pushing" force that succeeded in activating our comrades around the meat strike. She received her inspiration from reading of the activities in the newspapers and through hearing of the delegations being sent to Washington and Chicago.

This woman asked her neighbors to come to a meeting and with the aid of one Party member, an action committee was formed. In this neighborhood there are Negro women, wives of auto workers who have proved to be very militant. They held open air meetings, rallying forces around them, elected a committee to visit Eastern Market with petitions explaining our program to the butchers, with the result that two signed. Following this, they held a mass meeting at which they declared a strike. The next day they placed pickets in front of butcher stores, and succeeded in closing up many of them.

These militant women have now started building a branch of the Women's League Against the High Cost of Living. They visit their neighbors and serve tea and cookies, explain the fight against the high cost of living and there sign up these new women.

Let us compare this group with another Negro section where we have old Party members. There are arguments given that it is so difficult to organize Negro women for struggle. These comrades underestimate the struggle that can be aroused around the issue of the high cost of living, especially since prices are so much higher in the Negro neighborhoods.

We have gotten new Negro women forces through the meat strike and we must recruit them into the Party and mass organizations. They have proved that there is no "exceptionalism" as regards organizing Negro women.

H. G. Section 6, District 7.

THE following might be used as an example, in case other cities go out on strike. "The Fraction is an instrument in the hands of the Party through which the policy of the Party is brought to the organized masses, and through which the Party gives leadership to members of the mass organizations." (A Manual on Org. p. 99).

During the meat strike in Detroit, the fractions in the various action committees failed to take up the work of a fraction seriously. This was one of our shortcomings, which we are trying to correct now. We are neglecting the recruiting of these militant women, who have been active during the meat strike, into the Party.

The following is the result of what was accomplished when one of the action committees took recruiting seriously. A comrade went to the Org. Commission in Section Ten, and asked to have a member of the Section Org. Dept. assigned to check up on the fraction. He was immediately given cooperation. This member was made responsible to the Section Committee. A meeting was called by the fraction, and these active people were invited to attend. Eight attended—four women who have come to the forefront during the struggle, and four men who have been very helpful with the picketing. The Party was explained to them, the Party which is the leader in the struggle for better conditions of the workers, and these people were asked to join. All eight joined.

When we comrades begin to seriously take up the question of recruiting, our Party will grow by leaps and bounds.

An explanation was also given of the importance of the Women's League Against the High Cost of Living, whose aims is to continue the fight to reduce prices of the necessities of life, and we are all agreed that this organization MUST be built.

H. G. Detroit.

Join the

Communist Party

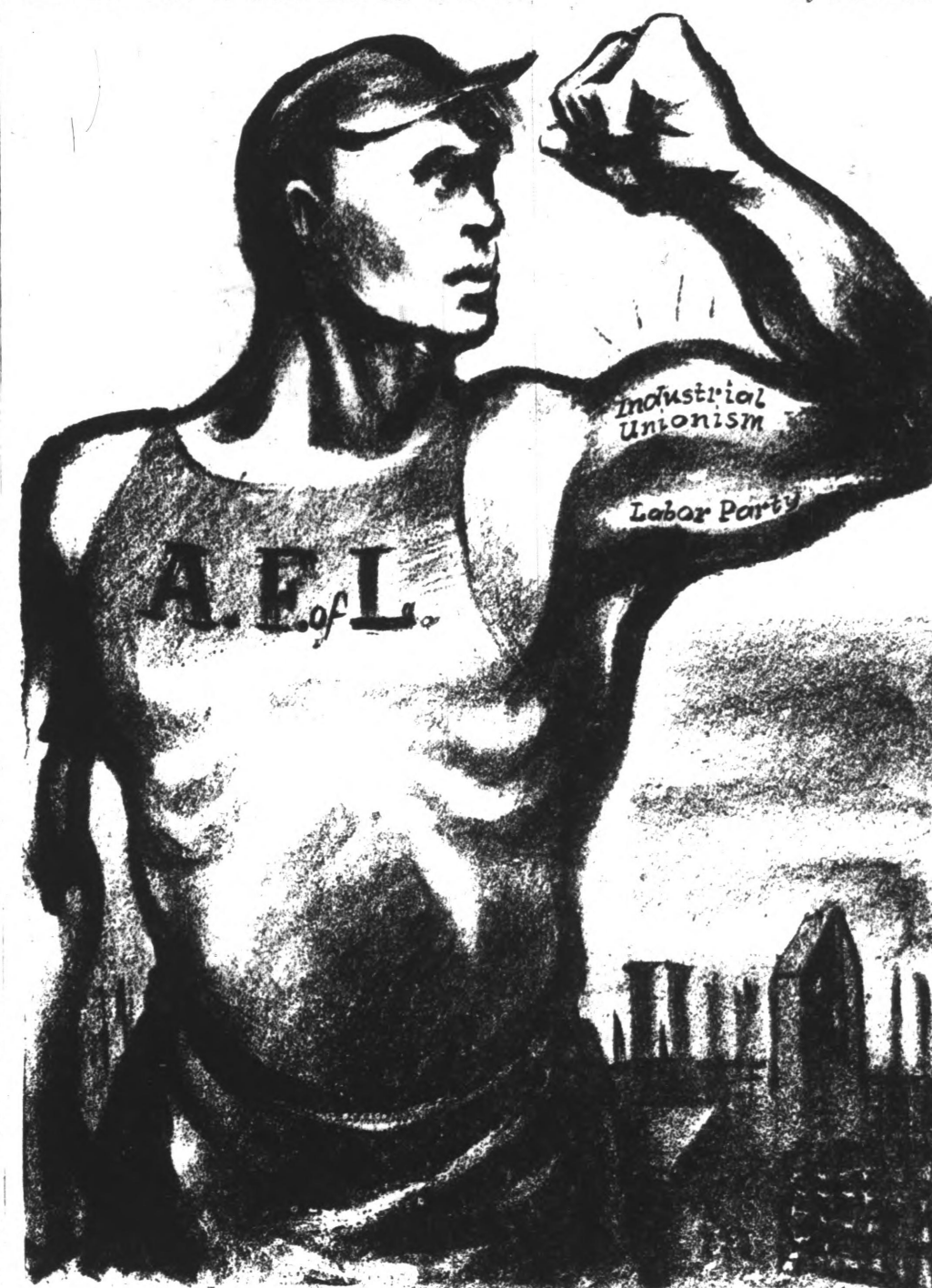
35 East 12th Street, New York
Please Send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

DEVELOPING A POWERFUL LEFT

by Phil Bard



Letters From Our Readers

I Heard the Voice of Angelo Herndon!

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Tonight I stood in the vast throng in Union Square and experienced something I shall never forget. I heard the voice of Angelo Herndon! I looked into the determined, courageous face of this magnificent hero! Not since Lincoln's Gettysburg address, I am sure, has such an appeal for the emancipation of the oppressed been made, as came from the lips of this colored martyr from Georgia.

But Angelo Herndon's message was greater than Lincoln's. His was the voice of persecution, the voice of a tortured race, the voice of all creeds and colors and races. The voice of all the oppressed on this earth! His was the voice of the exploited, the plundered, the victims of man's slaughter of man. Angelo Herndon's heroism is greater than that of those boys who went "over the top" who came back with the Croix de Guerre. His fight is for the living dead, for an army that faces eternal battle, for the abolition of the parasites who bleed humanity!

I shall never forget his confident smile as he left Union Square! Workers of America, we must never let him down for one hour, one minute, one second. We must FREE our own brother, Angelo Herndon, for in his freedom rests our own emancipation from the shackles of capitalism. We shall break the chains of capitalism just as we shall break Angelo Herndon loose from the hideous chain gangs. W. A.

K. G.

Readers are urged to write to the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experiences, whatever they feel will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked to give their names and addresses. Except when signatures are authorized, only initials will be printed.

The Crime of the Destruction of Crops

Amsterdam, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Radio Commentator Col. Jim Healy, W. G. Y., reports that a band of musicians, touring Soviet collective farms, were arrested for preaching crop destruction. Healy deprecates their prosecution as a violation of free speech.

This presented to me an interesting and ironical contrast. The Soviet's worst criminal is the one who attempts to sabotage the workers' state, the building of Socialism. Through collectivization of the farms, there shall be the fullest yield of the crops, and a plentiful supply of food for the people of the Soviet Union.

In America, the destruction of crops is no crime. The landlords are compensated for destroying crops, in the interest of finance capital. And the Negro and white labor organizers of the sharecroppers, who get starvation wages, are murdered. But still we brag about free speech! K. G.

Times' Critic's Rap of 'Red Salute' Is Not Enough

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

The statement by David Platt, in Sunday's "Daily," that "Andre Sennwald of the New York Times... wrote some of the best lines in last Sunday's essay on 'Red Salute' deserves some comment. As I remember Sennwald's review, it was condemnatory of 'Red Salute.' But for what reasons? Because the film was anti-Communist, anti-labor? No indeed. Because as Sennwald pointed out, 'Red Salute' was such stupid fare that no person with a reasonable amount of intelligence could stomach it. Sennwald even said that there was a need for 'satire' on the revolutionary movement, but implied that 'Red Salute' fell short of its intended purpose because of its stupidity. In brief, Mr. Sennwald's criticism leads to the conclusion that he objected not because it was anti-left, but because it was not convincingly so."

A comment on Sennwald should have clarified him on what his criticism of 'Red Salute' means; that if his attitude continues he will find himself on common ground with the Hearst forces rather than with the forces that are working against the Hearsts for a progressive and vital cultural movement. B. I.

The C. I. on Soviet Peace Policy

"The basic contradiction, that between the socialist and capitalist world, has become still more acute. But due to its growing might, the Soviet Union has been able to avert the attack that was already prepared by the imperialist powers and their vassals, and to unfold its consistent policy of peace directed against all instigators of war. This has made the Soviet Union the center of attraction, not only for class-conscious workers, but for all the toiling people in the capitalist and colonial countries who strive for peace. Moreover, the peace policy of the U.S.S.R. has not only upset the plans of the imperialists to isolate the Soviet Union, but has laid the basis for its co-operation in the cause of the preservation of peace with the small states for whom war, by placing their independence in jeopardy, represents a special danger, as well as with those governments which at the present moment are interested in the preservation of peace." (Resolution of VII World Congress on Report of Comrade Ercoli.)

World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

Far-Eastern Triangle
Blunt Speaking in Japan
14-Points and After

IS THERE any accident in the fact that the United States Secretary of War, George H. Dern, is in Nanking, "capital" of China on the very day that the China Weekly Review prints the new 14 demands by means of which Japanese imperialism expects to swallow all of China?

After all, aged Mr. Dern, who had lots and lots of business in Washington these bellicose days, doesn't make suburban runs to Nanking. When the Wall Street official agent of Mars goes to the Far East it's on the most important piece of war business confronting American imperialism.

Japanese imperialism running riot in China while the European capitalist powers are involved head over heels in the Italo-Egyptian war has issued a blunt challenge to its two leading competitors, British and American imperialism.

Dern's presence in Nanking is a Wall Street means of demonstrating that American imperialism is ready to go to war over the question of control in the Chinese markets. Other such demonstrations are American battleships around Hong Kong and the concentration of the entire fleet in the Pacific. The American capitalist press has been soft-pedaling Secretary of War Dern's "tour" of China, because raising the issue too prominently now means discussing the imminence of war involving the United States directly in the repercussions of the present Italo-Egyptian situation. The boss press wants it to come on the American people kind of sudden like.

Dern, however, is not the only distinguished foreigner now busy in China. The British have their Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government. Sir Frederick got the Tokyo version of the Bronx cheer from his former Japanese associates. The Shanghai Mainichi, blustering Japanese sheet noted for its stupidly frank bulls, explains Leith-Ross's presence as follows:

"The British envoy's mission is to establish a new British policy by which Great Britain will render economic support to China. This policy includes the linking of Chinese currency to the pound sterling in order to stabilize the currency as a guarantee of the redemption of British loans, and consideration of a British loan or joint credit by several powers to China. In fact, however, Sir Leith-Ross will seek ways of consolidating the privileges which Great Britain enjoys in the Far East."

Great Britain has diplomatically asked for British-American cooperation and has attempted to create a united front against the economic expansion of Japan. However, the Japanese influence and the "awakening of the Orient, can by no means be destroyed in this way. Britain is evidently losing her market, and the British privileges in the Far East are declining. The only alternative is to reach an agreement with Japan. With the cooperation of Japan, the British authorities are attempting to maintain a British position in the Far East without any sacrifice, especially at present when China is earnestly seeking foreign investment."

SO triangular conflicts are not restricted to Rome. Britain has two very vital ones on its hands. The Far Eastern one, involving Japan, Britain and the United States will determine the future of 500,000,000 people.

Japanese imperialism, because of Mussolini's war against Ethiopia, which concentrated British battleships in the Mediterranean, felt strong enough to challenge both British and American imperialism. This forced a temporary understanding between London and Washington over the threat to South China. Thereupon Japan was forced to withdraw from Swatow. But Japanese imperialism counts on the fundamental fact that the greatest antagonism between all imperialist powers is that between the United States and Great Britain. Through this wedge Japan hopes to drive its whole war program.

For a while, Japanese imperialism was running rough shod over all obstacles in the drive to seize most of China. The 14-point ultimatum (which the Daily Worker was the only paper in the United States to publish) was the high point. With signs of a possible European triangular agreement over Ethiopia, the latest pronouncement of the multi-farious Japanese military-consular conference shows a toning down of the more belligerent attitude.