

SCOTTSBORO-HERNDON DEFENSE FUND
Only \$110.21 received yesterday by the International Labor Defense.
\$8,999.39 more needed immediately for the appeals.

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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BUTLER TELLS FASCIST PLANS

General, In Interview, Admits Bids From Wall St. Spokesmen

"THE MAN ON THE WHITE HORSE"



Major-General Smedley D. Butler, to whom proposals were made by Wall Street interests to lead a fascist army for an advance on Washington at such a time when Roosevelt's demagoguery was no longer able to fool the people.

Federal Government Aware of Activities of Fascist Organizations But Fails to Act—Groups Flood Butler with Offers

Hearst Backed Veterans' Oufit, Correspondence to Butler Shows

Letters from Fascist, Semi-Fascist Groups to General in Possession of the Daily Worker—Published for First Time

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

During a three-hour conversation with Major General Smedley D. Butler I learned, for publication, a number of new facts related to the Wall Street effort to persuade the mercurial Marine to lead a fascist army.

The retired "leather-neck" General, shouting commandingly, bounded down the big staircase leading into a spacious reception hall in his home on Goshen Road, Newtown Square, seven miles out of Philadelphia.

"Good morning! Well, come now, Miss Young, let's get this over!" he called. "You know, you've got no business invading my Sunday. I told you I didn't want to do this on Sunday! I don't want to do it!"

The General "At Home"

He had given the appointment reluctantly in a telephone conversation following a three-hour discussion between us on the closed-in porch of the same house on the day before this, Sunday, Jan. 20, 1934. I had waited a few minutes in the hallway. I was impressed by the tone of emphatic displeasure in his shouting. It rolled on continuously while I followed him into his study off the hall. He sat down across the desk from me.

"Please don't shout at me so, General," I said at the first available opening.

Another three-hour conversation followed. In the course of it General Butler added to the general picture of events which, I shall show, clearly threatened a specific determination by big business men to organize a Fascist offensive against labor long before the McCormack-Dickstein Congressional Committee began to whitewash it. Among these facts are the following points:

1. Before May 18, 1934, General Butler turned over to the United States Secret Service a sheaf of literature which had come into his possession—literature of a number of organizations, including the Silver Shirts.
2. General Butler himself, while receiving correspondence and literature from at least 100 organizations during the past two years, decided that the purposes and backing of some of these "patriotic," "veterans" and other groups were "obscure" and would bear investigation to determine just what they were. I do not mean to say that General Butler told me he believed all these organizations to be Fascist or even potential-Fascist outfits. What he did say is that he thought they should be investigated.
3. Recently a man who "strongly implied" that he was working for William Randolph Hearst wrote General Butler that he believed Mr. Hearst would be interested in backing a veterans' group "again," especially if General Butler would lead it. General Butler said the "again" referred to the fact that this man two years ago "strongly implied" to Butler that he was working for Hearst during the Bonus March of 1932.
4. One Thomas N. Jarrell, self-described as connected with the Key Men of America, asked General Butler during the Bonus Expeditionary Force encampment in Washington in 1932 to speak for or to help to organize a society to be formed following the B. E. F.
5. A man who was identified with General Butler as a publisher told the General in Indianapolis some months ago that a Wall Street bankers' crowd had held a meeting and that this crowd had \$3,000,000 for organization purposes.

The Purpose of Interview

I went to see General Butler in the first place, as I quickly explained to him at the outset of my interview on Sunday, because in the process of this investigation of financiers' maneuvering for a Fascist offensive, I had run across much material in which other people and publications used his name. His name, I told him, had not been mentioned as a plotter, but as the object of many people's desire to use him in a maze of plotting. Furthermore, I had talked with a close friend of the General, who had asked me to check with him on certain things which this friend believed to be true.

Calming down, the General muttered something about "blowing off steam." And we began. This was not the last of "between-you-and-me" conversation by the General and naturally I shall report only what he said for publication. This much, however, needs to be said here. In the course of this confidential conversation, I told General Butler that, in the light of what I know of the way the financial-political world clicks and has clicked in the past both here and in other countries, I was convinced that his conclusions about certain things were incorrect.

In fact, as the Daily Worker has declared repeatedly, such conclusions are not only incorrect, but are dangerous to the working people in that the latter might be lulled and gulled by them into a false sense of security. This false feeling of security, which the big publishers and other employer-class propagandists attempt to spread, is necessary to keep the people unsuspecting while the fascist plotters attack labor and prepare to continue and broaden their attack up to the point of open fascist dictatorship.

But we will come to the General's quotable political views later.

Gave Material to Secret Service

I asked him whether he had not turned over to the Department of Justice, or some competent authority, material on these Fascist developments.

"I gave the Secret Service all the stuff I had at the time," he said. "I gave it to Mr. Houghton. I told you yesterday."

On the day before, the General not only told me this, but said that I might have a collection of letters and literature which his friend had told me I might ask for. Among these letters and literature was all the documentary material reproduced with this article. One of them is from the U. S. Secret Service man to whom the General referred, William H. Houghton, Operative in Charge at the U. S. Treasury Department's Division of Secret Service Field Force, at Philadelphia.

In this letter, dated May 18, 1934, Mr. Houghton thanks General

(Continued on Page 2)

BOARD GIVES FALSE NEWS ON AUTO VOTE

Interprets Bargaining Poll as Opposition To Real Unions

By A. B. Magil

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 25.—The Roosevelt-appointed Automobile Labor Board struck another blow at the trade unions when it issued a statement designed to create the impression that nearly 90 per cent of the auto workers who have thus far voted in the elections for so-called collective bargaining representatives are opposed to genuine trade unionism.

The Labor Board's statement declares that of 35,336 votes cast, 34,273 voted for unaffiliated candidates, while only five per cent voted for the American Federation of Labor, one-half of one per cent for the Mechanics Educational Society of America, and the remainder for six other organizations.

What the Automobile Labor Board fails to point out is the shameless trickery of these elections through which the companies' agencies are being established that really disguised company unions. Most of the so-called "unaffiliated" candidates, for whom the workers have been duped into voting, are company union men.

The hatred of the workers for the company unions is evidenced by the fact that despite the pressure and intimidation which has been exerted by the companies for months, the vote for the open company unions in most plants has run behind the legitimate trade union vote. This despite the fact that the leadership of the American Federation of Labor and the Mechanics Educational Society of America have both boycotted the elections.

This is indicated by the results made public today of the balloting in the Dodge Plant, the largest in which elections have thus far been held. Of 18,428 votes cast, 997 voted for the American Federation of Labor, 73 for the Mechanics Educational Society of America and only eleven for the company union, with scattered votes for the Auto Workers Union, the I. W. W. and the Associated Automobile Workers of America.

The Communist Party has issued thousands of leaflets, entitled: "Plain Talk to the Auto Workers," pointing out the wage cuts taking place in various plants and the great increase in speed-up, and calling on the workers not to put their trust in any new labor boards that may be established or in the American Federation of Labor leaders who betrayed their struggle last spring, but to set up new rank and file groups and prepare for general strikes, individual strikes and a general strike to win better conditions. The leaflet calls on all production workers to join the American Federation of Labor, the union which contains the majority of the organized workers.

U.T.W. Chiefs File Complaint Against Mills

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Officials of the United Textile Workers, members of the emergency board, filed complaints yesterday against five violators of recent decisions of the National Textile Labor Relations Board with Attorney General Cummings for prosecution.

It is virtually certain that the Department of Justice will make plans to prosecute, as long drawn out court procedure is one of the means next in line by the national officials of the U. T. W. and of the N. R. A. to hold off another general strike.

The document signed by Thomas McMahon, president of the U. T. W. names the following companies: Duplan Silk Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.; Indianapolis Bleaching Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Groves Thread Company of Gastonia; and Haines Picket Mills of Rockingham, N. C. All of these have ignored decisions to reinstate union workers.

The filing of the complaint follows loud talk by MacMahon and Francis Gorman, Vice-president, that a general strike will be called this Spring, if those mills will not be prosecuted. Upon hearing that the U. T. W. officials are pushing plans to cross swords with it in court, the Clinton Company promptly engaged prominent attorneys in South Carolina, and announced that it will make the trial into a test of Section 7A of the N. R. A.

Kuibyshev Dead

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (By Wireless).—Valerian Kuibyshev, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the Communist Party Soviet Union, and vice chairman of the All-Union Council of Peoples Commissars of the U. S. S. R., died from heart sclerosis.

This sad news was communicated to the delegates who had already gathered at the Seventh All-Union Congress of Soviets, after which a decision was taken to postpone the Congress for three days.

He will be given a state funeral with burial in Red Square. Party comrades said Kuibyshev had appeared in good health earlier today. He suddenly complained of a slight illness, and died a few hours later.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International has directed the following message of sympathy to the Central Committee of the Communist Party Soviet Union:

"The Executive Committee of the Communist International sorrows deeply along with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, all the working class of the U. S. S. R., and the whole International of the Proletariat in the loss of Comrade Valerian Kuibyshev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who died in Moscow, Jan. 25th."

Ford Sends Sum to Help Defend Boys

The following letter, accompanied by a contribution of \$25, was received by the International Labor Defense Thursday from James W. Ford, member of the central committee and organizer of the Harlem section of the Communist Party:

"Anna Damon
"Acting National Secretary
"International Labor Defense
"Dear Comrade Damon:
"The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, throwing the appeal of Tom Mooney back to the California courts where he was framed up, should alarm us into strengthening the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys.

"Noting the appeal of the I.L.D. for funds for their defense and following the example of Earl Browder, I am herewith enclosing \$25, a part of the sum received by me for participating in the debate against Oscar DePriest and Frank R. Cross-worth on January 18 in Harlem.
"I urge every worker and sympathizer of the cause of Negro freedom to do what she or he can do immediately to help the financial drive of the I.L.D. for the Scottsboro defense.
"Fraternally yours,
"James W. Ford."

Funds urgently needed for the Scottsboro-Herdon appeals, should be rushed to the National Office of the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

10,000 BABIES DIE

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Jan. 25.—Ten thousand babies died here in a malaria epidemic now sweeping over the island. The epidemic is becoming more deadly each day. Blame for this appalling plague rests squarely on indifferent imperialist policy of Great Britain.

Shaw Declares His Sympathy With Executions in U.S.S.R.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 25 (By Wireless).—George Bernard Shaw in a message today sharply denounced the brutal colonial policy of the English imperialists and greeted a huge meeting held here to protest against anti-Soviet slander by declaring his complete sympathy with the stern justice meted out by the Soviet Union to the assassins of working class leaders.

Writing to the vast number of demonstrators, who had gathered from many parts of England, the world-famous playwright declared: "We hope the Soviet government has forgotten that when the British

JAPANESE KILL HUNDREDS OF CHINESE

Anger Rises in China—Charge Kuomintang Killed Missionaries

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PEIPING, China, Jan. 26 (By wireless).—Indignation reigns in Chinese circles here against the unprovoked advance of Japanese troops in North China in battles that have now lasted for four days, costing the lives of hundreds of Chinese people and scores of Japanese troops.

When no resistance whatever was offered to the Japanese troops at Dushikow, a severe aerial bombardment was directed against the peaceful villagers, killing many of them. Great destruction was caused in the town. Four Japanese airplanes and ten tanks participated in the bombardment. The fight lasted for twenty-four hours.

It is now revealed here that when the Japanese presented their ultimatum to the Chinese authorities, the local militarists completely capitulated to the Japanese militarists.

Termed Pretext
But this was only a pretext for the further invasion of North China, and for a drive towards the Mongolian Peoples Republic.

The Japanese war drive began on the very day when the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Hirota in a parliamentary speech had made assurances of Japan's "peaceful policy" in China particularly.

Latest reports from the fighting area show that the Japanese troops did not restrict themselves to the occupation of Dushikow and the entire "disputed" area, but are now continuing to move westward towards Dolon Nor.

Local Japanese circles have good reason to speak openly about the importance of Japanese control over Chahar from the point of view of the "possibility of cutting the Trans-Siberian Railway at the right moment."

Kuomintang Troops Killed Missionaries

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25.—Undeniable proof that throws light on the killing of missionaries in China by their own allies, the Kuomintang armed forces, is brought out here by the missionaries themselves in Tungjen, Kweichow Province.
Facts were revealed today, long suppressed by Chiang Kai Shek and other Kuomintang authorities, that Kweichow Kuomintang troops and provincial forces (not the Red Army) attacked and looted the American Evangelical Church in Tungjen.

It was charged, for instance, that the Red Army in Anweih killed the missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Stam. But now it turns out that in Kweichow province it was the troops pursuing the Communists in Western China "who got out of hand and forced entry into the church mission properties."

Workers Win Sugar Strike In Porto Rico

PONCE, Porto Rico, Jan. 25.—Powerfully organized in united struggle against the imperialist sugar barons, and their shipping companies, longshoremen and sugar workers here won a major victory today after more than a week of a general strike which paralyzed the island.

The workers gained an eight-hour day and full recognition of their union. The negotiations concerning wages are still continuing.
Although Governor Blanton Winship, Roosevelt-appointed governor of Porto Rico, is still intriguing to break the strike.

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Glass Workers Union Issues Strike Order To Call Out 8,000

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25.—Eight thousand flat glass workers of the plant of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company will come out on strike at midnight, unless the demands of the workers are met.

Organized in the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, the workers demand wage increases and union recognition. Glen W. McCabe, president of the Federation, stated that if the strike is effective automobile production will be tied up. Plans to call the strike last week were halted when the companies agreed to meet representatives of the union, but no agreement could be reached.

RAKOSI HITS WHITE TERROR

Hungarian Soviet Leader Exposes Savagery of Rumanian Troops

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUDAPEST, Jan. 25 (By Wireless).—Crowded into every bench in the court-room and intently leaning forward as Matthias Rakosi was about to speak in defense, not only of his own life, but for the honor and inevitability of the proletarian revolution, reporters and high officials of the fascist Boembos government prepared to listen to this new Dimitroff.

"We Communists, too, have much to say concerning the question of armed struggle," began Rakosi. "We, too, from the standpoint of necessity, must seize upon every thinkable means to establish the rule of the workers and peasants. Among these means belongs the weapon of armed insurrection. In the citadel of the proletarian dictatorship over the oppressors armed insurrection is the steel spine which maintains it erect and victorious.

"But this does not mean that we advocate violence for its own sake or when its application is no longer necessary. And when I declare that in the seizure of power we use no more force than is necessary, let me emphasize that on your part—the part of the exploiters' dictatorship—violence and brutality have absolutely no limit when we present any serious opposition. Later I shall explain in detail those instances where we

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Socialist Daily Publishes Ads For Uneda

After striking two weeks, 6,000 employees of the National Biscuit Company have kept the New York, Philadelphia, Newark, York, Pa., and Atlanta, Ga., plants completely shut. A week of efforts on the part of the company to hire scab truck drivers in New York, resulted in complete failure, as mass picket lines patrolled all streets leading to the huge plant at Ninth Avenue and Fifteenth Street.

Reports of captains of the units of ten organized by the strikers, indicate that Nabisco products are being cleaned off the shelves of stores in all neighborhoods. The chain stores in New York, which are receiving goods from the outside plants, chiefly through parcel-post, are the main problem still facing the strikers.

Charney Vladeck, managing editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, and Julius Hochman, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union—both leading "old guard" socialists—are endangering the strike by raising the red scare.

While pretending support to the strikers, Vladeck's paper, the Jewish Daily Forward, prints advertisements of N. B. C. products. In the Thursday issue, while running a picture of striking pickets on the front page, it displayed a full page advertisement inside for the Krastdale Food Stores, Inc., with a large insert advertisement for N. B. C. products, which reads as follows:

"UNEDA BAKERS
"Graham Crackers—Pound Package, 17 cents
"National Zwieback—Pound Package, 15 cents.

"Tune in on 'Uneda Biscuit'; Let's dance 3 hours of dance music. Every Saturday Night, 10:30 p.m. WEAF."
The food store advertisements make a special display of N. B. C. products, which are difficult to obtain now

Krumbein Takes Charge Of New York Circulation Drive for Daily Worker

Declaring that "special unprecedented steps" must be taken by every Communist Party section and unit in the face of the "utmost political importance" of the drive, Charles Krumbein, New York District Organizer of the Communist Party, yesterday took personal charge of the campaign to double the circulation of the Daily Worker in New York.

The action followed closely upon one of the most far-reaching moves yet made in the drive—the signing of a contract, Thursday night, between the sections, through their Daily Worker representatives, and Krumbein, representing the Central Committee of the Communist Party, for the successful carrying through of the undertaking.

Independent Apparatus

With the signing of the contract, a special, independent apparatus for promoting the sale of the Daily Worker was authorized. To be in effect for six months, the contract provides for seven specific points. While it is in force, the Daily Worker representatives who signed it and what apparatus-personnel is selected will be unremovable by any Party organ save the Central Committee.

The contract provides for the section signatories to devote all their time and energy to the sale and promotion of the Daily Worker. "To the exclusion of other Party activity and assignments."

It calls for the organization of a thorough section apparatus, for the recruiting, directing, organi-

zation and training of Red Builders, for a thorough survey of concentration points for Red Builders, for contacts with mass organizations in each section to bring about sales among their memberships, for a regular branch office of the Daily Worker in each section and for the soliciting of advertising.

"Is it possible," Krumbein asserted, "to get the required number of readers by July 1st? Of course, it is!"

"In our own organizations we have at least 100,000 members. We reach many additional tens of thousands in the course of our day-to-day work. These can be easily secured as regular readers."

"Is there a more important work than securing thousands of new readers in each section? It is absolutely unpolitical, un-Communist approach to regard the sale and promotion of the Daily Worker as merely a technical task."

"We must make up our minds that this drive must succeed. Yes, it would not be at all bad if we became 'fanatical about the Daily Worker!'"

Gen. Butler In 'Daily' Interview Describes Fascist Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

Butler for having seen and talked with "our" Operative Greene, "regarding certain literature which you turned over to him for me to look over." This literature, the letter continues, included two Silver Shirts magazines which Houghton said he was sending in to Washington.

U. S. Knew of Activities
This letter establishes that the United States government knew at this time that many organizations were turning to General Butler and that at least one of them was openly Fascist in character.

This Secret Service Operative, Houghton, also told Butler that he "would be glad to receive" any information which might "come into your possession in the future which in your opinion would be of value to us."

I asked General Butler whether he had turned over anything concerning Wall Street's specific effort to get him to lead a Fascist army. He replied he had not, because at this time he had nothing specific on it. "Besides," he added, "I never made any secret of any of this stuff. I told everybody about it. I discussed it with many people."

"It is sufficient, however, to me that I understand that," I said, "because I heard it in Washington before it was published, and I heard it also in New York."

The question all this raises is: how much did the Government do or will it do to place responsibility for these organizations, and, more important, how much did the Government do when evidence of a specific plot to form a Fascist army actually came to light? The latter is an effort by a few financiers to "overthrow the government"—something which in the opinion of at least one person close to the War Department is a violation of Section 6, Title 18 of the federal penal code.

Obviously nothing will be done about it—unless continued "investigation" becomes necessary to further whitewash it, as the Congressional "Investigating" Committee did. The class which Murphy and MacGuire represent and on whose behalf they acted actually control the key positions in the Government, as I shall show. It is moving toward Fascism both through the Roosevelt government and through the "investigating" committee which "investigated" the activities of Gerald C. MacGuire, Wall Street lawyer, and Crayson Mallet-Prevost Murphy, J. P. Morgan insider and broker-banker and Robert Seifling Clark, sewing machine millionaire, deliberately suppressed instead of following through vital testimony and evidence.

Possibly the Department of Justice or the War Department is going to the bottom of this MacGuire-Murphy plot. But that is not a reasonable conclusion from the manner in which high officials post-pooed it when asked about it by reporters.

Certainly there is no public information that indicates any branch of the government has moved against this crowd with the speed and fierceness with which it regularly moves to help arrest and convict foreign-born workers during strikes, especially under state criminal syndicalism laws.

Hearst and the Vets
"General," I asked, "what can you tell me about reports I have heard that William Randolph Hearst was interested in forming some kind of an organization out of the B.E.F.?" That letter from Pemburn is about that," he said. Then he explained that Pemburn came to see him two years ago and "strongly implied" that he, Pemburn, was working for Hearst at the time and that he was interested in forming a veterans' society.

"What can you tell me about all these organizations which I understand have been sending you literature, correspondence, etc., and asking you to lead them?"

"I have heard from about 100 organizations in the past couple of years or more," he said. "Many wrote and asked me to lead them. I never replied unless some personal friend of mine was there and I knew they were all right. Why, I had absolute records, correspondence, on about forty of them at one time."

"Were you suspicious of some of them?"

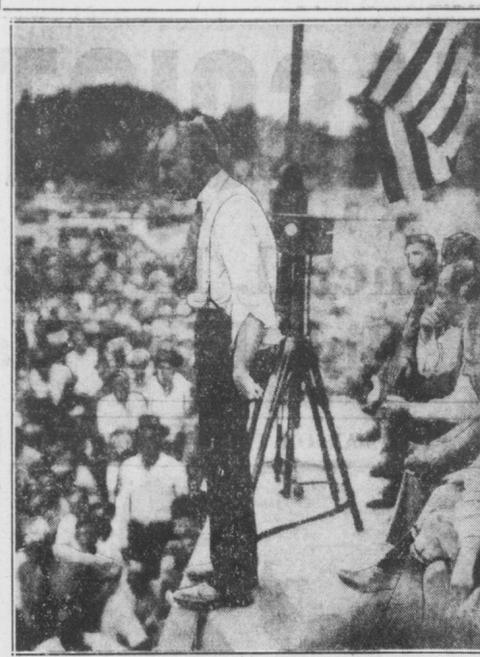
New Trial Won For 2 Negroes In Detroit Case

By A. B. Magill
DETROIT, Jan. 25.—Maurice Sugar, noted labor attorney, and candidate for judge of Recorder's Court, yesterday won his fight for a new trial for two Negro workers, Charles Lee and Monroe Brown, who are now serving ninety days in jail. The two workers were sentenced on Jan. 8 by Judge V. (Vicarious) Brennan after an outrageous so-called trial, lasting only a few minutes, because they had "no job, no home and no visible means of support."

Judge Thomas M. Cotter was compelled to grant a new trial and set the date for Monday, Jan. 27, at 9 a.m. Workers, Negro and white, are urged to pack the courtroom.

The International Labor Defense is backing up Sugar's fight to free the two workers with a mass protest campaign. The labor attorney, as in hundreds of other cases that he has defended, is serving without fee.

THE SPELL-BINDER ON THE JOB



Major-General Smedley D. Butler addressing the veterans at Anacostia Flats during the Bonus Encampment in Washington in 1932.

"LEATHERNECK"



Smedley D. Butler

great faith of the soldiers in their democracy. The tramp, tramp, tramp of a million unarméd men will make any dictator sit up and take notice, I've said—and it will, too!"

I was just about to explain to him that he ignored the class content of capitalist democracy, but he went on swiftly: "I'm still hanging to the moral effect of public opinion, for the protection of our democracy. And when I say democracy, my idea is a democracy which will protect the right to write and publish, the right to speak freely, and the right to vote. No dictator can exist and allow those rights, I am not claiming that these rights exist fully now, but my ambition is to see them protected. I say let anyone speak freely and if he has anything that's right, we'll soon find out about it. Things aren't right now—I know that, Girl—but we won't improve them by getting a dictator."

"What can you tell me," I asked later, "about reports I have heard that Thomas W. Lamont, the Morgan partner, had something to do with this MacGuire-Murphy business—that Lamont's name was mentioned to you?"

Lamont's name was never mentioned in my presence," he said emphatically. "It was never mentioned by anyone who came to see me in the interest of any of these societies. In fact, none of the people mentioned was of any substance except Murphy and Clark."

Committee Doomed Evidence
"Since the Dickstein-McCormack Committee never called either of

Youth Sentenced To Cruel Ordeal By Indiana Judge

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., Jan. 25.—Because he was found guilty of robbing a grocery store, 16-year-old Edward Foster has been sentenced to the cruel and unusual punishment of walking 12 miles every day for two months while carrying a 20-pound load of bricks. He must spend his nights in the county jail in Anderson.

The barbarous punishment was imposed on young Foster by Circuit Court Judge C. E. Smith. Young Foster, who will have walked 720 miles with a load totaling 1,200 pounds, started on the first of his 60 trips today.

And saying that if they could use his testimony or wished to question him about it, he would be glad to have them send for him. But Lepper said the committee never sent for him.

The Bankers' Meeting
I asked General Butler whether he would help me to clear up reports that a certain "Publisher" named Flagg told him about a Wall Street bankers' meeting.

"Just this," he said. "I went to Indianapolis to speak, sometime in September, and while I was riding in a car with several people, the man who was driving began telling me that a Wall Street crowd had had a meeting, and that they had \$2,000,000 for organizational purposes. I didn't know who this fellow was. But as we got out of the car I asked one of those with us who he was. I was told he was a publisher of a newspaper on the southside of Indianapolis."

General Butler, however, could not recall telling the Congressional Committee about this—he thought, in fact, it "might be just hearsay." Efforts to check on a Publisher Flagg since then, in fact, disclosed no such publisher.

The Charles Pemburn letter to General Butler, written from 1313 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, makes friendly but guarded suggestion that the former Marine leader "head" a so-called "National Bonus Committee" which would be "independent" although, the writer thinks, William Randolph Hearst would back it! It reads:

Might Interest Hearst
"Looking over the ground here, I feel sure that the national bonus question will be settled at the next session of Congress—ed. Besides the recognized veterans organizations the V. F. W. and the Legion, I believe that the veterans as a whole would be well to consider the old 'National Bonus Committee' that I organized for the Hearst papers back in 1920, 22-24, etc. This was a non-dues paying organization with no funds to be raised except that Mr. Hearst put in. With the 28 Hearst papers back in it, we had some very good campaigns. I think I could get Mr. Hearst interested in it again, as the national secretary, which I have held for the past 16 years. I think if a man like yourself would head such an independent committee, I could get the money to back it up. This would be a great way to not only contact every vet in the country, but all division associations, semi-political veteran organizations, and would mean signing up hundreds of thousands of veterans. This could be followed up by calling together over 5,000 small veteran units of no national importance at this time into a political action group that could take national action by 1936. This would be in line with our talk at your home when I visited you two years ago."

Pemburn emphasizes that this would "in no way hurt the V.F.W. or Legion, but would fill a void that they can't cover—a field for direct political action." He says that he would be "willing to devote my time in getting them organized if I can line up the right kind of leaders. I am for you any time I can be of service."

Is Agent of Hearst
I asked General Butler to tell me what he could about this man Pemburn, and what he was up to. The General said that Pemburn did go to see Butler two years ago. At that time, said Butler, Pemburn "strongly implied" that he was "working for Hearst." He spoke of wanting to organize veterans. General Butler added, and said that he had started from Oregon with the B.E.F. of 1932 and, "the strong impression" was that he, Pemburn, was "working for Hearst" and that this time also was working for Hearst.

This, combined with the letter, strongly indicates that William Randolph Hearst is employing Pemburn as a front to line up veterans in a group which Hearst would be "interested in" to the extent of financing them.

This group is to take "direct political action," Pemburn writes. It might take action in 1936. Although Pemburn writes supposedly from the viewpoint and in the interest of veterans, I leave it to the reader to judge whether publisher Hearst, a notorious anti-union employer, wants to get the veterans organized in a group which Hearst finances.

During the B.E.F. encampment, General Butler told me, he was approached by one, Thomas N. Jarrell, who said he was connected with the Key-Men of America, and that he wanted to organize a society out of the ranks of the B.E.F. Butler told me that Jarrell "wanted me to help him organize, or lead a group, or go around and speak with them."

Seeking "Real Leaders"
A letter from Jarrell to Butler, on Key-Men of America stationery, dated Washington, July 13, 1932, said:

"We are not seeking to use your name, as great as it is. We want you to actually direct this move-

SECRET SERVICE IS "IN THE KNOW"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—(AP)—

Major General Smedley D. Butler, former American hero, is in Philadelphia, Pa., today.

Dear General Butler:
I want to thank you for the courtesy which you extended our Operative Greene on his recent visit to Philadelphia regarding literature which was turned over to him for me to look over. I have taken the liberty of sending the two magazines on the Silver Shirts to the Chief's Office, Washington.

According to your request we are returning this literature intact with the exception of the two magazines, and should any information come into your possession in the future which in your opinion would be of value to us, we would be glad to receive it.

Very truly yours,
Wm. H. Houghton,
Operative in Charge.

Photostatic copy of letter from William H. Houghton, secret service operative, to General Butler, acknowledging receipt of propaganda material sent by the Silver Shirts to Butler. The letter is confirmation that appeals have come to Butler from numerous fascist organizations calling upon him to "assume leadership."

ment which we expect to sweep the Nation and save an unorganized, shackled and helpless people from the dictatorship of special interests."

Later I will explain how "special interests"—and actually anti-union employers—run the Key Men of America.

Jarrell's letter says a great deal about "existing intolerable abuses," and about how "we are seeking a real leader who will grasp the demand of the people . . . a leader who will give to the masses the opportunity to subscribe to a new declaration of independence from organized crime, governmental waste, graft, rackets, machine politics and Congressional chaos. One who is dynamic, fearless, strong, determined and knows his own line, who can help the rank and file break with past allegiances and form a new center of political action and national affairs," Jarrell added "the people desire a new leadership because there is small hope of better things from the older generation of leaders. . . . Politics should be and can be the most patriotic and honorable profession to clean out entrenched criminals, to weed out incompetents, to throw out grafters, to replace vote buying methods and special interests with well considered legislation that looks to the interests of the people as a whole. We feel that here is the opportunity for a red blooded American patriot, a man of your character."

Jarrell writes that he has devoted his personal time "to this work" for the preceding ten months and that he found "the people are ready, anxiously waiting for some organization to show the way."

Describes Methods
"It is our purpose," Jarrell wrote, "to organize the people by Congressional Districts." He said "there are no professional organizers con-

nected with this organization in any manner, it is absolutely free from any personal or selfish motives, interests, cranks, or cliques. There is only one motive and that is to develop an organization of the people."

In a discussion of a number of the organizations and individuals who contacted Butler, I will explain how this Jarrell letter in itself screams fascist ideas. In the discussion I had with General Butler on Saturday, he told me that this man, Jarrell, contacted Butler in Washington during the B. E. F. Butler continually refused to have anything to do with Jarrell's organization plan, he said. He went to Washington to speak to the Bonus marchers simply because he was interested in service men and because Commander W. W. Waters reported that the Bonus marchers wanted to hear the General speak.

"Did you go to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, to speak to the veterans, when they were encamped there after the B. E. F. had been burned out of Washington," I asked.

The Johnstown Trip
"No," Butler replied. He explained that Major Joe McClosky of Johnstown, which is a steel town, had asked him to do that, but he had refused. McClosky had publicly "invited" the B. E. F. to Johnstown. Butler said that a superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a Mr. Sinclair, also urged him to go to Johnstown, as did Waters and Jarrell in telephone conversation. Finally Butler agreed to meet them near Johnstown and talk over whatever they might want to do for the B. E. F., but when they insisted when Waters telephoned he could not be at the meeting, Butler simply flatly refused to go.

"Why," he exclaimed, "I'm for democracy. I think there will always be three." He paused, as though thinking this over and added, "There's bound to be more than just Fascism and Communism, and I'm with democracy."

"You think that despite the fact that both in Germany and Italy fascism was resorted to to head off Communism, revolution, and the Social-Democrats who urged 'democracy' instead of Communism really helped the fascists?"

"Oh, that was Germany, girl," he exclaimed. "We're not Germany!"

Thus, General Butler himself characterized his political attitude—an attitude which, all I know of him indicates, is full of danger to working people. In the conversation above he completely ignored the demonstrable fact that "democracy" under capitalism is freedom for the ruling class to exploit and brutalize and send armed strike-breakers against labor. He ignored the historical truth that both in Germany and in Italy, the fascist employers oppressed the working class through "democratic" forms, until the people rose against them, and then the fascists used the private armies which they had carefully financed in the meantime. He ignored the fact that precisely this is happening in the United States today, although he himself earlier said he knew that "democratic" rights do not now exist here "fully."

I believe that General Butler does not recognize fundamental facts which the American people must recognize to guard themselves against this menace. General Butler is aware, as he historically said to me, "Everybody's trying to use me," but he evidently does not recognize how or for what purposes he might be used. Although he himself has been a focus of efforts to advance fascism in the United States for two years, he remarked, "I think our democracy is safe."

As I left the General after our second conversation, I asked him why he thought the Congressional Committee went into the specific MacGuire-Murphy dictatorship plot, in view of all the evidence that it did not want to go to the top of the thing. He said, "Maybe I talk too much," and bade me a cordial goodbye.

In Monday's Daily Worker Marguerite Young will describe the 'face' and semi-fascist organizations which approached General Butler during the past two years.

Anti-Filipino Bill Introduced Into Congress

A bill designed to facilitate the drive against Filipinos in the United States has been introduced into the House of Representatives by labor-hating Representative Dickstein. It was reported here yesterday by the International Labor Defense. The bill, which was introduced into the House on Jan. 9, calls for appropriations to return unemployed Filipinos resident in the U. S. to the Philippine Islands on Army transport ships.

The bill hypocritically states that deportations will take place only when Filipinos "voluntarily" apply for help to return to their native country. But a forced deportation drive against these colonial workers is already under way, with one Filipino already shipped out from Ellis Island and another, Jose R. Padilla, held in Phoenix, Arizona, charged with membership in the Communist Party.

The new anti-Filipino measure is part of the wholesale drive against foreign-born workers in the United States and the growing attack on the American working class.

The International Labor Defense is appealing to all workers' organizations to send protests immediately to their congressmen against the new Dickstein bill. Protests against the deportation of Padilla and three Mexican workers held with him in Phoenix should be addressed to the Labor Department, Washington, D. C.

ing, Butler simply flatly refused to go.

"What did all these people want you to do about these veterans all this time?" I asked.

Butler said he did not know, except that obviously the Pennsylvania Railroad wanted to get the veterans out of Johnstown.

"Did Jarrell or any of them ever tell you they were interested in forming a fascist organization?" I asked.

"No," Butler said, simply.

I had information which I shall give later, that some of these people said flatly, about the time of the Bonus March, that they were interested in forming a fascist movement. He repeated he had never heard of it. As the end of the conversation, also, he agreed, even over the objection of Mrs. Butler, who had just come in, that I might use what he said about it.

As I left the General's house that morning, I asked him, "Tell me, General, what would you do if it came to a choice between Fascism and working class revolution and working class dictatorship?"

"I'm for the preservation of democracy—and you can quote that!" he exclaimed. "I am opposed to anything or anybody who won't abide by the constitution. It ought to be changed in many ways, it's true, but it's there and we've got to abide by it."

He's For "Democracy"
"But when you say you are for a democracy do you include the kind of 'democracy' they have now in Germany?"

"Oh, you mean if it came to a choice would I be for Nazism or Communism?"

"Yes."

"Why," he exclaimed, "I'm for democracy. I think there will always be three." He paused, as though thinking this over and added, "There's bound to be more than just Fascism and Communism, and I'm with democracy."

"You think that despite the fact that both in Germany and Italy fascism was resorted to to head off Communism, revolution, and the Social-Democrats who urged 'democracy' instead of Communism really helped the fascists?"

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'NO FUNDS TO BE RAISED EXCEPT WHAT M R. HEARST PUT IN'

Washington D. C.
November 14 1934

Gen. Smedley D. Butler
Newton Square Pa.

My Dear general, - Sorry I wasn't able to see some of you in Louisville, I was so busy that I hadn't much time to spare. Things weren't so hot financially in Louisville when I left Oct. 26th, and they were several thousand dollars in the hole, also a little peeved.

I am sorry that you were cut off the act by W. R. C. and I don't know who pulled the boner of having a story go out censoring you, it was a terrible boner and when I heard about it, I called up some of the national officers that it was bad publicity.

As you no doubt know, while I was handling the publicity for the 35th Encampment Corp I had nothing to do with the convention publicity after Barney arrived, as far as the convention sessions and national action was concerned.

Looking over the ground here, I feel sure the national bonus question will be settled at the next session, besides the recognized veterans organizations as the V. F. W. and the Legion, I believe that the veterans as a whole could be well to consider the old "National Bonus Committee" that I organized for the Hearst papers back in 1920, 22-24, 30 etc. This was a non-dues paying organization with no funds to be raised except that Mr. Hearst put in. With the 28 Hearst papers back in it, we had some very good campaigns. I think I could get Mr. Hearst interested in it again, as the national secretary, which I have held for the past 16 years. I think if a man like yourself would head such an independent committee, I could get the money to back it up. This would be a great way to not only contact every vet in the country, but all division associations, semi-political veteran organizations, and would mean signing up hundreds of thousands of veterans. This could be followed up by calling together over 5000 small veteran units of no national importance at this time into a political action group that could take national action by 1936. This would be in line with our talk at your home when I visited you two years ago.

It would in no way hurt the V. F. W. or Legion but fill a void that they can't cover—a field for direct political action. I watched with interest your campaign in New Jersey for Harold Hoffman, you did good work. I was in New York the last week of the campaign and if it had not been late to jump in and help out in Jersey, would have done so.

I shall be glad to hear from you, if I can be of any service at any time, let me know, I think the time is ripe for veterans to get organized politically and willing to devote my time in getting them organized if I can line up the right kind of leaders. I am for you any time I can be of service.

Will be here for some time write me
Charles S. Pemburn 1313 Mass. Ave. N. E. Washington D. C.

Letter to General Butler from Charles S. Pemburn, who said he was "working for" William Randolph Hearst, suggesting the organization of the veterans if "I can line up the right kind of leaders." The letter reveals that Hearst put up the money for a "National Bonus Committee" that Pemburn organized "for the Hearst papers back in 1920-22-24-30, etc."

'YOU MUST TAKE COMMAND, GENERAL!'

WILLING TO GO INTO THE DARKNESS OF DEATH THAT AMERICAN LIBERTY MIGHT LIVE

Protestant
CIVIC WELFARE
FEDERATION
116 FIFTH AVENUE Suite 305-7
New York City M. New York 1-8422
November 9, 1934

My dear General Butler:
Your letter of Nov. 7th, 1934, to hand, and contents carefully noted; and sure was glad to hear from you.

Perhaps you do not know that the present system of government was organized, according to Gen. Hugh H. Johnson, former administrator of the N. R. A. by Edward M. March and Felix Frankfurter, a Bull Moose Communist, U. S. Supreme Court Justice Louis B. Brandeis, Prof. Rex Tugwell, another Jew, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (all five Jews) nine months before even Roosevelt was nominated.

In other words, according to Socialism, their own history are planned and organized in any land wherein they dwell, decided that the social, political and economic structure of these Christian United States were obsolete and they set about to reconstruct it. (1932) did this in Germany during the Revolution of 1919—that is, the International Jewish Clique.

resigned the Constitution of the Republic of Germany, and I am not down 68 million German Christians, who showed them, economically, socially and politically. They are Jewish, to do the same here, but they will find as a much harder job, because when the 100 million Christians awaken the bloody nose of Hitler will look like a picnic. As you will see, I have to get it done as a Christian, but it has been forced upon us as it was forced upon the Germans and other nations, which this also meant intense unemployment misery.

Antisiting further orders, I am
Yours to command,
Edward J. Smythe
Executive Secretary.

Photostatic copy of a letter from Edward J. Smythe, Executive Secretary of the Protestant Civic Welfare Federation, to Major-General Smedley D. Butler urging him to "lead the millions of Christians in their fight for liberation against this peril, which is at our door."

AMTER URGES RESISTANCE TO FEDERAL SLAVE WAGE PLAN

FIGURES REVEAL \$50 MONTHLY PAY AS FAKE PROMISE

\$6,500,000,000 Available Divided By Number of Employables on Relief Rolls Shows Average Monthly Wage Will Be \$24.39

By Israel Amter

The shameful wage decided by the United States Congress in Roosevelt's "relief" bill, of \$50 a month, means a sharp reduction of the living standards not only of the 3,500,000 on the relief rolls (minus the 1,500,000 "unemployables"), but of the whole working class. And further, the "wage" of \$50 is a fake and will not be paid.

Facts and figures make this clear. The appropriations made by Congress was for \$600,000,000 immediately plus \$4,000,000,000 provided in the bill. In addition, there is supposedly "available" \$1,700,000,000 remaining from the \$3,300,000,000 appropriated in 1933 in connection with the adoption of the N. I. R. A. This makes a total of \$6,500,000,000.

Before examining these figures, let us call attention to figures of the United States Department of Labor. In the October report of the Department of Labor, we find that 1,950,000 were on the "emergency relief program" of the government in that month. Their total wages were \$51,000,000. This provided a "wage" of \$26.16 a month for these workers. Even the boys and men in the semi-military C. C. C. were paid higher wages, in addition to their food, shelter and clothing. \$91,694,000 were received, an average of \$34.32 a month in wages alone.

Material Cost Exceeds Wages
More interesting is another analysis of the figures. Total wages for 5,285,991 men employed and paid by the Public Works Administration over a period of 15 months—from August, 1933, through October, 1934—amounted to \$290,649,000. "Materials" for this same period cost \$556,291. In other words, wages amounted to approximately one dollar for each two dollars for "materials." These "materials" included such supplies as aircraft (\$4,284,000 worth), airplane parts (\$4,438,000), electrical machinery, etc. (\$22,199,000), foundry and machine-shop products (\$56,422,000), heavy cars, freight (\$3,644,000), railway passenger (\$7,152,000), etc. Obviously, WAR materials!

The Roosevelt "relief" bill provides for work till June 30, 1937. In other words, for two and one-half years. The total sum available is \$6,500,000,000 to supply wages 35 1/2 per cent of whole sum and to purchase materials (65 1/2 per cent). Today there are not 3,500,000 "unemployables" on the relief rolls, but 3,650,000. For these 3,650,000 unemployed there will be available over a period of two and a half years, \$2,226,250,000 for wages. This gives us \$24.39 a month per worker for two and a half years.

Roosevelt will probably not proceed in this manner. He will provide an "average" of \$50 to some workers for a short period. We remember the "union scales" on C. W. A. jobs. These scales frequently prevailed, but the workers received so little work that their weekly or monthly wages brought them down to \$50 to \$60 a month. Scales for the unskilled "tapers off," as did the hours. The unemployed originally received 30 hours of work, then it was reduced to as low as eight hours in the South, 12 hours in the North.

Scales Below C.W.A. Rates
The scales are now reduced far below the C. W. A. rates. No longer do even the "local prevailing scales" apply. On the contrary, Roosevelt declared that the scales shall always be below the local prevailing rates, so as to induce the workers to "find jobs" in private industry. But exactly the opposite will occur. The employers will use the scales on the relief jobs to cut the wages they pay their own workers. This will apply not only to building trades workers, but to all workers on jobs.

The facts are before us as did that cannot be disputed. Roosevelt has juggled big figures, in the hope that the workers would not be able to penetrate the "mystery" of his higher arithmetic. The working class is to be reduced to a hunger standard that they have never yet experienced.

A threat faces all of us workers. The unemployed face it first of all. They must immediately organize into the National Unemployment Council and refuse to accept Roosevelt's hunger decree. They must demand: 1) Not a single worker shall be removed from the relief rolls; 2) All unemployed shall immediately be put on the relief rolls, without discrimination; 3) Scales on the relief jobs shall be union scales; 4) A guaranteed 30 hours of work per week for every worker shall be provided and at least 40 weeks in a year; 5) Immediate enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The trade unions must be aroused to the danger that confronts them and all workers. Roosevelt is cracking the whip of hunger. He utters fascist threats. Now is the time to fight. Now is the time to unite our ranks. Trade unionists, shop workers, unemployed, organized and unorganized, Socialists, Communists, Democrats, Republicans, workers of all nationalities, Negro and white: Hunger and terror face us. We must unite our ranks. \$24.39 a month is Roosevelt's decree. Let us weld our ranks together and fight!

MOSCOW PLANS GIANT MOVIE
MOSCOW, Jan. 24.—A new movie theatre with seating accommodations for 20,000 spectators is to be opened in the "Park of Rest and Culture" at Moscow. The screen will have a surface area of over 234 square yards. It will be the largest theatre in the world.

Funds Needed at Once To Send Delegations To HR 2827 Hearings

The National Joint Action Committee for Unemployment Insurance yesterday appealed for finances in order that the representatives of the workers might appear in the hearings on the Workers' Bill before the Committee on Labor in the House of Representatives.

Hearings on the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, will begin on Wednesday, Jan. 30, and continue for three weeks. One thousand dollars is needed.

All contributions should be sent to the National Joint Action Committee, Room 436, 799 Broadway, New York City.

80 Auto Locals Quit Industry Labor Board

Strike Comes Nearer As Green Is Forced to Back Down

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Automobile workers came a step closer towards a general auto strike this spring as yesterday eighty federal locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor informed President Roosevelt of their withdrawal from the Auto Labor Board headed by Leo Waldman which tricked them last spring into calling off their strike. The withdrawal was announced yesterday by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

Green, who found the provisions in the settlement of March 25, 1934, a "victory" for the automobile workers, has now been forced to declare that labor will not agree to a further extension of the agreement beyond February 3, when it expires. The March 25th settlement provided for recognition to company unions, a merit clause and low wages. As a result of this settlement company unions have been set up in most of the plants and steps are being taken now to consolidate them into a national organization.

As a step to counter the growing company union menace, and towards a general strike to force recognition of the A. F. of L. Federal Locals, a conference of rank and file elements within the locals was opened in Detroit at 9 a. m. tomorrow at Danish Brotherhood Temple, 1775 West Forest Ave. This conference, it is expected, will play a significant part in organizing the growing indignation among the membership against the stalling and dickering of the A. F. of L. officials for actual steps towards a strike.

It was reported that Green told Secretary of Labor Perkins and President Roosevelt already in September that the workers were dissatisfied with the settlement arrangement, hoping to convince them that some concessions were advisable. The announcement which was withheld until yesterday, it was explained, was finally forced through the increasing pressure from the locals through many protest resolutions, and the fraudulent plant election recently framed by the Cadillac Company, which has aroused renewed wave of protests from the ranks of the workers.

An intense organization drive is to be initiated in the industry.

Labor Groups Urged To Protest Suppression Of Caribbean Strikers

All unions of the American Federation of Labor, the Trade Union Unity League, all independent unions and all workers' organizations have been called upon to protest immediately the reign of terror unleashed by the imperialist sugar barons and their puppet governments against striking sugar mill workers of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the National Executive Board of the Trade Union Unity League declared in a statement made public yesterday.

"The terrorist measures of the Mendieta government against the Cuban workers," the appeal stated, "is not only an attack against our Cuban brothers but a threat to every American worker and his trade union.

"Immediate protest meetings should be organized. Resolutions and telegrams should be sent to Secretary of State Hull, Washington, D. C.; President Mendieta, Havana, Cuba and Governor Winship, San Juan, Puerto Rico."

Two Dead, 46 Still Missing In Mysterious Ship Sinking

Two members of the crew are known to have lost their lives and forty-six persons are missing as a result of the sinking of the liner Mohawk, a Ward Line ship, in a collision with a Norwegian freighter, the Tallisman, off the Jersey coast on Thursday night. The latest catastrophe follows on the heels of two other Ward Line disasters, one of the tragic burning of the Morro Castle which took 124 lives, and the other, the Havana, lost on a Bahama reef on January.

One hundred and seventeen survivors were picked up by two rescue ships. Thirty-two members of the crew and fourteen passengers are still missing. A coast guard patrol reports sighting two empty swamped lifeboats.

As with the other Ward Line disasters considerable mystery hangs over the sinking of the Mohawk. Although the boat took one and half hours to sink, giving ample time to launch the life boats, it is reported by some of the rescuers that persons were floundering around in the icy waters when picked up.

There is also the question as to how the two boats came to be at the same spot at the same time, although the Mohawk, a much faster boat sailed out of New York an hour before the Tallisman.

The Ward Line is notorious for bad working conditions on its ships, and for undermanned crews. It has collected \$4,500,000 insurance on the Morro Castle, and although guilty of gross negligence was whitewashed by the government.

Wisconsin, New Jersey Lead Other Districts In Subscription Race

Low Totals Show Most Districts Have Failed to Put Organized Apparatus Into Motion for Circulation Drive of Daily Worker

Running neck and neck, Wisconsin and New Jersey lead all the other districts in the Daily Worker subscription drive!

Chicago, though it has gained sixty subscriptions, is only in fifth place. New York and Philadelphia are tied for fourth. Only three districts have not yet scored.

But with the total gain in subscriptions so far only three hundred it is evident that the districts have still not set their apparatus in motion.

Must Set Example

Such districts as Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Boston and Philadelphia particularly are charged with the heavy responsibility of showing an immediate gain. They must set the pace for the rest of the country.



Boston announced yesterday that it is planning to send letters to all subscribers in the district, calling upon them to renew their subscriptions and to help get new subscribers. This is an idea that might be utilized to good advantage by every other district.

Popularize Contest

Only workers from nine districts were entered in the subscription contest, when Thursday's reports were made up. The leadership in each district must assume the responsibility of organizing an intense campaign for registrants. The free trip to the Soviet Union and the nine other prizes are certainly

prizes that every worker considers worth striving for—and getting subscriptions for the Daily Worker is certainly not a difficult task for active, diligent Shock Brigaders. A. A. Larson, of Chicago, has shown how easy it is. Larson's method is to visit workers in their homes regularly and talk to them. No matter what the problem in time and energy 10,000 daily and 15,000 Saturday subscriptions must be written by April 5.

The subscription table follows:

District	Subs. Received Week Jan 17-23	Total Subs. Rec'd to date	Quota	Percent of Quota to date
1—Boston	7	400	4.7	8.5
2—New York	11	27	600	4.5
3—Phila.	9	27	600	4.5
4—Buffalo	6	8	300	2.6
5—Pittsburgh	6	28	1.7	1.7
6—Cleveland	13	30	800	3.7
7—Detroit	6	16	500	3.2
8—Chicago	12	69	150	4.6
9—Minnesota	2	19	500	2.0
10—Nebraska	1	7	200	3.5
11—North Dak.	4	8	200	4.0
12—Washington	1	3	200	1.5
13—California	7	16	500	3.2
14—N. Jersey	10	20	400	5.0
15—Connecticut	1	6	200	3.0
16—N. Carolina	1	5	150	3.3
17—Alabama	10	21	150	14.0
18—Colorado	1	3	400	0.7
19—Texas	3	3	150	2.0
20—Missouri	1	6	300	2.0
21—W. Virginia	1	1	150	0.6
22—Kentucky	—	—	150	—
23—Louisiana	—	—	150	—
24—Florida	—	—	200	—
25—South Dakota	—	—	150	—
TOTAL	113	393	3855	3.2

Rakosi Hits N.R.A. Backs White Terror Mine Owners, In Courtroom Cases Show

(Continued from Page 1)

found the use of armed force necessary. "It is sufficient, however, to mention as an example of ruthlessness on your side, that even those who were not even radical enough to be pacifists were savagely shot by the Rumanian and Czechoslovakian troops."

Makes Deep Impression
The trial-room was absolutely silent. Some were quiet with helplessness at Rakosi's accusations. Others were openly and deeply impressed that a man whose very life had been sapped of vitality through nine years of dungeon-imprisonment should so passionately and clearly lay bare the whole nature of the class-struggle particularly when such an exposure could only strengthen the determination of the Hungarian bourgeoisie to do away with Rakosi.

Attorney General Dietz called upon the Budapest chief of police to testify as to the truth of Rakosi's statement that only when urgent required was force called upon by the Soviet government of Hungary. The chief of police completely confirmed Rakosi's explanation. At this, in great consternation, the court went into a huddle.

Rakosi's sister was ordered arrested by the court for having said that she was "proud of my brother."

Visit Consulate Here
A delegation, representing the Tom Mooney Branch of the New York District International Labor Defense, visited the Hungarian Consulate yesterday in the Cunard Building, 7 Morris Street, and presented a resolution demanding that the Hungarian government free Mathias Rakosi, Communist leader, on trial for his life in Budapest.

Consisting of May Gellman and T. Provalos, the delegation refused to leave the Consulate office when so ordered and forced a representative of the Hungarian government to accept the resolution for forwarding to Budapest. The Consul, it was said, was not in the office because of illness.

The New York District I. L. D., which will hold a giant five-day bazaar, starting in Manhattan Lyceum on Feb. 20th, to raise funds for the defense of all class-war prisoners, urged all its branches, sections and other workers' organizations to send delegations to the Hungarian Consulate to demand Rakosi's release.

I. L. D. Urges Phone Calls to Consulate

The New York District of the International Labor Defense, through its executive committee, calls upon all working class organizations to send protests and to make telephone calls to the Hungarian Consulate at 7 Morris Street, Digby 4-2672, demanding safe release of Mathias Rakosi. "The International Labor Defense sent the following telegram:

"In the name of 15,000 members and affiliates we demand the immediate release of Rakosi. Demand you inform your government we hold them responsible for Rakosi's safety."

We urge all mass organizations not to delay since Rakosi's life depends on world-wide protest.

PICKETING A. & P.



With workers of the National Biscuit Company on strike, members of the union are seeing to it that retail customers know the facts of the strike, too. Here's one young woman walking back and forth in front of the Atlantic and Pacific store telling the world not to buy National Biscuit products while the strike is on.

Worker Group Visits Carlson In Newark Jail

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.—A mass delegation has been organized by the International Labor Defense here, to visit Frank Carlson this afternoon in jail at Newark and Central Avenue. Carlson is serving ten days for leading a delegation to the C. C. C. headquarters here and forming a picket line to protest the firing of the mineers from the South Mountain camp.

The delegation will visit the jail between one and three o'clock. The visiting hours are from one to two o'clock for women and from two to three o'clock for men.

A delegation was also to visit the home of Judge Seymour Klein, who sentenced Carlson, to demand the immediate release of Carlson and the seven other members of the picket line who are serving five-day sentences. Three of the 12 who were arrested have been released after serving three days and the last of the 12 will come up for trial at the Seventh Precinct Court, Seventh and Summer Avenues, at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Workers have been urged to turn out for the delegation and to telephone Judge Klein at Market 2-2660, to demand the immediate release of Carlson and the other pickets.

Plaingoods Workers To Meet Tomorrow To Nominate Officers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 25.—A special membership meeting has been called by the plaingoods department of the American Federation of Silk Workers here for tomorrow 9 a. m. at Turn Hall, Ellison and Crosbie Streets, to mobilize the membership for the fight against renewed attempts by the mill owners to cut wages and to nominate candidates in the approaching union election.

Nomination for general officers will also include nomination for general manager and the membership at last has the opportunity to rid itself of the present reactionary Lovestonite, Eli Keller, who holds the position.

CAFÉ WORKERS STRIKE

Twenty-five workers of the Dean's Restaurant Corporation, 577 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, responded yesterday to the strike call of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Union, local 123, section of the Food Workers Industrial Union. The daily firing of workers for union activity by Mr. Sheel, owner and former president of the Brooklyn Restaurant Owners Association, leaders of the union he said, is a conscious attempt to prevent the workers from organizing into the union.

Boys and girls: Sell the Daily Worker after school and make expenses. Write to 50 East Thirtieth Street, New York.

Railway Brotherhood Lodge Protests Terror in Racine

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 25.—Governor LaFollette of Wisconsin was asked last Saturday by the W. A. Gardner Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to make a special investigation of the terror in Racine, Wis., where Sam Herman, Communist organizer was kidnapped and beaten, the Communist headquarters and halls wrecked and the lives of militant workers threatened.

The resolution declared the Lodge would hold the governor responsible for any further "attacks upon the situation in Racine and effect severe punishment for the investigators of these vicious acts against labor."

RUSSIAN CONGRESS OF SOVIETS RAISES LIVING CONDITIONS

While U. S. Congress Passes Wage-Cutting 'Relief' Bill, Soviets Bring Health Service to Workers to World's Highest Level

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (By Wireless).—At the very moment when the capitalist Congress in the United States was passing the Roosevelt wage-cutting "Relief" Bill, the bill which will ultimately reduce the living standards of all workers, as well as of the unemployed, to the miserable income of \$42

per week, the workers' Congress of the Russian Republics here in Moscow showed the strength of Soviet power by raising wages and taking a further long step on the road to socialism. The following is the legislation passed by the workers as it was summed up by MIKHAIL KALININ, chairman of the Congress, in a concluding speech:

"The total sum of wages and salaries raised alone amounts to 370,000,000 rubles." [This sum has been set aside for the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics only. Other Soviet republics vote their own budgets.]

"The national health protection of the Soviets, under the conditions of growth of general culture and the consolidation of material power, has been raised to such a high level as has not been reached by any capitalist country. The health of the nation has been strengthened not only through doctors and medical aid. It has been improved by physical culture, by vacations and also by the number of sanatoriums and rest homes scattered throughout the Soviet Union, which are attached to trade unions and various factories and institutions in various localities.

"In the capitalist world the careful attention of the doctor towards his patient is predetermined by the sum of money which the patient pays the doctor. In our socialist country the health of the workers and peasants is the chief concern of the state."

"From year to year," Kalinin concluded, "we are fulfilling our financial plan and our industrial tasks. I have no doubt also that in the forthcoming years, until the new 17th Congress of Soviets of the R.S.F.S.R., the tasks which will arise in the development of industry, agriculture and culture will be fulfilled by us in full—100 per cent."

The Congress elected the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, which comprises 401 members. Kalinin was unanimously elected chairman and A. S. Kiselev, secretary. At the first session of the Committee, D. E. Sulimov was approved as Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. This act concluded the 16th Congress of Soviets of the R.S.F.S.R. The 57th Congress of Soviets of the Soviet Union opens tomorrow.

The Central Labor Council and numerous A. F. of L. locals have protested the passage of this ordinance.

L. L. D. Leader Held in Seattle For 'Contempt'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 25.—Wesley Randall, district secretary of the International Labor Defense here, was sentenced to ten days in jail for insisting on his right to defend transients who were arrested here in a demonstration for improved relief.

Judge Bell, in police court, denied Randall the right to give the men a defense counsel because he was not a member of the bar. When Randall attempted to quote the law to prove his right, Judge Bell ordered that he be arrested. The case has been appealed. Randall is free in \$100 bail.

Silk Union Organizes 150 Employees in Lodi Cotton Bleaching Plant

LODI, N. J., Jan. 25.—Extending the union into the cotton bleaching plant, the American Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers, Lodi local, signed an agreement with the Millbank Bleachery here, employing 150 workers. The same wage scale, 66 cents per hour, 36-hour week and other concessions which formed the basis of the recent general strike settlement is provided for all silk and rayon dyers in the plant.

Women workers on rayon finishing get 48 cents. For cotton workers the contract provides a minimum of 50 cents for men bleachers, and 40 cents for women. The cotton scale is 15 cents above the code minimum. The shop is at present under the cotton code authority. But the contract now provides that if at any time more than 50 per cent of the work in the plant is on silk and rayon dyeing, the entire plant goes on the basis of the 66 cent rate.

Hathaway Will Speak In Pittsburgh Monday At Memorial Meeting

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25.—Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will speak here on Monday at the mass meeting to commemorate the anniversary of Lenin's death at the Fifth Avenue High School auditorium. The meeting will begin at 8 p.m. Hathaway's topic will be "The Life, Work and Teachings of Lenin."

David Doran, district organizer of the Young Communist League, will speak on "Liebknecht and Luxemburg." Ben Carethers, Negro working class leader, will be chairman of the meeting.

Discussion On Negro Question To Be Held At Youth Mass Meeting
A mass meeting called by the New York District of the Young Communist League will be held Thursday, Jan. 31, 7:30 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, to discuss "The Position and Tasks of the Young Communist League on the Negro Question."

Manning Johnson, organizer for the Trade Union Unity Council, will be the speaker. All young workers, Negro and white, are invited.

REIGN OF TERROR WAGED IN BULGARIA TO CONCEAL FAMINE

900 Are Arrested in City of 25,000 to Suppress Growing Struggles of Masses; Schools Closed; Starvation Decimates Peasantry

By Paul Green

The reign of terror existing in Bulgaria today is not a new experiment for the criminals who rule the six million workers of that country. They are old masters in the art of butchery, but the reasons inherent in the white terror which is perpetrated against the peasants, the workers, the soldiers and ruined middle class of Bulgaria lie within the internal political and economic contradictions.

What is the economic situation of Bulgaria? The misery of the Bulgarian masses is indescribable. Famine prevails in the cities and villages. Unemployment has reached 350,000. When one considers that the population is about 6,000,000, one realizes the gravity of the situation. The unemployed receive no relief whatsoever and are compelled to live by begging. The government has defaulted on its public debt. Only last month "the National Bank of Bulgaria requested the Financial Commission of the League of Nations to reduce from 33 1/2 per cent to 25 1/2 per cent the gold covering in its money."

The budget has just closed with a deficit of \$15,000,000. Several hundred schools have been closed, and about 2,000 teachers and thousands of other civil service employees fired.

In the villages the situation is absolutely desperate. The peasant is actually starving. The last drought has aggravated the situation even more.

War Budget Increased

On the other hand, the army, police and marine budget has been increased, for the only way the government can maintain its power is by force of arms. Recently the government has found a way to bolster its strength and interest in the masses by establishing the law of forced labor for the unemployed, as Hitler does in Germany.

Article 38 of this law states: "The unemployed is forced to grant a number of days of work equal to the number of times which his daily allocation is contained in the sum which he receives." The sum allocated to the unemployed attains a maximum of 15 leva per day, which means about 17 cents. He who refuses to accept this forced labor is taken off the rolls of the unemployed and is unable to get any work; the government sees to

WHAT'S ON

Boston, Mass.

Celebrate release anti-Karlshaus nine and opening new I.L.D. District Office at "Coming-Out-Party." Refreshments, games, dancing, entertainment. Adm. free! Saturday night, Jan. 26.

Boston-Scottboro-Hendon meeting, Sunday, Jan. 27, 3 p.m., 1065 Tremont Street. Ben Davis, Jr., main speaker.

Detroit, Mich.

The Film and Photo League is holding an open meeting followed by a party on Saturday, Jan. 25 at 2055 Virginia Park, at 8 p.m. There will be a discussion on "Fascist Tendencies in Hollywood Films During the Past Six Months." Also dancing and food. Bring your friends.

Cleveland, Ohio

Banquet at Workers School, 1524 Prospect Ave., Saturday, Jan. 25 at 8 p.m. Speaker, A. Landy, on "Revolutionary Literature." Chairman, I. O. Ford. Excellent musical program. Free refreshments. Assn. Workers Bookshop and Circulating Library, Adm. 20c.

Philadelphia, Pa.

All organizations keep Feb. 23 open. Scott Nearing, who just returned from Europe, will lecture on "Socialism or Communism?" for United Workers' Organization.

Dancing and entertainment this Sunday, Jan. 27 at 8 p.m. at F.S.U. headquarters, 126 S. 8th St. Adm. free, everybody welcome. Come and bring your friends. Refreshments served. Assn. Friends of the Soviet Union.

Answer the vicious lies of Hearst and his press. Answer the lies of all enemies of the Soviet Union. Come to the Mass Meeting on Friday, Feb. 8 at 8 p.m. at Broad St. Mansion, S.W. cor. Broad and Ave. Prominent speakers. Adm. 20c. Speakers, Friends of the Soviet Union.

Dr. Lucy Wilson lectures on "Recent Observations on Soviet Education" at Sunday Forum, Workers School, 903 Chestnut St. Subscription 25c, unemployed 10c.

West Brounsville, Pa.

Comrade Earl Browder will speak in the Croatian Hall on Saturday, Jan. 25 at 7 p.m.

Superior, Wis.

Daily Worker Comm. is holding an Anti-Feb. 5 at Yass Hall, 11th and John Ave. Good program, refreshments, dancing.

Chicago, Ill.

Art Collective House Party, Saturday, Jan. 25 at 8419 Roosevelt Rd. Novel program, lots of fun, at 8 p.m. Affair under the auspices of Units 507, 512 and 517 C.P. Election Campaign Benefit 34th Ward, Sunday, Jan. 27 at 3 p.m. to midnight at 3338 W. North Ave. Ballerina Workers soprano solo, Red Magician. Plenty of eats. Adm. 10c.

Save February 14 for Theatre Collective Chastre Souris, three-hour program of Theatre, Music & Dance, followed by dancing to 3 a.m. Remember Saturday, Feb. 16, 8:30 p.m. at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Adm. 35c., 100 tickets at 25c.

Bellaire, Ohio

I.L.D. Dr. Karl Marx giving a Big Dance Saturday, Jan. 25 at Bohemian Hall. Speaker will be Miss Helen Glinicki, who has been in the Soviet Union and in Siberia coal mines. She will tell us the real pictures of Soviet Union. Dancing begins at 7:30 p.m. to 7.

Lenin Memorial Meetings

Washington, D. C. Lenin Memorial Meeting at Masonic Temple, 10th and E. St. N.W. Sunday evening, Jan. 26, 8:30 p.m. V. J. Jerome will be the main speaker.

Rail Company Not Blue Over Loss of Eagle

Los Angeles Corporation Continues Strikebreaking Unhindered

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25.—The Los Angeles Railway Corporation has lost its Blue Eagle and the striking railway workers, so far as the company is concerned, have lost their jobs.

Thus, again has been demonstrated to striking labor, the "draconian lengths" to which the Federal government will go under the National Industrial Recovery Act to enforce Section 7-a.

The railway corporation still remains in complete possession of its original position now fortified with new trained employees, made possible by the arbitration period and the peaceful picketing policy of the union's officials. Its service is now uninterrupted; its earnings as high as ever.

The strikers, on the other hand, despite Section 7a, the N. R. A. and arbitration boards, find themselves out in the cold.

The only "punishment" that N. R. A. inflicted upon the railway corporation was contained in a telegram from Director L. J. Martin, chief of the compliance division, to the railway corporation, which read: "The National Labor Relations Board has found that you have violated Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act. On that finding you will be deprived five days from date (Jan. 18) of the right to display the Blue Eagle. Until then we shall not give any publicity to this finding."

Chicago Strike Of Furriers Remains Solid

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—Despite two weeks of attacks by gangsters, and attempts by American Federation of Labor officials of the defunct Workers' Union to supply scabs, 45 of the International Fur Workers' Union to supply scabs, the Evans Fur Company, 182 North State Street, remain on strike, determined to compel recognition of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

Extremely cold weather and an injunction have not stopped the continual picket line at the shop. The determination of the workers has aroused the attention of wide circles in the labor movement, with the result that the Regional Labor Board was forced to make a decision in favor of the strikers.

The American Federation of Labor officials of the Regional Labor Board were forced to reverse their original decision, that the strikers return to work and join the American Federation of Labor Local 45, and to admit that the Needle Workers Industrial Union is the organization chosen by the workers. To date officials of Local 45 have been supplying scabs. The Regional Labor Board has declared that the company broke its agreement with the N. W. I. U.

The decision of the Board does not yet give the strikers a victory. The Evans Fur Company together with the American Federation of Labor officials are cooperating in prolonging the strike in the hope of starving the workers back to work. The strike committee appeals to all workers' organizations and union for relief which should be sent to 119 South Wells Street.

Philadelphia Plans Parley For Jobless

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—The Local Action Committee for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 2827, has called a conference to be held here on Feb. 17, to intensify the campaign for the Bill.

The conference will have 250 delegates representing about 100,000 workers in trade unions, fraternal, church, professional and other organizations. A program for wide distribution of the Workers' Bill, to be followed by mass meetings in the neighborhood and for the wide circulation of petitions in six congressional districts which will be presented by delegation, from the local meetings. A campaign to start a flood of telegrams, letters, telephone calls and post cards to the members of the City Council demanding their endorsement of the Bill will be followed by delegations to force them to take action.

A series of open hearings on unemployment, health and children are being arranged. A committee of seven has been elected to continue the work of the Action Committee and a Speakers Bureau has been organized. All organizations have been urged to arrange meetings on the Bill and to notify the Action Committee, Room 707 Flanders Building, 207 South Fifteenth Street, so that speakers can be sent.

Boys and girls: Sell the Daily Worker after school and make expenses. Write to 59 East Thirtieth Street, New York.

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TRAINS BRING EDUCATION



Here's a class on one of the traveling schools in the Soviet Union. Special trains, fitted out with educational facilities, journey to remote regions of the U. S. S. R. to bring education to the workers and farmers.

Veterans' Convention Plans Great Nation-Wide Campaign For Payment of the Bonus

By C. B. Cowan
National Adjutant, American League of Ex-Servicemen

The American League of Ex-Servicemen (formerly the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League) has announced that the referendum on the choice of a new name has been completed and the results of this referendum in the Posts has established the new name of the organization as the American League of Ex-Servicemen.

The change of name was not the only action of the Convention, but a new National Executive Committee was elected, including a National Executive Board of 11 members as follows:

Alfred Runge, National Commander; Edward White, National vice-commander; C. B. Cowan, National adjutant; Morris Klossner, National Finance Officer; L. B. Walker, Chairman of the National Legislative and Relief Committee; P. V. Cacchione, Chairman of the Publicity Commission; Anna Beigler, Chairman of the Auxiliaries Commission; J. W. Ford, Chairman of the Veterans' Unity Commission; Jose Reyes, Joseph Keefe, M. Galowitz, H. Hickerson.

The Convention also took into consideration the "New Deal" passage of the Economy Act which worsened the already unbearable conditions of the sick, maimed and disabled victims of the last World War, of the Spanish-American War Veterans, and the widows and orphans of the ex-servicemen killed in this country's wars.

Particular stress was laid by the Convention on the reactionary role assumed by certain officials of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, United Spanish War Veterans in attempting to mobilize their rank and file membership under the cloak of a "red scare," as an incipient fascist force to be used in spying upon militant members of trade unions, fraternal organizations, veterans organizations, unions, farmers groups, farmers and farm laborers who fight against loss of their little holdings.

The Convention instructed its incoming National Executive Committee to mobilize the full force of the American League of Ex-Servicemen to expose the role and defeat the plans of these incipient fascist officer class "misleaders" at the top in the old line veteran organizations and to establish a closer harmony and actual working program

Marguerite Young says: "Jacob Burck sees them—and draws them, life sized—a ruthless and vengeful gentry who parade and prate about the people in exact proportion to their towing the line for the big boys who own the factories, banks and big farms."

HUNGER and REVOLT: Cartoons by BURCK

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LaSalle Hat Shop Strike In Third Week

Strikers Visit Relief Board; Ask for Immediate Aid

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—Completely the third week of their strike the workers of the LaSalle Hat Company are holding their ranks solid. The plant remains completely closed down and the New York salesroom of the company is forced to tell buyers that they cannot guarantee shipment of orders.

Delegations of the strikers, together with representatives of the Unemployment Councils have visited the County Relief Board to demand relief, and are prepared to fight militantly if it is not given them. In the meantime the strike committee appeals to all unions, all workers and all sympathizers to support the strike both normally and financially. Contributions to the strike fund should be rushed to Hatters Local, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, 913 Arch St.

The strikers are demanding a twenty per cent general increase, have turned down offers of a slight increase, and are determined and confident of winning their demands.

Chicago Party Sections Lag In Sub Drive

Only three Communist Party sections in the Chicago District—Sections 1, 4 and Peoria—have swung into action in the Daily Worker subscription and circulation drive. This is the report made yesterday from G. Paulson, Chicago Daily Worker representative.

"Sections 2, 3, 5, 9, 12 and 13 seem to be waiting for the last weeks of the drive before they get started," declared Paulson. "The mass organizations seem to be following in their steps. A more serious indictment could hardly be brought against the Chicago sections at this time, when the Central Committee has declared that the major political task is the successful completion of a quota of 10,000 daily subs and 15,000 Saturday subscriptions for the Daily Worker by April 5th."

Chicago, a concentration district, next to New York the largest district in the country, a district with an immense worker population, has a quota of only 1,500 daily subs and 2,250 Saturday subs. It has adopted the slogan: "3,000 New Readers by April 5th!"

Yet, the Chicago sections are falling in their duty! "Every Party member to secure at least one yearly sub!" is the slogan of Section 4. It is a slogan that every section in the district should now be making effective.

Units: Discuss the Daily Worker subscription campaign at every meeting! Check up on activity!

NUT SHELLERS GET N.R.A. RUN-AROUND IN TEXAS PLANTS

Mexican Workers Live in Appalling Misery in Bare Shacks—Undernourished Children Sleep on Floors Without Coverings

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 25.—Sold out in advance by a special investigating committee of the N. R. A. from Washington, 8,000 Mexican pecan shellers in this city are faced, at the very most, with no better than a lowering of wage provisions of the code, which has never been enforced.

The code, inaugurated in October, presented a grand run-around for the N. R. A. It lowered wages in the North, and promised higher wages in the South.

But in San Antonio, the largest center for the industry in the country, the code was never enforced. It would have raised the starvation wages of the shellers from 15c per day to 15c per hour, which would have guaranteed each sheller the miserable minimum wage of \$6 per week. But the Southern Pecan Shelling Company and 34 other complainants immediately applied for an injunction. This was followed by two postponed hearings of the code, which was actually brought about through the organized efforts of the pecan shellers under the leadership of their rank and file union, El Nogal. Washington officials announced that preliminary to any hearing, a "study" would be made of the situation.

Live in Misery
The pecan shellers are living in almost unbelievable misery, and they are facing steadily rising food prices. Forced to a miserable living standard, without knowledge of birth control, Mexican mothers of 12 and 13 years of age bear children. It is common for a woman of 25 years to have six or eight children. These undernourished children go un-bathed because they do not have extra clothing in which to change. They sleep on bare floors because they have no beds and bed covering. And they do not go to school because they are barefooted and starving. Their last chance for slightly better conditions is gone with the N. R. A. sell-out. But the shellers realize that in organized action there is hope. El Nogal is mobilizing its forces to carry on the fight.

Bosses Dressed Up Plants
When the investigating committee arrived, it went around to the factories and secured affidavits from the workers. Meanwhile, factory owners, learning of the investigation, hurriedly made the plants more presentable and dismissed the children working in them. The Washington Committee called upon El Nogal to elect a committee to act in connection with it in investigating the condition of the scales. The results were that in 13 out of 20 cases, the shells must be short-weighted one and one-fourth out of every seven pounds. There have been no hearings for the charges brought against these plants. The Washington committee, in-

Relief Figures Reach Record On West Coast

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25.—All records for the number of families and individuals on relief in Los Angeles County have been shattered. Last week there were 143,603 cases reported on the rolls of the Los Angeles County Relief Administration and the County Charities Department.

These figures mean that there are now 13,500 more cases receiving aid than the previous peak month of August, 1933, when the total was slightly more than 130,000. The Los Angeles County Relief Administration total of 104,463 cases was announced yesterday at a meeting of the Citizens Relief Committee. Later in the day, the county charities total of 39,140 cases was reported by W. F. French, assistant charities superintendent.

French figures that the average number of persons per case is 3.2. On this basis there are now 437,809 individuals in Los Angeles County, either on work or direct relief. It also means that about 20 per cent of the population, no person out of every five, of the county is receiving relief.

This latter fact will give some indication of the ever widening spread of unemployment. Even the above figures do not tell the whole story, for they do not concern themselves with or include those workers who are partially employed, earning a pittance equivalent to what others are getting on relief, and which therefore bars them from work or direct relief.

All Ashore!

THE LAST warning whistle blows. Passengers scurry to the rail to wave goodbye. As the lines are cast off, the great liner wheels out into the North River. Slowly and majestically it glides downstream toward the bay. Once! Twice! Three times—the great steam whistle blasts its challenge to the Atlantic.

5,000 Miles of Ocean

A worker leans on the rail of an open deck. He is watching the busy life of New York harbor, as the skyline blinks lights in the gathering mist. In his ears, the sounds of fog horns and bells—in his mind, a picture of long columns of workers marching in review. Five thousand miles of ocean lie ahead.

May Day in Moscow

On Wednesday, May 1, he will stand in the Red Square and salute the victorious proletariat of the Workers' Fatherland. Above him, he will see the figure of Stalin, Molotov, Kamilin, Voroshiloff... the many leaders of the Soviets. His fist will clench as he hears the familiar strains of *The International* from a hundred bands.

Win This Free Trip to the Soviet Union

Enter the Special Daily Worker Subscription Contest. Visit your friends and fellow-workers; canvass your neighborhood. Twenty-five yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent, makes you eligible to compete for the FREE trip to the Soviet Union.

Ten Prizes for Contest Winners

Ten vacation prizes will be awarded to the ten Contest winners. In addition, valuable prizes will be awarded to all contestants securing five yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent. (In the event of a tie, duplicate prizes will be awarded.)

Get YOUR Shock Brigadier Button

Every contestant sending in his first subscription receives a handsome Daily Worker Shock Brigadier button. Enter the Contest TODAY! Apply to your District Office, or write direct to the "Daily."

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Immediate Tasks of Communist Party, Units and Members

To Be Played By the Communists in Building the Trade Unions and Leading Mass Struggles

Proposed by the C. C. Plenum, Jan. 15 to 18, 1935

Profound changes have taken place in the U. S. A. in the recent period. The transition of the crisis into a depression of a special kind, lasting already two years, did not bring prospects of an upsurge in the economy of the country. Instability and lack of assurance in the morrow remain the dominating features of the entire economic life in the U. S. A. The New Deal policy and the N. R. A. in the conditions of depression helped American capitalism to pass through the difficult period of 1933. But, at the same time, it aided to a certain extent to let loose those economic and political tendencies of capitalism which are growing out of the entire development of the crisis and the depression and the intensification of the general crisis of capitalism (the acceleration of the concentration of capital in the hands of monopolist corporations which are conducting a still harsher policy towards the masses, the strengthening of fascist tendencies, etc.). At the same time, there is a leftward swing of the working class and an upsurge of a mass strike movement—with the still weak development of the class consciousness and organization of the masses—the growth of the workers' organizations, especially the A. F. L. unions, the strengthening of the desire of the masses for the united front and for a big consolidation of their ranks, the growth of sentiments in favor of a mass Labor Party, with the simultaneous increase in the activity of the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois elements towards the formation of a third bourgeois party and increased activity of social reformism.

The influence of the C. P. grew, its work has improved, the Party organizations have been strengthened, but the Party did not yet overcome serious shortcomings in the trade union work, in its participation in the strike movement, in the work of the lower Party organizations among the broad masses of workers and toilers. All this in its entirety very strongly emphasizes the necessity of organizationally and politically strengthening the Party in every possible way, of overcoming the weaknesses of its work, of recruiting new workers into its ranks, overcoming the excessive fluctuation, of increasing and improving the Party press, of developing a wide propaganda of the tactics and program of the Party, of strengthening its independent leading role in all the struggles of the working class and all the toilers of the U. S. A. With these aims in view, the Party must lay down its tasks on three most important questions — the trade union question, the united front, and the question of the possible formation of a mass Labor Party.

1. The Trade Union Question

The influx of hundreds of thousands of new workers from basic industries and mass production plants into the A. F. L. unions, and the growing radicalization of the main mass of its membership, make the A. F. L. unions more militant and mass unions in character, opening up new and greater possibilities of revolutionary mass work within them.

1) In view of this, the main task of the Party in the sphere of trade union work should be the work in the A. F. L. unions so as to energetically and tirelessly mobilize the masses of their members and the trade unions as a whole for the defense of the every day interests of the workers, the leadership of strikes, carrying out the policy of the class struggle in the trade unions. It is necessary for the Party, overcoming the resistance of the trade union bureaucracy and sectarian remnants in the ranks of the Party and adherents of the revolutionary trade union movement, to achieve, by all means, real work in the unions of the A. F. L. The Communists and other advanced workers must develop a wide strike movement, fighting on the basis of trade union democracy for the leadership of the struggle, in spite of the sabotage and the treachery of the trade union bureaucrats, for the demands of the workers, for the recognition of the trade unions, against wage cuts and for higher wages, especially in view of the rise of prices, for the reduction of the working day without a reduction in earnings, for social insurance, unemployment relief, etc.

2) The Party must take the initiative in the struggle for the unity of the trade unions, for their industrial structure, the organization of the unorganized and amalgamation on the basis of trade union democracy, the autonomy of individual trade unions in their internal affairs within the framework of general affiliation to the A. F. L., simultaneously struggling to destroy the policy of company unionism.

3) The Party fractions must win the revolutionary unions for a struggle for trade union unity by methods which correspond to the concrete conditions in each industry. The existing revolutionary trade unions and their locals join the A. F. L. or its unions wherever there exist parallel mass A. F. L. trade unions, or the Red Trade Unions can join the A. F. L. directly. The form of such fusion depends upon the relationship of forces between the revolutionary trade union and the A. F. L. union. However, in all conditions, the revolutionary unions and their branches, collectively deciding their action, should attempt to join the A. F. L. of L. unions as organized units, not weakening their mass work, but, on the contrary, utilizing their entrance into the A. F. L. as a means of more widely mobilizing the working masses around the revolutionary leadership, organizing and distributing their forces so as to have the possibility of exercising a maximum amount of influence on the work of the A. F. L. unions. In those cases when collective joining is not possible, members of the Red Unions should join the unions of the A. F. L. individually. When adopting a decision for any particular Red trade union to enter the A. F. L. or for a Red trade union to fuse with some A. F. L. of L. union, it is necessary to carry on advance serious explanatory work among the trade union masses, so that

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING, JAN. 15 TO 18, 1935

On Establishing a Firm United Front of the American Toilers in the Struggle Against Capitalism

policy of the class struggle and look upon the Communist Party as their own Party.

2) A most important condition for the successful and correct carrying out of the united front in face of the fact that the idea of an independent proletarian party is very poorly developed among the workers, is the explanation of the role of the Party, its tactics and principles. But it is necessary to have in mind that the working masses will only understand the leading role of the Party and accept the Party leadership when they see by experience that the Party is leading them to successes in the struggle against capitalism.

3) A very serious obstacle on the path of the organization of a wide fighting united front of the working class by the Party consists of the still strong sectarian features in the work of the Party. This sectarianism cannot be eliminated merely by an ideological campaign nor by the correcting of various isolated mistakes in the press or in practical work. In order to eliminate sectarianism, to come out on to the broad political arena, putting before the masses all the questions of the American labor movement, win influence in the big mass organizations of the American proletariat, and draw into the Party the basic strata of the American workers, the

and the position of the Rights, it is necessary to point out both its shortcomings and the fact that, on the whole, it is a compromise reformist platform.

The successful operation of the united front is only possible if the position of the Party on this question, and the experience of conducting the united front, is systematically explained in the Party press.

3. The Labor Party

The political changes which have taken place among the masses demand that the C. P. should review its attitude towards the reviving mass sentiments in favor of a Labor Party and in respect to such a Party if it should be formed on a mass scale. The correct approach to this question was formulated, on the whole, by the Sixth World Congress in 1928, in the following form:

"On the question of the organizing of a Labor Party, the Congress resolves: That the Party concentrate its attention on the work in the trade unions, on organizing the unorganized, etc., and in this way lay the basis for the practical realization of the slogan of a broad Labor Party organized from below."

Since 1929, until now, this correct orientation has necessitated unqualified opposition by the Party to the current proposals to organize a Labor Party which, in

The Attitude of the Communist Party on Building a Mass Labor Party of Workers in the U.S.A.

want to expel the Communists and the revolutionary rank and file members of the organization.

For Clear Differentiation

Therefore, every effort must be made to bring a clear differentiation of these two camps which are trying to direct the mass movement into various channels—on the one hand, that of a moderate, liberal and social-reformist opposition masking class collaboration and the subordination of the workers to the interests of capital, of profits and private property, and, on the other hand, that of an essentially revolutionary mass struggle for immediate demands which go beyond the limits of the interests of capital. In this struggle for differentiation, care must be taken to avoid all sectarian narrowness, which would only play into the hands of the reformists. This means, first of all, that the basis of gathering together of the working class must be the immediate demands with the broadest mass appeal, not allowing the reformist leaders to split the masses by speculating on the fact that a part of the workers accept the program of the class struggle up to and including the dictatorship of the proletariat, while another part supports the policy of class struggle only for the partial demands of the workers, but are not yet ready to go farther on this path.

2. In this situation, the simple slogan "for a Labor Party," which expresses such conflicting tendencies, of itself is not sufficient to be an effective banner under which the class forces of the workers can be rallied. The Communists enter the movement for the Labor Party only with the purpose of helping the masses to break away from the bourgeois and social-reformist parties and to find the path to the revolutionary class struggle.

All premature organizational moves should be carefully avoided. The Communist Party must not now take the initiative in the organization of a Labor Party on a national scale. But in the various states this problem will present itself in various ways according to the relationship of forces. It will be necessary to study the situation carefully in each case and the tempo of development, adjusting our practical position and tactics in accordance with these differences. In those states and localities where the conditions have matured for the formation of a mass Labor Party, the Party then should itself, or through people and organizations close to the Communist Party, take the initiative in giving organizational form to this movement. The Party should take into consideration that the movement for a Labor Party will only then serve as a weapon for the unfolding of the class struggle of the proletariat and facilitate its liberation from the influence of reformism, when, from the very outset, our Party will play an active role and show initiative, and by working energetically in the A. F. L. will win important positions and will achieve successes in the organization of the united front with socialist and reformist workers. It is also in this manner that our Party will be in a position to seriously exercise its revolutionary influence on the broad masses, participating in the movement for a Labor Party and winning them for a real revolutionary policy.

Must Be Independent Force

The struggle for the political leadership of the masses who are now breaking away from the Democratic and Republican Parties depends at all its stages on the constant growth and strengthening of the Communist Party as an independent revolutionary force for which purpose it is necessary to popularize the Party program to ever broader masses. The chief means to this aim is the bold and energetic development of our work for the united front in all spheres, but above all in the trade unions, especially those affiliated to the A. F. L.

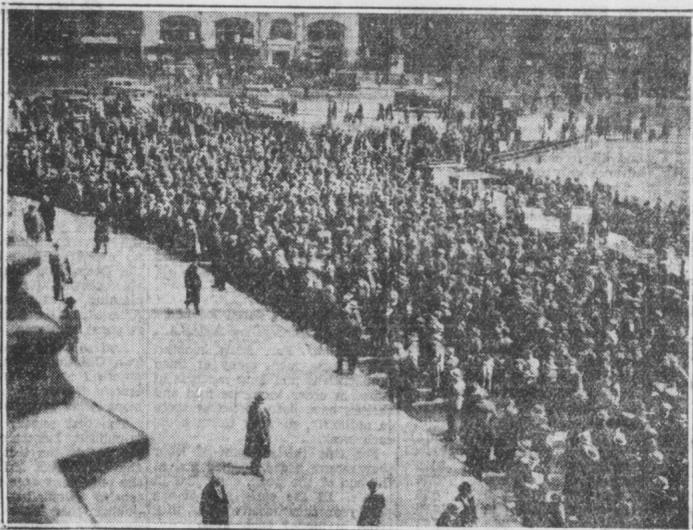
The results of the elections showed that Roosevelt's influence upon the masses, while weakened and even shaken to some extent, still remains predominant. The Communist Party has insufficiently utilized the opportunities to politically enlighten the masses who are disillusioned in the "New Deal." Bourgeois reformists of the type of Sinclair, the Progressives with LaFollette, the Farmer-Labor Party with Olson, etc., were able to draw in their wake the great majority of those who broke with Roosevelt and the Republicans. This brings forward the necessity of improving and strengthening the political agitation of the Party and more convincingly and firmly exposing Roosevelt's policies, his bourgeois fellow-travelers and opponents from the Left. While conducting an intense campaign against the extreme right fascist and semi-fascist representatives of finance capital, the Republican Party, the American Liberty League, etc., it is necessary to show the class kinship of Roosevelt's policy with the policy of his opponents from the right, explaining to the masses that Roosevelt with the New Deal and N.R.A. policy does not embarrass or hinder the carrying out of the policy of finance capital, of Wall Street, but, on the contrary, resorting to more skillful methods, rather makes easier the carrying out of this policy. Only the class struggle against the entire policy of the bourgeoisie can defend the interests of the masses and crush the plans of finance capital and fascism.

In order to strengthen the work of the Party, it is necessary to further improve the Daily Worker, which has achieved a number of successes. The political agitation in the paper, and the propaganda of the tactics and principles of the Party, must be improved, strengthening by every means the struggle against social-reformism. At the present stage of development, the Party and the paper must most urgently be given more of a mass character, both as to contents and form, so as to make it reach hundreds of thousands of readers.

The Party must further develop its publishing activity, improving its propagandist work, and greatly increasing the issue of propagandist literature.

Work must be intensified on the training of cadres for the Party. The system of instructors, which has justified itself in practice as an effective form of closer contacts and help for the lower Party organizations by the leading bodies, must be extended and improved on the basis of the use of experience. Simultaneously, the initiative of the lower Party organizations must be developed in every way, giving them leadership more on the basis of conviction, examples and assistance.

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION



Scene of an unemployment demonstration in front of the New York City Hall.

Party should earnestly and energetically, from top to bottom, carry into life the tasks put by this resolution, and representing concrete proposals to aid the Party to realize the turn to mass work and to overcome the remnants of sectarianism.

4) An immediate practical task of the Party is the further development of the united front with the local organizations of the S. P., continuing to make united front proposals to the national leaders. The Party press and the Party agitators must bring forward more convincing arguments in the polemic against the policy and leaders of the S. P., avoiding the replacement of arguments by abuse. This requires an increase of a convincing struggle of principles against social-reformism in the press, strengthening the agitation and propaganda, while maintaining a comradely attitude to the reformist workers, with the most patient analysis of their arguments and mistakes.

In the approach to the various groupings in the S. P., the Party must direct particularly strong and intensive fire against the Right Wing of the Socialist Party, exposing its cynically conciliatory policy towards the bourgeoisie and the A. F. L. bureaucrats, appealing to the indignation of the proletarian rank and file of the S. P. against the leaders. At the same time, an extremely intensive struggle must be carried on against the middle trend represented by Thomas, the ideological leader of the S. P., pointing out its capitulation to the Right Wing, its practical incapability of carrying on a policy differing in essence from the Right Wing, strengthening the position of the Right Wing in the Party. In respect to the Left tendency, we should carry on more explanatory work in relation to the proletarian elements, pointing out their mistakes, inconsistency and half-heartedness, both of principles and in respect to the double nature of their position in the Party—on the one hand Left declarations, and on the other hand, the Right policy of the Party as a whole, for which the Left tendency bears responsibility and, in essence, carries it out in practice, at any rate in some cases. In relation to the leading elements of the Left current, it is necessary to carry on such a policy that the working masses, on the basis of their relations to the important current questions of the class struggle, will be able to see the sincerity of those who only play at being Left in order to deceive the masses, at the same time drawing more closely into joint work all sincere functionaries. The Party organizations must get into contact with the Left groups, especially in important states like Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, where a large majority of the votes at the referendum were cast for the Detroit Declaration. Every possible encouragement should be given to the group which supports the united front, as well as to all sincere supporters of the united front. In respect to the Declaration itself, while recognizing it as a step to the Left in comparison with the former position of the S. P.

this period, could only have been an appendage to the existing bourgeois parties. However, the events in 1934 are beginning to place this question in a new light. The mass disintegration of the traditional party system has begun, and a new mass party may come forward in the near future.

Four Different Types

As for the nature of the new mass party, the greatest probabilities reflecting the two chief political tendencies of this movement—the class struggle or class collaboration—are: (a) a "Popular" or "progressive" party based on the LaFollette, Sinclair, Olson and Long movements, and typified by these leaders and their programs; (b) a "Farmer-Labor" or "Labor" Party of the same character, differing only in name and the degree of its demagoguery; (c) a "Labor Party" with a predominantly trade union basis, with a program consisting of immediate demands (possibly with vague demagoguery about the "co-operative commonwealth," a la Olson), dominated by a section of the trade union bureaucracy, assisted by the Socialist Party and excluding the Communists; (d) a Labor Party built up from below on a trade union basis but in conflict with the bureaucracy, putting forward a program of demands closely connected with mass struggles, strikes, etc., with the leading role played by the militant elements, including the Communists. These variations can develop also parallel or in combination.

The major task of the Communist Party is to build and strengthen its own direct influence, to increase the number of its members, and in every way to strengthen the authority of the Party among the masses, to struggle for its principles and tactics. For the very reason that life itself raises the question of the Labor Party, we must strengthen our Party as the only real independent proletarian Party which cannot be replaced by any other organization in the struggle of the working class for its liberation. The Party cannot expect, however, that it will be able to bring directly and immediately under its own banner the millions who are breaking away from the old parties. At the same time, it cannot remain indifferent or passive to the further development of these millions nor toward the organized form which their political activity will take.

1) In these changed conditions, the Communist Party must change its negative position toward the Labor Party question. It should declare its support for the movement of a Labor Party and fight in this movement for the policy of the class struggle, resisting all attempts to bring the movement under the control of social reformism. It must ally itself with all elements that are ready to work loyally toward a similar aim. The Communist Party must carry on a systematic struggle against all attempts to direct this movement along the channel of a "popular" or "progressive" party or along the lines of a Party of the same character, masquerading as a "Labor" Party. This is also a practical basis for the struggle against bureaucratic control of the mass movement from above by the Right reformists who

Win a Free Trip to the Soviet Union!

ENTER THE DAILY WORKER SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

HOME LIFE

— By —
Ann Barton

SLAVA DUNN will write on the necessity of group activity for children in a future column. Today she speaks on disciplining the child.

"A PARENT ASKS: 'Should I punish my child by striking him?' There are few working class parents who have not felt at one time or another thoroughly worn out and helpless in the face of a misbehaving child. At such exasperating moments, few parents have self control enough to keep from slapping the child, or worse.

"A TIRED MOTHER on a twenty-four hour shift, needs most of all a change of her conditions, and an understanding of what causes them, rather than preaching about self-control. But if she really knew all the bad effects that may result from physical punishment and how little can be really accomplished by it, she might try to change her methods.

With a little child, a sharp slap on the hand is at times necessary if he repeatedly does something that might be of real danger to him — for example — taking matches, running out to the street, turning on the gas, etc. At that age, the child usually takes the slap on the hand more like a "natural punishment" similar to a burn when touching the hot stove. This is especially true if the slap comes "automatically" every time he does the forbidden thing, and without a show of anger on the part of the parent. But after the age of three or thereabouts, a child can understand other things, and this crude method should not be used in punishing.

"NO MATTER HOW YOU DO IT, teaches cruelty to a child. He learns through being beaten himself that any big and stronger person can hit a weaker and smaller one with impunity. To some, more sensitive children, it is quite a horrible experience, and is likely to stir up serious resentment, and even hate in a child toward his parent, which will make further training much harder. There are the effects of making him submissive and cowardly.

"BECAUSE DIFFERENT TYPES of children take things differently, there is still another danger in physical punishment. With many children, unless it is extremely severe, it does not make a great impression, especially when often repeated. The child actually gets used to it, and instead of strengthening the parents' authority, it really weakens it in the child's eyes. Still another type of child might get a perverse pleasure from physical punishment.

"IN THE U. S. S. R., they are very determinedly against beating children. All the Soviet campaigns for better and newer ways of bringing up children, include warnings against beating. Children in the U. S. S. R. have the right to bring complaints to proper authorities, if they are beaten, usually to their schools.

"But since one has to have some methods of disciplining children, it is necessary to learn more effective and advanced ways."

(Next Saturday SLAVA DUNN will discuss these better methods of correcting the behavior of children.)

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1944 is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 4 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax for each pattern order). Write plainly, your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED. Address orders to (Daily Worker) Pattern Department, 248 West 17th Street, New York City.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Twelve Killed, Seventy-one Hurt As Anthracite Coal Mine Caves in

By a Worker Correspondent

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — Trapped in a mine level, 1,000 feet from the surface, twelve miners were killed, two were reported missing, and seventy-one injured last Monday by an explosion which tore through the Gilbertson Colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the largest coal company in the lower Anthracite.

Two hundred workers in the shaft were imperilled by the terrific blast. Most of the injured suffered from poisonous fumes that seeped to the other levels of the mine and even penetrated into neighboring mines of the Mahanoy Valley coal fields in the south-western part of the Anthracite.

The explosion, described by the engineers as "terrific," tore through the sixth level of the mine, 1,000 feet from the entrance and the same distance from the surface of the earth. Most of the casualties, rescuers said, were among the sixty-

nine men working on this level. Hundreds of workers of Gilbertson and vicinity, among them anxious miners' wives and children, gathered at the mine to see whether any of the injured men were part of their family.

Rescuing work was hindered for a while because of "after damp," a gas generated by the explosion.

The cause of the explosion can be placed at the in-human speed-up which the J. P. Morgan owned mine makes the miners work at, and also the improper inspecting of the mine.

It is a common thing among the miners of the Anthracite to see their fellow workers being carried out injured or dead, because under Capitalism the miner is forced to work in places where the roof is ready to come down.

The miners know that if they refuse to work because it is unsafe, there are no more jobs for them, so they work until they finish the place or until it caves in. Many times, it does cave in on them.

Teachers Unpaid Two Months

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Since Nov. 26, San Diego county school teachers and employees have not yet received their salaries from the State. To date the new-born "liberal" Governor Merrilam's state officials have failed to send the two installments totaling \$247,000 needed to cover the payroll.

The situation is acute in 25 county school districts. Pay warrants are being registered. \$16,000 in warrants have already been registered. The registering of these warrants carries another burden to the shoulders of the working class which is being bled by the sales-tax and the passing of all taxes indirectly to its slim purse, to support the extravagant state government, for each warrant bears 6 per cent interest. The local paper states the banks are accepting these warrants at face value. Is this a hint to the teachers that possibly in the future the warrants may not be accepted at face value?

So far the city school system has not had to resort to registered warrants, since the city school funds are yet able to carry the salary load.

Report Increased Terror in Cuba

By a Worker Correspondent

GUANTANAMO, Cuba. — Stop sending the Saturday edition of the Daily Worker to me until further notice as the situation here is getting worse and worse every day. In the last two days Captain Foradad of this city, he and his soldiers who were drunk, went to all the sugar mills in the country and broke all the workers' unions, hitting many workers with the machetes. They want to start the "mollenda" (when the sugar mills begin producing sugar) with starvation wages.

All these sugar mills belong to American corporations. In the city many soldiers are dressed as civilians in order to spy on the people. Every day the soldiers search many houses looking for arms.

A comrade came from Santiago de Cuba and told me that they tortured him in Cuartel Moncada. They gave him "torito," that means they compressed his testicles.

Rat Bites Infant In Tenement

By a Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill. — Two weeks ago a tragedy occurred in the apartment building in which I live. The building is divided into flats of eight rooms, with each room being occupied by a family of at least three people.

In one room there lives a family of five. Early one morning the mother woke up to find a rat biting her six-week-old baby in the face. The baby's face is all scarred and liable to infection.

This is due to the miserable relief given workers, forcing them to crowd into one room apartments. These people eat, sleep and cook in the same room. The place is run down. There are sixteen people using one bathroom to get water for drinking, dish-washing, cooking, bathing and for toilet purposes.

This particular place is at 4329 S. Parkway Ave.

40 Negroes Join I.L.D. At Scottsboro Rally

MAGNOLIA, N. J., Jan. 25. — Two hundred and fifty workers of this tiny Negro hamlet jammed the A. & P. Hall at a Scottsboro protest rally at which Lester Carter, white Southern youth and one of the defense star witnesses, exposed the frame-up of the boys and the attempts by Alabama authorities to force himself and Ruby Bates to help the frame-up. Carter, with William Powell, district field organizer of the International Labor Defense, were the principal speakers.

The extent of the support of the audience for the mass fight for the Scottsboro boys was indicated when forty Negro workers joined the I. L. D. at the close of the meeting. Among the applicants for membership in the I. L. D. were the mayor of the hamlet and the members of the Borough Council.

The Ruling Class

By Redfield



"Inform the staff they're getting another cut—my baby is crying for a yacht."

Government Heads Turn Deaf Ear To Complaints of Single Jobless

By a Worker Correspondent

GARY, Ind. — We have here in Gary several hundred single men who are unable to find jobs that will enable them to make an honest living.

They are being cared for under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. For many months, these single men, many of them good citizens and long residents of Gary, in order to secure food and shelter, have been forced by those in authority, to work thirty hours each week.

For this thirty hours of labor they receive board, lodging and at the end of the week, one dollar in money. In the early part of the past year they received only fifty cents in money each week.

Recently, these men were "loaned" to the City of Gary to clean the alleys of the city. It was claimed that the city had no money with which to pay men to clean the alleys, so these unfortunate men on relief are forced to clean the alleys of the city without pay other than the one dollar per week. These men are bitterly opposed to this kind of treatment but are afraid to complain for fear of starvation.

On July 7, last, I wrote to Harry L. Hopkins, of the Federal Relief Administration in Washington, D. C., in behalf of these men and was referred to the Governor's Commission for Unemployment Relief

at Indianapolis. I wrote to the Governor's Commission but received no reply. I then wrote to the Governor himself. I received no answer. Recently I wrote to the Democratic Congressman from this district, Wm. Schulte, complaining of this enslavement of American Citizens but received no response whatever.

And so these unfortunate American Citizens continue to work in practical slavery under the Governor's Commission of Unemployment Relief of Indianapolis, Ind.

The best remedy for corruption in public life is not to try to get the truth published in the Gary Post Tribune which is the only newspaper in Gary of extensive circulation. If you will publish this letter and give this damnable corruption a little airing maybe it will help to bring some relief to these enslaved working men who are being enslaved under Governor McNutt's Commission.

Four Dollar Weekly Pay In Up-state New York

By a Worker Correspondent

HERKIMER, N. Y. — Sweat shop conditions exist here at the J. C. Penny Co. of New York moved here into the Marx Mill.

Most women working there receive only four dollars a week. The Donlon Glove factory closed down since New Year.

Three Convicted on Riot Charge For Fighting Illinois Eviction

By a Worker Correspondent

VRIDEN, Ill. — Three leading members of the Unemployment Council have just been convicted here on charges of inciting to riot. Five others were acquitted in this case that arose out of a struggle against the eviction of Galen Sutphin last August.

On August 17, 1934 Sutphin's household belongings were placed in an alley by the law for non-payment of rent. The house Sutphin occupied, had been bought by his father in 1921. In 1928 his father took sick and borrowed \$721 on the house. By 1932 he had paid back \$24 and still owed \$824 to the Building and Loan Association. His father died and Galen and his family of six lived in the house.

Galen is a member of the Unemployment Council and is very active. The constable and two thugs came down to put his belongings in the alley while his wife was to become a mother and a baby of five was sick in bed. The Unemployment Council formed a committee to protest this action.

They went to the mayor and he said he would get a house, but he never acted. The next day they told the mayor that if he did not get a house for the Sutphin family, they would set their belongings in the city park, where a picnic of the Progressive Miners was going on with about 2,500 people present. The mayor did not say that they could not put the furniture in the park.

At two o'clock they loaded a truck with the furniture and moved it to the park and placed it on the grass. There were at least fifteen cops in

the park at the time but no arrests were made. However a week later the police came to each of the leaders of the committee, except Galen Sutphin, and arrested them on charges of inciting to riot.

There were three carloads of thugs that made the arrests. They picked up one man at a time and placed him in jail. Then they had a hearing, pleaded not guilty, and the bond was set at \$1,000 each.

The general rumor was that nothing would happen about it. But when the court went into session, it was booked about ten days before the trial. We wrote to the International Labor Defense and they sent a real fighter to help us win the case.

We were two days picking a jury. Then the trial started. Every worker in court room felt that a big frame-up was taking place.

The Illinois Workers Alliance refused to help us. They seemed to think we did wrong by fighting for rent to be paid in this way. The state had witnesses that never told the truth and we only fought on the basis of honesty and truth.

We are now going to appeal to a higher court to free the three that were convicted.

Five days schooling for the working class in the capitalist courts was our great gain. This trial has made a great many more workers see the fight between capital and labor.

We workers in Vriden are behind the I. L. D. one hundred per cent for their work. This gives us a chance to organize the I. L. D. in this city. We are still fighting and will keep on fighting until we have a Soviet America.

Veteran Swindled Of Relief

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK. — I think you will be interested in the following facts: Stanley Howe, First Deputy Commissioner, Veterans Relief Division; Miss Flora Purcell, Chief Supervisor, both of 902 Broadway, a precious pair of key-position relief officials, are doing their utmost to grind deeper into the mire the unfortunate dependents of disabled veterans. Their diabolical traffic in human misery is exemplified in my own case. My husband is a completely disabled veteran of the world war and I have four children, the youngest being five years of age.

On these children I carried small insurance policies of five and ten cents. Commissioner Howe demanded that I surrender them to the department. This I refused to do until Stanley Howe stated in writing that my small allotment of \$61 monthly (for a family of six) would be "substantially increased."

I surrendered the policies and immediately upon signing them over, Commissioner Howe struck us off the veterans' relief rolls.

Documentary proof of the above facts are in my possession and yet I have faith that there are still a few humans with courage enough to raise their voice against such horribly inhuman tactics.

Units: Discuss the Daily Worker subscription campaign at every meeting! Check up on activity!



SENATOR WAGNER from New York is one of the sponsors of the Wagner-Lewis fake unemployment insurance bill, which is receiving the support of President Roosevelt in order to stall off action on H.R. 2827.

Jailed for Hunting Deer To Feed Starving Family

By a Worker Correspondent

I am in jail now after having been arrested on a charge of having deer meat. The relief authorities would only give me five dollars a week to feed my family of seven.

Knowing I would have to hunt or starve, I decided to hunt. Now I have one hundred days to serve. Please do not print my name or town.

Scottsboro-Herndon Fund

International Labor Defense
Room 610, 80 East 114th Street,
New York City

I enclose \$..... as my immediate contribution to the Scottsboro-Herndon Defense Fund.

YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

X-RAY TREATMENT FOR ACNE

E. C., of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I would appreciate some advice on a matter that has been troubling me for the past few months. I wrote to you asking for advice for acne. You recommended Lotio Alba, and vigorous scrubbing. I followed your advice carefully. I also kept strictly away from sweets of all sorts — candy and cake. Though the Lotio Alba helped me somewhat, it didn't help as much as I should like.

"You see, my face is constantly breaking out in blackheads and pimples, especially on my forehead and cheeks. I am not constipated, but I don't get any exercise at all."

Our Advice

The Lotio Alba treatment for acne was recommended to you because it is simple to carry out and requires no visits to a physician. However, we always advise that x-ray treatments are the only means of producing a permanent cure for acne — if you can afford them. There are skin clinics in New York City which give these treatments at a low fee (\$1-\$1.25). If this is within your means, write in for the address of such clinic.

It is unfortunate that money stands in the way of getting your face cleared up, a thing which is the right of every young man and woman to have.

Your Mother's Nervousness

It is hard to advise you about your mother's nervousness, without knowing further details of it. In general it can be said that sedatives like bromides or phobarbital work in a superficial way. They are of help in relieving the symptoms without influencing the causes of the trouble. While they are taken they may make a person feel calmer and sleep better, but they do not get at the cause of the nervousness or sleeplessness. However, they are often of great value in mild cases whose causes are temporary.

Bromides can be bought in a much cheaper form than the effervescent tablets your mother is using. Five grain tablets of sodium bromide can be bought cheaply. Three such tablets are one dose. It is wise to take bromides only six days a week. This is because bromides may cause a rash if taken uninterruptedly over a period of time. This rash generally looks like acne.

A good plan would be to take fifteen grains of sodium bromide in the morning (six days a week) and a half grain pill of phobarbital at night. The difficulty about taking these drugs without being under a doctor's care is that often large doses are necessary and large doses must be watched carefully to prevent bad effects.

The best thing your mother can do is to go to a psychiatric clinic (for nervousness). There is a good one at Mt. Sinai Hospital, 100th St. and Madison Ave., New York City, which may be attended daily at 2 p. m. If your mother is now having her menopause (change of life) a good clinic is the endocrine clinic at Lenox Hill Hospital.

Health Magazine

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WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

By Mary Morrow, Children's editor, The Daily Worker, 30 East 13th St., New York City.

TIN SHACKS

Philadelphia, Pa. I suppose many of you read about the strike at the Hamilton School in Philadelphia. It started because we had to attend school in tin shacks. Twelve years ago the Board of Education built these shacks to be used "temporarily." They also forgot to put lights in them. They were heated by old fashioned "pot-bellied" stoves and the temperature was always 60. On cold days we had to wear overcoats, and on dark days we had to sit quietly because we couldn't see how to read or write. Toilets are in the main building 150 feet away.

My mother drew up a petition for all the mothers to sign, to make the Board put the children in the main building. There were two classes — a 3A and 5B, with 92 children. The petition was taken to the Board of Education who tried to buy off the committee by telling them that they would transfer their children any place they wished. The committee refused to accept.

After waiting a few weeks the strike was called. On the first day there were 68 out. The second and third days we picketed the school carrying placards and more children joined the strike. On the third day the teachers of the International Workers Order schools came to help on the picket line. Some of the women became angry and dropped out of the strike. They went around telling people all sorts of stories in order to break up the strike. Some of us stayed out two more days, picketing the school, until my mother presented her final demand at the Board's monthly meeting.

As a result of our strike, the 3A

class was put in the main building, and the Board spent about a \$1000 putting lights and steam heat in the shacks. If these women had not broken the strike we would have won the entire demands. There was a Democratic committee woman among them, who couldn't sign the petition until she got "permission" from her "ward" leader, and since her child was in the 3A class, she had a good excuse to drop out of the strike and help break it. However, the fight will not be dropped. We'll try to mobilize the next class to protest against these shacks.

The Race Is Getting Close!

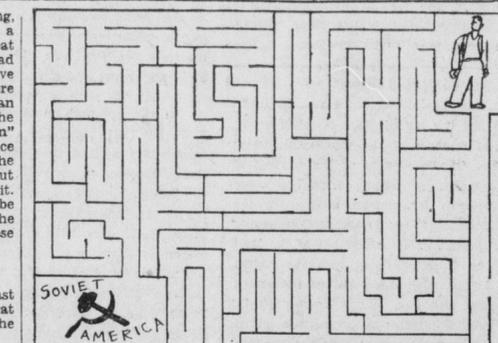
I suppose all of you who read last week's column want to know what has happened since then in the NEW PIONEER Drive.

Well, several things have happened. First of all, California is still ahead, having already sent in \$3.50 over its quota of \$150. There must be something in these stories about how things grow faster and better in the West!

It looks very much at this time as though California is going to get that \$50 Bugle and Drum Outfit. It would look nice in the May Day Parade, wouldn't it, on the broad streets of Sunny California? For that matter, it would look nice on any street of any town. Every time we mention to a New York Pioneer that it looks as though California's going to get the Outfit, the New Yorkers get sore.

"The Drive's extended till February 15, isn't it? New York can work fast when we want to. We're getting that prize!"

However, something else has hap-



See if you can lead the worker to a Soviet America. With your pencil draw a path between the lines. You must not cross a line to reach the hammer and sickle. You will find many wrong ways.

but there is only one right way. If you can solve this puzzle, mail it in to me and you can become a member of the Daily Worker Puzzle Club.

ADVENTURES OF MARGIE, TIM AND TERRY

SEE WHAT HAPPENS IN NEXT WEEK'S PAPER.



Join These Shock Brigades in the Daily Worker Subscription Contest!

- DISTRICT 1 — Boston, Mass.: William Cacciola, Mary E. Moore
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- DISTRICT 14 — Little Falls, N. J.: Dick Kamper, Singac, N. J.: F. Provenzano, Union City, N. J.: Camillo John Calissi, Benjamin Abramowitz
- DISTRICT 18 — Milwaukee, Wis.: Walter Richter, Louis Powell

Win a Free Trip to the Soviet Union!

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

THE bourgeois critics of revolutionary writing like to picture our world as a gray static vacuum where everything has been fixed for eternity, and nothing new can ever happen.

We are supposed to be dogmatists, who have found a few obsessions to which we cling bitterly, refusing to observe the infinite shadings and changes in the larger world around us.

On a High Spiritual Plane

IT REMINDS me of a wealthy old maid I happened to know years ago in the city of Boston. Out of her boredom, she had managed to find a kind of escape in dabbling with social theories.

"Why are you so obsessed with the class struggle? Isn't the world bigger than that?"

"Our world at present, isn't any bigger," I said, "so what we are trying to do is to abolish the class struggle, in order that there may be a better world. You are only shutting your eyes, and wishing to God you could forget it. It bothers you, doesn't it?"

All these liberal theorists are uncomfortable in the face of the realities. If the world were only like that portrayed in the books of Christopher Morley or Robert Nathan—Stark Young, Hervey Allen, and the Saturday Evening Post school of authorship.

But there are twenty million Americans starving on relief, and half the nation, and more, is made up of the working class. Young people rise up, year after year, who insist on bringing this crucible and struggling world to the attention of the comfortable book-reviewers and liberals.

And they tell us we are men with one idea. We are vulgarizers and materialists. But they are living on a higher spiritual plane. They are above the problems of war and starvation, the fate of the people. Rome burns, but their delicate souls are more interested in the nuances of fiddling. They are the artists, but we are the common mass. They are the guardians of culture, while we are the barbarians.

How well it all fits in with the sources of their income. Most of them are retained by capitalist journals and newspapers, and the Hearsts, the Ochs, the Lamonts and Whitelaw Reids are careful about the literary servants they employ. What use to a millionaire would a butler be who was filled with partisan ideas of the class struggle?

Most butlers are chosen because they have the "artist" soul, they are usually as "spiritual" and neutral as all hell.

Life as a Nursery Playground

TO THE charge that Marxism spreads a gray twilight in the literary world one can only answer, nonsense.

The writer who has acquired the faintest insight into Marxism finds that he has had the dull bourgeois scales removed from his eyes, and that it would take him several lifetimes to appraise the new world he is beholding.

If there is one truthful charge that might be made against Marxism, it is that it reveals so infinitely more complex and dynamic a world to the writer, that it often takes him years to readjust himself.

This explains why many able writers, on encountering Marxism, must often go through years of silence. They are serving a new and painful apprenticeship. The world, they find, is not the easy nursery playground of the liberals, where they had formerly lived.

It is more tragic, more humorous, more amazingly interwoven with motif and counter-motif. The men of Darwin's generation were first stunned to despair by his great formulation. When they finally digested it, they were stronger and more complex in their thinking. Does one have to prove this any longer? No, but one has still to prove, as to children, that Marxism is a science of human behavior, a sharper and more universal tool for the mature writer than the Bible stories that still satisfy the liberals.

Little Lefty



Friendly Enemies!



by del



Questions and Answers



Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 80 East 13th Street, New York City.

Fascism and the Middle Class

Question: Is it true as some writers claim that fascism is a middle class movement to seize power from the capitalists?—P. L., San Francisco, Cal.

Answer: Fascism is not "a middle class revolution" against capitalism. Predatory capitalism to defend its ownership of the mines, mills and factories uses fascism as its last resort. It is the naked terroristic dictatorship of the most reactionary sections of finance capital which kills, tortures and mangles in defense of private profit.

From their very beginnings fascist parties are owned and controlled by the biggest bankers and industrialists, and it is they who, in Italy and Germany, bestowed political power on Mussolini and Hitler. Fascism never has to seize power. In any capitalist country power is always, in either concealed or open fashion, in the hands of the bourgeoisie. As Strachey says the fascists "seize" power "only in the sense that they seize it from under their own pillows."

For example, it was only when the Nazi movement was in admitted decline in the fall of 1932 that Thyssen and his fellow-industrialists and bankers gave Hitler the chancellorship. It was the master class which put the counter-revolutionary terror in the saddle, because they were afraid of its ultimate disintegration under the advancing wave of working class struggles.

It is true that the main social base of fascism is the lower middle class. But it is necessary to distinguish between the mass base and the class content and objectives of fascism. It utilizes anti-capitalist demagoguery to direct the lower middle class groups into anti-working class campaigns.

However, the middle class finds that once it has helped in the destruction of all working class organizations, that it too becomes a more helpless victim of monopoly capital. In Germany, for example, one of Hitler's first steps was to order the dissolution of the fascist organization of small shop keepers.

The essence of fascism is the open terroristic dictatorship of big business. Under fascism the pauperization of the middle class proceeds even more rapidly than before. In winning over the middle class to the fight against war and fascism, these facts must be stressed, to keep them from being misled by the anti-capitalist ballyhoo of the Father Coughlins, the Huey Longs, and the other candidates for the job of being the American Hitler.

Laboratory and Shop

By David Ramsey

NOTE ON AIR CONDITIONING

The Westinghouse Research Laboratories have developed a new air conditioning system which controls body comfort through wall heat. A demonstration room has been built in which a person's comfort is controlled by regulating the radiation from the body. The temperature of the body is about 98 degrees; the temperature of the person's clothing is about 80 degrees. When the incoming air is cold it is only necessary to heat the walls of the room to 80 degrees to maintain comfort. The trick lies in preventing radiation losses from the body.

To get a cooling effect in the summer it is necessary to lower the temperature of the walls to about fifty degrees. Then even though the incoming air is over 100 degrees, one feels comfortable because the body is able to radiate easily to the cool walls.

The walls in the demonstration room are heated or cooled by inlaid electric wires or by concealed coils for water through which hot or cold currents can be passed.

With the new system it is possible to stay cool in the summer even though the windows are open and the hot air is screaming through. And in winter the windows could be wide open without any discomfort.

The new system is based upon a few principles which govern the manner in which the human body keeps warm or cools itself. Through radiation the heat of the body passes through the surrounding space and is absorbed by cooler objects such as walls, furniture, etc. Consequently by cooling or heating the walls it is possible to govern the radiation from the body and maintain comfort.

With the new method it would not be necessary to seal all the windows and cool the air as is done with present techniques in air conditioning. Although the new method is still in an experimental stage there seem to be no real difficulties blocking its technical application on a wide scale. But whether the average home will be heated and cooled in this manner in a few years is an entirely different question. This will be decided by the vested interests who own the country and decide just what technical innovations are profitable.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Religion in the News
WOR—Sports Resume—Stan Lomas
WJZ—John Herrick, Baritone
WABC—Everybody's Secret
7:15—WEAF—Jack Smith, Soloist
WOR—Jonians Quartet
WJZ—King Orch.
7:30—WEAF—Variety Musical
WABC—The Street Singer
WABC—Ardren Orch.; Gladys Baxter, Soprano; Walter Preston, Baritone; Beauty—Ray Carroll
7:45—WJZ—Ezra's Male Trio
WOR—Dance Orch.
8:00—WEAF—Concert Orch.; Sigmund Romberg, Conductor-Composer; Bryon Warner, Tenor; Helen Marshall, Soprano; William Lyon Phelps, Narrator
WOR—Oregan Recital
WJZ—Art Review—Ozell Nelson and Julian Noa
WABC—Roxey Revue; Concert Orch.; Mixed Chorus, Soloist
8:15—WOR—Vasey Orch.
8:30—WJZ—Grace Hayes, Song
8:30—WOR—Patrolmen's Benevolent Assn. Reception, Madison Square Garden
WJZ—Olson Orch.
8:45—WABC—Marty Courland, Song; Armbruster Orch.; Male Quartet
8:00—WEAF—Rose Hampton, Contralto; Scrapy Lamont and Billy Hillock, Songs; Shilzer Orch.
WJZ—Radio City Party with John B. Kennedy; Black Orch.; Virginia Ray, Soloist
WABC—Kostelanetz Orch.; Mixed Chorus
9:30—WEAF—The Gibson Family—Musical Comedy, with Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Lois Bennett, Soprano
WOR—Hillbilly Music
WJZ—National Barn Dance
WABC—Murray Orch. (until 1:30 a.m.)
WOR—Richardson Orch.
WJZ—Ireland, the National Makers—Postmaster General James A. Farley at American-Irish Historical Society Dinner, Hotel Astor
10:45—WABC—Child Labor Amendment—Senator Robert F. Wagner of N. Y.
11:00—WOR—News
WABC—Dorsey Orch.
WABC—Gray Orch.
11:15—WOR—Ferdinando Muzi
11:30—WJZ—Barn Dance Music also WOR, WABC, WJGA

Sensational Confession of Murdered Nazi Reveals Details of Burning of Reichstag

Ernst Sent Document to Sweden Fearing Violent Death

THE Paris "Journal" publishes a sensational document, which for the first time reveals all the details of how the Reichstag was fired by National Socialists. The document is a confession of Karl Ernst, Berlin chief group leader of the Storm Troops, shot by Hitler's orders on June 30. Karl Ernst wrote out his confession on June 3—that is, nearly a month before his death—and had it witnessed by two of his friends, Fiedler and Mohrenschild.

Ernst sent the document to Sweden, hoping thus to protect himself from the attacks of the powerful enemies he at that time already possessed in the party. This hope proved vain, Ernst was put to death by Hitler before he could make use of this dangerous weapon.

We give some excerpts from the confession:

"I, the undersigned, Karl Ernst, chief Storm Troop leader of Berlin-Brandenburg, Prussian State Councillor, born September 1, 1904, in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, declare that I give here an account of the Reichstag fire in which I took an active part. I do this on the advice of my friends. There is a rumor that Goebbels and Goering intend to play me a nasty trick. If I am arrested Goebbels and Goering are to be informed that this document exists and is outside Germany. This document may be published only if I or one of the two comrades whose names are appended (Fiedler and Mohrenschild) shall order its publication or if I should die a violent death.

"I declare that on February 27, 1933, I with my two subordinate Storm Troop leaders named herein set fire to the Reichstag. We acted in the conviction that we were serving the cause of our leader and the movement. We did it in order to make it possible for the Leader to strike a smashing blow against Marxism, the worst enemy of the German people.

Goering and Goebbels

A FEW days after we took power I was summoned by Heildorf to Goering's house. I went there with Heildorf. On the way Heildorf said that the Leader must be given the possibility to take action against the Communists. Goebbels was present at the interview and explained his plan to us. Here it is: at an election meeting in Breslau where the Leader was to speak, an attempt on the life of the leader was to be staged as he left his aeroplane. This attempt was to serve as a signal for an anti-Communist drive. Heines had already been summoned to Berlin to work out the details of the attempt.

"Two days later we met at Goering's place. This time without Goebbels. Goering was against the idea of an attempt on Hitler's life because he was afraid it might find emulators. He also said that Goebbels was vain and would cling to his plan and asked us to dissuade him. The day after this I was summoned to Goebbels by telephone.

"When I arrived, the comrades who had been present at the previous meeting had already decided to drop Goebbels' plan. Goering thought something else ought to be tried, perhaps to set fire to the royal palace. Goebbels answered smiling that it would be better to set fire to the Reichstag. We could then make a show of defending the talking-shop. Goering immediately agreed. Heildorf and I consented the plan because of the difficulties of putting it into practice, but allowed ourselves to be persuaded by Goebbels.

"After a discussion it was decided that Heines, Heildorf and I should lay the fire on February 25, a week before the elections. Goering declared that he could supply us with very effective combustible material that would take very little space. On February 28 we should hold ourselves in readiness in the fraction room of the party and when the Reich-



KARL ERNST Who set Reichstag on fire.

stag was vacated for the day, we could get down to the job. I was put in charge of the preparations. "The next day I saw Goering again. He had thought the matter over and was of the opinion that it would be a mistake to let well-known Storm Troop leaders take part in the firing of the Reichstag. In case of discovery everything would be lost. We summoned Goebbels through the telephone and told him this, but he thought our fears were without foundation. But our plan had to be given up, because the Communists, whose meeting room was opposite the meeting room of the National Socialists, remained in conference until 10 p. m.

Karl Ernst then describes in his confession how Goering suggested that the passage leading from the residence occupied by him as President of the Reichstag should be used to gain access to the Reichstag building and how he and Heildorf examined the premises. It was

also decided to postpone the fire a few days. He goes on: "Two days before the fire we hid the combustible material in a side passage. We were supplied

with the material by Goering. It consisted of a number of canisters containing a self-igniting preparation of phosphorus and a few litres of paraffin. I was unde-



ceded for some time about the right people to entrust with the laying of the fire. I finally decided that I would have to do it myself with a few very reliable comrades. I succeeded in convincing Goebbels and Goering of this. Today I believe that they gave their consent only because they thought that they would thus have me in their power."

The Part Played by Goebbels

Ernst then describes that he chose his friends Fiedler and Mohrenschild for this work and made them swear an oath of secrecy. A few days before the fire Count Helfdorf drew his attention to a young Dutchman of the name of Van der Lubbe who, he had learned, was entertaining confused ideas of arson. Through a certain Sander, Van der Lubbe was persuaded to enter the Reichstag from the outside and to lay a fire there. The decisive part of the business was, however, entrusted to the National Socialists who were accordingly equipped with all the requisites.

"I met my two comrades at 8 p. m. at the corner of the Neue Wilhelmstrasse and Dorotheenstrasse. We were in mufti. A few minutes later we stood at the entrance to the palace, where we got in without being noticed. We were goshoshs so that we should not be heard. We got into the underground passage. At 8:45 we were in the Plenary Chamber. One of my two comrades returned to the underground passage to get the rest of the combustible material while the other man and I set to work in the lobby before the statue of Kaiser Wilhelm. We prepared several fires here and in the Plenary Chamber. We poured the phosphorus fluid on the chairs and tables and soaked the curtains and carpets with paraffin. A few minutes before 9 p. m. we again entered the Plenary Chamber. At 9:05 p. m. our work was done and we hurried to the exit. It was high time, for the phosphorus mixture takes only thirty minutes to ignite. At 9:15 p. m. we climbed over the encircling wall."

Finally Karl Ernst declares that the versions which were published in the world press were incorrect, as only three men had fired the Reichstag. With the exception of Goering, Goebbels, Roehm, Heines, Killinger, and later Hanfstaengl and Sander nobody else had any knowledge of the plan. It is said that the Leader himself was informed of the fire only after the event.

Ernst concludes: "As to that (i.e., the part played by Hitler) I cannot say anything. I have followed the Leader for the last eleven years. I shall be loyal to him till death. What I have done every Storm Troop leader would have done for our leader. But it is inconceivable to think that the Storm Troops should be betrayed by the same man whom the Storm Troops put into power. I confidently believe that the Leader will be able to frustrate the sinister machinations set on foot against the Storm Troops. I write this document in order to protect myself against the plots of Goering and Goebbels. I shall destroy it when the traitors shall have received the reward they merit."

PERIODICALS

THE NEW TIDE; stories and poems. Dec.-Jan., 1934-1935. Published in Hollywood, Cal. 10 cents.

THIS is another of those distinguished little magazines which rear their heads from time to time along the left literary front. Most of them serve merely as acoustic boards for writers of small talent and fold up after a few issues. Granville Hicks discussed their superfluity recently in the New Masses.

Sometimes, however, these snatch-penny publications perform a real service by giving a hearing to young revolutionary writers of genuine talent. New Tide justifies its current issue because Sanora Babb's "Unemployed" appears in it. Those who were moved by her "Dry Summer" in a recent number of "The Anvil" will enjoy the handling of "Unemployed."

To this reviewer Sanora Babb is one of the real hopes of the left writing authors. She writes with a quiet intensity and brooding beauty which is missing in most of the hard boiled, out house fiction to be found in the average revolutionary little magazine. The poverty-stricken farmers, the broken white-collar workers, the women and children who fill her stories are drawn with sympathy and insight. The aging and jobless proofreaders whose plight is the theme of "Unemployed" is a tragic figure. The rest of New Tide is uniformly mediocre.—H. K.

democratization of capital." They pointed to the spread of social reform legislation and to improved standards in western Europe and America as disproof of Marx's contentions of increasing class antagonism and mass misery. At the same time they were disturbed at other new developments of policy which were happening at the same time, seemingly in contradiction to this spread of "social liberalism," at the enormous growth of armaments and militarism, at rising tariff policies, at rapidly increasing colonial plunder raids and violence in all parts of the world; these tendencies they deprecated as contrary to the spirit of the age, and due to a mistaken understanding by the capitalists of their own interests. Such was the opportunist "liberal-socialist" outlook up to 1914, with which orthodox Marxism was in conflict.

(To Be Continued)

Life and Teachings of Lenin

By R. PALME DUTT

CHAPTER III. Teachings of Lenin

III.

AT the same time Lenin showed how the old passive mechanical materialism, which had been the basis of early scientists, was inadequate to comprehend reality in all its complex character, and therefore inevitably, with the advance of scientific knowledge, left the scientists in confusion and at the mercy of idealism. Only the materialist dialectic could show the way forward.

We must understand that no natural science, no materialism whatever, can hold out in the struggle against bourgeois ideas and the restoration of bourgeois philosophy without a solid philosophical basis. In order to give aid to this struggle and help to carry it out to its successful conclusion, the natural scientist must be a modern materialist—a conscious adherent of that materialism which Marx represents; that is, he must be a dialectical materialist.

Modern natural scientists will find (if they will seek and if we can learn to help them) in the materialist interpretation of Hegelian dialectics a number of answers to those philosophical questions which the revolution in natural science has brought to the front, and which cause the intellectual admirers of bourgeois "science" to "slip" into the reactionary camp. ("The Meaning of Militant Materialism," 1932.)

"The decisive thing in Marxism," declared Lenin, "is its revolutionary dialectic." ("Concerning our Revolution.") Dialectical materialism destroys the old barriers between theory and practice. Its essential character as a world outlook is not only to discover the nature of reality, but to transform reality. Hence its revolutionary character.

This unity of theory and practice, this completely dialectical approach to all problems, is most powerfully shown in the whole life of Lenin. There has been no such example in history of a completely conscious, controlled and theoretically illumined activity, directed to great objective aims, not drawn from arbitrary subjective notions, but from a scientific understanding of the world process and of human needs. In this way, in the whole character and realization of his life, Lenin

points the way forward to the new type of humanity of the future.

The Theory of Our Epoch—Imperialism

THE basis of Marxist or Communist activity in a given stage is necessarily a clear analysis of the character of that stage, its forces and conflicts, and the consequent line of advance.

In the widest sense, Marx had laid bare the character of the capitalist stage of human society, had shown its laws of motion, had analyzed its advance to increasing concentration of capital, division of classes, mass impoverishment and growing crisis, and had shown its necessary outcome in the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat to organize the classless socialist society.

But in the lifetime of Marx this formulation of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat necessarily remained—with the sole exception of the advance indication of the Paris Commune—a theoretical formulation for the future. The practical task to which he had to give his leadership was the task of the preparation and organization of the working class forces under the conditions of still ascendant capitalism.

Only after the death of Marx, in the period of Lenin, capitalism enters into its final dying stage, and the proletarian revolution begins.

At first the new stage into which capitalism was entering after the death of Marx was not clearly understood even by many Marxists. A host of new phenomena in all directions began to appear, and their underlying principles were not clear; many supposed Marxists began to claim that the new facts had disproved the expectations of Marx, and that revision was necessary.

The growth of joint-stock capitalism replacing the old personally-owned business they saw as the

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Macfadden Joins Hearst's War on Militant Workers

URGES MOB VIOLENCE, LYNCHING AND MURDER IN FASCIST PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

FIRST it was Hearst, multi-millionaire journalist, who spilled a yellow flood of lies and slanders about the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

Now the anti-Communist incitement is reaching a new stage.

It has reached the stage of organized deeds, of murder and organized lynch hysteria.

Bernarr Macfadden, millionaire owner of "Liberty," who made a fortune on quackery and pornography, in this week's issue of his magazine issues the call—"Hang the Traitors."

Macfadden follows this raw, fascist lynch howl

for "Hanging the Traitors" by more stupid lies about the Soviet Union.

This lynch blast in a magazine that sells over a million copies a year, was planned behind closed doors on December 5 and 6 in New York at the sessions of the National Association of Manufacturers.

It was at this so-called "Congress of American Industry, where the country's most reactionary employers went into a huddle behind closed doors, that Bernarr Macfadden, a member of one of the leading committees, received his instructions to turn his press into a sluice of anti-Communist, fascist howls for blood.

Even more sinister is the fact that the very Wall Street industrialists who were present at these secret sessions, Pierre du Pont, John J. Raskob, Matthew Sloan, and other Morgan-Rockefeller agents, are now the leading figures in Roosevelt's specially appointed advisory committee of fifty-two!

Macfadden yells for brushing aside all pretense at law, and for organizing American Storm Troop gangs to riot and rage through the streets against "Reds."

It is with such contempt that these capitalists look upon their own hypocritical law, which they use for the enslaving of workers, the framing of Tom Mooneys and the murdering of Saccos and Vanzettis.

Let there be no mistake about Macfadden's and Hearst's anti-Communist incitement. It menaces every single worker in the country. It menaces every Socialist Party worker, every A. F. of L. member, every honest and forward-looking individual. To these fascist mongers every fighter for a better world automatically becomes a hated "Red" to be crushed by brutality and violence.

Every anti-fascist, every worker, every progressive person can ignore only at serious risk the question of building of the only bulwark that can block this rising wave of fascism, the united front of the working class.

Daily Worker

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1935

The Relief Bill

THE Roosevelt relief measure was forced through the House by the overwhelming pressure of the administration machine.

It gives Roosevelt exactly what he wanted, the power to spend \$4,880,000,000 without having to account to anybody for a single penny.

This means three things. It means the tightening of Roosevelt's immense and growing dictatorial power.

It means, moreover, that the Army and Navy can now feel certain of getting the billion dollars they asked for, so that a new enormous war building program can be begun under the disguise of "work relief."

And finally, it puts the Government seal on the miserable wage of \$50 a month (and even less) as the official standard for the wage level of the entire American working class.

The relief bill, in short, instead of being for the welfare of the masses, is a brutal and reactionary attack on the living standards of the whole working population and a war measure besides.

The miserable wage on the work relief must be fought. Higher wages can be won by strikes on all Federal work relief projects for higher wages, and for union scales in all organized trades.

Democratic Forms

THE steady trend to fascism inherent in Roosevelt's New Deal finds new confirmation almost every day.

Leading capitalist politicians, including Orden Mills, have admitted this trend, and Mussolini and Hitler have both expressed admiration for the New Deal as being similar to their own programs.

Yesterday Mark Sullivan, political commentator for the Herald-Tribune, compared the trend of the New Deal with the development of Italian fascism.

Very shrewdly, this bourgeois observer remarks that while all this is happening "the democratic forms are being observed."

This is precisely the point that the Communist Party has been making from the very beginning of the New Deal.

Communists warned that Roosevelt's New Deal is a program of the Wall Street monopolies for higher profits, and that in defense of these profits, Roosevelt would develop increasingly fascist tendencies, under the cover of capitalist democracy.

The experience of the masses and the admissions of capitalist political writers are confirming this analysis of the Communist Party.

How does Norman Thomas's enthusiasm for the New Deal as being "socialistic" now appear?

Proletarian Heroes

IT WAS bitter cold last night and the night before. Zero blasts made it tough to be in the streets.

But that did not stop scores of men and women workers, many no longer young, and many quite young, from standing at their posts through freezing hours to sell the Daily Worker with its exposure of Wall Street's fascist plots.

These Red Builders are true proletarian heroes. They are "the thousands of nameless proletarian heroes whose spirit is unconquerable," to use the words of the Communist International glorifying in the heroism of a Dimitroff.

These workers hate fascism. With their proletarian spirit the final victory is inevitable.

On Millionaires

HUEY LONG says he is going to redistribute wealth and make everybody a millionaire.

Nobody should have more than ten million dollars, Huey says very boldly, thinking that in this way he can convince the workers that he is a terrible enemy of Wall Street and the banks.

But examination shows Huey's plan to be one of the phoniestic gold bricks in American political history.

For in Huey's system, he says the workers will be guaranteed a "livable wage" if they are not made into millionaires.

So we will have workers getting a "livable wage" working for millionaires just as before! In short, we will have, just as we have now, the rich millionaires exploiting the wage workers.

And this set-up will inevitably breed the enormous concentration of wealth which now gives the Wall Street monopolies their grip on the country's life. For how will the ten-million dollar capitalist make his profits if not by robbing the worker getting a "livable wage?" The "livable wage" will be a starvation wage.

Only the Communist solution can end the terrific concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

By abolishing private profit and wage-labor exploitation, the Communists would use the country's industry and wealth for the welfare of the masses, not for the ten-million dollar parasites.

Primary Consideration

HERE are some facts that Mr. Hearst will not chew over. They concern health in the Soviet Union. For example, at a recent scientific congress in the United States it was reported that deaths among the unemployed in the land of Hearst, Rockefeller, Roosevelt, et al, were, in 1933 (the last year for which these figures were available) 40 per cent higher than for the rest of the population.

In the Soviet Union, according to the report of Commissar of Health of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, at the current Soviet Congress, the death rate for the entire population was cut one-third below what it was in the days of Czarism.

The number of hospitals in the Soviet Union increased two-and-a-half times above the number before the revolution. Tuberculosis has been reduced. All the diseases which capitalism intensifies during periods of crisis are being successfully fought in the Soviet Union.

The health of the people is the primary consideration. "The development of Soviet medical science has reached an unparalleled scale," declared Commissar of Health Kaminski.

"The best and most sacred ideas which are born in the world are the ideas of health and happiness of the millions; and this must be our slogan," he concluded.

Health, cheerfulness and happiness for the toilers, that is the aim of Socialist construction. Misery, unemployment, starvation, fascism and war, that is what Mr. Hearst and his class want for the American toilers.

Nine Calm Men

ONE of the leading newspapers recently printed an article about the justices of the United States Supreme Court, calling them "nine calm men."

Very soon these nine calm men will consider the appeal of nine innocent boys facing death because they are Negro workers.

The "calmness" of the nine men on the Supreme Court Bench will make it all the easier for them to ignore the fact that the nine boys are innocent unless the campaign of mass pressure led by the International Labor Defense is redoubled.

Every worker, in his own interests, must help the International Labor Defense break through the "calmness" of the "nine calm men" to force them to liberate the nine Scottsboro Boys.

Contributions, large or small, should be sent at once to the International Labor Defense, 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City

Party Life

New Member Tells Of First Assignment

I JOINED the Communist Party three weeks ago. My first assignment was to hand out leaflets at the X— Hospital at 6. a. m. on a Sunday morning. I wondered a great deal what it would be like.

Promptly at 6 o'clock in the morning, seven comrades were at the assigned meeting place. It was freezing weather, bitterly cold. The comrades followed out the plans for distribution. If any pseudo-revolutionist wanted the answer as to which Party would lead the revolution he should have seen us, eyes flashing, not with religious hope, but with revolutionary courage.

We each took a couple hundred leaflets and stationed ourselves at the gates. Before long hospital workers, nurses, porters, internes, etc. started to arrive and leave. They were changing shifts. In our leaflets we were advocating joining the Hospital Workers League through which they would fight the twenty-five percent wage cut they had recently received. Such leaflets had been handed out before and the hospital workers were actually waiting for them to come out again. Practically every one of these workers thanked me individually for the leaflets. One man asked me for about fifty leaflets so he could distribute them on the inside where it would be very effective. A young girl came over and made the same request.

For a first assignment it was the most encouraging experience I could have had. I went away knowing that I had at last found my place in life—the Communist Party.

P. M. Sec. 16, Unit 8, New York.

The Daily Worker subscription drive, to continue until May first, is under way. The quota for our District is 150 daily subscriptions, and 225 for the Saturday edition. This means an average of one subscriber for each member of the Party for the daily and a slightly larger number for the Saturday edition.

During this drive the Daily Worker is offered at the special rate of two months for \$1. The Saturday edition is offered four months for fifty cents.

This drive is not a campaign separate from the other work of the Party—recruiting, etc. To get 150 new daily subscribers plus 225 subscribers for the Saturday edition will mean 375 excellent prospects for the Communist Party. Of course, a number of the new subscribers will be from among the present members of the Party.

A very small per cent of our members are now regular readers of our daily paper. District Sixteen has challenged our neighbor District of Alabama (District Seventeen) to fill its quota (the same as ours) before we do. Every unit and every member must help our District win this race!

The following are some of the steps to be taken in the drive:

1. The unit must see that every member is supplied with the special subscription blanks;
2. The Daily Worker drive should be on the order of business at every unit meeting. Discuss your experiences—find out what local methods can be used—cover your unit territory in house to house calls.

The unit in the district getting the largest number of subscriptions (per member) will get a set of Lenin's complete works (8 volumes) and the unit's holding second and third—places will get sets of the Little Lenin Library.

Comrades, forward to action! Let us put District Sixteen over the top in the Daily Worker drive!

As a means for spreading the Daily Worker and making it known to workers with whom we have no personal contact, I suggest that our comrades who ride on the street cars and subways make a practice of leaving their Daily Workers behind them. To carry this idea further—to acquaint the finder with the information as to where they could get a Daily every day, I suggest that each Section Daily Worker agent should have little stickers printed with the address of the local book shops and neighborhood stands on it, and should supply these stickers to all known readers, to be stuck on the heading of the front page. These stickers could also be used on canvassing days.

L. T., Cleveland.

ON THE MARCH AGAIN!



by Burck

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Goering Goes A-hunting Spanish Fascism in Crisis Mussolini Fires Himself

IF a revolutionary artist were to portray some leading Nazis meeting representatives of their allies at a diplomatic conference with rifles in their hands, the critics would call it crude symbolism.

Yet that precisely is the setting of the next anti-Soviet conversation arranged by the dope fiend Prime Minister of Prussia, Herr Goering, and several members of the Polish cabinet.

Now the Polish ruling class, though it flirts warmly with the Nazis, does not always want to be seen in the company of Hitler's agents under circumstances which the rest of the world may consider of political importance.

So they resort to old Polish aristocratic diplomacy. A friend sends Herr Goering an invitation to go hunting and shooting in the Polish forests. The same friend quite accidentally, quite without malice aforethought, with not the slightest vulgar thought of politics or diplomacy in mind, sends a similar invitation to leading members of the Polish Cabinet to join the same party.

The Nazi-Polish "non-aggression" pact—non-aggression between the two powers but for aggression against the Soviet Union—now one year old, of course will not be discussed between the swilling and the guzzling.

The present Japanese drive in Chahar towards the Barga caravan route, and the road to the Trans-Siberian Railway will, of course, not even so much as be mentioned between the rabbit, deer and fox hunting.

No Polish gentleman or German hunter in his gay uniforms could ever think of what bothers them night and day while chasing animals in the crisp air through the deep glades of a Polish forest.

FOR the past week, the Lerroux Fascist regime in Spain has been undergoing a crisis. The conflict of the ruling forces is making it difficult to establish a cabinet that can stay in power more than 10 days.

Lerroux, of course, is only the facade who uses liberal phrases, to cover the real fascist forces. Behind him stands the wire-puller Gil Robles of "Popular Action," a Fascist alliance, directed mainly by the Catholic Order of Jesuits. Gil Robles is Father Coughlin's ideal and model—a sort of a second-rate Torquemada, Machiavelli and Hitler rolled into one.

Gil Robles does not yet want to step out into the open as the dictator of the Fascist government, because he has not yet built up for himself a sufficient mass base. He feels the government would be too top heavy and collapse. The cabinet crisis, very much like Mussolini's cabinet crisis, is a reflection of the fact that the maneuvering field for Spanish fascism is narrowing even in this short period after its "victory."

THINGS must be pretty bad for Fascist Italy when Mussolini has to fire a cabinet in which he holds 7 out of 13 portfolios. The other six, of course, are mere puppets. What could they do to incur the wrath of Mussolini when they never do anything without consultation with the Fascist leaders.

But things are getting so bad in Italy Mussolini has to give the appearance in a few days of a clean, hence, fires everybody, including himself, and reconstitutes the cabinet, taking again his 7 portfolios. This, however, will not stabilize the lira. It will not increase Italian foreign trade. It will not make the masses satisfied with lower wages and lowered living conditions.

Mussolini was the guy who about six months ago said, in justifying war preparations, that humanity had no idea of its ability to suffer. He said the masses were becoming more stoical and would have to undergo tortures that mankind never dreamed it could live through before.

But the self-immolation that Mussolini is planning for the Italian people will be paradise to what he has in store for the Abyssinian Negro masses. While the French were ready to accept the Abyssinian ambassador's "regrets" over the little killing incident on the French Somali border, Mussolini insists that doesn't satisfy him. He hasn't got the patience to wait for some better pretext. He wants to invade Abyssinia now.

SOVIET WAGES TRIPLED (Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (By Wireless).—Earnings and wages in the Soviet Union increased during the period 1930-1934 from 13,600,000 rubles to 41,600,000 or 300 per cent, the Soviet Communist Party organ, Pravda, announced today. The average yearly earnings per worker and employee in 1934 was 1,791 rubles against 936 rubles in 1930, an increase of 91 per cent.

Letters From Our Readers

TWO POINTS OF VIEW ABOUT COPS

NOTE: Comment on the two following letters and the answer to the question, "What is the Communist attitude toward cops?" will be made in the next few days in Questions and Answers, a daily feature.

Says They Can Be Won For Struggle

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

Reading Comrade Gold's column of Jan. 14 in the Daily Worker, I was somewhat surprised at the concluding remarks in which he claims that it is folly to think that you can influence the cops (to quote verbatim) "Certainly we shouldn't be allowed to believe that the police are as easy to educate as other workers, but I am writing this to ask sincerely whether you believe that they are members of the capitalist class and quite incapable of being approached by workers."

He disparages any attempts to agitate among them, yet I have myself on a few occasions made advances which I had reason to believe were not without effect. What about the Seattle cops whose refusal to deal too strongly with the harbor strikers and whose subsequent dismissal we read of in the Daily Worker? What of the cops of whom the Police Commissioner complained to his masters as being "unwilling to protect their persons" against women and children? Isn't the recently formed rifle squad an indication of some fear among the capitalists that the police may not be 100 per cent reliable? Communists from Nazi Germany have told me that the workers are looking upon the regular police as possible allies against the SS and Reichswehr. Is all this to be disregarded?

Please don't conclude from the above that I'm too optimistic about the police. I have spoken with many, and I've found some pretty bad ones among them. Only recently while waiting for a bus, an officer of law and order engaged in conversation with me, telling me with no mean joy that he loved to arrest a woman and call the patrol, so that after he got inside with her and out of the view of the "damn fool public," he could beat her up

Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those that are of general interest to Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.

and hit parts of her body which hurt most.

Although this is about the worst recent example I've come into contact with others pretty bad, yet I can recall several cases in which the reaction of the policeman to my remarks was such that I would consider the conclusion of Comrade Gold's column of this date as rather more harmful on the whole in discouraging all attempts of agitation and fraternization, than valuable in warning of the hopeless pathology of perhaps the majority of capitalist police.

W. E.
Cites Brutality and McLevy's Attitude
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Editor:
A short while ago Mayor McLevy of Bridgeport delivered a talk at Trade Council Hall. He said that policemen as a whole were a crowd of good fellows. What is the use of blaming the cops; they are only workmen the same as ourselves, he said.

On Jan. 13, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, I had a chance to see one of the good fellows. A cop was standing on the corner of Church and Elm Streets. Of course, he was well-fed looking, nice warm clothes, warm gloves, and so on. A poor narrow back came along the sidewalk going north. No cynical capitalist newspaper ever cartooned a tramp with all of his degradation than this poor misfortunate. His poor body was emaciated from starvation and suffering. His rags hung on his body like ribbons. When he reached the car tracks, this good cop spied him, he rushed out and grabbed him by the neck. He then yanked him on to the sidewalk, and he shook him in the most violent manner, the poor wretch. I thought he would die. He looked like a regular bean pole. I thought the cop was going to lock him up. He then shoved the man in the most brutal manner in an

eastern direction and told him to beat it.

Isn't it a fine thing to be born in these United States, as this fellow was? The Communists take the right attitude in regard to the cops. The Socialist McLevy and other Socialist peace-makers are punky when they try to make love to the cops. Did you ever notice them on the street, how nice and polite, they are to the politicians and the sky pilots, when they come along. You bet, one set of manners for the well-to-do, another set for the down and outs.

W. L.
Hails Party Leadership For Labor Party Policy
Vineland, N. J.
Comrade Editor:

The Hearst exposures are swell. Keep up the style. We like the way the new editorials are written. The "Daily" becomes more popular and more indispensable to workers every day.

The papers of recent weeks have stirred enthusiasm for the different campaigns. Every issue mobilizes for action.

We think the Labor Party line is the hot stuff and we are already making plans. Already I can see the consternation and fury that this line of our Party will make for the bosses.

The new plans, trade union policy and Labor Party give us more and more confidence in the leadership of our Party to outwit the reformists and capitalists at every step of the way toward Soviet America. The masses will follow this leadership.

Vineland Unit.
Museum Exhibit Model Of Soviet Education
New York, N. Y.
Dear Editor:

The most effective means to combat the abominable lies and slanders of Hearst and his gang, besides the daily exposure in the Daily Worker, is to go and see the exhibition on Soviet Education in the Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.

Every worker and particularly teachers and young pioneers should go and see the exhibition without fail. It gives one a thrill down the spine. After seeing the exhibition one realizes what we would do in a Soviet America.

J. A.

Required Reading for Mr. Hearst

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.