

Sell Daily Workers at Strike Meetings Of Your Union Press Run Yesterday—44,900

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ELEVATOR 'TRUCE' ANGERS WORKERS

Demand for Insurance Cannot Be Stilled, Says Browder

HOUSE GROUP BACKS RECORD WAR FUND

NATIONAL GUARD FUND INCREASE IS SOUGHT FOR BREAKING STRIKES

Bill to Train Reserve Army of CCC Boys Is Reported

MORE WAR PLANES

Total War Program of U. S. Now Reaches Five Billions

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Heavy appropriations to prepare the National Guard for coming strikes, a plan to enlist jobless C. C. youths for an indefinite period in a reserve army, and the largest war budget in American history were reported for action today by the House Committee on Appropriations. The measures contained a warning to all other countries that the Roosevelt government is planning a military-naval machine second to none. Congress is considering the plan of Chief of Staff General Douglas MacArthur, notorious for his attack against the veterans in Washington on "Bloody Thursday," who has proposed that all C. C. boys be given two more months of military training, and then enrolled for a certain number of years "at a small stipend," he said, "of let us say, \$1 a month."

Rush Funds Today to Aid Scottsboro

"We the workers of the Domestic Workers Union of Harlem realize the importance of the urgent need for funds to carry on the Scottsboro and Herndon defense, even though unable to pay our rent. We send you this dollar as our contribution toward the defense." This letter, received by the International Labor Defense, indicates the deep realization by the most exploited of the Negro and white workers, of the importance of the Scottsboro-Herndon fight to their own struggles. It can be placed alongside the contribution of \$7 literally collected penny by penny, from the starving Negro workers of Birmingham, for the defense. Funds urgently needed to carry on the Scottsboro campaign, and the defense of Angelo Herndon, whose case is due to come up before the U. S. Supreme Court within the next few weeks, should be rushed to the national office of the I. L. D., Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

WAR SPURRED BY MUSSOLINI

Troops Moved Behind Gestures of Setting Up Neutral Zone

ROME, Feb. 19.—Playing the game of gesturing "negotiations" with one hand and loading a gun with the other, Mussolini late today gave the world press a palpably vicious tale of Abyssinia's refusal to set up a "neutral zone" on the Ethiopia frontier. Therefore, Mussolini announced, he would take "precautionary measures of a stronger nature."

What character of the Ethiopian "refusal" to negotiate was, a government spokesman was unwilling to explain to the newspapermen present who asked him point blank for additional information.

That Italian imperialism is merely marking time, in order to better launch a terrific onslaught against the Negro nation of Abyssinia, is certain from much specific evidence uncovered today. A few days ago, prior to the departure of 2,000 colonial troops from Naples, a number of streamlined armored trains were freighted to Somalia. They will be used to transport squadrons rapidly from one section of the battle front to the other.

New battalions of soldiers left Messina today and will be followed by several thousand troops tomorrow.

CALLS F.D.R. BILL INSULT TO JOBLESS

Communist and Other Leaders Speak Before Senate Groups

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Branding the administration's Wagner-Lewis "social security" bill as a new insult flung in the face of the millions of unemployed, Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, today spoke for the Workers Bill before the Senate Finance Committee, which is conducting hearings on the Wagner-Lewis bill.

Among other trade union and unemployed leaders who spoke before the committee were Herbert Benjamin, secretary of the National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Social Insurance; Israel Amter, secretary of the National Unemployment Council; David Gordon, New York secretary of the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance; and Nathan Cronheim, for the Local Action Committee of the Philadelphia division of the Inter-Professional Association for Unemployment Insurance.

Senators Avoid Questioning The Senate Finance Committee, quite obviously, had decided to refrain from questioning Browder, the trade union and the unemployed representatives to keep the discussion on the Workers' Bill down to a minimum without conflicting with the democratic pretense made in scheduling spokesmen for the Communist Party and other working class organizations. After the conclusion of each address, Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, chairman of the committee, declared, "All right," and called the next witness.

[Following is the text of Browder's statement to the committee.] Feb. 19, 1935. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

Speaking for the Communist Party, for the approximately 600,000 organized workers who have endorsed our program, and for the several millions who have endorsed our position on unemployment insurance, I want to oppose the Bill before this committee which embodies the Administration conception of unemployment, old-age, and social insurance.

Government Responsible It is the position of the Communist Party that it is the responsibility of the national Government to provide, against all those vicissitudes of life which are beyond individual or group control, a guarantee of a minimum standard of decent livelihood equal to the average of the individual or group when normally employed. This, always a vital necessity, has now, due to the economic crisis and the protracted depression, become literally a matter of life and death for millions, and for the main bulk of the population a basic factor for maintaining standards of life.

Any proposed legislative enactment which claims to forward this aim of social security must be judged by the degree to which it embodies the following provisions: 1) It must maintain the living

TALKS ON BILLS



EARL BROWDER

C.P. MENACED IN MISSOURI

Legislative Committee Approves Legion's "Sedition" Bill

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—A bill to outlaw the Communist Party on grounds of "sedition" has been approved by the House Committee of the State legislature.

This makes the seventh state in the country which is now considering such measures, the others being Washington, Georgia, New York, Ohio, New Hampshire and California.

The bill was introduced by Representative Ryan of Webster County and carries the endorsement of the "Americanization Committee of the American Legion."

The Communist Party is issuing a call to trade union and working class organizations to organize a fight against this measure. It is also organizing mass delegations to go to the State capitol to fight for the civil rights of the people.

One Is Freed In Coast Trial

By Michael Quin

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 19.—John Fisher, one of the Sacramento defendants in the criminal syndicalism trial here, was freed yesterday on account of insufficient evidence after seven months' imprisonment awaiting trial.

The prosecution's case is rapidly crumbling under the hammer blows of the defense, but the frame-up political machine and hand-picked jury still constitute a serious menace to the remaining defendants. Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney, yesterday demanded that count five, relating to "overt acts" be dropped. Judge Lemmon was forced to admit that there is at best only the most slender evidence against a few of the defendants on this count, and no evidence against most of them. Neill McAllister, appointed special

WRIT DEFIED BY MINERS; APPEAL FILED

United Mine Workers Union Men Urged to Back Fight

(Special to the Daily Worker) WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 19.—Following a meeting of the general body of the Glen Alden Coal Company miners, the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, which is leading the miners' strike here, announced today that the strike will continue despite the injunction of Judge Valentine which orders the workers to return to work.

An appeal against the injunction will be immediately filed with the State Supreme Court at Philadelphia. The independent union has refused to place its complaints before the Anthracite Board of Conciliation on the ground that that body is composed only of representatives of the coal companies and top officials of the United Mine Workers Union of the A. F. of L. from which it cannot expect justice.

Through its attorney, Marianelli, the U. A. M. of P. declared: "While the court's preliminary injunction and the new union's appeal is of utmost importance to the new union it is also important to the U. M. W. A. and all other groups of organized labor because of the issue involved."

The Glen Alden Company has not openly made attempts to operate any of its mines for four days.

Sharks Active Employment sharks are reported active in Pittsburgh attempting to recruit scabs.

The Luzerne County Unemployed Council as well as the Communist Party have sent appeals to their respective organizations in Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) that they should give wide publicity among the workers that a strike is on in the Anthracite, and that they should not to permit themselves to be used as scabs.

N.B.C. Strikers Get Runaround

Refused an audience by Mayor LaGuardia Monday, when they came to request his intervention to settle their walkout, a large delegation of National Biscuit Company strikers went to the Regional Labor Board, at 45 Broadway, yesterday.

Ben Golden, executive secretary of the Board, questioned whether the case was under the jurisdiction of the National or the Regional Labor Board. It did not "concern Section 7A of the N.R.A.," Golden said.

The workers, however, pointed out that the very existence of their union is now at stake as the company is recruiting scabs and refuses to negotiate with them. About 30 scabs reported at the Tenth Street and Avenue D plant and are housed and fed by the company inside the plant. Eighteen scabs were brought in yesterday heavily guarded by a cordon of police. All pedestrians and pickets were cleared off the block when the strikebreakers were herded in.

NEW BUILDING STRIKE LOOMS IN BROOKLYN AND MANHATTAN AREAS

Espionage Act Revival Is Pushed by Roosevelt

Navy Department Introduces McCormack Anti-Labor Measure in Congress Military Affairs Committee

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Roosevelt Navy Department's proposal to set heavy penalties for urging or soliciting members of the Military, Naval or Reserve forces to disobey regulations, and to provide for confiscation of publications or letters doing this, was sent today to the House Military Affairs Committee.

The bill was introduced by Representative John W. McCormack, Chairman of the Dickstein-McCormack Committee. It covers one of the recommendations made by the Committee which suppressed and whitewashed fascist developments and falsely attacked the revolutionary workers' movement.

Legislative experts pointed out to the Daily Worker that one of the immediate effects of McCormack's

Service Men in Five Harlem Buildings Stay on Strike

2,000 STILL OUT

Agreements Attacked By Workers for Not Taking Up Wages

Great dissatisfaction was voiced by the building service workers against the "truce" signed in City Hall early Tuesday morning where, by the workers of most of the struck buildings were ordered back to work by officials of the Building Service Employees Union.

The "truce," which gave up the demands of the service workers for a six-months period, was signed by James Bambrick, president of the union, and the building owners, representatives. In all sections of the city big mass meetings were called last night and tonight, at which a vote on the "truce" was expected to be taken up. Statements of section union officials as well as the rank and file union members, indicated that the strike may break out again at any moment in large sections of the city.

In a press conference late yesterday afternoon Bambrick president of the union declared that 2,000 service workers in one hundred buildings are still striking. Bambrick declared that a conference will be held today between union officials and representatives of the Mid-Town Realty Owners, the Pennzone Association, and the Association of Merchants and Property Owners.

The union leaders will demand at these conferences, Bambrick said, the forty-hour week, the closed shop agreements, and a classified wage scale, with the lowest minimum for the poorest paid category to be \$26, \$28 and \$20 per week according to the height of the buildings.

These demands at tomorrow's conference, Bambrick told reporters, are to include buildings under the "truce" agreement with LaGuardia, that is, those who previously signed the arbitration agreement with LaGuardia. The closed shop agreement will be demanded for all buildings he said.

600 Have Closed Shop Six hundred and forty buildings now have the closed shop agreement, he said, mainly in the fur, garment and textile centers. Three to four thousand buildings not covered by the "truce" with LaGuardia are open to "bouncings" he said, meaning strike. Six thousand buildings come under the "truce" agreement with LaGuardia, he said.

Those buildings which come to agreement with the union at tomorrow's conference, Bambrick said, will begin the new scale of pay March 1.

When questioned regarding the statement of Shortman, strike committee member, challenging Bambrick's power to accept the "truce," Bambrick replied, "They all look alike up there. Some one else might have said that."

In a statement issued late yesterday afternoon Bambrick tried to soften the growing anger of the workers by "explaining" his actions. He said the "settlement" covered

COMMUNISTS PLEDGE AID

Call for the Untinted Support to Building Service Men

Charging Mayor LaGuardia, agent of the big bankers and property sharks, "with having prepared a premeditated campaign of murder of striking workers, and of police strikebreaking on a wholesale scale," the New York District of the Communist Party issued an appeal yesterday to answer the challenge of the Wall Street city administration by throwing their whole solid support to help the building service men defeat the treacherous hunger award and win their demands.

Text of Call

The ringing call of solidarity of the Communist Party says in full: "The New York District of the Communist Party fully and wholeheartedly supports the building service workers against the shameful starvation award of the Mayor's Arbitration Board. The building service workers voted overwhelmingly to strike for decent minimum wages for all workers, for human conditions of work, against the frightful exploitation forced upon them by the real estate magnates. They are fighting for the right to maintain their families, for the right

'PACT' GIVES MEN NOTHING

Mayor and Bambrick Are Targets of Workers' Resentment

Resentment against the breaking of the growing elevator strike movement by Mayor LaGuardia, federal and local officials, through an agreement to arbitrate, mounted high among building maintenance workers yesterday. Dissatisfaction with James J. Bambrick, president of Local 32B of the Building Service Employees International Union, was rife among the members of his organization.

However, it was Mayor LaGuardia for whom most of the epithets were reserved, "LaGuardia, the strike-breaker" was a common phrase among the men yesterday, where it was not something more profane. Among older trade unionists the actions of the mayor recalled the strike-breaking mobilization of the police when a transit strike threatened some years ago in the city. Others felt that the mayor was using the strikebreaking not only to aid the large real estate operators and financial institutions, which own or control most of the city's skyscrapers, but to pose as a hero, in much the same fashion as the late Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts did when he broke the

Building Men! Reject LaGuardia's Arbitration! Strike!

AN EDITORIAL

THE "truce" which Mayor LaGuardia is attempting to force on the building service workers, if it goes through, means a serious defeat for their demands. This "truce," signed by James Bambrick, president of the Building Service Employees Union, and the union attorney, MacGuire, has temporarily halted the strike of the building service workers at the terms of the employers. What are the terms of this "truce"? They put into force for six months the decision of Mayor LaGuardia's arbitration board. The "truce" rejects the demands of the workers for minimum wages for all categories and enforces for a six months' period the one low minimum wage, without higher mini-

mums for semi-skilled and skilled. The "truce" stipulates that all disputes must be submitted to arbitration. By signing this agreement, Bambrick has helped to deal a serious blow at the demands of the building service workers and has given in to the tactics of the Realty Board. Bambrick said, "We won." This "victory" is similar to the "victory" claimed by Francis Gorman in the textile general strike. This "victory" was followed by wholesale blacklistings, attacks on the union and on wages. The Building Service Workers must reject the "truce" terms imposed by LaGuardia through his strikebreaking threats, by the Realty Board, and accepted by Bambrick. To accept this "truce" means

to give up for six months the demands for higher wages, decent working conditions, shorter hours, and recognition. The building service workers are dissatisfied with the terms of the "armistice." They know what such compulsory arbitration has brought about in the textile, auto, steel and other industries. In these industries, when the workers gave up their strike and accepted a similar "truce," it meant company unions, union-smashing, blacklist and a loss of all the workers' demands. That is what the present "truce" will mean to the building service workers. LaGuardia says that after six months, the wages will be re-classified, and the wage minimums set for all categories. But the "truce" leaves open as to

what minimum wage will be set after six months. THE SIX MONTHS' TRUCE IS PUT OVER BY LA GUARDIA AND THE REALTY BOARD TO ENABLE THEM TO USE THIS TIME FOR ATTACKING THE UNION STILL FURTHER, FOR DISMISSAL AND BLACKLIST OF MILITANT UNION MEMBERS. WHAT GUARANTEE HAVE THE WORKERS THAT AFTER SIX MONTHS THEY WILL BE IN A BETTER POSITION TO WIN THEIR DEMANDS? The real estate sharks and strikebreaker LaGuardia will be better prepared to act against the workers. In fact, the Realty Board will use these six

(Continued on Page 2) Resolution on Y. C. L. To Appear Tomorrow The resolution adopted by the enlarged meeting of the National Committee of the Young Communist League will appear in full in tomorrow's edition of the Daily Worker. Every member of the Young Communist League has been urged to provide himself with a copy of the resolution which is to be discussed in all units of the organization.

# Pact Gives Men Nothing

(Continued from Page 1)

Boston police strike in 1912. In several buildings the workers refused to heed the strikebreaking pact signed by their leaders and remained out. Mayor LaGuardia, at his morning press conference, admitted to reporters yesterday that at least three building owners had wired him that their employees were still striking.

Sympathy of many tenants throughout the city was strong for the low-paid workers. The Mayor's office received a letter from tenants of London Terrace, West 23rd Street, between 8th and 9th Avenues, condemning his use of police against strikers, the Daily Worker learned from reliable sources yesterday. Pooch-pooching the suggestion that the police were called to protect them, the apartment dwellers informed the Mayor that they were opposed to having strike-breakers and police in the building. The police, they stated, were in the houses not to protect the tenants but the scabs and to break the strike.

**150 Tenants Sign**  
Signed by 150 tenants of one of the poorest blocks of apartment houses in the city, the letter is considered of extraordinary significance since it answers the argument of the Mayor that the police were called to protect the health of the tenants. The letter was drawn up at a tenants' meeting on Monday night, before the announcement of the pact calling off the strike.

Terms on which the strike was "settled" were agreed to by James J. Bambrick, president of Local 32B of the union and other union officials at 2:30 a.m. yesterday after eighteen hours of conflict at City Hall. Under the general command of Mayor LaGuardia, who marshaled every possible force to avert, or failing that, to break the strike, pressure was exerted from all sides to reach a strike-breaking formula.

**Assist to McGrady**  
Among those who assisted in reaching a formula were: Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady; Major Henry H. Curran, chairman of the Mayor's arbitration committee; Raymond V. Ingersoll, Brooklyn Borough President; William Collins, New York representative of the American Federation of Labor; Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council; and George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor.

The points in the agreement, signed by Lawrence B. Cummings, representing the Realty Advisory Board and Labor Relations, Inc., and the union officials, follow:  
1. The award of the Curran board, made on Feb. 15, calling for a minimum wage of \$22, without classification of workers into higher-paid categories—a major demand of the strikers—is "to be respected and observed." But the Realty Advisory Board agreed they will propose a modification of the award in a number of respects to the signatories of the Mayor's agreement of Nov. 25. That agreement only applies to the small number of buildings affected by the organization drive last year and not the major portion of the buildings controlled by the Realty Advisory Board.  
2. The Realty Advisory Board promised to propose to the owners affected by the award—not to all owners—that the award run for six months from March 1, instead of twelve.

**Will "Study" Matter**  
3. During the six months "the Administration Board is to take up and consider the question of classification of workers in all buildings and the employees, with a view to recommending reasonable minimum wages for these classes of buildings and employees as a basis for the negotiation of a further agreement at the expiration of the six months' period."  
4. Provisions on wages and hours and working conditions in buildings in the garment and other areas covered by the closed shop agreements of Nov. 3, 1934, are to be arbitrated.  
5. The above terms are to affect only those buildings whose owners agreed to the arbitration award on or prior to Feb. 18, 1935.

**Rank and File Workers**  
Rank and file workers of the union, when apprised of the terms of the agreement, were greatly resentful. Most of them feel that the agreement gives them nothing and that strike action would have gotten them union conditions. Many felt confident that the organized labor movement of the city would have supported the strikers.  
Anger was particularly sharp at Mr. Bambrick. It was expected that mass meetings of the workers will vote the agreement down when it comes before the membership. A strike will then ensue, it is intimated, irrespective of the wishes of Bambrick. A broad rank and file strike committee will probably be proposed to take the strike out of the hands of Bambrick and McGrady. Many of the members are losing confidence as a result of his signing of the Mayor's pact.

## Newark to Have New Workers School Center

NEWARK, Feb. 19.—In the heart of the city, Academy and Washington Streets, a new workers' institution is being established—A WORKERS' CENTER, WORKERS' SCHOOL AND BOOKSHOP. A Marxist-Leninist educational institution is being established through the efforts of the revolutionary movement in Newark. The building consists of an auditorium with a seating capacity of 400 to 500 rooms for classes and offices, and a store for a bookshop, all of which was formerly occupied by A. F. of L. unions. It will be opened on or about March 1st as the Workers Educational Center.  
For this purpose the conference set out to raise a fund of \$1,000. About one half of this sum has already been raised.

# Elevator 'Truce' Angers Workers; New Strikes Loom

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several thousand buildings represented by the Real Estate Board and approximately 1,000 buildings whose owners signed contracts with the union. "There will be no strike of the employees of those buildings," he said, "though he did not say what increases the workers got. He said his 'arbitration' agreement with the Mayor would not expect the union "to refrain from continuing organization activities in buildings which have no contract."

Bambrick said the "victory" was because of classification, though he does not point out how concretely this would increase the wages of the workers involved. He praised highly the Strikebreaker LaGuardia and the Roosevelt's scab assistant, Edward C. McGrady.

When the question about Communists came up, Mr. Bambrick said: "I want to say this, that valuable assistance was given us in building the Union by the Communists." In conversation with reporters, he said Mr. Bambrick did not see the Daily Worker building is done, he replied: "I can say this much for the Daily Worker Building, that they pay more wages than the Daily News does."

When asked how he will answer the men on not calling the general strike in spite of the fact that the vote was in favor of the strike, he said: "The President and the union heads dissented on this general strike because it did not take into consideration the fact that the classification we had been fighting for had been granted."

**Sentiment for Strike**  
Sentiment of the union membership for strike is seen in the statements of district leaders of the union who feel that the men will not swallow the LaGuardia "truce" signed by Bambrick.

George Troy, Brooklyn leader of the union, declared, "I am afraid of a strike without warning. We are making every effort to prevent such an occurrence. We want no radicals to take advantage of the psychology of our members at the present time."  
Louis Cooper, president of the Bronx local, said, he was afraid of a big walk-out in the Bronx before the week-end.

David Richey, executive board member of the union, at the main headquarters of the union at 1450 Broadway, stated that the union has the right to strike 3,000 to 4,000 buildings which do not come under the provisions of the "truce" signed with LaGuardia.

Clifford McLeod, chairman of the union's Harlem Council, declared, that he has "temporarily suspended all connections with our main body." He said he would call out 40 Harlem buildings on strike.

**Big Fight Looms**  
The dissatisfaction of the men with the calling off of the strike just as it was showing its strength, is expected to come to a head at the mass membership meetings being held throughout the city. There is a good possibility that Monday's tie-up will prove a mere skirmish compared to what may happen if the will of the rank and file has its way.

In the garment district the men were ordered back to work this morning by Dave Sullivan, union official. The men expressed resentment at being sent back without even being informed of the terms of the agreement.  
Matthew Fiore, organizer of Local 51B, Brooklyn, announced that the Brooklyn strike, scheduled for Thursday, had been put off at the request of the real estate union after settlement of the Manhattan strike, but the deadline was now set for 10 o'clock Friday morning. Unless the owners agreed to a closed shop by that time, Fiore said, the 30,000 members of the Brooklyn section would be called out. The Brooklyn membership meeting will be held tonight at 550 Atlantic Ave.

A union mass meeting was called for Monday night in the Bronx where the local numbers 14,000 members. Louis Cooper, president of the local, asserted that the Bronx real estate board had even refused all requests for a conference.

**Sick of Conferences**  
"We are sick and tired of conferences and we are not taking orders from the union president or anybody else," was the statement of Thomas J. Shortman, chairman of the Manhattan section of the union, echoing the mood of the rank and file.

The Manhattan mass meeting is to be called for Monday night at the New Star Casino, 105 E. 107th St. Although the majority of the strikers in Harlem were sent back to work Monday afternoon, five buildings were still being struck yesterday, heads of the Harlem Council of the union announced last night.

MacLeod, president of the Harlem Council of the union, yesterday told the Daily Worker that most of the agreement signed with realty owners provided that the question of wages and hours be left to later arbitration. All agreements, however, require the realty bosses to employ only members of Local 32B.

**Agreements Defective**  
Rank and file members of the Harlem Council of the union pointed out that the agreements signed with the realty owners were defective in that, firstly, they left the vital question of wages and hours to arbitration; and secondly, that the article in the agreement which reads: "Pending the decision of the arbitration process, the employers agree to give a 5% increase to all his employees," leaves the way open for only miserable increases of \$5 to \$10 a month and permits individual settlements to be made with the realty bosses, thus hamstringing the drive to win uniform wages.

Moreover, union members protested, no distinction is drawn in the agreement between the various types of buildings, thus paying the way for the minimum wage in the

# One Is Freed In Coast Trial

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smallest buildings to become the typical wage in all buildings. Wages in Harlem range from \$35 to \$75 a month, with most of the building service employees getting the bottom figure or near to it.

**Three Buildings Out**  
Meanwhile the strike continued at the three skyscrapers on 42nd St. owned by the Walter J. Salmon interests. At one of them, a 60-story building at 500 Fifth Avenue, the elevators were being partially operated by scabs hired through a detective agency. Plainclothes men circulated through the building. The other two, at 11 and 55 West Forty-second Street, were being guarded by Burns men in uniform. Picketing continued at all three buildings.

Frank Downey, shop steward at 11 West Forty-second Street, told a Daily Worker reporter that his men had got tired of waiting on arbitration, which, he said, brought no results. When the superintendent, Emil Gallinger, refused to give them a raise, they walked out, Downey declared.

A telegram was sent to Bambrick, in the name of the Harlem Tenants League and Harlem Labor Council, Frank Crosswhite, chairman, offering to call a tenants' strike in Harlem in sympathy with the service employees.  
The administration continued its maneuver to keep check on the situation under guise of a health emergency. Health department inspectors were instructed to keep on reporting to headquarters every hour. Ordinarily they report only once or twice a day.

# Push Revival of Espionage Act

(Continued from Page 1)

missioner or any Judge of any Court of Record. This legislation is the one which was applied in enforcement of the Volstead Act through notoriously lawless methods. It provides for the issuance of warrants for searches and seizures on grounds not specifically defined.

**Free Hand to Police**  
In other words, the McCormack bill would give a free hand to police and other officers in obtaining warrants for hounding workers under the pretense of seeking forbidden publications or letters.  
The bill would set a penalty of a \$1,000 fine, two years in prison or both, for publishing or distributing "any book, pamphlet, paper, print, article, letter, or other writing, which advises, counsels, urges or solicits any member of the Military, Naval or Reserve Forces to disobey the laws or regulations governing"

them. It would set similar penalties for so advising or soliciting directly. In a separate section it would provide that any publication or letter of this character "may be taken from any house or other place in which it may be found, or from any person in whose possession it may be," under the search warrants described above.

Representative McCormack last week said the bill was drafted by the Navy Department. It is thus a Roosevelt Administration measure. The Military Affairs Committee will refer the bill to a sub-committee within a few days. All indications point to a big drive to put it through as soon as possible.

# Building Men! Reject LaGuardia Arbitration! Strike!

— AN EDITORIAL —

(Continued from Page 1)

months to try to weaken the union. AND MEANWHILE, THE DELAY IS ALL TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE EMPLOYERS WHO FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS, IF THE AWARD IS ACCEPTED, WILL BE ABLE TO EMPLOY THE SERVICE MEN AT THE TERMS OF THE REALTY BOARD.

AT THE END OF THE SIX MONTHS' PERIOD THE EMPLOYERS AND LA GUARDIA WILL REPEAT ALL OF THEIR STRIKEBREAKING PERFORMANCES. THEY WILL USE ALL THE STRIKEBREAKING TERROR AND "ARBITRATION" THEY ARE USING NOW, TO DEFEAT THE WORKERS' DEMANDS AND KEEP THEM FROM STRIKING. BUT THEY WILL BE BETTER PREPARED.

The building service workers are in a better position to strike and win now than they will be six months from now. The "truce" concocted by LaGuardia clearly exposes the city administration as a strikebreaking administration. The city government has allowed the workers of New York to starve, to live in dangerous fire traps and slums, to live on starvation relief. LaGuardia has not lifted a finger to help the plight of the starving millions of New York workers.

But LaGuardia sprang into immediate action when it came to saving the profits of the building owners. LaGuardia brazenly took steps to crush the strike through terror. He mobilized the police, fire, health and other city departments to act as armed protectors of scabs, and to act as scabs themselves. He tried to rob the workers of the city of the right to strike.

LaGuardia steps forth now as a union smasher and opponent of labor just as Mayor Rossi of San Francisco appeared in the general strike there as the murderer of the strikers.

The building service workers will take note of the fact that the entire capitalist press declared that Mayor LaGuardia FORCED the "truce" on 200,000 workers.

Those who concocted the "truce" included representatives of the federal government such as Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who has a long record as a federal government strikebreaker.

The whole labor movement must answer this challenge of the strikebreaking Mayor and of the agents of the Roosevelt government. With the backing of the labor movement, the service men can win their demands despite strikebreaker LaGuardia's talk of threats and force. LaGuardia's arbitration means employers' arbitration. His arbitration board is the tool of the employers to keep the workers from gaining better living conditions. The Communist Party's statement in the election campaign that LaGuardia represents the bankers, the employers, is fully borne out by LaGuardia's efforts to impose on the building service workers starvation and his efforts to crush their strike by force.

# Communists Demand for Insurance Can't Be Stilled, Says Earl Browder

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to live, for recognition of their union. The award of the Mayor's board is a vicious attack on the workers.  
"The Communist Party calls the attention of the entire working class to the shameful strike-breaking role of the LaGuardia administration. This lackey of the bankers and big real estate interests is preparing, by public opinion, through the press and official statements, for extreme strike-breaking terror."

**LaGuardia—Strikebreaker**  
"The Communist Party charges LaGuardia with having prepared a premeditated campaign of murder of the striking workers, of police strike-breaking on a wholesale scale. His threat to mobilize the police, fire department and city employees to man the elevators to engage in direct scabbery and strike-breaking for the real estate interests is a challenge to the entire working class."  
"The Communist Party calls the indomitable spirit, courage and heroism of the tens of thousands of building service employees and cartoon trade unionists, and the Socialist Party, upon all locals of the A. F. of L., upon the masses of workers, professionals, intellectuals, and tenants to rally in support of the strikers, to the broadest movement of protest against the LaGuardia police terror and strike-breaking plot."

**Spread the Strike!**  
"BUILDING SERVICE WORKERS! Hold your ranks firm! Spread the strike! Tie up every building! Organize broad rank-and-file strike committees and mass militant picket lines in all neighborhoods throughout the city! Fight the starvation award to the end!"

"A. F. of L. workers, Socialist workers, all working class organizations, draw LaGuardia in a mighty wave of protest. Demand: 'Keep your hands off the strike.' Demand: 'Withdrawing police thugs from all strike areas.' Demand: 'Not a policeman, not a fireman, not a single city employee to be used for strike-breaking.' Take the question of immediate, unlimited support to the building service strikers into your union, into your organization at once. Adopt resolutions, prepare for all possible support on the picket lines, at the buildings. This fight is the battle of the entire working class. Unite in meeting the terror, the strike-breaking challenge of the bankers and their city administration. In this hour of the development of the greatest fight in the history of the New York working class, the unity of all workers, regardless of political views or affiliations, behind the building service workers is the burning question."

**Bill for Jury Trials on Labor Writs Passed**  
ALBANY, Feb. 19.—A bill providing for jury trials in labor cases involving injunctions was passed today by the Assembly and the State legislature today. The vote was 103 to 29.

The measure was proposed by Assemblyman Irving D. Neustein of New York City.

The measure would set similar penalties for so advising or soliciting directly. In a separate section it would provide that any publication or letter of this character "may be taken from any house or other place in which it may be found, or from any person in whose possession it may be," under the search warrants described above.

Representative McCormack last week said the bill was drafted by the Navy Department. It is thus a Roosevelt Administration measure. The Military Affairs Committee will refer the bill to a sub-committee within a few days. All indications point to a big drive to put it through as soon as possible.

standards of the masses unimpaired. Anything less than this is not "social security," but merely institutionalizing the insecurity, the degradation, of the masses. It must provide for benefits equal to average normal wages, with a minimum below which no family is allowed to fall.

2) It must apply to all categories of useful citizens, all those who depend upon continued employment at wages for their livelihood.

3) Benefits must begin at once, when normal income is cut off, and continue until the worker has been re-employed in his normal capacity and re-established his normal income.

**Must Be Paid by Rich**  
4) The costs of social insurance must be paid out of the accumulated and current surplus of society, and not by further reducing the living standards of those still employed. That means that the financing of the insurance must come from taxation of incomes, beginning at approximately \$5,000 per year, and sharply graduated upward, with further provisions for taxation of undistributed surpluses, gifts, inheritances, etc.

5) Social insurance legislation must provide guarantees against being misused by discriminations against Negroes, foreign-born, the young workers never admitted into industry, and other groups habitually discriminated against within the existing social order.

**No Strikebreaking**  
6) Guarantees must provide against the withholding of benefits from workers who have gone on strike against the worsening of their conditions, or to force workers to scab against strikers, or to force workers to leave their homes or to work at places far removed from their homes.

7) Administration of insurance must be removed from the control of local political machines, to guarantee that the present scandalous use of relief funds to impress masses into support of the Democratic Party shall not be made permanent under pretext of "insurance"; this means that administration must be of the workers involved, making use of their existing mass organizations, relying upon democratic self-activity and organization.

**Against Wagner-Lewis Bill**  
The Communist Party opposes the Wagner-Lewis Administration Bill, because it violates each and every one of these conditions for real social insurance. It does not provide for any national system at all, and the systems permitted for the various 48 States in effect prohibit the incorporation of any of the above-mentioned seven essential features.

The Wagner-Lewis Bill prohibits benefits of more than a fraction of average normal wages. It specifically excludes from its supposed "benefits" whole categories of workers, such as agricultural and domestic workers and those employed in small establishments, who need insurance the most because they are the most insecure, the most exploited and oppressed, and which include the majority of the Negroes. It provides for a benefit period which is only a small fraction of the average period of unemployment.

**Even Less Relief Than Now**  
Examining only these three phases of the Wagner-Lewis Bill, the conclusion cannot be escaped that the result of the Bill would be to provide even less than is now being given in relief, miserably inadequate as that amount is, and to cut off from even this reduced amount the great masses now unemployed. The plain intention of this bill is to reduce the volume of governmental aid to those suffering from involuntary unemployment.

When it comes to provisions for financing this parody of insurance, it becomes even more clear that the intention is to relieve the rich and to place all burdens upon the poor. Nothing is to be taken from the social-surplus, which exists only in the form of the higher-income brackets, undistributed surpluses, etc.; everything is to be taken directly out of the meagre and decreasing wage-fund and indirectly from the same source by a tax on payrolls which inevitably is passed on to the masses of consumers in a magnified amount.

**Discrimination**  
Instead of guaranteeing against further intensification of discrimination against Negroes, the foreign-born, and young workers, the Wagner-Lewis Bill does the opposite; it provides explicitly for such further discrimination, by excluding from benefits those who need them most, agricultural and domestic workers.

Instead of guarantees against the use of insurance as a strike-breaking machinery, this Bill in application would become an elaborate black-list system for the destruction of trade unions. The only system of organization that could flourish under the Wagner-Lewis Bill would be the "company unions," those menacing forerunners of fascism in the United States.

Instead of providing for democratic administration of the insurance system by the workers, the Wagner-Lewis Bill would impose an enormous bureaucracy, entirely controlled by appointment from above, which would make into a permanent institution that system which in present relief administration has already shown itself as the greatest menace to our small remaining civil liberties and democratic rights. We already have enough examples in the Labor Boards which are doing tremendous damage to organized labor.

These are the reasons, in concentrated outline, why the Communist Party opposes the Wagner-Lewis Bill. These are the reasons why we declare this Bill is not even a small step toward real insurance, but on the contrary, a real social insurance system.

The alternative to the Wagner-Lewis Bill is before Congress for its consideration, in the form of the

Workers' Unemployment, Old-Age, and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, introduced by Congressman Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota. This Bill, H. R. 2827, while still suffering from a few defects, embodies in the main the principles which we support energetically and unconditionally, and for which we have been fighting for many years. Only the principles embodied in H. R. 2827 can provide any measure of real social security for the toilers of the United States.

It is one of the symptoms of the irrationality of our present governmental system, from the point of view of the interests of the masses of the people, that this Committee is considering legislation on unemployment insurance without having before it the Workers' Bill, the only project which has organized mass support throughout the country based upon intelligent discussion involving millions of people. The Workers' Bill is supported not only by the Communist Party and its 600,000 supporters for whom I speak, but by several million other organized workers, farmers, and middle class people.

**Workers Back Bill**  
There is a fashion, nowadays, for every upstart demagog to try to impress Congress and the country with fantastic figures of tens of millions of supporters for each new utopian, each quack cure, and while exploits the misery of the masses. I have no desire to compete in this game, the paper-counters of which cannot be checked against any reality. The figures which we cite of organized supporters of the Workers' Bill are verifiable membership figures of established mass organizations, almost all of them of long standing and including a great section of the American Federation of Labor.

An attempt is being made to smother in silence the Workers' Bill, both in Congress and in the newspapers. To make more plausible this silence on the Workers' Bill, which is the only practical alternative to the Wagner-Lewis Bill, there has been trotted out as the "alternative" a straw-man in the shape of the so-called Townsend Plan. It is very easy to tear to pieces this straw-man, in spite of its very pretentious desire to care for the aged, and to consider that this disposes of the Workers' Bill, which makes really practical provision for those over working age. But it will not be so easy to get the masses to accept this verdict. Even such loyal servants of the Administration as the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, who have swallowed one after another the injuries and insults dealt the workers for two years, and who have bitterly opposed the Workers' Bill, have been forced to draw back before the discredit and mass revolt against them which must inevitably be the lot of all who identify themselves with the Wagner-Lewis Bill.

**"A New Insult"**  
The Workers' Bill is before the Congress and before the country. You have not answered it. Your present Bill is no answer, but only the contrary, a measure to prohibit, new insult to the suffering millions. You cannot continue to answer only with silence.

We know, of course, that the enemies of the Workers' Bill have prepared and are preparing their arguments against it, when it shall finally force itself upon the floor of Congress. It would be more honest if they would at once place their arguments, and the comparison of the two alternative programs, before this Committee and others, and before Congress as a whole.

All arguments against the Workers' Bill finally resolve themselves into one, the argument that "it costs too much," that "the country cannot afford it."

**"The Country Can Afford It"**  
What does this mean, the statement that "the country cannot afford it?"

Does it mean that our country is too poverty-stricken to care for its own people at a minimum decent living standard? Does it mean that in our country we do not have enough productive land, natural resources, plants, machinery, mines, mills, railroads, etc., or that we lack trained, skilled people to operate them?

Such an answer would be, of course, only nonsense, and the wise men and authorities of the country are warning that we have too much of these things and of the commodities they produce. The Government has been exerting all its wits to reduce the supply, to destroy the surplus which it claims causes all the trouble.

**Government Can Raise Fund**  
Does it mean that the Government is unable, is too weak, to raise vast sums of money on short notice? That answer, too, is excluded. Our memories are not so short that we fail to recall how, in 1917-1918, the Government raised tens of billions of dollars for participating in a destructive war; if we can afford to sink tens of billions in explosives, poison gases, battleships, and other materials to destroy millions of people abroad, why cannot we spend similar sums to provide food, clothing and shelter to save the lives of millions of people at home?

No, the phrase "the country cannot afford it," can only have one meaning, that the small group (an infinitesimal fraction of the population) which owns all the chief sources of accumulated wealth and productive forces, and which dictates the policies of government, refuses to pay, reaped from masses of people who own no insurance, precisely because they have been robbed of all, cannot pay.

**Payment Now In Lives**  
But our country cannot and does not avoid paying the bill for unemployment, old age, maternity, and other hazards. NOW the country pays, not on money but in the lives of men, women, and children. This is the price which, above all other prices, the country really CANNOT AFFORD TO PAY.

We propose that our country shall begin to pay the bill in that currency we can afford, in the accumulated wealth and productive

# Forces, by fixing the rich.

We propose to reverse the present policy, which taxes the poor in order to relieve and further subsidize the rich; we propose to tax the rich to feed the poor.

Those gentlemen who argue that, despite our country's immense wealth, it cannot afford real unemployment insurance because the cost would dig into profits, and that our present system cannot operate if it touches these sacred profits, are really pouring oil on the fires of radicalization that are sweeping through our country. Millions of our people, the useful ones, those who work, are sick and tired of being told about the sacredness of profits, while their children starve. They are more and more getting into that mood which, in a previous crisis of our national life, produced the Declaration of Independence. The direction of the masses now as then, is a revolutionary one, with this difference, that then it was independence from King George and a dying feudalism that was required, while today it is independence from King Profits and a dying capitalism which tries to prolong its life at the cost of denying social insurance.

**Who Communists Are Attacked**  
We Communists have been denounced in this Congress, as well as in the daily press, as enemies of our country, as a "menace," because we speak of the possibility and necessity of revolution to solve the problems of life of the great majority of the people. We have been accused of all sorts of silly things, such as "plots to kidnap the President," of being bombers, conspirators, etc. All that is nonsense, but very dangerous nonsense—it is a screen of poison-gas to hide the attacks that are being made against all democratic rights, against the trade unions, against the living standards of the people. History has shown beyond dispute, that such attacks, beginning against the Communists, never end there, but only in a full-fledged Fascist dictatorship which destroys all rights of the people.

The Communist "menace" really means that those moneyed interests which finance this great campaign against Communism, knowing that the millions of people are in a really desperate situation and a desperate frame of mind, are afraid that these millions will go over to the Communist Party and program.

**Free Advice**  
But those gentlemen who really want to remove this "menace" should listen to the advice which we, the Communists, give you gratis. Remove the desperate situation of these millions, grant that minimum measure of real social security such as is provided in the Workers' Bill, prove in fact, in life, that it really is possible for the masses to continue to live under capitalism. We are accused of making political capital out of the misery of the masses, but in reality we are fighting to improve the living standards of the masses; when revolution comes, it will be, not because we Communists have been "plotted" for it, but because the rulers of this country have proved that there is no other way toward a secure life.

**"Dangerous Ideas"**  
It is "remembering, that after the Communist Declaration of Independence acted as the spark that set fire to the democratic revolution in France and throughout Europe, the reactionary forces of the world fought against the "dangerous" ideas that were supposed to be "imported from America." Today the same comedy is repeated, but this time the revolution is said to be "imported from Moscow." In both cases, the deep reality behind the nonsensical slogan is, that the country attacked is the one that is showing the way to the solution of the problems of the people. "Moscow," that is the Soviet Union, has adopted complete social insurance, has solved unemployment, is improving the living standards of all the people who enormously expand their economic life. Do better jobs, or even just as good, and "Moscow" will be not the slightest danger.

**Demand Cannot Be Silenced**  
Present proposals which, while denying real unemployment insurance, would enact some new Alien and Sedition Laws, to crush down the growing demand for a better life, are a desperate attempt to repeat after long suffering and struggles, those against whom the Alien and Sedition laws were directed came into direction of the affairs of the country. Any attempt to solve today's problems by Alien and Sedition Laws will be as futile as those of the times of Madison.

There is no substitute, there is no way to avoid, the demand for full unemployment, old age and social insurance. Its denial will only accelerate the growing revolutionary mass unrest, intensify the social struggles. The Wagner-Lewis Bill is a transparent attempt to sidetrack this demand. The new legislation against the Communist Party is only a futile attempt to silence the movement. Neither can succeed. Only the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill can satisfy the aroused masses of the useful people, the working people, of the United States.

**Store Strike Parley Today**  
Strikers of the Ohrbach department store on Union Square have been invited to a conference at the Regional Labor Board at 10:30 this morning, with representatives of the store. The strike is now in its tenth week.

A large number of pickets, among them many members of new organizations will appear in Essex Market Court tomorrow soon. Magistrate Harris declined to hear the cases last Monday, and "disqualified" himself.

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**"Danger**

# PITTSBURGH WORKERS COUNTER HEARST ATTACK

### Mass Meeting Is Called Tonight at Carnegie Lecture Hall

#### GOLDFRANK TALKS

### Hearst Incites Officials to Bar Communist Meetings from Schools

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 19.—Hitting back at Hearst's fascist incitement and protesting against denial of a permit for the use of a city school, the Friends of the Soviet Union will hold an anti-Hearst mass meeting in the Carnegie Lecture Hall, Schenley Park, Oakland, tonight.

The speakers will include Herbert Goldfrank, National Secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union; Harvey O'Connor, author of "Mellon's Millions," and Robert Wisner, Westinghouse worker who visited the Soviet Union with a trade union delegation.

Carrying through its nation-wide campaign against all anti-fascist forces, aimed principally at the Communist Party, the Hearst gutter press, through its Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, has attacked the American Civil Liberties Union and the League Against War and Fascism here for protesting the barring of schools to communists and raised the cry for use of the Pennsylvania Sedition Law in gagging free speech.

At a meeting for Mother Bloor last week, for which Superintendent of City Schools Graham had attempted to deny a permit, more than 800 workers passed a resolution of protest against Schools Superintendent Graham's pronouncement that Communists would be refused use of school halls in the future.

The city schools head had taken his stand after he heard "reports" of the Clarence Hathaway meeting, Jan. 29. Hearst played the ban up in a screaming headline against the "Reds," but Graham was forced to back water immediately by a committee of liberals, including ministers and well known social workers.

In a typical editorial, Hearst rails against the League as "parlor pinks," reminds the fascists that the Sedition Law "is not a dead letter," but has been used effectively, right here in the Pittsburgh district, to send "Red agitators" to prison for long terms.

### West Coast Seamen Award Applies Only To Steam Schooners

Upon hearing of the announcement of the arbitration award for West Coast seamen, which provides for a \$70 a month rate for seamen, Pacific Coast members of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, now in New York, have informed the Daily Worker that this agreement covers steam schooners only. A decision covering the other seamen is being awaited.

Steam schooner work is extremely difficult, and the men are required to do longshoring and other work. The East Coast settlement by the International Seamen's Union on the basis of \$57.50 a month, it is explained, will undoubtedly be used to drive down the rates on the West Coast as well.

## 'United We Eat' Is Motto

### Spirit of Union Grows Steadily Among Arkansas FERA Men on Strike Against Wage Reduction

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 18.—All F.E.R.A. relief projects around the Fort Smith area have been closed as a result of strike activities which began Feb. 8, as a local movement in the Southern part of Sebastian county.

The walkout gathered momentum until it carried the Fort Smith workers with it, and by Feb. 13 all relief projects had to be shut down. The strike is organized as a protest against a wage reduction for relief employes from thirty to twenty cents per hour.

Strikers are demanding forty cents per hour and thirty hours per week as a minimum. In spite of the fact that all relief has been cut off, the strikers are carrying on with the slogan "United we eat; divided we starve." The whole county is holding out solidly against all attempts to intimidate strikers by threats of militia, police interference, and a permanent cessation of relief.

Horace Bryant, state organizer for the Unemployment Council, was arrested while conducting strike activities. The breach was immedi-

ately filled by Raymond Koch, teacher at Commonwealth College, who had just arrived unexpectedly from eastern Oklahoma. Soon after Koch was also arrested along with several others, but strike activity went on under the leadership of Claude C. Williams, ex-"preacher" of Paris, Ark., and Socialist leader. Realizing that all attempts to break the strike by arresting leaders were futile, Sebastian county officials released all the prisoners except Bryant, who was held on a charge of anarchy.

Three thousand people marched here last Thursday, demanding direct relief for strikers and back pay.

Strikers have been refused the use of the American Federation of Labor Hall in Fort Smith, but they have carried on their meetings in the open, despite the cold, wet weather. Welfare committees have been sent out to the neighboring towns soliciting aid for the needy strikers. Although 12,000 people are faced with starvation, there are no indications of a breakdown. The spirit of union has been growing steadily.

## ELEVATOR MEN PICKET



A member of the Building Service Employees International Union on the picket line in front of one of New York's big buildings.

## Two Workers Murdered In Lettuce Walk-Out

### Vigilantes and Gunmen Fire 500 Shots at Picket Lines of 1,200 Packers and Trimmers in West Coast A. F. of L. Strike

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 19.—Two strikers were murdered and four wounded Sunday when scabs, gunmen and vigilantes fired five hundred shots into the picket lines of the striking lettuce workers of Imperial Valley. One woman was severely beaten. The murders by the vigilante gangs were made at the William Wahl El Centro Shed.

The twelve hundred packers, trimmers and shed workers, members of the Fruit and Vegetable Packers Union (A. F. of L.) struck a week ago for recognition of the union, no split bench, and for the Salinas scale of wages.

Fifty-one strikers have been arrested to date, including eight women. Governor Merriam, who played a leading role in breaking the San Francisco general strike, has added thirty men to the state highway patrol. The authorities are demanding the entire state force and the national guard be called.

C. B. Lawrence, secretary of the union, declared the strikers are just beginning to fight. The two strikers were killed, he said, by hired gun-

men. Those killed were Paul Knight of Santa Maria and Eldred Hamaker of Westmoreland. The labor board conciliator, Fitzgerald, declared he sees no hope of an amicable adjustment.

The growers have so far refused to recognize the "outside" union. There are ten thousand Imperial Valley lettuce workers. The field workers are not yet on strike.

The present lettuce crop is valued at over two million dollars which the growers fear losing by rotting in the fields if the strike continues much longer.

The American Legion officials charge that the Communists are responsible. All A. F. of L. unions, all workers' organizations are urged to protest against the shootings to Sheriff Ware at El Centro.

## Two Biscuit Strikers Face Jail Sentences on Assault Charges

### PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—Two National Biscuit Company strikers thrown into a Camden jail on charges of beating a scab, are facing jail sentences.

Joseph Mahan, vice-president of the Biscuit and Cookie Workers

Federal Union, which is conducting the strike was dragged by police off the picket line Saturday and held in the plant several hours. The charges against him have not yet been made known. Mahan is one of the most militant strike leaders. It is believed that police are making efforts to frame Mahan.

John Weaver, Communist section organizer, was released by Magistrate Costello. He was held because he refused to sign a \$1,000 peace bond.

# STEEL ENROLLMENT DRIVE GOES ON DESPITE TIGHE

## Fake Relief for Vets

### Ex-Servicemen Forced to Work for Subsistence on Graft-Ridden Slave Labor Projects

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 19.—"Not one veteran to concentration camps!" is the slogan raised by the Veterans' Union, a rank and file outfit here, in the fight against forced labor on S. E. R. A. "relief camps."

A committee from the organization recently carried two cases to the office of State Relief Administrator Goudy. Both cases were overseas veterans, both had been wounded in action. They had refused to go to forced labor camps when ordered, and took their cases up with the Veterans' Union.

Goudy admitted that he had the authority to order the Red Cross to issue relief to the men, but said that the policy was laid down by the F. E. R. A. A gun in a holster under his left arm emphasized the "New Deal" policy.

Relief for Oregon war veterans is provided from two sources: the Soldiers and Sailors Indigent Fund, supplied by taxation and F. E. R. A. funds, and the Red Cross. The Veterans' Committee, digging through records of the County

Auditor's office, discovered that Jane Doyle, executive secretary of the Portland Red Cross, had been doing strange things with the relief funds.

A few of the items are: \$80.00 for "lunches" on the forced labor projects and paid to the Adler Market and the Independent Grocers in one month; \$127.72 paid to the Cummings Tire Co. for tires, all repairs; \$1,471.72 for expenses and payrolls on the forced labor projects for two weeks in January; \$25 paid to the Portland Savings and Trust Company for parking lot rent for three weeks.

These are just a few of the channels into which veteran relief funds are finding their way—while hungry veterans are being denied relief. In typical high-handed Red Cross manner, the funds for hungry veterans are being used to finance forced labor projects. The veterans' relief law is being flouted by the "Great Mother," which also served as a strikebreaking agency in the recent longshore strike. The veterans spike that. They are fighting the forced labor now.

## Rank and File Pursuing 10-Point Program Set at Conference

### NATIONAL IN SCOPE

### Need of Winning Negro Workers to Union Is Stressed Again

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 19.—Having frustrated the plans of President Mike Tighe of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to break the organization through wholesale expulsions, the rank and file has taken hold of the organization drive and is going full speed ahead.

The program to organize the industry, adopted at the Feb. 3 conference at which 400 delegates represented seventy-eight lodges of the A. A. has already been approved in many additional lodges. The following is the ten point program, for which Mike Tighe tried to expel the bulk of the organization:

1. Because of the nature of the industry the campaign must be national in scope. Every effort should be made to dramatize the opening of the campaign by distribution of circulars, radio speeches, mass meetings and wherever possible parades should be held. All possible publicity should be utilized and the endorsement of other labor organizations, fraternal orders as well as churches and their affiliates.

### Organizing Committee Proposed

2. In each town where there is more than one lodge, joint A. A. organizing committees should be formed for the purpose of actively and intensively carrying on the organizing work and co-ordinating the activities of the various lodges. Such A. A. committees should also enlist the support of other local organizations and other liberal elements.

3. Because of the importance of having public sentiment favoring the steel workers wherever possible, the committee should set up committees of prominent people of the community such as Church people, educators, writers, etc., for the purpose of speaking at meetings giving interviews to the press and in other ways seeking to mold public opinion in favor of the steel workers.

4. Each lodge should elect an organizing committee whose duty shall be:

- (a) To bring back those members who have dropped out of the lodge.
- (b) To recruit new members.
- (c) To form Women's Auxiliaries in each lodge.
- (d) To work in close harmony with the City Organization Committee.

### Volunteers Asked

5. In each lodge we should develop the idea of volunteer organizers, who will pledge themselves to do specific organizational work. Such members to be placed on a Special Honor Roll in each Lodge and each District.

6. In order to meet the maneuvers of the Steel Trust and other enemies of the steel workers, educational committees should be set up for the purpose of training the workers along the lines of trade unionism. Also special educational features such as lectures, discussions, questions and answers, etc., should be introduced in each Lodge.

7. The success of any movement to organize the steel workers greatly depends on what side the unemployed steel workers will be. With this in mind each lodge should set up special Relief Committees that will develop activities in favor of the unemployed and part time steel workers that are union members as well as to recruit unemployed steel workers into the union.

8. One of the greatest lessons we must learn from recent struggles of workers is the importance of drawing the Negro workers into the union, otherwise the Steel Trust will use them against the Union. In order to attract the colored steel workers into the Union, special demonstrations should be worked out against the differential, etc.

9. Each district should set up a Publicity Committee that will popularize the organization campaign. Wherever possible we should enlist the support of professional men, writers and newspaper men that are friendly to the cause of the steel workers.

10. Without finances there can be no organized drive. This must be made clear to all. Each lodge must therefore form Finance Committees whose chief task shall be to raise finances, through organizing affairs, parties, appeals, etc. Each lodge shall have enough finances to cover its expenses, as well as to contribute to the District organizing fund.

### Furniture Worker To Speak

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10.—Joe Kiss, National Secretary of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, will speak here at the People's Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave., on February 15th.

—PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—

### Labor Defender Concert and Dance

Friday, Feb. 22nd 8 P. M.  
Ambassador Hall  
1704 N. Broad St.

Freiheit Gesang Ferein Chorus  
Oscar Langman, Violin Solo  
Good Dance Orchestra  
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## Vigilantes Raid Workers Fight Union Offices Legion Threat In Seattle

### (Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Following closely the fascist proposals of the Secret Seven of the Chamber of Commerce, Sam Deutch, chairman of the Cuyahoga County Council of the American Legion, has been quoted as saying that the American Legion was being drilled at night to "combat any possible radical uprising." Mr. Deutch stated that all necessary arms would be gotten from the Central Armory.

The announcement created a great deal of dissension among the Legion's own ranks and drew vigorous protests even from various high officials of the Legion. The strike-breaking intent behind these nightly drillings was so obvious that Mr. Deutch felt compelled to modify his statement by saying that he had not been made completely clear in his first announcement, that it was only a plan to combat "any attempt to overthrow the government by force."

The Communist Party announced that it will appear at the Public Hearing called for next Thursday by the special City Council Committee appointed to investigate the Secret Seven, in order to expose the open fascist attempts in Cleveland to smash the growing struggles of the workers, especially in the auto and steel industries.

### Bill Backed In West

ROSLYN, Wash., Feb. 19.—The Slovenian National Benefit Society chapter here at its last regular meeting endorsed H.R. 2827 and H.R. 128, the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bills, national and state, and voted to wire and write their legislators demanding support for the bills.

### Butchers Released

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—Ten members of the Butchers Local of the Food Workers Industrial Union were discharged by Judge McDevitt, Friday, after being brought on charges of violating an old anti-picketing injunction, granted Irving's meat market. Irving charged that strikers threw a bottle of acid in his store, then after consulting the attorney, McDevitt although a labor hater, discharged the strikers. The strike at the four stores continues.

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### WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

Labor Defender Concert and Dance Friday, Feb. 22 at Ambassador Hall, 1704 N. Broad St. Nadia Chikovsky in a series of revolutionary dances. Gesang Ferein chorus; excellent dance orchestra. Adm. at door, 50c; in advance through organizations, 35c. Tickets at 49 N. 8th St., Room 207.

Grand Concert and Bazaar: Unemployment Council of Philadelphia, Friday and Saturday even. March 1 and 2 at Olympia Grand, Broad and Bainbridge Sts. Glimorous entertainment, Puppet Show, Play, Dancing, Music, National Speaker, Sergei Rademsky and the Ashland Auditorium. Proceeds for publication of newspaper for the unemployed. Adm. 35c for both evenings.

Fred H. Gunster, just returned from Soviet Russia, member of the Socialist Party will speak on "The Latest Developments in Soviet Russia." Also "Ten Days That Shook the World." A wonderful picture of the Russian Revolution. German Hall, 927 N. 8th St., Wed., Feb. 20, 7 p.m. Adm. 25c. Auspices: North City Central Br. F.S.U.

Films and Photo League, 311 North 16th St., presents Laughing Through Tears: Cartoon "The Puzzle." Reporting the World: F. & F. League News Reel, Saturday, Feb. 23, continuous showings beginning 6 p.m. Subst. 35c.

### Chicago, Ill.

Organizations Attention! The International Workers Order of Chicago is celebrating its 8th Anniversary at the Ashland Auditorium, Feb. 20, 6:30 p.m. to 2 a.m. An excellent program has been arranged. Kindly keep this date open.

Fifth Annual Cabaret and Dance, a la Moscow, on Saturday, Feb. 23, at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., starting 8 p.m. Workers Dance Group: Sonia Radinsky, Gipsy and new Russian songs; excellent orchestra; dancing. Adm. 25c in advance, 50c at door. Good time for everybody. Ausp. I.L.D. Barnett Br.

Michigan Youth Congress Dance on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, at the Graystone Ballroom with Eddie Conli and his N.B.C. orchestra. Everybody invited. Adm. 40c in advance, 50c at door. Proceeds to go toward carrying through the program of the Michigan Youth Congress and toward the holding of the Second American Youth Congress to be held in Detroit, June 28, 29, 30.

There was a misprint in Olgin's article in Saturday's issue of the Daily Worker. Instead of "Roy Rollins" read: "Roy Hallas."

## Wide Protest 90,000 Names Is Goal of C.P. For Rakosi In Chicago Poll

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—With only two days remaining for the collection of mayoralty nominating signatures, Herbert Newton, Communist candidate for City Clerk, yesterday urged a concerted last-minute drive to bring the number of names on the petition to 90,000.

Newton, leader of recent struggles against Negro discrimination which attracted nation-wide notice and support from workers, said: "Only two days remain to finish the collection of 90,000 signatures to place the Communist ticket on the ballot in Chicago. That means that work in these two days must be intensified a thousand fold."

### "We Must Get on Ballot"

"We cannot afford to get less than the maximum number of signatures required. We must get on the ballot. We cannot allow the forces of fascism to triumph. There is nothing the steel mill owners, railroad magnates, stockyards bosses would like better than to see the Communist Party off the ballot. For it would mean that a worker would have to participate in a write-in campaign in order to vote for his own class."

"We must get on the ballot. Let every worker collect signatures in his shop, on the beachline, at the relief station, in the flop house. Let every fighter against fascism organize the members of his local, club, church, etc., to put the Communist ticket on the ballot."

### Workers Bill Endorsed

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 19.—At a joint meeting of the Workers Protective Association, the Unemployed Workers and workers from the Relief Works Division, held here last week, a resolution endorsing the Workers' Bill and demanding that the U. S. Congress enact the bill, was passed unanimously, it was learned today.

CHICAGO, Ill.

## Mike Tighe Is Preparing His Own Defeat

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

[This is the third article of a series on the situation of the steel workers.]

"The actions of our union officials give us high blood pressure." This expression was often repeated at the steel workers rank-and-file conference of February 3. The expression may not best characterize the mood of the steel workers. High blood pressure is a state of the body where the blood cannot circulate freely due to a hardening of the arteries. It is an unhealthy situation.

What the workers wanted to say at that conference is that they are in a state of high tension, that their patience with the officialdom is running low, that they are becoming ready for action. "High blood pressure" with them meant high-pressure indignation.

For many years the leadership of the union has led a petrified existence. The Tighe machine did not attempt to organize the steel workers. It did not even think of challenging the steel trust. It let things drift. Its membership consisted of about four thousand, mostly skilled workers engaged in the smaller mills. It is to be assumed that the A. A. was, in one way or another, useful to those steadfast members, because they kept on paying dues to their lodges and the lodges kept on paying their per capita to the national office and thus maintaining the officials. The income was not large, but when you have a membership which pays an average of \$15 a year to the national office and when the top apparatus is not large, it is possible to lead a very comfortable existence. It was a stable existence—for the officials. No problems ever disturbed their placidity. Life seemed peaceful, orderly. That the steel workers were practically unorganized, that exploitation was taking its very vilest—this was beyond the officials' range of vision. Within that range everything seemed to dovetail. Conventions convened, Officers reported. Resolutions were passed. Dues were paid. The income was secure. What else could one expect in a world that is so full of unrest?

Sources of revenue were not large—but then there were some build-

ings which could be rented. There may have been other remnants of olden times—but this could not be ascertained. The crisis did not materially alter the situation of the union. Some of its membership became unemployed, but the membership as a whole did not considerably diminish. It was still possible for Michael Tighe and his group of loyal henchmen to carry on.

### Summer, 1933

Then came the summer of 1933 and it shook them like a hurricane. The steel workers, don't you see, took Roosevelt's promises seriously. They actually believed in the N. R. A. They maintained that Section 7-A gave them the right to organize in defiance of the steel trust. They did not wait for Mike Tighe to organize them. They began the work of organization by themselves.

Be it remembered that the steel workers are among the most advanced sections of the working class. They understand organization. They have class consciousness at least to the extent that they hate the steel trust and realize that it has to be fought by united action. Moreover, they have the tradition of struggle. They are not migratory. They live in the same town for many years, especially in the Pittsburgh area. In the steel towns of Pennsylvania great numbers of workers have their own homes. Most of these homes are either heavily mortgaged or have passed into the hands of the companies who are the mortgagees, but the consciousness of being so to speak part of the local life is there. The steel workers demand a decent living in the place where they live.

### They Can Pay

They know that the powerful steel trust can pay them a decent wage if forced to do so. And steel workers have not forgotten the great steel strike of 1919. Many of them still remember the strike struggles of 1909 and 1900. Even a reminiscence of Homestead is still alive. The steel workers of the vicinity of Pittsburgh are a mixture of many nationalities, but during the post-war years they have amalgamated into a more or less uniform working class popula-

tion. The Poles and Slovaks and Hungarians are not much different from the Irish and the Scotch and the native Americans. The younger generation is mostly native. The antagonism between white and Negro has greatly diminished. All prerequisites for sharp class struggles are there.

During the summer of 1933 a great number of new lodges of the A. A. were organized. Not all the members could pay their initiation fees. Not for every member were per capita payments made to the national office. The latter is willing to issue a charter for a new lodge provided payment is made for a minimum of fifteen members. The new lodges availed themselves of this privilege and became a recognized part of the A. A.

New life was pouring into the old Amalgamated Association. The new members were not all skilled workers. They represented an average of those engaged in the steel mills. They were militant. They demanded action. The strikes in Weirton, W. Va., and in Ambridge, Pa., showed them the real meaning of the N. R. A. and made it clear to them that their national officials were not willing to lead their struggles. But this only increased their enthusiasm for a fighting union.

### A Hard Blow

Things came to a head at the April convention of the A. A. where Tighe's machine was defeated by the delegates from the new lodges. A resolution was passed to start a broad organization drive and to prepare for a strike which was set for the middle of June. It seemed that the rank and file had triumphed, but on the eve of the day set for the strike Mike Tighe "reconverted" the convention and with the aid of William Green, President of the A. F. of L., maneuvered through a decision to revoke the strike order.

It was a hard blow to the steel workers—and they never forgot it. The machinery had all been set for a strike. The minds of the workers were attuned to strike action. Tighe's move succeeded in disorgan-

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# HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

**THE** Urban League gives the number of Negro women employed in domestic and personal service as 1,152,560. This is nearly three-fourths or 72 per cent of all Negro women gainfully employed. Rosa Rayside, representative of the Domestic Workers Union speaking before the House Labor Sub-Committee in the hearings on the Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 2827) in Washington the other day, brought forth clearly that the domestic workers support this Bill, because no other Bill includes this category of workers.

"The employers have taken advantage of the crisis to force wages of domestic help below a subsistence level," she said. "Many of them, posing as philanthropists, offer 'opportunities' homes. They contract for the full time work of a houseworker in exchange for a 'good' home in many cases the accommodations consist of a folding cot in the hallway of the kitchen and the poorest sort of food."

**IN** 1933 the New York State Labor Department reported that fifteen and sixteen year old girl domestic workers, working from 6:30 in the morning to 10 in the evening, got \$10 and \$15 a month.

"The Domestic Workers Union has found cases in which houseworkers received \$4.50 a week for a 65 hour week. Out of this money they had to pay 70 cents a week for a modern form of slave maintenance. In Sunnyside, Long Island, there were many instances of young girls who had been brought from other states to work for \$15 a month on a ten and eleven hour day with one afternoon off a week. Twenty-five dollars a month is a usual wage for a 70-hour week in New York City."

**SHE** spoke on the unemployment situation among this terrifically exploited group. "The employment agencies in every city are crowded with workers seeking jobs. In certain sections of New York and Brooklyn, women stand on the streets in a modern form of slave market waiting for employers to offer them a few hours of work. The wages on the corners vary from ten to twenty-five cents an hour."

"Wages have dropped below subsistence level, but even these starvation jobs make the workers ineligible for relief. For example, the Home Relief Administration in New York City has just instituted the practice of requesting former employers to rehire the workers and no matter what wages are offered the worker is forced to accept."

"Domestic workers are the first group to suffer when an employer receives the least reduction in income. It is an excuse for a drastic cut or in many cases firing of the worker. It is essential that any bill designed honestly to give security to the workers against unemployment should include domestic workers. H.R. 2827 is the only unemployment insurance bill which does not exclude domestic workers from the categories of workers entitled to receive benefits under the act. That is why the Domestic Workers' Union endorses without reservation the Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H.R. 2827."

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# From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

## North Carolina Frame-up Case

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

**BURLINGTON, N. C.**—The rank and file workers in Local 1777 U.T.W.A. are becoming more and more disgusted with the actions of our local "leaders." Twice Sonny Davis has refused to come near the union hall at our regular meeting days. As a result, no meeting took place.

Davis has continued his attacks on the rank and file. He is sure because we voted to help the six



brothers framed in the "dynamic" case. He continues to spread the tale that "Gorman is going to withdraw the union charter." He made a rush trip to see Gorman recently when he was in these parts and says that Gorman told him that Davis also rushed into the Charlotte headquarters and has tried to spike the move to get the State Federation behind the struggle to free these innocent workers in Burlington.

Last week a group of our Defense Committee met with representatives

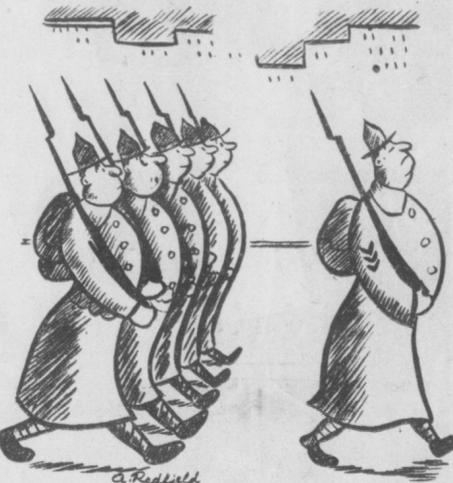
of the Socialist Party to talk over the possibility of them supporting us on a united front basis. But we have heard nothing from them yet officially. However, we did hear that they did not officially accept our invitation for full cooperation in this fight. You see, there is a split in the local North Carolina State Socialist Party. Jack Fies, who has money and who is opposed to any united front with anything that looks pinker than Bill Green or Gorman, controls a large section of the S.P. state executive committee. Alton Lawrence, who was just recently removed as state secretary of the S.P., is in favor of the united front. But Lawrence does not control as large a section of the executive body. This makes it difficult to get any official action for support from them. But rank and file members of the S.P. are helping.

The Workers' Defense Committee and rank and file union men were pleased to see the action taken recently by the Socialist Party on a certain Williamson, member of the S.P., in Burlington. Williamson had scattered slanderous lies about the Workers' Defense Committee. He had done everything he could to hurt its effectiveness. His actions were reported by some of us who knew he was a "socialist." And, although it has not been announced officially, we have learned that the Socialist Party State Executive Committee has suspended him on charges, and if they are not cleared up in two weeks he will be expelled.

The Workers' Defense Committee is still trying to raise funds to pay for copying the evidence in the "dynamic" case. The address of the committee is Box 427, Graham, N. C. Workers are urged to send funds or write directly to the box.

The Ruling Class

By Redfield



"What's up? Another strike?"  
"Now—a young Pioneer is waving a red lollipop!"

## Lewiston, Me., Shoe Workers Seek Militant Leadership

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent

**LEWISTON, Me.**—Mr. Zimmerman, in the January issue of the "United Shoe and Leather Worker," under the headline, "One Year of Amalgamation," boasts of the achievements of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union under its present leadership. Amongst other things he claims to have organized four locals in Lewiston.

It is a fact known to every union man in town, and Mr. Zimmerman knows it too, that we have in Lewiston only one local, namely local 27, which we took over from the former "National" after the amalgamation, which now has a membership not much larger than we amalgamated. The other three which Mr. Zimmerman adds are merely exaggerations, meant to make an impression upon the shoe workers generally before election, even if it does not make him the laughing stock of the local shoe workers. They have many votes any way. But maybe Mr. Zimmerman had in mind the four paid organizers sent in by the General Board and counts them for locals.

Now on the policies of organization.

It seems anybody with common sense who sends out field organizers would seek able, devoted trade union men interested in organization. But the General Board, in the good old politician way, looks out for their old friends whom they have to give a job even if they are not able or interested in organization, and were driven out of the organized centers from which they came.

The committee sent in from Lynn to investigate the situation recommended their removal, but the General Board is deaf to such recommendations from the rank and file.

When at the last meeting of our local they were asked for an account of their activity, they claimed that they were not responsible to our local. Bixley, their spokesman, tried to defend them in true Zimmerman fashion by saying that they are doing work "elsewhere." There are hopeful signs, however. The workers are carrying on more independent activity. It would be a good idea for the organized centers to look into the situation up here.

## I. Miller Lays Up For Strike

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent

**NEW YORK**—One must have a rather childish mind in order not to understand the reason for the feverish haste of I. Miller to manufacture a great quantity of shoes now that the "world" is at "peace." Evidently the boss must be preparing for trouble. The necessity for the workers to unite and demand an improvement of their conditions is very timely now.

In reference to the raffle, we discovered that the boss has some discarded shoes in every department which are damaged and according to the expense of the poor workers.

We see that the workers must pay about 35 cents a week in the compo department and 60 cents in the turn department until everybody in turn gets one pair of shoes. Mind you, everybody must pay until the last pair is raffled.

This means that in a department of 60 workers, paying 35 cents a week and raffling three pairs of shoes a week until everybody gets his pair or shoes, the boss would collect \$21 a week, or 20 weeks or \$420 for 60 pairs of shoes, which is equivalent to \$7 a pair.

Burek's cartoon book, "Hunger and Revolt" is now offered in a \$1 edition with renewals and new subscriptions.

## Dangerous Job In Dye Shop

By a Dye Worker Correspondent

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**—I would like to describe the conditions under which we workers of Pimco Dye Works have to work.

Before the N.R.A. we worked till 6 p. m. Now we work till 4 p. m. and the boss tells us that we have to put out the same amount of work as before or we'll get fired.

On an electric machine I roll up the fabrics which are ready to be rewashed as misprints. An old timer told me that I am the third worker on this job in the last four years. The others have either lost a few fingers or a hand.

The factory has four lofts, and is all wood from top to bottom. Once in a while a Fire Inspector comes, and leaves with a good cigar.

A doctor is supposed to examine us once a month. When a worker has a serious cut or a slight wound, the doctor puts on some iodine and tells us to go back to work.

I am able to write this because it is slightly slow now, otherwise I would have never had the time.

### NOTE

Every Wednesday we publish letters from textile, shoe and needle workers. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Saturday of each week.

## Unity Move in Fall River

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

**FALL RIVER, Mass.**—The representatives of five local unions of the United Textile Workers met in a special meeting on Feb. 11, called by the Textile Council of the U. T. W. to take up the organization of all the textile workers in this city.

ing the strike. The militants were applauded by those present.

The militants then made a proposal to call a city conference of the two unions in the city, the U. T. W., A. F. of L. affiliate, and the American Federation of Textile Operatives, an independent union, for the purpose of discussing plans to unite the two unions into one powerful union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

The officials tried to sidetrack the demands of the rank and file by saying that no steps could be taken on this matter without the sanction of the International Office. They also raised the point that at the last U. T. W. Convention the Fall River delegation had presented a resolution that the International office approach the A. F. T. O. for affiliation to the A. F. of L., but no steps had been taken on this resolution.

The rank and file made a motion to call on every local to discuss this most burning question of unity at their next regular meeting, and to take steps for the conference without the sanction of the International officials.

## Woll No Hero At Home

By a Worker Correspondent

**NEW YORK**—On Sunday, Feb. 10, the New York Photo-Engravers Local No. 1 has a special meeting at Mecca Temple to discuss strike.

At this meeting every sort of treachery was used by the officials, headed by Matthew Woll, to put over against the will of the membership a two-year contract.

This year the agreement between the union and the bosses' Board of



Trade expired and the union had to open negotiations. The membership was determined to get the 30-hour week, as 25 per cent of the membership has been unemployed for the past four or five years. The workers let their sentiment be known in no uncertain terms at the annual meeting in the St. George Hotel. When the chairman of the meeting asked for a secret vote of attendance, the unanimous answer was, "Strike!"

At this Mecca Temple meeting, one sensed immediately that the officials were prepared to betray the photo-engravers. The chairman E. White, president of the local union, opened the meeting with a warning against "mob psychology."

After his remarks he introduced E. Volk, president of the international union. This canny politician, in his demagogic speech, tried his best to induce the workers to accept the 37 1/2-36 hour week proposal, citing how much those who work will gain by this reduction of 2 1/2 hours.

As soon as he got through he proposed immediately that they take a referendum vote, but he met the indignant opposition of the membership. The chair had to recognize speakers from the floor. One worker after another spoke and denounced the action of the officials. All of the speakers called upon the workers to strike.

Matthew Woll was the last speaker. It is interesting to note that when this notorious red-baiter and president of the strike-breaking Civic Federation got up to speak, not a soul applauded, so much is he hated in his own union. The entire speech was a plea not to strike but to collaborate with the industry. After he concluded his speech a vote was taken and 1,967 voted for the bosses' proposal and 827 voted against.

## Strike Committee's Statement

By a Group of Auto Workers

**DETROIT, Mich.**—The attack upon the automobile workers by the employers association has been let loose. These employers and financial magnates have agreed to break through all the democratic rights and liberties of organized labor. The right for collective bargaining has not only been ignored, but slapped in the face.

On Thursday morning, Jan. 31, the maintenance workers of the Murray Body Plant presented their demands for increase in wages that were moderate compared to what is already being paid at present in other plants. They were summarily told by the management to ring their cards and get out.

These skilled men's wages were between 60 and 80 cents an hour. These were skilled men who had been in the employment of the Murray Body Corporation for many years. They had slaved for this corporation faithfully. These skilled workers, members of the United Automobile Workers Union, naturally could not stand the autocratic attitude of the Murray Body Corporation, and they walked out in a body.

They organized a picket line, issued leaflets, and took steps to organize their forces to carry through their demands.

The Detroit Police, directed by Commissioner Pickert, arrested some of these workers for distributing leaflets. They stated that they would allow the "Detroit Labor News" to be distributed, but not leaflets. But when they distributed "The Detroit Labor News" the police stated that they could not distribute "The Detroit Labor News," but only leaflets.

The forces of the Automobile Manufacturers Association are organized to fight organized labor. The City Council of the United Automobile Workers Union, considering all the facts at its meeting on Monday night, Feb. 4, elected a committee of ten of its members to deal with the whole situation in the Murray Body Corporation instructing them to give full support to the maintenance men who were locked out.

The United Automobile Workers Union will mobilize all labor organizations to defend the interests of every worker in the Murray Body Plant. The United Automobile Workers are solidly behind all the workers in the Murray Body Plant. The production men in the plant realize that it is necessary to act together with the maintenance men. The Automobile Manufacturers Association is using all its money and power to smash all labor organizations.

All labor organizations are ready to defend the interests of the Murray Body Workers.

**THE STRIKE COMMITTEE, UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION, Local No. 18276.**

# YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

### Forms of Silicosis

The first of a series of articles on the various forms of silicosis will appear in the first issue of HEALTH AND HYGIENE, the Medical Advisory Board's magazine. Miners, working in excessively rocky soil, are liable to suffer from one or another form of this disease. Of special importance is the silicosis which attacks tunnel workers and the anthracosis appearing among the hard coal miners.

Though the disease has become more common lately, with the speeding up of the workers and the scrapping of safety measures, workers rarely get compensation because most State laws do not recognize the fatal character of the illness. The series of articles will describe the causes and developments of the disease in all its forms and discuss possible cures and the compensation situation.

### Infantile Paralysis

**COMRADE** A. N. of Phelps, Wis., writes:—"About three years ago I got sick with infantile paralysis. It affected both of my legs and I haven't been able to walk since. I can move both legs a little, but they are very weak. Is there any kind of treatment you would advise me to take? I have heard of such cases being treated at Warm Springs, Georgia. Do you think they could help me?"

### Our Reply

All the insecurity of the working class, all its sufferings and inhumane treatment can be read into letters of your kind.

Struck down at the age of twenty by so devastating a disease as infantile paralysis, your help from society has been practically nil. Of course, if you wish to become healthier in your present suffering, remember that you may still become President of the United States. You and Franklin Roosevelt have everything in common, except the best orthopedic surgeons in America, various ingenious braces for support of the afflicted limbs, expert masseurs and gymnasts who continuously catered to the strengthening of the weakened muscles; vacations in warm climates with beautiful attractive and health-giving warm water pools, and a sufficient supply of that which is necessary to try any new scheme for the relief of the paralysis of the victims of such a disease.

So, you see what is required for your condition. Massage, exercises, general body tonics, various gymnastics when the limbs are substantially merged with water; braces which at first may have to be changed or adjusted frequently and occupational, thus social, rehabilitation. You will have to take some other job while you await your call to the Presidency.

As for getting to Warm Springs, Georgia, you will be one of thousands placed on the list if you apply and state your inability to pay the required cost. It would be a good thing, however, if you obtained and enlisted the aid of a trade union, unemployed council, or some other mass organization. Pressure and exposure of this "charitable" enterprise at Warm Springs may bring you the opportunity to go there.

### Medicine to Increase Height

**COMRADE** P. B., of New York, writes:—"I am sixteen years old and five feet four inches tall. Both my parents are short. I have never grown in the past year. What do you think of my chances of further growth? Is pituitary extract helpful in inducing growth?"

### Our Reply

A stature of five feet four inches for a young man of your age is quite satisfactory. You probably have at least ten more years in which to grow. The use of pituitary extract in inducing growth has not yet passed the experimental stage and we would not advise you to experiment with yourself until such time as our knowledge of the effects of this gland become a certainty.

### Whooping Cough Serum

**S. M.** Philadelphia, Pa.—The occurrence of frequent colds and the presence of enlarged tonsils are sufficient causes for the removal of the tonsils.

In regard to the vaccine for prevention, and the serum in the treatment of infantile paralysis, it is too early and too uncertain to speak of their respective value. More carefully controlled and extensive work must be done before a definite statement can be made. We don't advise its use.

The new vaccine against whooping cough must likewise be used more extensively and careful interpretation of these results must be made before any definite advice can be given. However, we feel that, at present, it is best not to inoculate a normal, healthy child. Only those under two years of age or those in very bad state of health, may be injected when there has occurred possible contact with a case of whooping cough.

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## Store Fights 30-Hour Bill

**Cotrell and Leonard**  
Albany, N. Y.

February 11, 1935

Gentlemen:

In re Black 30-hour Bill

We understand that the Black 30-hour bill (S.B. 187) is now before the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and that there is considerable concern about the possibility of the enactment of this bill.

We would like to draw your attention to it, and to say that since this is a matter of vital interest to us—inasmuch as its enactment would mean that your pay roll would have to be increased, and consequently the price of your merchandise would be higher—we cannot stress too strongly the fact that we think you should oppose this bill with all the power at your command.

It is our opinion that any compromise between the 30 and 40-hour week would be equally damaging to business relations, and we believe that the enactment of the bill should be fought by you as strongly as possible.

Yours very truly,  
COTRELL & LEONARD, INC.  
By [Signature]

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Cotrell and Leonard Department Store, one of the largest here, is throwing its weight behind the fight against the Black 30-hour Bill. They are circulating all the firms they buy from with a letter urging them to take action to block the passage of the 30-hour Bill.

They are pretty well known as a slave-driving outfit around town and it is the continuation of these practices that prompted them to initiate this move as is clearly shown in the letter reproduced below:

## Miners Supporting Fight to Free Frankfeld-Egan

**PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 16.**—Pennsylvania miners are quickly responding to the appeal of the Frankfeld-Egan Liberation Committee for resolutions to the Pennsylvania State Board of Pardons demanding the immediate, unconditional pardoning of Phil Frankfeld. Resolutions have been received from the following five U.M.W.A. locals: 1736 of Rossiter, 6639 of Strattonville, 6464 of Boswell, 6480 of Houtzdale, and 1386 of Nanty Glo. Several of these locals also returned petition lists supporting the pardon applications, signed by all their members.

# The Soviet Trade Unions in the Struggle for Labor Protection

In November, 1933, the Soviet Government adopted a decree on the passing over of the functions of the People's Commissariat of Labor, including labor protection, to the trade unions. How do the Soviet trade unions cope with this great task?

The shortening of the working day to seven hours, which was decreed in January, 1929, is among the main achievements of the working class of the U. S. S. R. After the functions of the People's Commissariat of Labor were passed over to the trade unions the latter continued and completed this important work. On January 1, 1935, all the enterprises of the U. S. S. R., with a very few exceptions, were put on the seven-hour working day. This measure is of tremendous significance to the working class of the U. S. S. R. Cases of sickness and accident declined considerably; favorable conditions were created for the workers to take up technical studies and to raise their qualifications which entails an increase in wages; the workers now have more leisure time to raise their political and cultural level, to enjoy a good rest and entertainments.

The trade unions conduct a good deal of practical work aiming to develop labor protection and safety regulations. The state expenditure on labor protection and safety devices went

up markedly. Suffice it to state that for the first two years of the second Five-Year Plan (1933-34) the appropriations for labor protection amounted to 219,000,000 rubles. The trade unions saw to it that this money was spent exclusively on labor protection. . . . Such measures were lately taken in the factories as for instance: Mechanization of labor absorbing jobs and of work in harmful trades, installation of underground safety lamps in the mines and shafts, mechanization of intra-factory transport, mechanization of the charging and discharging of furnaces, rationalization of natural and artificial ventilation, lowering of high temperature in foundries, etc., increase in the number of safety stations, etc.

Side by side with the practical work of labor protection and safety devices, conducted in the factories, profound theoretical research was taken up in this field at the Scientific Research Institute of Labor Protection, controlled by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. The combination of the work conducted in both the branches gives splendid results.

There are 18 scientific research institutes in the U. S. S. R. that are engaged in the investigation of the problems of labor protection and in the working out of proper measures for various industries.

Here is the Labor Protection Institute in Kazan, for instance. This

institute fully concentrated its work on the question of Labor protection and safety regulations in the fur and leather industries. This institute elaborated the methods of collecting dust caused by the unhairing and carding machines, chemicals and ursoil, and presented a plan of mechanizing the discharge of dust chambers.

In order to prevent the ursoil from affecting the workers the institute investigated the cases of ursoil and asthma among the workers and checked up the method of professional selection for the purpose of picking out the workers most susceptible to ursoil.

The institute also designed brakes for the carding and unhairing machines, changed the design of the splitting machines, invented an appliance for the solution of ursoil, etc.

**Unions War on Accidents**

The practical work of labor protection and safety regulations in the factory is organized and controlled by the factory committees. We will refer to a few examples showing the work of the factory committees in this field.

The Factory Committee of the First State Ball-Bearing plant in Moscow secured the expenditure of 160,000 rubles on labor protection measures for the first half of 1934. What measures were taken?

A safety device cabinet was equipped, with the active participa-

tion of all the social workers and organizations of the plant, where the workers are taught methods of safety in their work. Rational lighting of the work places was installed in six departments of the plant. The work places are supplied with instructions on safety regulations and precautionary posters. The work of all the hoisting gears in the plant was checked up. Three saturators were placed to provide the workers in the foundries, etc., with aerated water. Ten washrooms were completely overhauled. Ten ventilators and three hundred lockers were installed in the cloak-rooms, in addition to the old ones. Two rooms for nursing the babies were newly equipped, etc.

**Soviet Worker Must Be Protected**

As a result of all these measures the number of accidents in the factory decreased by 35 per cent.

Another factory committee of the Mechanical Plant in Podolsk, was able to secure a decrease in the number of accidents and sicknesses among the workers by 40 per cent in comparison with 1933. The factory committee developed a good deal of mass work in the domain of labor protection and safety devices, towards which it attracted all the social workers, organizations and management of the plant. Among other measures aiming to create healthy and safe working condi-

tions, the factory committee got the management to plant trees and shrubs and to lay flower-beds on the premises of the plant, to clean the factory yard of dust and scrap, to pave and asphalt it, to equip railway lines with a signal system, to organize a splendid exhibition and displays on safety devices in the departments, to equip the latter with shower-baths, etc.

Other factory committees conduct similar work.

**100,000 Guard Health**

As a result of the team-work conducted by the trade unions and trusted by the number of accidents in the industries of the U. S. S. R. declined markedly. So, for instance, the number of accidents and sicknesses among the workers in the metal and machine building industry, decreased by almost 50 per cent.

Speaking about the achievements in the field of labor protection we cannot but note the remarkable institution of **Public Inspectors**, set up by the trade unions. These are the best check-workers having a complete training, who fulfill the duties of labor inspectors voluntarily by way of social work. Such an inspector does not quit his job and is entitled to all the rights of an official State inspector. The management of a factory must accept his proposals.

In 1934 the number of such public inspectors exceeded 100,000. This enabled to reduce the number of

full-time inspectors from 9,600 to 4,800.

The public inspectors developed important work. At the "Belinka" Mine Comrade Ninayev, a public inspector, secured a longer period of burning of the safety lamp and grounding of all the electrical installations as a result of which the number of accidents declined markedly. At the "Krasniy Put'lov" Plant the hoisting and transport aggregates which did not correspond to the requirements of safety were ordered to be repaired, upon request of the public inspectors. The public inspection got the management to assign special persons in the departments, to be held directly responsible for the condition of labor protection safety regulations and factory sanitation.

At the "Electroslav" factory Comrade Ynukov, public inspector of the thermic department, took measures to roll off all the moving mechanisms to supply aerated water to the workers, to light the department, better, etc., and consequently the number of accidents and sicknesses in the department dropped by 4 per cent.

Very many similar examples may be cited. But the above-indicated will suffice to make the basic conclusion to the effect that the Soviet trade unions have fully coped with the very important task of labor protection, entrusted to them.

# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

MADAME FLUTTERBYE, who does a day to day column on the life of upper class society for the Hearst press, has just brought to light a neglected incident of the trial at Flemington.

Although the Madame does not make the tale as clear as it could be, it appears that the facts are these.

On a bright morning, but cold, very cold, when thousands of sightseers, jaywalkers, rubber-necks and souvenir-hunters were out thronging Hudson County, Park Avenue also decided to roll out to the backwoods and get a thrill from the big show.

The boys and the girls and the old ladies from the penthouse places dressed themselves warmly in a couple of mink coats, got into their Rolls Royces and started out for the Holland Tunnel.

And that's what started all the trouble. The mink coats and the Rolls Royces.

For the population of New Jersey is a notoriously poor one. Times haven't been good out in Jersey any more than anywhere else in America.

The debbies and the playboys came rolling into Flemington, dismounted and went into the court. Madame Flutterbye then informs us that in the crowded courtroom those mink coats stood out like "pillars of light" among the old raccoon coats and the rest of the spectators wore. And among the old Model-T's and the Chevrolets, the Rolls Royces, I guess, stood out like "columns of fire."

Well, the courtroom was crowded. They were sitting on the window sills. They were standing in the aisles. Whether or not Park Avenue sat on the window sills or stood in the aisles, we don't know. But they were there, parading in the great national event. And there were those mink coats and there were those Rolls Royces. They had gotten up early in the morning for a change, and it was cold. Maybe they were proud of that. Life was so adventurous.

At what moment it happened, nobody knows. Madame Flutterbye who knows all, sees all and tells all for the Hearst press about Mayfair and the Avenue, keeps us in the dark about it.

But it was either in the court or outside in the street that a couple of the townspeople gave the mink coats and the Rolls Royces a good round of old fashioned, home-brewed Jersey razzberries. Madame Flutterbye describes the sound issuing that cold morning in Flemington as a "paean of hate."

## In Defense of Park Avenue

THE Madame was much distressed by the democratic behavior of the people of Flemington. It seems as though the people had neglected to appreciate what those mink coats had gone through that morning, what with the early hour, the cold weather, the stuffy courtroom and all. After all, argues the Madame, "society is often, too often censured for its trivial existence. But when a number of society people take an interest in one of the most vital and absorbing dramas of the day, they shouldn't be given a black eye."

Which, when you come to think of it, is not a bad idea—I mean the razzberries are all right, but think of what a hit a black eye would have made.

She feels pretty badly, as you can see, even about just razzberries. After all, those mink coats you know, they were only so attractive because the rest of the population wore nothing but sweaters, mackinaws, and old racoon coats.

But what did the Madame expect? That the boys who came rumbling into town in their old Model-T's or Chevrolets that needed a spare tire and a new brake would give three rousing cheers when they saw those gilded hearse, the Rolls, come rolling down Main Street? Or that the farmers' wives who have been living on potatoes and the county relief would sigh with delight when a trunkful of mink coats came breezing into the courtroom?

I, also, remain unmoved by what Madame notes to be a new wave of social interest on the part of the playboys and girls as evidenced by their trip to Flemington.

Somewhat I can't get the idea out of my head, despite all the earnestness of the Madame, that the life which that set leads up on Park Avenue and in Mayfair is not precisely the kind of life which you can call useful to any society or very important to the health and progress of humanity. It seems to me that that trip to Flemington was only another cocktail, a new highball, to keep up the excitement of doing nothing.

And as I think of it, I fail to be convinced that, since that crowd reared without sowing, and eats without working, humanity would be the loser if they were firmly amputated forever from the body social. This goes, cold morning or no cold morning, Flemington or no Flemington.

## Democracy for the Rich

DRIVEN back upon her textbooks, Madame Flutterbye makes a last stand for her clientele by arguing, "Every trial in America is open to the public."

It is very true that every trial in America is open to the public, and we would be the last to deny such an elementary democratic right. In fact, I find it a little confusing to think that the poor people of Flemington were trying to deny the rich their constitutional rights. Of course, I realize the disadvantages to the rich of a democracy. But I do not think these disadvantages are very serious. They do not seem to have interfered much with the process of accumulating wealth, exploiting the poor, or robbing the public treasuries—all social interests of the rich.

On the other hand, I can realize that now and then a plutocrat or a multi-millionaire might have a twinge of desire for the old days of feudalism. There, to take the case of Flemington, he could convict a man in his bedroom, sentence him in his parlor, and have him executed in his courtyard. And all without leaving the house on a cold morning in deep winter.

But comparing the disadvantages to the rich and the poor under democracy, I don't think the rich have much to complain of. It gave them those mink coats and the Rolls Royces. All it ever gave the poor was a circus like the Hauptmann trial and the broken-down Model-T's.

## Note

The weekly Workers' School News Column, which is omitted today, will appear next week as usual.

## LITTLE LEFTY



## Competition!



## by del



## Questions and Answers



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

## Work Relief and Slums

Question: Will the new \$4,800,000,000 work relief program now being passed by Congress really be used to clear the slums—S. T., Chicago.

Answer: The promises of Roosevelt and Ickes to clear the slums are only made to cover up the real purposes of the so-called work relief program—reducing the costs of relief, war preparations, and the setting of low work relief wages which can be used to lower all wages.

It should be remembered that in the public works program of 1933 the Roosevelt administration also promised to clear the slums. But out of the \$3,700,000,000 that were appropriated, less than \$20,000,000 or about one per cent of the total, was actually spent for housing. And even this pitiful sum was used for housing that is far out of the reach of the poor worker who is forced to live in slum tenements.

In the present program, most of the money, directly and indirectly, will go for war preparations and government construction of the pork barrel variety. The workers will be given sub-existence wages; the capitalists will make fat profits out of the contracts that the government will make with them. But the slums will not be cleared.

A few tenements which are on the verge of collapsing will be taken off the hands of rich landlords like the Astors. In these cases model apartments will be built which only middle class people will be able to afford. The slums as a whole, however, will remain untouched, and will continue to take their toll of lives through disease, fire, etc.

## February Working Woman Presents Lively Features

THE WORKING WOMAN, February issue, 5 cents per copy.

Reviewed by JUNE CROLL

NO ONE who is seriously interested in reaching the great masses of working class and farm women can afford to miss reading and distributing the February issue of the Working Woman. Written in the simple everyday language of the average worker its fifteen pages are crammed full of stories and features dealing with the most basic as well as immediate problems of working class women.

"The Heart of Milwaukee," a stirring story about the Boston Store strike in that much publicized Socialist City, Milwaukee, where the shoppers threw themselves into the battle on the side of the strikers despite all the attempts of the store owners, the City administration and the union misleaders to prevent it, is a thrilling example of a united front between women.

"The Jobless Organize," dealing with the recently held National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, stressing the special features of the bill H. R. 2827 which provide for the protection of women workers, as well as the article on women in the American Federation of Labor, could not and would not appear in any of the numerous popular women's magazines. These are published for the specific purpose of leading the women to believe that their special problems can be solved without struggling against the employing class. The Working Woman, however, while acknowledging these special problems, analyzing them in an easy understandable manner, inspires its readers to struggle side-by-side with the menfolk for immediate improvements.

The "You're Telling Me" column by Grace Hutchins on world affairs is particularly good this month. And so is the Fashion Letter and Household corner. It is really refreshing to find oneself reading these features which provide useful information without, as other magazines do, degrading the woman reader with the slush that pours out of the typical, capitalist woman's magazine.

Workers the writer feel that The Working Woman is rapidly becoming an indispensable instrument in the hands of every class conscious worker with which to win over their fellow workers, neighbors and acquaintances. Only a few words of criticism in this connection. Such headlines as "Beware of Illusions" over the article on the Tom Mooney and Scottsboro cases do not express the best that is in the magazine. Certainly these two examples of class justice have a particular appeal to women. The role of Mother Mooney and that of the Scottsboro mothers it seems to the writer should have been placed in the forefront. Somewhat the same criticism can be made of the story on Hearst's Red baiting.

But these slight shortcomings are entirely overshadowed by the good points and most especially in the proletarian love story "Sockeya Stella," the second installment of which appears in this month's magazine.

## TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAF—Economic Security Legislation—Senator Jesse H. Metcalf of Rhode Island
- WOR—Sports Resume—Stan Lenox
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
- WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:15-WEAF—Stories of the Black Chamber
- WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- WJZ—Plantation Echoes: Robison Orch.—South-eastern Quartet
- WABC—Variety Musicale
- WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
- WABC—The O'Neills—Sketch
- 7:45-WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
- WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
- WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAF—Play the Little Spiffire, with Mary Pickford, Actress
- WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—Penthouse Party: Mark Hellinger, Gladys Gled, Peggy Fynn, Comedian, Travelers' Quartet; Coliennan Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
- WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30-WEAF—Wayne King Orchestra
- WOR—Variety Musicale
- WJZ—Lanny Ross, Tenor
- WABC—Everett Marshall, Baritone; Elizabeth Lennox, Contralto; Mixed Chorus
- 9:00-WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian; Hayden Orschell, Amateur Revue
- WOR—Hillbilly Music
- WJZ—20,000 Years in Sing Sing—Sketch, with Warder Laves
- WABC—Lily Pons, Soprano; Kostelanetz Orch.; Mixed Chorus
- 9:30-WOR—To Be Announced
- WJZ—John Charles Thomas, Baritone; Concert Orch.
- WABC—Symphony Orch. and Grace Allen, Comedians
- 9:45-WOR—Berrens Orch.
- 10:00-WEAF—Lombardo Orch.; Ricardo Cortez, Narrator
- WOR—Literary Justice—WJZ—Hollywood—Jimmy Fidler
- WABC—Peter Pfeiffer—Sketch, with Jack Pearl; Rich Orch.; Patti Chaplin
- 10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Brady
- WJZ—Sealy—Mme. Sylvia
- 10:30-WEAF—Ray Noble Orch.
- WOR—Variety Musicale
- WJZ—Egon Petri, Piano
- WABC—Symphony Orch. and Howard Barlow, Conductor; Teochar Seidel, Violin
- 11:00-WEAF—Talk—J. B. Kennedy
- WOR—News
- WJZ—Kemp Orchestra
- WABC—Belasco Orchestra
- 11:15-WEAF—Robert Royce, Tenor
- WOR—Moonbeams Trio
- 11:30-WEAF—Dance Music (Also WOR, WJZ, WABC)

## WORLD of the DANCE

Outstanding Program by Dance League

By ELIZABETH SKRIP

OPENING the series of events celebrating International Theatre Week, and closing its own Eastern Council, the Workers Dance League presented a program of its outstanding group and solo dances at the Center Theatre last Sunday for the benefit of the Daily Worker. Standing room was sold out for the first time in the history of Radio City, and what seemed to this reviewer one of the most encouraging manifestations of cultural activity in the revolutionary movement, received the most encouraging support from its audience.

Viewed as a cross-section of the revolutionary dance, the recital was significant in more than one respect. The League presented under its sponsorship various approaches to the problem of the proletarian dance, and the separate performers gave increasing evidence of sincerity and professionalism, displaying, at the same time, a diversity of style and subject matter. No attempt at regimentation by the League was seen; no one style nor form of dancing was labelled the revolutionary form, and in view of the youth of the dance movement at large, such a policy is wise for the time being.

This was evident also; that the infusion of revolutionary ideology in the dance has of necessity led to valuable experimentation in form. The earliest type of experiment, the agit-prop dance, represented by Black and White, has made way for the stylized dance satire (Charity, (New Dance Group), which in its revised version received an ovation; the poster dance Parasite, and the dances to word accompaniment, Van der Lubbe's Head, Time Is Money—experiments which should be carried to still higher points of artistry. The Dance League, in supporting these, as well as the more generally accepted forms, establishes a broad base for further experiments in the dance.

The variety of subject matter presented at the recital gave the evening an interesting panoramic aspect. Black and White, the beautiful folk quality in Themes from a Slavic People, the condemnation of war in the Anti-War Cycle, or of Fascism in Van der Lubbe's Head, the conflict of bourgeois and proletarian women in Conflict, or of organized activity vs. disorganization in Forces in Opposition, the joy of workers in Socialist countries in Work and Play, all were instrumental in varying and enriching the program.

The presentation of these dances was not always a happy one (vastly improved by the effective reading of the poem by Tony Ross), Forces in Opposition (not the best of the Dance Unit's work), Parasite suffered from bad lighting. The changes in the two dances by Tamiris' Group was not well advised; the play section in Work and Play has become too acrobatic, and there was an unnecessary sacrifice of subtlety for humor in the part of the bourgeois women in Conflict.

The work of the soloists, on the other hand, seemed uniformly good. Sophie Maslow's quiet strength and power grew more effective with each successive appearance. Nadia Chilkovskaya's sarcasm, Miriam Blecher's lyricism, Anna Sokolow's wit, Jane Dudley's dynamic intensity, and Lily Mehlman's fiery vivacity, invariably electrify the audience to lusty applause. It is to be hoped that they will soon add new dances to their still limited repertoire.

This recital should serve not only as a survey of past work, but a prophecy of future activity. New groups and soloists need to be developed, and new works should be presented by already established groups. The repertoire of the Workers Dance League, although it includes a wide range of subject matter, still has a comparatively small number of dances to present to audiences.

## No. 2 of Communist International Out

No. 2 of "The Communist International" magazine is now on sale at all bookshops. The full contents of this issue are as follows: Sergei Mirovich Kirov, by D. Z. Manuilsky.

The C. P. S. U. Gains a New Splendid Victory (The decisions of the November Plenum of the C. P. of the C. P. S. U.). The United Front—Next Steps, by Harry Pollitt.

## Mother Bloor: Dynamic Fighter In the Front Ranks of Labor

At 73 Has the Energy and Spirit of a Young Girl

By Jean Doolittle

SIXTY years of rebellion is something to be proud of. And Mother Bloor has achieved it. Yes, for almost sixty years, Ella Reeve Bloor has been rebelling against untruths and injustices. She began at fourteen by telling the elders of a Presbyterian church where they stood in her estimation—and it wasn't very high. Now, at seventy-three, as International Women's Day (March 8) approaches, she is even bolder in telling people where to head in. She can give the munitions makers as hot a verbal scorching as they ever got. And at the head of a picket line she is a human dynamo.

The story of the almost sixty years between the day when she walked out of the little Bridgeton, New Jersey, church until the day a month ago when she stepped to the platform of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, has been told by Ann Barton, in a pamphlet called "Mother Bloor," just issued by Workers Library Publishers (3 cents).

It's a thrilling tale, because Mother Bloor's has been a thrilling life.

It had a placid enough beginning, according to Ann Barton's account. A small Jersey town, solid Presbyterian parents, and good old "American stock," formed her background. But she had some forebears who fought in the American Revolutionary War, which may have given her a revolutionary turn of mind. And she had an uncle who read Ingersoll.

It may have been Ingersoll that made her leave the church at fourteen. But it was her own lively mind that made her look beyond her kitchen sink when she was twenty-four. By then she had a husband and children, but she felt that the cards were stacked against a woman, and she wrote a fiery article for the local papers on woman's suffrage one day. The town was shocked.

It didn't take Ella long to discover that neither feminism nor academic learning were going to save society. She met the weavers in Kensington, Philadelphia, who were on a lockout. She discovered that the women were being paid \$6.00 a week for the same work for which men were being paid \$25.00. She knew then that the only way for women to get justice was to organize. So she joined her first union, and started to organize the women weavers of Kensington.

Soon after this she joined the Socialists, because they talked of "workers' ownership of the machine." And that, Ella Reeve felt, was the answer to the thing that she had been groping for. As the Socialist Party went through its various phases she always moved along with the group that was farthest left. Often she was the only woman in her local party organization. She belonged to the group of railroad workers organized under

## Depicts With Bitter Truth the Eberts and MacDonalDs

IN the great historic fight which the workers of the world are waging against their class enemy, the fact which looms higher than any other today is the division in the ranks of the working class which brings them face to face with the enemy with their forces disunited and scattered. Socialist and Communist workers—class brothers in whose veins flows the blood of the proletariat, the revolutionary class whose whose historic mission it is to break the chains of class exploitation and usher in a new society—surely these belong side by side.

And today this task of welding our class forces into one united front against war and fascism—this is our major task.

Does not the yoke of capitalist wage slavery, does not the terrorism and brutality of the exploiters fall upon Socialist and Communist workers and their children with equal force? Every instinct of our class demands that nothing must stand in the way of our class unity. In his drawings, Jacob Burck has singled out with true class feeling and keenness the high points in the whole question of Social-Democracy and its relation to the proletarian revolution.

Two emotions dominate these drawings, hatred for the policies of the Social-Democratic leadership which have cost the working class



Eugene Debs, as their only non-railroad worker. Another time she was the only woman in a group of German Socialists. The men were skeptical. "What can a woman do for Socialism?" they asked. But they soon found out that this woman could do a lot.

## A Stormy Life

The rest is a stormy story of picket lines and organizing. Mother Bloor worked in the stockyards at Chicago, in order to get a series of articles following Upton Sinclair's expose in "The Jungle." She worked in the "spotted meat" department, Ann Barton writes, "called that because the tins containing the meat were so old that they were spotted with rust. Girls inspected the tins, and woe to them if they marked too many unfit for use."

Mother Bloor organized among the coal miners. "In order to get to meetings," Ann Barton says, "she had many times to face company gunmen." She had to clamber through the coal mines, ride on handcars, take donkeys between camps. At this time she was nearing fifty, but no one ever thought it strange that she could stand so much physical strain. Mother Bloor always seemed to have the energy of a young girl—because she had the enthusiasm.

## Two Frightful Episodes

She lived through two heartrending episodes of the killing of strikers' children. One was in Calumet,

Michigan, when the miners' children were suffocated in a narrow hallway after a false cry of "Fire" had been given by an unknown person. And the other was in Ludlow, Colorado, when the tent colony of striking miners was set ablaze with kerosene poured over the ground by militiamen. Mother Bloor was present both times, working her fingers to the bone for the strikers.

During the war Mother Bloor worked with strikers in arms factories, and in anti-war meetings. But it was during this period that she began to feel that the Socialist Party was falling down. She was heartick at the lack of organization against war. She grew more Left, and she grew more determined that the workers should be organized to fight against war.

When the Communist Party was formed in 1919, Mother Bloor became one of its first members. And her work of organizing continued.

## Still Going Strong

She hasn't stopped her battle against the capitalist system yet. At seventy-three, she is still going strong. Right now she is working against war, in the united front movement of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Mother Bloor has two great desires, Ann Barton says in this exciting story of a life. One is to hasten the revolution for the sake of the youth. The other is to hasten it for her own sake, for she says, "I want to attend the First Congress of American Soviets."

## Clarence Hathaway Calls Burck's Powerful Cartoons 'Sharp Weapons'

Drawings Show Deep Need for Class Solidarity

And can one miss the revolutionary exultation which leaps out at us from the drawings where the united ranks of the Spanish, German and Austrian working class fling high the banner of solidarity behind the barricades of class battle?

In some of his drawings, Burck misses his mark, where he aims at the policies of the leadership and fails to discriminate clearly enough between these policies and the Socialist Party workers.

But this is more the weakness which has hindered the work of the whole Communist Party than it is the weakness of Burck the artist. We recognize this mistake and we are striving to correct it.



CLARENCE HATHAWAY

such bitter penalties, and a deeply felt class need for solidarity with the workers in the ranks of the Socialist Party.

CAN there be any denial of the bitter truth which Burck has drawn for us in the depiction of Ebert and MacDonald? Can there be any doubt as to the emotion which emerges from the May Day drawing where the great red banner of May Day is cut in two, an actual description of what happened in New York this year when the Socialist leadership turned down the united front offer of the Communist Party?

## Drawings Show Deep Need for Class Solidarity

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## WORLD of the THEATRE

Drama in the Bronx

AWAKE AND SING, a folk play in three acts, by Clifford Odets. Production directed by Harold Clurman. Settings by Boris Aronson. Acted by the Group Theatre Acting Company at the Belasco Theatre.

Reviewed by NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

LET it be noted at the outset that "Awake and Sing" which was opened last night at the Belasco had been written some two years before Odets overwhelmed us with his "Waiting for Lefty." Perhaps it is the startling success of the latter that prompted the Group Theatre to put on Odets' earlier and less important play. On its own merits "Awake and Sing" does not measure up to the calibre of the Group Theatre. It lacks distinction both in subject matter and manner of presentation. The domestic squabbles and woes of the Berger family (proletarian with petty bourgeois upshots) are real enough and the characters are well drawn, but the play lacks a guiding idea to make the whole thing significant.

To be sure, there is the general idea of the disintegration of a family under the destructive influence of poverty and precarious existence, but neither in plot nor in character portrayal is the play focused upon this idea.

There is also a mood of resentment and faint revolt against the existing order of things, and the chief carrier of this mood is the grandpa of the family, a home-grown revolutionary whose fight against capitalism never went beyond reading books and annoying his children with his "crazy" ideas. The old man realizes his failure and exhorts his grandson to "do something" to "go out and change the world." His grandson, however, is for the time being too busy loving a girl he cannot marry and too unhappy about it to bother about remaking the world.

The old philosopher commits suicide his insurance and marry on it. To him life has become empty and unbearable after his daughter, in a fit of tantrums, broke his favorite phonograph records. Only then the young man begins to see the light and solemnly resolves to read grandpa's books and see what could be done about changing the world.

"AWAKE AND SING" is not a revolutionary play, yet its social "blues" are affecting. A deep-going dissatisfaction pervades the lives of most of the characters. "Something big ought to be done to abolish the blues, something like an amendment to the constitution," says the young woman who married a man she did not love. If you give these words a "higher" meaning you just about have Odets' basic idea. In "Awake and Sing" this idea is diffuse and incoherently expressed, but it has ripened and found its burning eloquent expression two years later in "Waiting for Lefty."

In the matter of live, flavorless dialogue and unacknowledged three-dimensional character-portrayal this play is even richer than the racy drama of the taxi strike. Here and there the "clever lines" come perilously near wise-cracking but most of the humor and happy phrases proceed from character and situation.

In the direction the play is decidedly inferior. It is cluttered up with messy naturalism, sinking to the low level of actually pouring out soup and things like that. Average set, while routine in style is dexterously designed and affords a good frame for this domestic drama, but it is used badly for the purpose of giving the play theatrical form. Clurman's direction is routine, literal and all around shabby. It is not of the Group Theatre stamp.

Stella Adler's compelling performance as the harassed mother of the Berger family is marred by a cheap Jewish tone typical of the worst acting of Second Avenue. It is really a pity that Miss Adler's brilliant work in this part should have such an unluckily near on it. Where were the director's ears? Morris Carnovsky again establishes his title to a place in the front row of the acting profession. His old philosopher is a memorable performance. Phoebe Brand and Jules G. Field bring to the play something of the same "low brow" pathos of the two youths in "Waiting for Lefty" who find themselves "up against it." Luther Adler does exceedingly well in the part of the somewhat romanticized racketeer, while J. Edward Bromberg acts the part of the manufacturer with gusto and humor. Art Smith, Roman Bohnen and Sanford Meisner round out a cast that has hardly a weak spot in it.

But all told, "Awake and Sing" is a come-down for the Group Theatre. They can and should do more significant things. For all its sincerity and social implications, this domestic drama is an unimportant play, whichever way you look at it.

# Protest Vital as Supreme Court Weighs Scottsboro Decision

### JUDGES RETIRE FOR VERDICT AS I. L. D. COMPLETES BRILLIANT APPEAL—CASE OF ANGELO HERNDON COMES UP IN MARCH—FUNDS NEEDED

HAVING heard the arguments of the I. L. D. attorneys in the Scottsboro case appeals, the Supreme Court has gone into a two weeks' recess.

During this time the mass protest which alone has blocked the legal lynching of the nine innocent Negro boys, seized more than four years ago in Alabama, must be redoubled.

The International Labor Defense emphasizes at this time that it would be folly to imagine that now the Supreme Court judges have the case solely in their own hands.

*The case, more than ever, rests finally in the hands*

*of the masses, in the strength of mass protest demanding their liberation.*

The I. L. D. has waged a brilliant struggle for the lives of the boys. Its attorneys, supplementing the power of the mass movement, have exposed in this court, holiest of capitalist holies, the vicious jimcrow discrimination and oppression out of which grew the framed lynch verdicts.

Before the withering fire of attack, led by Walter Pollak, retained by the I. L. D., the Alabama Lieutenant-Governor Knight, with all the assistance of the justices on the bench, could only retreat, giving no answer.

The I. L. D. has been proven a thousand times cor-

rect in its policies, and has shown that one thing alone stands above everything in its fight—to win unconditional freedom for all the nine boys.

The I. L. D. now stands as the defender of all the victims of capitalist terrorism and oppression.

Its fight for Angelo Herndon, young Negro worker, sentenced to a living death in the Georgia chain gangs, has been one of the most glorious in the history of American labor.

It has temporarily wrested Herndon from the chain gang.

Herndon's appeal before the Supreme Court comes up in March. The fight for Herndon and the Scotts-

boro boys is a matter of honor for the American working class, leading the fight for the liberation of the Negro people.

Funds are urgently needed. Rush aid now to the International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, Room 610, New York City.

The I. L. D. has issued special "Scottsboro cards" to be sent to the Supreme Court. They can be procured from the above address or from any I. L. D. office or branch. These should be distributed everywhere.

The Supreme Court judges are testing the power behind the mass protest. Let them know that the eyes of the working class are upon them!

## Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1935

## Miners and Labor Party

THE full force of the government has been brought down upon the striking anthracite miners.

Two strikers were killed. State troopers are raiding the mining communities. An injunction issued by Judge Valentine orders that the strike should be called off. Scabs are formed into "chain gangs" and escorted by troopers to the mines.

Every miner can see now that the government in that region is a club in the hands of the Glen Alden and other coal companies. The politicians in both Democratic and Republican Parties are its strike-breaking agents.

The Communist Party of Luzerne County has very clearly exposed Judge Valentine who as a member of the board of directors of the Wyoming National Bank is linked with C. E. Ash, vice-president and secretary, and T. H. Brooks, director of the Glen Alden Coal Company, who are also on the board of directors of that bank. Judge McLean who heads the Regional Labor Board is a director of the First National Bank and with him on the board are also C. F. Huber, chairman of the Glen Alden Board and W. W. Inglis, vice-president and general manager of the coal company.

Murder of workers and anti-labor injunctions is all that can be expected from such "public servants." Miners will therefore not take seriously the proposals of some officials of the United Anthracite Miners that it is possible to beat the injunction with a counter-injunction. Unity of all miners for a mass defiance, through more intense picketing and demonstrations will make the injunction worthless. The miners in the U.M.W.A. and the Anthracite Union should unite in joint committees to fight in unity for their demands.

Along with that the striking miners must once and for all break with the strike-breaking parties of the bosses. A movement for a mass Labor Party to fight for the miners' demands should emerge out of this struggle.

## Hearst and the Vets

HEARST is attempting to enlist the veterans in his fascist campaign against the Communist Party and the labor movement. Hearst, who bitterly attacked the demands of the veterans for a bonus, now poses as their friend, in order to use the vets for his own reactionary purposes.

Frank N. Belgrano, national commander of the American Legion, is doing his best to line up the men in the American Legion behind Hearst. In the name of the Legion he has "declared war in behalf of America." He is organizing special posts of school teachers to fight Communism.

Now, Belgrano was involved in a plot of Wall Street bankers to enlist 500,000 men in the American Legion into a fascist army. This was confirmed by General Smedley Butler in his testimony to the Dickstein Committee. It was reconfirmed by him in a radio broadcast last Sunday.

Thus when Belgrano talks of a "war in behalf of America," he really means a war in behalf of the profits of the Morgans and the Hearsts, and of all those who opposed the demands of the veterans. The interests of Belgrano are opposed to the interests of the rank and file of the American Legion.

He is a banker. He belongs to that small clique through whom, as General Butler admitted, the bankers control the Legion. It is they who have "tried to make the Legion a strikebreaking organization."

But the rank and file have indicated in many places that they will not allow themselves to be used as strikebreakers. More and more of them are beginning to realize

that their place is with the labor movement.

Veterans, rally to the support of the Communist Party and the labor movement. In the vets' fight for the bonus it was only the Communist Party which supported their demands, when Hearst was yelling that they were traitors.

Defeat the attempts of Hearst to use you for his own reactionary purposes and against your own best interests and the interests of the working class. Repudiate Belgrano and the other reactionaries, who plan to make you the tool of the big bankers and the industrialists.

## Gold

WORKERS can easily tell what the Supreme Court decision on gold means to them by the way the stock markets are acting.

Not for many, many months have the Wall Street parasite gamblers reaped such a harvest, as prices of everything leaped wildly upward.

The rise of cotton, wheat, corn, sugar, and all other commodity prices can mean only one thing for the vast majority of people of the country—increased poverty, higher cost of living, more hunger and suffering.

The Supreme Court decision does more. It upholds Roosevelt's whole New Deal policy of inflation, of increased dictatorial powers centralized in ever small groups.

Roosevelt can now go ahead cheapening the dollar at will. He will do this for two reasons: first, to increase Wall Street profits by slashing the real wages of American labor; second, to increase Wall Street's imperialist fight for foreign markets.

This can only mean increased steps toward fascist reaction, toward imperialist war.

The gold decision shows once again that the Supreme Court always stands at the service of its masters—Wall Street capital.

## The Daily Worker in The Building Strike

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND copies of the special Building Service Employees Edition of the Daily Worker were put into the hands of these workers in New York City Monday night and Tuesday morning.

The bosses' press printed many columns of strikebreaking material, attacking the union, demanding that the workers give up their demands, and using all their energies to prevent the spread of the strike. The strikebreaking Mayor LaGuardia was given full support of the capitalist press.

The Daily Worker was the only newspaper in New York City which gave the news from the viewpoint of the needs of the building service workers. The special edition of the Daily Worker carried two full pages of news and editorials on the strike of the Building Service Workers.

The Daily Worker special edition called on all building service workers in the city to reject the strikebreaking arbitration award and come out on strike at once. The strikebreaking acts of LaGuardia and the delaying policy of Bambrick, which weakened the whole fighting front of the workers, was fully analyzed.

Every day the Daily Worker is a weapon in the hands of the building service workers in their struggle for union wages and conditions.

Push the Daily Worker Circulation Drive for 100,000 readers!

Buy the Daily Worker!

## The Cotton Garment Strikes

ABOUT six months ago President Roosevelt amended the Cotton Garment Code to give the workers a 36-hour week and a 10 per cent increase. So the union leaders agreed not to call a strike. The manufacturers, through injunction proceedings and other tricks, delayed the increase. But finally they were turned down and Roosevelt's amendment is "law."

But that still did not give much to the workers. The increase was withheld. The workers found out that they had to strike after all. Since the court decision, thousands in cotton garment plants throughout the country came out on strike to get the 10 per cent increase. Ten thousand cotton dress workers are about to come out in Chicago.

This is another example to show that workers can only depend upon their own strength and struggle to win their demands.

## Party Life

### We Must Invest Effort To Build New Cadres

We publish today and tomorrow the report of Comrade F. Brown, made at the Central Committee Plenum of the Party, on Party and Young Communist League relations. Today's article deals with the work of the various districts. Tomorrow's article will deal with the building of Young Communist Shop nuclei and the role of the Party.

CHECKING on the control task of the Party convention regarding the Y. C. L., we must state from the outset that very little progress has been made in aiding the Y.C.L. in carrying out the task that the Party has set. It was decided to make the Party more conscious of youth work, to give the Y.C.L. more attention and guidance, to assign young Party forces to the Y.C.L. for the purpose of strengthening its cadres, to aid the Y.C.L. in becoming a mass organization, by carrying on an increasing and more systematic recruiting of young workers for the Y.C.L., and mainly to build the Y.C.L. shop nuclei where Party nuclei exist.

New York has set an example for all districts. Immediately following the Convention, New York took this decision seriously. A good number of young Party members were assigned to strengthen the Y.C.L. It threw all its forces into making the National Youth Day demonstration of last year the largest ever held in New York. The young workers could see in the thousands of Party members and workers participating in that demonstration the solidarity of the adult workers. As a result of this Party aid and the impetus that was given by the demonstration to youth work, there has been a steady growth of the Y.C.L. The Y.C.L. in New York grew from an organization of 1,100 members at the beginning of last year to more than 3,000 today. It almost tripled its membership. Today in New York City, between adults and young, we have a membership of over 11,000.

THIS is not the case in the other districts. In the concentration districts the Y.C.L. lags behind the Party as much as ten more than before the Convention. In Cleveland, for example, while the Party is improving steadily and today registers 2,000 members, the Y.C.L. has only a membership of 225, which means one-seventh of the Party. It has only three shop nuclei; there is no conscious recruiting for the Y.C.L. No Party forces are assigned to strengthen the Y.C.L. cadres.

The Chicago District, which set itself a series of tasks for building the Y.C.L. only partly fulfilled them. The plan was to bring the League to 1,000 members by Sept. 1. But at present there are only 600 members. The Party has fifty-seven shop nuclei, while the Y.C.L. has only seven. It is true that forces were assigned there, yet the results show the lack of follow-up.

IN Pittsburgh there is a very sharp disproportion between the Y.C.L. and the Party, not only numerically, but in the number of shop nuclei. While the Party has a number of mine and steel nuclei, the Y.C.L. is weak in no excuse for not giving any aid to the Y.C.L., especially when struggles are approaching in two basic industries of the district, and the role that the youth will play in these struggles is known. Strengthening the Y.C.L. means strengthening the Party. That is one of the handicaps that the Party faces today for example, in Detroit, and in other districts, especially in the East, its foreign-born composition and its weak contract with the large number of American born workers. Especially in Detroit, recently, the Y.C.L. supplied a number of young cadres to the Party which are of real help.

Where will we get the cadres if not from the American born, from the American young workers? The Party will receive forces from the Y. C. L. yes! But that means strengthening the cadres of the Y.C.L. to build it up to a mass organization if we want to get results later. The capitalists know that if they want to get dividends, they must invest first. We must invest forces in the Y.C.L. now to get results.

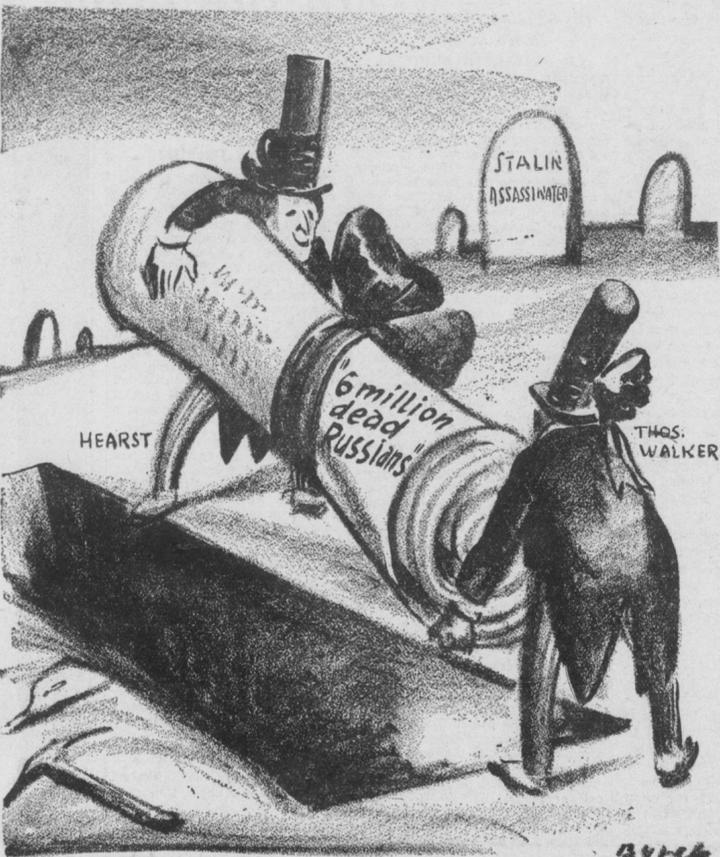
Every worker must assume responsibility. He must see that the question is raised in his organization and that every member of his organization wires his signed demand individually to his senator. The sheer number of telegrams is of the greatest importance. The time for effective protest is limited, as the amendment will be considered the early part of this week. Bring telegraph blanks to your organization's meeting and collect the funds to send these telegrams immediately.

The cost of this demonstration of protest is very small compared with the loss which all of us must sustain if the administration's program is permitted to pass without our organized protest. J. L. W.

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

## "THE WISH IS FATHER TO THE THOUGHT"

by Burck



## Letters From Our Readers

### Urges Protest Favoring Relief Bill Amendment

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I feel that the following material presents an immediate issue which should be brought to the attention of readers of the "Daily" at once so that action may be taken in defense of our living standards on an immediate issue now before Congress.

The action of the U. S. Senate on the Prevailing Wage Amendment to the Relief Bill now before it, marks a grave crisis for the workers of America. The defeat of this amendment will represent the open admission of a national policy to starve the people into a state of peonage.

The defeat of this amendment will be an approval of Roosevelt's starvation wage policy. The passage of the amendment over presidential opposition will be the administration's first taste of defeat on a wage issue and will serve notice on the administration that workers will not submit quietly to further attack on their present miserable wage standards. Furthermore, where the prevailing wage rate is not the union rate, we will fight to make it a union rate.

Mass pressure is the only way by which the prevailing wage amendment can be passed. Telegrams must flood the Senate. These telegrams must demand of each senator that he vote in favor of the prevailing amendment.

Every worker must assume responsibility. He must see that the question is raised in his organization and that every member of his organization wires his signed demand individually to his senator. The sheer number of telegrams is of the greatest importance. The time for effective protest is limited, as the amendment will be considered the early part of this week. Bring telegraph blanks to your organization's meeting and collect the funds to send these telegrams immediately.

The cost of this demonstration of protest is very small compared with the loss which all of us must sustain if the administration's program is permitted to pass without our organized protest. J. L. W.

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.

### "Hunger and Revolt" Is History of Our Times

Syracuse, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

When the other day I received my de luxe copy of Burck's "Hunger and Revolt," I went through it once, twice, three times, and I have gone through it every day since. It is a masterpiece! It is a complete worker's schooling in a brief 200 pages.

No worker can fail to be convinced that a change is necessary. No farmer can fail to see the way out, after being shown this living, every-day history of capitalism.

It carries more punch and power than many of our one-hour long speeches.

It is, as Comrade Browder wrote — he always has the most to say in the least words — "It is an essential part of the history of our times."

S. R.

### Revolutionary Art Always Supported By Workers

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

The opening statement in the article on the dance in the issue of February 14 was incorrect. The statement said, "Five years ago no one would believe that workers would take such an interest in the revolutionary dance."

Workers have always jammed theatres to see good dancing and especially revolutionary dancing. Before the Workers Dance League formed, several years ago, Carnegie Hall was sold out at a benefit performance for the Daily Worker by a group of Moscow revolutionary dancers—I think it was a group of Duncan dancers.

J. C.

### Proposes Chain Letter Exposing Hearst

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I am one of a group of young office workers who are acutely class-conscious. I am a daily reader of your paper and together with my fellow-workers believe that it is the only real, live and truthful journal appearing before the public daily.

We were particularly enthused over your anti-Hearst campaign, and we feel that it is indeed a pity that your expose of this millionaire news distorter and war-monger cannot be brought before the eyes of the many millions of workers who do not read the "Daily."

One worker proposed the idea of a concise, but effective chain letter, denouncing and exposing "Blood-Sucker Hearst" to be mailed to workers who are not Daily Worker readers. We all thought that this was an excellent idea to bring about an effective boycott of the Hearst press, but along with this idea it was suggested that such a program of action will gain more mass support if it is also carried out by an organization already active in anti-Hearst work. L. R.

### Wants Pamphlet of Casey's Hearst Series

Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor:

As one of the readers of your paper, I found James Casey's articles about W. R. Hearst very interesting. Can't you publish them in the form of a pamphlet and flood them into every corner of the U. S. A.?

A. C.

### Editor Southern Weekly Recommends "Daily"

Norton, Va.

Comrade Editor:

As Crawford's Weekly is ceasing publication, please take the Daily Worker off the exchange list.

I want to thank you for exchanging, as I have read every issue with interest and profit. You may have noticed in a recent issue of the Weekly that I recommended to my readers the Daily Worker and the New Masses.

Sincerely,  
BRUCE CRAWFORD.

## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### C. P. Congress in Britain Main Issues Ceylon Plague Still Rages

FULL reports on the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain, which was recently concluded, are not yet to hand. But reports of the first few sessions show what great strides forward are being taken in the present critical situation in Britain. "From Land's End to John Groat's" said the London Daily Worker on Feb. 2, "the whole country is in mass ferment against the dastardly attack of the National Government on the unemployed whose scales of relief under the new regulations of the Unemployment Assistance Board have been cut to the bone."

In this situation, the Congress called for the development of a one-day national strike on Feb. 25 in protest against the cut in relief. The Cambrian Combine Committee (representing the Welsh miners) have already decided to strike in South Wales.

Declaring that "the class struggle has reached the sharpest point we have ever known," Comrade Pollitt, secretary of the Party, declared the supreme issue of the hour was the forging of the united front against war and fascism. The essential condition for the victory of the workers over the increasingly fascist policy of the National Government, for insuring the united front, and for speeding the march to a Soviet Britain, was the building of a mass Communist Party.

BRITISH imperialism instructed its B. C. I. D., known in detective stories as Scotland Yard, to keep Comrade Marcel Cachin, leader of the Communist Party of France, out of the country so he could not attend the congress.

James Maxton, member of Parliament for the Independent Labor Party, who attended the Congress as a fraternal delegate, brought his warm greetings to the delegates. He said the Communist Party and the I. L. P. "had much in common, in principle and in aim, and objective and in recent years they had shared a common task in the fight against fascism and war, and against attacks on the workers' standard of life."

He called for a united front struggle against the India Bill, the new slavery act against the Indian people. He told of the refusal of the National Council of the Labor Party to meet with the Communist Party and the I. L. P. to discuss a united front against the new unemployment relief scales.

FOR a few days, the American press carried some brief items on the terrible epidemic sweeping Ceylon. They reported 30,000 had died of what they called "green malaria." In fact, there are seven plagues gripping Ceylon. One in every five of Ceylon's population is stricken. One million people are suffering, and in the background lurks famine for all.

In the district of Kegalle, where the fiercest plague, malaria, began, 7,000 inhabitants died in two months. Malaria was followed by dysentery, smallpox, pneumonia, and other diseases. Crowds of cast-off rags are sweeping the fields, consuming crops that are not burned by the sun. The peasants are too weak to tend the fields.

NO respite is expected until April, when the monsoon rains will cleanse the mosquito-ridden swamps which British imperialism does not find profitable to wipe out.

As originally pointed out in this column, the main responsibility is on the heads of the British slaveholders. They did not find it profitable enough to send sufficient quinine supplies to the malaria-infested districts. And at Colombo, where most of the imperialist administrators live, sanitation has made their habitations comparatively safe.

THE illegal organ of the Communist Party of Italy, "L'Unita," gives the following details on the expropriation of Greek peasants on the Dodecanese Islands by the Italian imperialists: The Italian authorities on the Island of Seros called upon the peasants to produce documents, by Oct. 1 this year, proving their property rights to the land which they are cultivating, otherwise the whole of their property passes into the hands of the Italian state. But since these peasants have never heard of property registers, or any other documents with regard to the distribution of the land, since the time of the Turkish rule, they will not be able to meet this demand, and are therefore all threatened with expropriation. This gigantic bandit raid by Italian imperialism on the property of the peasants of the Dodecanese furnishes the cause of the recent peasant conflicts among these islands.

## 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.

(From Lincoln's First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861.)