

ALL OUT TONIGHT AGAINST WAR PLOTS OF SOVIETS' FOES, URGES BROWDER

By EARL BROWDER

The demonstration at Madison Square Garden tonight is a protest and a mobilization against the rising menace of imperialist war, a war whose sinister objective will be an attempt to crush the Soviet Union, the Fatherland of the workers of the world. As the workers and farmers of the U. S. S. R.

win one glorious victory after another in their building of a new Socialist society, the imperialists and war makers, made desperate by the crisis which they have made and cannot solve, begin to plot for war against this new social order.

In our country, Wall Street is supporting this tightening ring of anti-Soviet war mongers.

Hearst's anti-Soviet lies find their echo in Roosevelt's State Department, with Secretary of State Hull provocatively breaking off debt negotiations with the U. S. S. R.

Against this increasing war menace, against this growing fascist menace, which looms against the whole American labor movement, and the American people, we must unite our forces.

The Hearsts and the war mongers have challenged us. They have challenged every anti-fascist, every supporter of peace.

It is the duty of every worker, every opponent of fascist war plans of the Hearsts and the Hitlers to raise his voice at tonight's Madison Square Garden demonstration.

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SERVICE STRIKE OF 20,000 LOOMS TODAY

Voroshilov, Stressing Peace Policy, Warns Foes of U. S. S. R.

RED ARMY CELEBRATES ITS 17th ANNIVERSARY; GARDEN RALLY TONIGHT

Ready to Defend the Cause of 'Whole of Toiling Humanity'

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (By Wireless).—"The Red Army has all that is necessary for the defense of the workers' fatherland," K. E. Voroshilov affirmed today in an interview with the Soviet press on the 17th anniversary of the Red Army's organization. The right, won with such sacrifice by the workers of the Soviet Union, of building and completing a new bright socialist life, continued the Soviet Commissar for Defense, will be well protected.

In congratulating the Red Army men—the term "soldier" is not used in this workers' army—Voroshilov not only stressed that "our fighting weapons have become still more numerous, better manned," but "the cultural level of all our men is steadily rising as our fighting ranks self-sacrificingly learn to defend the great cause of the whole of toiling humanity, the cause of Lenin and Stalin."

He continued: "The gigantic successes of technical reconstruction of Soviet industry and agriculture, the yearning, the like of which has never been seen or heard before, towards culture on the part of the millions of the toilers of the Soviet country, the irrevocable victory of the socialist system of the U.S.S.R., the love and care of the Soviet nation, which no army in the world has ever known—this is the source of the great power of the workers' and peasants' Red Army."

"If during all the years of its life the Red Army has been strong by virtue of its preparedness to defend to the end the cause which is near and dear to it, now, when its fighting revolutionary spirit is multiplied by the best technique, knowledge and wealth of our country, we stand guard on the proletarian frontiers more confident than ever before."

"Let us with even greater persistence and skill, without rest, work over the further consolidation of our ranks and our forces. The U.S.S.R., untiringly and insistently, is waging a struggle for peace. But wherever new thunders of war may burst out, the peoples of the great boundless Soviet country may be assured, the Red Army has all that is necessary for victory, and under the leadership of the Party of the Bolsheviks, headed by Stalin, we will crush any enemy in defense of the fatherland of the workers of the entire world!"

118 Ohrbach Pickets Held

One hundred and eighteen pickets were arrested in front of Ohrbach's department store on Union Square, Saturday afternoon, in one of the largest picket demonstrations since the strike was called.

For several hours traffic on Fourteenth Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, was blocked as over 100 policemen, many mounted, tried vainly to suppress the large crowd of sympathizers, which at times grew to 5,000. Among those who took a leading part in the demonstration were the Youth Section of the International Workers Order, members of the Associated Workers Clubs and the National Students League. Of those arrested, forty-one were women, chiefly youth.

The demonstration of the pickets was transferred to the jail and night court. So loud was singing of the Internationale by the prisoners that the court hearing could not proceed. Every attempt of Magistrate Capshaw to silence the prisoners was greeted with jeering from the packed court room.

The Magistrate finally called in a large police detail from the 47th St. Station and the court room was

Stresses Peace



K. E. VOROSHILOV

Build Trade Unions, Urges C. P. Parley

Amter, New Organizer Pending Return of Krumbein, Is Hailed

"Make New York a union town!" This slogan, announced by Rose Worts, reporting for the District Committee to a district conference Saturday, of the Communist Party, evoked tremendous enthusiasm from the more than four hundred delegates present. The conference, which ended late last night, placed as the central question before the Party the work in the trade unions, particularly the American Federation of Labor unions.

The conference unanimously endorsed the resolution and decisions of the recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Party in which the building of a mass Labor Party based on the trade unions, the Negro people, the unemployed, was stressed as one of the main tasks of the Party. Almost sixty delegates, many of them active union leaders, and others from important shop units of the Party, took part in the discussion. A large representation of Negro Party members was one of the features of the meeting.

Amter Made District Organizer A rising ovation was given I Amter, when it was announced

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Thousands of New York Workers to Join in Demonstration

George Bernard Shaw, internationally famous author and dramatist, added his voice yesterday to the world-wide protest against the breaking off of Soviet-American trade negotiations by the State Department.

In a cablegram addressed to Herbert Goldfrank, national secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union, Shaw said: "Cannot understand America breaking negotiations, but know Japan will be greatly pleased."

Thousands of New York workers are expected to pack Madison Square Garden at 7:30 o'clock tonight in a mighty demonstration for the defense of the Soviet Union. This demonstration, called by the Friends of the Soviet Union to protest the breaking off of United States-Soviet trade negotiations, will hear Representative Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota, sponsor of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827; James Waterman Wise, writer and editor; J. B. Matthews, of the Socialist Party; Professor Charles Kuntz, national secretary of I. O. F. and Dr. Reuben Young, outstanding Negro member of the F. S. U. and of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. Corliss Lamont, author and authority on the U. S. S. R., will be chairman.

Commenting on tonight's mass demonstration, Alexander Trachtenberg, member of the National Executive Committee of the F. S. U., said yesterday that it would not only rally the masses of New York City in defense of the Soviet Union, but also serve as the signal for a nationwide mass campaign to answer to the new attacks on the U. S. S. R. and the slanders circulated by Hearst and the entire capitalist press.

"The Friends of the Soviet Union," Trachtenberg said, "has al-

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Italian Troops Sail for Africa

ROME, Feb. 24.—The Mediterranean Sea tonight bore an imperialist armada toward Africa as six more ships, bearing 10,000 colonial troops, left various Italian ports today. Simultaneously, in a brazen-faced time-saving manner, Mussolini issued a hypocritical statement that "a neutral zone was established between Ethiopia and the Italian Somaliland."

Both the Vulcania and the Biancamano, which are large transatlantic liners, have been especially refitted for the transport of troops. They will be used until both the 29th and 30th division, comprising about 35,000 men have been transported to East Africa.

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Scottsboro Decision Soon; Protests Will Save Boys

Capitalist Press Was Silent on Appeal to Supreme Court—Mass Pressure Needed Now

By Louis Colman "The plutocratic press is silent in our case. Let not one of you be deceived by the actual apparent calm. The enemy is at work day and night—the press knows the proper time to use the noise or the silence against us. . . . Let none of you be deceived by the sneaking, mortal enemy. . . ."

Bartolomeo Vanzetti wrote this in a letter to the International Labor Defense in 1926. In 1935, the same venal press maintains the most utter silence in regard to the fate of nine Negro Scottsboro boys, argument in the cases of two of whom, against lynch- verdicts of death, were heard a week ago in the same U. S. Supreme Court, which found every excuse—even the most ridiculous ones—to help send Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco to their deaths.

A Dramatic Story Saturday, after the first part of the hearing, most of the metropolitan dailies in New York had not a word to say about it. The New York Times had two and a half inches of garbled report. The press of the country, as a whole, including the "liberal" weeklies, took this cue. There could not be the excuse that this was not "news," for the hearing, as reported in the "Daily Worker" at the time, was probably the most dramatic ever made in the holy of holies of capitalist justice.

Tuesday, after the end of the

hearing, the press was uniformly silent. It is no accident, either, that the "Pittsburgh Courier," biggest of the Negro weeklies, owned by an assistant attorney-general of the United States, Robert Vann, and one of the bitterest enemies of the Scottsboro defense for four years, was the one which took its cue from the white bourgeois press without any dressing, and mentioned not a single word about the hearing.

Garbled Stories The other big Negro weeklies gave garbled and lying stories about the hearing, some of them misleading stories merely, but they had to say something about it. The same press that made the U. S. Supreme Court hear the case, made them report, something, anything but the truth, of course, about it. Vanzetti knew—"the press knows when to use the noise or the silence against us."

The United States Supreme Court, which once decided (in the "Dred Scott" case) that "a Negro has no rights a white man is bound to respect," has had thrust before it, for the first time in 70 years, a case in which a point-blank reversal of this dictum is demanded. Masses Forced Appeal It was "noise"—the noise of millions of Negro people, and hundreds of thousands of white workers and

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Birthday Greetings To William Z. Foster

STATEMENT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C. P., U. S. A.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States conveys its warmest fraternal greetings to Comrade William Z. Foster, chairman of our Party, on his fifty-fourth birthday. The Central Committee expresses its deep gratification because of Comrade Foster's gradual return to health and activity after a long and painful illness brought on by ceaseless work in the cause of the working class, by his unselfish devotion to the arduous tasks that fall upon those who, like Comrade Foster, are in the leadership of the revolutionary struggle and to whom hundreds of thousands of workers look for direction and inspiration.

On his fifty-fourth birthday, Comrade Foster sees maturing on the background of the breakdown of capitalism a new and powerful American labor movement whose rise he foresaw and which he took the lead in building—a movement in which the C.P.U.S.A. takes every day a more important part.

The unprecedented size and militancy of the organization and strike wave of last year directed against many of the most powerful groups of monopoly capitalists, and which brought into the arena of the class struggle huge new contingents of workers in basic industries, also revived and gave new life to the splendid traditions deriving from the heroic struggle of the steel workers, the packinghouse workers, etc., in 1919, which were organized and led by Comrade Foster.

Millions of workers are now becoming disillusioned with N.R.A. and among millions more disillusionment with the Roosevelt demagoguery is beginning. For this all-important fact our Party can take much credit. From its inception it branded N.R.A. as a cruel fraud foisted upon the working class. On this fifty-fourth birthday Comrade Foster sees those A. F. of L. leaders whose anti-working class program he exposed and fought for years being called to account for their espousal of N.R.A. by a militant rank and file movement in the unions, in the basic industries, that within a year has become a tremendous power

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DISCUSSIONS DEADLOCKED; GREEN IGNORES DECISION OF AUTO MEN FOR ACTION

A.F.L. Chief Announces Another Request for Negotiations

By A. B. Magil (Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—Overriding the decision for immediate strike preparations made by the elected representatives of thousands of members of the Federal Automobile locals, the top leadership of the American Federation of Labor yesterday indicated that it would continue the discredited policy of begging the companies for negotiations while attempting to pin the hopes of the auto workers on some new employer-dominated Auto Labor Board.

This move came in the form of an official statement to the press issued yesterday afternoon by Francis J. Dillon, A. F. of L. national organizer in the auto industry, at the end of the first session of the National Council of the United Automobile Workers. It was repeated in the evening by William Green, President of the A. F. of L., in a speech at a mass meeting in Light Guard Armory attended by about 1,200 workers.

Membership For Strike

Dillon's statement declared: "William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today received notification from the organized automobile workers of their action empowering him to act as their representative and directing him to immediately proceed in requesting of the proper executives of the automobile industry a conference for the purpose of negotiating a mutually satisfactory working agreement relating to wages, hours and conditions of employment, to be approved by the executives and membership of the United Automobile Workers."

This statement is a deliberate distortion of the facts. The hand-picked National Council is only an advisory body, with the sole author-

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Dyers Favor Labor Party

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 24.—The national conference of all locals of the Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers held here Saturday, went on record for a mass Labor Party and in support of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 2827.

In adopting the motion for a Labor Party, the discussion at the conference made clear that a Labor Party must be such as will fight for the demands of the trade unions and will mean a break with the bosses' parties.

A decision was also made for a

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Greeted on Birthday



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Mine Strike Heads Called To Face Court

Fifty-One Union Officials Cited for Contempt of Injunction

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Feb. 25.—Fifty-one district and local officials of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, an independent union leading the strike of seven thousand Glen Alden coal miners, were ordered yesterday by Judge Valentine to appear in court next Thursday to show cause why they should not be cited for violating the injunction. The injunction issued by the same judge ordered the officers of the union to call off the strike instantly.

The order of Judge Valentine, which means that the strike leaders face arrest next Thursday, came after he was presented with a petition by the Glen Alden Company demanding that all the union leaders be cited for contempt of court. Local company-controlled newspapers openly declared that if the officials call off the strike they will not be arrested. The sentiment among the workers is overwhelmingly in defiance of the injunction.

Miners Issue Leaflets Replying to the strikebreaking measures of the company, the Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania

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Garment District Men May Be Called Out Today

A strike of 20,000 building service employees of 640 buildings in the garment, fur and millinery districts will be called today if the workers' demands are not granted, officials of the Building Service Employees International Union declared yesterday as negotiations remained at a deadlock over the weekend.

At a meeting of about 400 garment center shop stewards in the Labor Temple, 243 East 83rd Street, Saturday afternoon, James J. Bambrick, president of the union, announced that only 42 buildings in the district had signed closed shop agreements on the basis of observing the hour and wage demands of the union.

"If we move," he said, "it must be rapidly, and I want you men, shop stewards, to be 100 per cent ready. If the break comes and if they don't come through by Monday, there is no doubt in my mind but we will have to strike. Rather than let this dispute go to the Curran Committee on arbitration, I'll call a strike myself."

Expect Full Tie-up

"There will be no ifs' as far as the men are concerned," shop chairmen remarked after the meeting.

All indications point to a complete tie-up during the first days of this week in all the buildings in the garment center, the owners of which have failed to sign up with the union. The union demands include a closed shop agreement with \$26, \$24, and \$22 as a minimum scale in categories A, B and C, respectively for a 40-hour week.

A tie-up in the garment center was considered inevitable by the union as well as by some spokesmen of the reality interests.

In a statement issued Saturday, William F. McShane, executive secretary of the Associated Merchants and Property Owners, Inc., 570 Seventh Avenue, declared that a strike in the garment section appeared to be certain.

"This highly unionized sector offers the union an exceptional opportunity for sympathetic support and a strike," McShane's statement said in part.

Fur Workers Offer Aid The following letter, addressed to Mr. Bambrick, was sent to the union by Joseph Winogradsky, manager of

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Store Strike May Spread

A strike of the 2,000 employees of the Daniel Reeve chain grocery stores appeared certain as 500 employees took a strike vote late yesterday afternoon. The results of the vote, together with mailed ballots, will not be known until Tuesday, but officials of the Chain Store Executives and Clerks Union said that judging from the sentiment expressed, a decision to strike was certain.

Employees of the Daniel Reeves stores met late yesterday to determine whether or not they would join the strike of more than 500 store and warehouse men of the Butler Stores who walked out on Saturday.

As the workers in the James Butler Grocery Company warehouse filed past the paymaster's window at 1 o'clock Saturday, they were asked by the company officials if they were coming to work Monday morning. One hundred out of the 120 employees announced in no uncertain terms that they were joining the strike that had already closed down many Butler stores in

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Auto Workers Must Build Union, Prepare Strike, To Win Demands

AN EDITORIAL

The representatives of the A. F. of L. auto local unions have voted for strike preparations. But William Green, in spite of his militant words, is now in Detroit once more attempting to sidetrack the strike sentiment of the auto workers.

William Green in his speech on Saturday denounced the Auto Labor Board as an anti-labor body. He branded the elections held by this board as favoring the company unions. Green declared that labor will not accept the auto code extended recently by President Roosevelt. He condemned proportional representation and demanded majority rule.

These militant words of Green are a reflection of the seething resentment among the masses of auto workers against Roosevelt's recent attacks.

Green wants to keep leadership of the auto workers. But what are Green's proposals for bettering the unbearable conditions now prevailing in the auto industry? Green, it is now revealed, has not one whit changed his time-honored policy of cooperation with the employers and their politicians, of preventing strikes, and of stifling the will of the union membership for struggle for their demands.

Green declared in Detroit: "We are not talking about pulling a strike. We haven't made any such plans. We are thinking in terms of peace."

The need of the hour is the building of the union and the preparation of strike before the season ends, but Green makes it clear he is trying to steer the union away from effective action to build the union and win the workers' demands.

Second, Green is attempting to hide from the workers the true role which Roosevelt has played in putting over and leading the open shop drive against the auto workers. Roosevelt is the representative of big business, and is carrying out every plank in the program of the manufacturers. Roosevelt signed the auto code, set up the hated Auto Labor Board, backed the infamous anti-union merit clause, wrote into the March 1934 pact the legalization of company unions and the works' council idea, which Roosevelt went out of his way to praise.

But Green, in the Feb. 23 issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service, attempts to bolster the waning faith of the workers in Roosevelt. Green in an editorial entitled, "Tools of 'Big Business'" declares, "Labor still looks to the President with faith and confidence," and claims that Roosevelt's

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aides such as S. Clay Williams, and Leo Wolman are misleading Roosevelt.

Such attempts to maintain the workers' confidence in Roosevelt can only serve to place Roosevelt in a position once more to flout the demands of the auto workers as Roosevelt did in March 1934, and as he betrayed the general textile strike last September, and the steel workers in June 1934. The chief strikebreaker of the employers—Roosevelt—can only defeat the auto workers' demands.

Third, instead of immediately building the union and preparing the strike before the season ends, Green proposes only another "impartial" government board, he proposes only elections and one-man negotiations with the employers. Green said in

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Fisher Body Bolla Crushing Defeat for Company Union

ONLY 487 OUT OF 7,651 WORKERS CAST VOTES FOR BOSS' CANDIDATES

2,500 Follow Appeal of A. F. of L. Union and Communist Party Unit to Boycott Election— Plea to Organize for Strike Is Hailed

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24.—A crushing defeat was suffered by the company union in the Fisher Body election Friday when only 487 out of 7,651 eligible, voted for the company union.

Acting upon the call of the A. F. of L. United Auto Workers Union and the Communist Party's Fisher Body unit to boycott the elections, 2,500 workers refused to vote despite the coercion by foremen, an eighteen-minute stoppage of work and pleadings by the Auto Labor Board through microphones in many departments.

In the entire press department, employing 500, only three or four voted.

In the maintenance and many other departments the foremen approached all workers individually, ordering them to vote. Intimidated, many went to the booth, but dropped blank ballots into the box.

A total of 3,869 unaffiliated ballots were cast and 124 for the American Federation of Labor.

A special issue of Spark Plug, the shop paper, explaining the treacherous role of the Auto Board and urging boycott of the elections, a strong organization drive and strike preparation, was exceedingly well received and passed from hand to hand inside the shop. The workers eagerly grabbed it, commenting favorably about the Communist Party's proposal and offering full support.

Seeing this strong support of the union the management felt compelled to receive a negotiating committee Saturday forenoon who came for an answer on their demands presented ten days ago. Negotiations were adjourned till Tuesday by request of Lincoln Scafe, general manager of the Fisher Body Company, who told the committee the demands of the union were so complex and far reaching in effect that the company needed more time to study them.

The workers were elated over the great showing of strength by the union and the sentiment for strike in case their demands are refused is very strong.

Store Strike May Spread

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Brooklyn, Queens and Manhattan. The walkout of the warehouse employees will halt the distribution of supplies to the stores which the company is trying to operate with company executives and scabs, and those stores not yet reached by the union strike.

Five hundred employees walked out on Saturday, according to Martin C. Kyne, president of Local 915 of the Grocery Chain Store Executives and Employees Association.

In Brooklyn, 55 of the 68 stores were closed down by the strikers. In Queens they shut 30 out of 41.

The company immediately dispatched new crews to replace those that walked out. When union men explained the situation to these new crews, a majority of them joined the strikers.

The company has been preparing an attempt to smash the strike with terror. According to Kyne, company guards threatened to shoot pickets at 49th Street and Ninth Avenue, and 202 Audubon Avenue.

The following telegram of protest was sent by Kyne to Mayor La Guardia and Police Commissioner Valentine:

"I wish to make formal protest and request for protection for our pickets who are on strike against James Butler Grocery Company. A number of them have been threatened with death and others have been attacked."

Meanwhile the company has asked the police department to reinforce the company guards in their attempt to intimidate strikers.

Dyers Favor Labor Party

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national convention of the Federation on April 27. It was reported that the union is now established in nine centers of the industry but is still weak in New England and Pennsylvania. Each local pledged to give a regular monthly donation for an organization drive to concentrate in the New England region.

Silk Officers Installed. Newly elected organizers and the manager of the Silk Workers' Federation here will assume their duties today. Among them are three rank and file organizers elected last Saturday. A recount of the vote for general manager showed Al Williams elected although his narrow margin over Sarkis Phillian, the rank and file representative, was reduced.

A trade industrial meeting of the plain goods department will take place next Saturday morning, where Louis Valgo, organizer of the union, will submit a plan of adoption. This includes: A stoppage to show the strength of the union and, after submitting demands, give the bosses a time limit to comply; enforcement of the union wage scale; union recognition and limitation of the speed-up.

Green Holds up Action in Auto

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ority vested in Dillon, who was not elected by the membership, but appointed by Green.

The only "notification from the organized automobile workers" were the votes taken by the city councils of the United Automobile Workers in Detroit and Flint, consisting of the elected representatives of the membership, and by local after local in Cleveland and other centers, calling for immediate strike preparations around a program of militant demands, with all negotiations to be in the hands of their elected committees.

In order to give their high-handed action a "democratic" front, the National Council statement goes on to say that mass meetings of thousands of workers in automobile centers during the past week had unanimously decided on this action and that several thousand petitions had been received from workers in the Cleveland Fisher Body Plant electing Green "as their duly accredited representative."

Green Not Preparing Strike. The statement contains no hint of possible strike action.

That this open flouting of the will of the rank and file in the face of the intensified employers-government offensive had already been decided on in advance by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was indicated by Green's statement in an interview with the press on his arrival from Washington yesterday morning:

"We are not talking about pulling a strike. We haven't made any such plans. We are thinking in terms of peace."

It is clear that the A. F. of L. top officialdom has learned nothing from the bitter experiences of the auto workers during the past year—not even new tricks to put their program across—and that they intend to continue the cap-in-hand policy of groveling before the employers and the Roosevelt government, hoping like Mr. Macawber that "something may turn up."

Strong Strike Sentiment. What the rank and file will say to this policy of retreat and surrender which tramples on their decisions may, however, prove to be a different story—a story written on the picket line.

The real sentiment of the rank and file was indicated by the fact that in his speech last night Green received the biggest applause whenever he mentioned the possibility of strike action. The A. F. of L. chief was compelled to cater to this sentiment even to the extent of saying:

"I wouldn't advise you to depend on your government. (Applause.) He who would be free must strike the blow himself." (Loud applause.)

Throughout the rest of his speech, however, Green told the workers to put their faith in the New Deal, in the "proper enforcement" of Section 7-A, which he called the "magna charta of labor," and especially in a new Auto Labor Board organized under the National Labor Relations Board.

Proposes Majority Rule. Green proposed the holding of secret elections outside the plants, with majority rule instead of proportional representation as at present.

Earlier National Organizer Dillon, who preceded Green, denounced proposals to "repeal" the Wagner act and "collective confusion" and "the legalization of the company union."

He did not, of course, mention the fact that it was the A. F. of L. top leadership who had accepted proportional representation as well as the Auto Labor Board, in the President's settlement of last March 25, and had tried to palm this off on the workers as "union recognition," and as a "victory" for the workers.

Green completely ignored six questions asked by the Communist Party in a leaflet which was distributed at the meeting. The leaflet called for a mass organization drive in preparation for a victorious strike to win the demands of the auto workers; the questions concerned this vital point and the immediate policies to be pursued by the A. F. of L. in the auto industry.

Friend of Coughlin Speaks. Green was followed on the platform by ex-Mayor Frank Murphy, former Governor-General of Ohio. This Coughlin's notorious anti-labor policies were unanimously condemned by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. After the conference Murphy praised the program of Coughlin's new fascistizing organization, the National Union for Social Justice.

The National Council of the United Automobile Workers will continue in session tomorrow. This clear, however, that if they are to prevent a repetition of last year's experience, the rank and file of the A. F. of L. together with the members of the other legitimate unions, will have to take matters into their own hands.

carry on this work must be rushed to the National Office of the International Labor Defense, Room 430, E. 11th St., New York City.

On March 4, the court may hand down its decision, or any Monday thereafter. Let it hear the protest of yourself, your organization, and everybody you know, can in any way reach, before that date.

Birthday Greetings To William Z. Foster

STATEMENT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C. P. U.S.A.

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and force for progress in the labor movement. Especially is this true of all the steel workers. They have repudiated the reactionary leadership of Mike Tighe—in the forefront of those union officials who betrayed the steel workers in 1919.

In the new wave of organization and militant mass strikes that is now developing, directed straight against the denial of elementary rights to workers, Negro and white, foreign born and native born, against the new hunger standard of wages and unemployment relief sponsored by the Roosevelt administration and the demand of monopoly capital, there are already to be seen unmistakable signs of a far better understanding of the fundamental issues involved in these struggles—class against class—than was the case last year.

The best traditions of the American labor movement are once more in the foreground. Comrade Foster is of the flesh and blood of all that is best in the American labor and revolutionary movement.

The Central Committee has the highest hopes that in the great class battles that are close ahead the invaluable advice and counsel given by Comrade Foster, even when dangerously ill, can once more be supplemented by his day-to-day leadership and personal participation.

In behalf of the whole Party and that great revolutionary section of the American working class for whom we speak directly, we wish Comrade Foster many returns on his birthday and express our comradely appreciation of his services and achievements as a working class leader, a revolutionist, and as the beloved and honored chairman of the C.P.U.S.A.

Service Strike Looms Today

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the Fur Workers Industrial Union, on the first day of the strike:

"Dear Sir and Brother: "According to press reports, the building service employees went out on strike today. Our union wholeheartedly supports this strike, and will issue a call to all fur workers to give all possible assistance in order to compel the landlords to grant your just demands."

"In order to work out more effective plans we propose a conference between your union and ours to be held as soon as possible."

"For immediate assistance, an open air meeting to be arranged at once in the fur district, where representatives of your union and ours should speak."

"A mass membership meeting of furriers will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, 4:30 p.m., which you are invited to send one of your representatives to address the meeting."

Thomas Young, vice-president of the B. S. E. I. U., replied as follows: "Dear Sir and Brother: In the absence of our president, Mr. Bambrick, I have the privilege of seeing your letter, and can assure you that at the first opportunity I will bring this to his attention, and endeavor to arrange the meeting you requested. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated. We can assure you that whenever necessary we will be only too pleased to return your courtesy."

"Feeling sure that we will be in touch with you tomorrow, Tuesday, or at the very earliest Wednesday morning."

Other Unions Act. Similar expressions of solidarity and support to the building service workers have been received by the union from numerous unions and other workers' organizations.

In a statement issued last week Irving Potash, secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, pledged the co-operation of the membership of the union to the elevator men on strike. He stated that the needle workers would refuse to walk up or ride in scab driven elevators and will co-operate in every way possible.

Flatly refusing to let the dispute go back to the Curran committee, which he said "died in the Mayor's office," Bambrick declared Friday in his office, 1450 Broadway, that if understanding is reached before today, he would consent to arbitration providing such arbitration "is completed in one session."

He agreed to submit to such arbitration through the Regional Labor Board, U. S. Department of Labor or the State Labor Industrial Board.

The sentiment of the membership, gauged by conversations with shop stewards and other workers in the garment center, is definitely for strike action today.

They felt that of all the sections of the city the garment center is the best suited for a showdown, and that such a showdown is vitally necessary for the growth and strengthening of the union throughout Greater New York, as well as for forcing the owners to sign up in the garment center.

The setting up of a broad strike committee consisting of delegates elected by shop meetings was held by these workers to be a prerequisite for a successful strike.

Greatly agitated by the orders of the union to return to work last week, without any kind of settlement, the workers stated that this time they will return to work only after agreements are signed and approved by them.

The situation in Brooklyn and the Bronx has not changed in the last three days. In the Bronx strike action was postponed to March 4, which is the deadline given the reality owners by the union.

Bronx workers expressed their dissatisfaction over this delay by Louis Cooper of Local 10-B, claiming that this gives the owners ample time to get ready to break the strike.

Auto Workers Must Build Union, Prepare Strike

AN EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Detroit: "What is most wanted is an Automobile Labor Board organized under the National Labor Relations Board."

Garden Rally Tonight

(Continued from Page 1)

ways been in the forefront against anti-Soviet attacks by the fascist groups and the reactionary press. The F. S. U. has always been the mouthpiece for all advanced elements in America in the struggle against fascism and war.

Workers in all industries, worker-members of the American Federation of Labor, professionals, intellectuals, educators—all have made their friendship to the U. S. S. R. known through the F. S. U."

"The nationwide campaign which the Madison Square Garden will launch," Trachtenberg went on, "is especially timely now. There are certain indications on the international horizon pointing to the deal which imperialists are making to permit Poland and Germany to push on towards the East—to seize the great Soviet Ukraine for the Polish fascists and to return important strategic territories such as the Polish Corridor, Danzig, etc., to Nazi Germany. Together with these indications, there is the undeniable fact of the Japanese imperialist offensive in Mongolia—the fact that it is, day by day, approaching closer to the Soviet Siberian border, preparing for a military invasion of Soviet territory in the Far East."

"When this international threat of war receives encouragement from the government of the United States—as it surely does by the breaking off of trade negotiations with the Soviet Union, it is high time that the American masses rise in a concerted campaign for the defense of the only country in the world which stands as a living bulwark against war, the only country in the world where the workers are no longer enslaved, but masters of their own factories and fields, their own destiny."

"This United States action should be actively opposed by our own working masses—by all people, Negro and white, as well as by colonial workers. Hundreds of thousands of Americans have been denied the jobs and employment which the establishment of normal trade relations would have provided. The Madison Square Garden demonstration tonight will not only be the outgrowth of many smaller meetings held in this city; it will be, as well, the first of many such demonstrations in this country. Others will be held—in Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Seattle—in every large city and industrial center of this country. These demonstrations will be the answer of the American workers to the breaking off of trade negotiations; they will be the mighty answer of the American masses to the State Department action, the campaign of slander, and the moves for war on the workers' Fatherland."

"The F. S. U. calls on all workers and professionals, on members of the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor, the Unemployed Councils and fraternal organizations, to unite in this fight against the danger of war at the Garden tonight. The F. S. U. expects to fill not only the Garden itself tonight, but the streets around the Garden in a mighty demonstration of solidarity with the Soviet workers."

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has issued a call to all workers in the needle trades to support the mass protest demonstration called by the Friends of the Soviet Union for tonight at the Madison Square Garden, against the Hearst anti-labor drive.

The Fur Workers, Knit Goods Workers, Fur Dressers and Dyers, Custom Tailoring Workers and Bathing Workers Industrial Unions, affiliates of the Needle Trades Union, all joined in endorsing the call for support of the protest meeting.

James Matles, national secretary of the Metal Workers Industrial Union, issued a call yesterday supporting the Madison Square Garden meeting and calling on all metal workers, especially the workers of Matles, Presto Lock and Grand metal shops to turn out in support of the anti-Hearst demonstration.

The City Council of the Food Workers Industrial Union at its last regular meeting, voted to support the garden meeting by calling on all the Food Workers locals to mobilize in the Union hall, 915 Eighth Avenue, at 7 o'clock tonight and to march from there to the Garden where they will join with the other workers in the protest.

COMMUNISTS PROPOSE UNITED LABOR FIGHT AT MINNEAPOLIS POLLS

Five Planks Listed in Invitation to Farmer-Labor and Socialist Parties for Conference to Form Body for Joint Action

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 24.—Outlining five immediate planks for the coming elections, the Communist Party here has issued an open invitation to the Farmer-Labor Party and the Socialist Party to hold a conference for the purpose of forming a "United Labor Party" to fight for these five election planks.

Build Unions, C. P. Urges

(Continued from Page 1)

From the platform, that he was elected by the District Committee as district organizer until the return of Charles Krumbin, now in the Federal Penitentiary of Lewisburg, Pa., on a charge of technical violation of passport regulations. Amter is well known to New York workers for his active leadership of unemployed struggles.

Pointing to the successes already achieved by the Party in work in the A. F. of L., Worts called for a strengthening of the work in the A. F. of L. unions. Party members must regard themselves—and be regarded by the workers—as builders of the unions, Workers pointed out. They must be known as constructive, loyal workers. She scored particularly the tendency of certain Party members in the unions to isolate themselves from union headquarters and union centers, withdrawing into small "left" groups and isolated from the majority of the workers in the unions.

Worts dwelt in detail with the problem of a Labor Party in New York. While there was no immediate perspective, she said, of building a Labor Party on a city-wide scale, she emphasized the policy of building Labor Party tickets, or union workers' tickets, in a number of localities. In order to accomplish this, however, she said, there must be the most energetic work on the part of those in the trade unions and other mass organizations, winning the workers away from the A. F. of L. leadership theory of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies." Special effort, the report said, must be given to winning the Socialist Party locals to the idea of the Labor Party.

Calling for the extension of the united front, the Conference unanimously adopted a resolution calling for one united front May Day demonstration. The District Committee was instructed to write to the Socialist Party proposing one united demonstration, based on the immediate demands of the workers, instead of two demonstrations as there were last year.

The high percentage of Negro delegates present was one of the highlights of the conference. James W. Ford, member of the Central Committee of the Party, and organizer of the Harlem section, was warmly applauded after a speech in which he went into detail into the problems of the Party in winning the Negro people.

Another feature of the conference was the speech of a young Irish traction worker, new to the Party, who stated that this was the first Party District conference he had ever attended. He praised the work of the Party among the bitterly exploited transport workers, pointing out that it was the effective work of the Party in support of the transport workers and the unions that forced the company to re-instate two workers who had been fired for union activity.

Fred Briehl, Ulster County farmer, a candidate for State Comptroller on the Communist Party ticket in the recent elections, struck a note of comradely criticism. The Party in New York, he declared, has given insufficient attention to the thousands of farmers in this district.

John Little, District Organizer of the Young Communist League, was applauded when he pointed out that the Y.C.L. had tripled its growth in the past year. This was due to a great extent Little said, to the active cooperation of the Party. "We have all possibilities, in New York, of having the Y.C.L. outstrip the Party in size," he concluded.

A detailed report on the organizational structure of the Party, on the problem of membership fluctuation and the building of unions in the shops, was rendered by Max Steinberg, organizational secretary of the Party, in the Sunday morning meeting.

Resolving to put the utmost energy into the work of building the Party in the basic industries of the District—marine, transport industries, traction—the conference predicted great strikes in these industries in the coming months. The slogan, "Make New York a union town," was approved by dozens of speakers in various ways.

Emphasis was placed on the exposure of the strikebreaking LaGuardia administration and its allies in the right wing of the Socialist Party. It was pointed out, would be done in the course of exposing the LaGuardia-Fusion organization, which was termed by a resolution of the Conference as "a special kind of a third party."

A telegram greeting the striking building service workers and pledging the support of the Party was unanimously adopted.

Program of Demands. 1. We shall endorse the fight for the State Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 120; for immediate increase in relief for the unemployed; for the restoration of the 10 per cent cut to E. R. A. workers; for a minimum of 30 hours and \$16.50 per week for all on work relief; and against replacement of union men and civil service employees with relief workers.

2. We shall fight against the system of forced labor as established in the C. C. C. and Transient camps, against the discrimination in the distribution of direct work relief to young and single people.

3. We shall fight for the right of the workers to organize into militant trade unions, for the right to strike and to picket without interference on the part of the city and state governments as particularly, in the use of the National Guard during the truck drivers' strikes.

4. We shall fight against police terror and strike-breaking, against the frame-up system of workers.

5. We shall fight for an uncompromising struggle against and the exposure of all public officials who were elected with the endorsement and support of the labor movement, but who have supported and continue to support the Citizens Alliance by voting in the City Council for Police Training School, for buying more machine guns and riot guns, which as in the past, will be used to break strikes and shoot down workers, and who have voted to pay compensation to the deputized thugs injured during the truck drivers' strike.

6. We shall fight for equal rights for the Negro people in trade unions, in the relief system, in the schools, and in society as a whole.

7. We shall fight against capitalist economy in the school system, against enlargement of classes and decreasing of the teaching staff, for free hot lunches for school children and for a free higher education for young people.

The Communist Party statement points out that such a "United Labor Party" ticket would strengthen the forces of the workers against the reactionary Citizens Alliance, and would in no way infringe upon the organizational independence of any of the uniting groups.

"We sincerely believe," the Communist Party declares, "that united action and a united labor ticket is possible of realization in spite of the fundamental differences in program and tactics of these political parties. Without infringing upon the organizational independence of any one of the political parties, without giving up the right for each of these parties to advocate its specific program, it is possible and it is necessary in the interests of the working class victory over the Citizens Alliance to build up such a united front in the coming city elections."

"Should you endorse in principle such a united front and the placing of a United Labor Ticket in the coming city elections, we propose that you elect committees from your respective parties to meet with a committee from our party to formulate a definite program and work out ways and means for the proposed united action."

"Awaiting an early reply, "COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A. "Minnesota District Committee "213 DeSoto Bldg. "Minneapolis, Minn."

118 Ohrbach Pickets Held

(Continued from Page 1)

cleared. The hearings of the cases were transferred to the fourth floor. All the prisoners were paroled but six, which were selected as leaders in the singing. Four were placed on \$1,000 bail and two on \$500 each. Five of these were also paroled next morning. All cases come up next Friday at Essex Market Court.

Prior to rushing the pickets, attempts were made to read the anti-picketing injunction to the strikers so that there would be technical grounds for holding the arrested workers for contempt of court, but shouting from the large crowd made that impossible. Wholesale arrests followed. Each patrol load of pickets taken away was replaced by a still greater number. Shouting "Don't Buy at Ohrbach's!" and jeering of the police continued almost until closing time.

Watchers Set to Guard Rights Of Workers at Chicago Polls

Communist Party Issues Instructions for Aldermanic Vote Tomorrow

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The election campaign committee of the Communist Party here has issued the following instructions to Communists and to all others who will act as watchers in the aldermanic elections tomorrow.

"All watchers at the polls are to be on the lookout against repeaters; against stuffing of ballot boxes.

"See that no watcher inside the polling place in any way influences, directs, or urges any voters how to vote.

"All watchers must be at the polling places at time of opening.

"They must not leave the place for a minute unless a substitute is there to take his or her place.

"Make sure that the ballot box is empty before the voting begins. Examine box carefully.

"Permit no whispering to any voters inside of polling place. See that all election posters, pictures, etc., of candidates are removed.

"Have a registered voters list with you and check every name on the list and in the precinct book. No one is to vote whose name does not appear on the books. Indicate on list how they vote in primaries.

"If efforts are made to have any one vote whose name is not on the books, protest to the judge of elections.

"If any voter (one who is blind or otherwise physically incapacitated) asks for assistance the following is the procedure:

"Two election officers, selected from the Judges and Clerks, of two different political parties, are to assist him inside the booth in marking the ballot.

"All watchers have the same rights. Do not let any one bulldoze you.

"Counting of Ballots

"Check every ballot carefully and keep careful count.

"Watch if ballots are marked properly.

"Permit no vote stealing.

"Fight every challenged vote.

"Keep note of every disqualified vote.

"Judge is to make a decision on every contested case.

"If decision is not satisfactory, record case so you can take it up with Board of Election Commissioners.

"Be sure that there are no more votes cast than what names are recorded in books and registered voters' lists.

"Don't leave after the count. Wait until ballots are strung and sealed. For that matter, do not leave the place without anyone substituting for you.

"The law states:

"A voter may vote for a person whose name does not appear on the ballot by writing the name in, at the proper place, and putting a square before it and a cross in the square."

"In case of emergency, call your Ward headquarters.

"Immediately after the ballot boxes are sealed, report the results of the votes to your Ward headquarters.

"Every ballot must have the judges' initials on the ballot. Ballots without these initials are invalid."

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

Grand Concert and Bazaar. Auspices: Unemployment Councils of Philadelphia. Friday, Feb. 24, 8:00 p.m., March 2 and 3 at Olympia Arena. Broad and Bainbridge Sts. Glamorous entertainment. Puppet Show, Play, Dancing, Music. National Speaker, Sergei Radamsky and Maria Radamsky. Proceeds for publication of newspaper for the unemployed. Adm. 35c for both evenings.

Newark, N. J.

Halt! Newark organizations don't arrange affairs March 17. Paris Commune Day. Extraordinary exhibit. Gropper, Burck, Del. Marsh. Nigob, noted concert pianist. Admission 25c.

Detroit, Mich.

Michigan Youth Congress Dance, Tuesday, Feb. 26 at the Graystone Ballroom, Eddie Court and his N.R.C. Orchestra. Adm. 40c in adv., 50c at door.

KALININ OPENS SOVIET CONGRESS



Mikhail Kalinin, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR (at microphone), is shown opening the meeting of the Congress of the Russian Republic in Moscow. Others seated on the presidium are (left to right): D. E. Sulimov; A. S. Siselev; V. M. Molotov; Joseph Stalin and M. M. Kaganovich.

Joint Labor Election Program Given Backing in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24.—Representing 47,280 workers, 79 delegates from 38 organizations gathered at Musical Arts Building, and pledged their support to a Joint Labor Election ticket in the forthcoming municipal elections.

Delegates were present from Epic and Epic Democratic clubs, Utopian groups, labor unions, women's councils, Communist Party, open forums and many other groups.

Preliminary planks for the election platform were adopted by the body. These include:

1. Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law.
2. Opposition to proposed so-called "anti-Communist" legislation.
3. For free use of public schools by all groups, regardless of political views.
4. Free lunches for children.
5. Free medical care for expectant mothers, together with proper food and after-birth care.
6. Against anti-picketing ordinances.

Home Owners Jobless, Faces Fight Taxes Deportation

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 24.—After exposing the program of the rent department of the Emergency Relief Board here the Unemployment Council is organizing the unemployed home-owners to demand a moratorium on mortgages, cancellation of back taxes and full payment of rent by the Relief Board.

The rent department announced a few weeks ago that they would pay rent to all unemployed home owners but when the checks were distributed some were as low as \$1.22 per month.

At a meeting called by the Council to discuss this problem last week a large group of home owners, who have evicted and loss of their homes unless they force the relief board to pay their rent, passed a resolution demanding that at the promise of the board be carried out.

All unemployed home-owners who are faced with similar problems have been urged to get in touch with the Unemployment Council at the Workers Hall, 716 North Shamokin Street, Shamokin, Pa.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 24.—Smoke-screening the real issues behind alleged law-violations committed 17 years ago, the U. S. Immigration authorities again took Walter Baer into custody yesterday for deportation to Nazi Germany.

Baer, who has lived in this country for more than 30 years, served time for law violations as a youth. Later he became a civil engineer. He married and has three children.

With the depression, Baer was swept into the army of unemployed. He became active in unemployed organizations, at first placing his confidence in self-help programs.

But with the collapse of the self-help program, Baer saw the need for militant, mass struggle. He was finally arrested with a group of jobless at a relief demonstration, and shortly thereafter the immigration authorities arrested him on the pretext of his youthful offense.

Protests should be rushed by wire and air mail to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C., Roy J. Norene, Immigration Inspector at Portland, Ore.

SECTARIANISM HINDERS THE BUILDING OF A MASS PARTY

By F. BROWN

One of the outstanding points in the Central Committee Resolution of the last Party Plenum is that section devoted to the still strong sectarian feature in the work of the Party, which is retarding the tempo of the mass work of the Party. This fundamental question was raised very sharply in the Open Letter of July, 1933. From the

period until today, we must admit that the Party has succeeded to some extent in reaching larger masses, and has put before the masses the vital problems of the American labor movement. The Party's influence has grown and is growing—yet not in proportion to the favorable objective situation.

This is due, as the resolution states, to the still strong sectarian features that prevent a stronger connection of the Party with the masses, especially in the factories, with the organized masses in the trade unions and other mass organizations. Has the Party taken steps to defeat this sectarianism? Yes, to some extent, as the resolution states, an ideological campaign is being carried on for the purpose of correcting, through the press, and through discussion, the various mistakes in our practical work. But the ideological campaign must be accompanied by the concretization of all tasks put by the Central Committee Resolution. This is an organizational problem that we must solve.

Two Examples

Have we examples that show correct methods of how to reach the masses and involve them in united front struggles for their immediate demands in various political campaigns? We see on a national scale, for example, the Congress Against War and Fascism; the Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

It was through intensive activity of the Party among the masses in their organizations, trade unions, cultural and fraternal organizations, that millions of organized workers were represented at the two Congresses. In a national scale, we have another good example, such as the formation of the Youth Congress, where the Young Communist League played the main role of bringing about a broad united front of the American youth in the struggle against fascism and war, in the struggle for the improvement of the economic conditions of the youth, represented by the Youth Congress. Besides these examples, there are

News and Views of the Crisis

Recent Trends

The recent upturn in business and production began to taper off during the first part of February, and at present definite signs of downward trends are emerging. In the last few weeks there has been a reduction in steel ingot production contrary to the usual seasonal trend. The index of the Federal Reserve Board for department store sales registered a sharp decline from December to January, greater than the usual seasonal drop. Textile production has failed to advance over the January mark. Building and engineering awards last month were only 53.5 per cent of the amount reported in January, 1934.

These trends indicate the beginning of another recession in business and production similar to what took place last spring. The bourgeois economists, who only a fortnight ago, were visualizing a new boomlet, now speak of "an interruption" to the expansion of the past four months. Instead of a further advance in the volume of production, they now hope that the present leveling-off will not turn into a rapid downward slide.

Thus, the third upturn in the past two years is petering out. It is following the pattern of the first two forward movements—a quick rise based on government expenditures, plus anticipation of higher prices. But each upward trend was sharply checked after a four or five month period, and a new reaction downward began, in keeping with the instability that characterizes the present period of the crisis. It is significant that despite fluctuations the economic picture retains its dominant tones: mass unemployment; stagnation in heavy industry, especially in building which remains at the lowest levels of the crisis, and no activity in the capital markets, although the banks are glutted with excess funds.

The "normal" capitalist solution is not operating. The very efforts of the Roosevelt administration to solve the crisis—inflation, subsidies and loans to big business, throttling of agriculture, etc., have only accentuated those factors that made for the unusual depth and severity of the crisis. We are in for a period of zig-zag movements, none of which will reach boom levels. And with each inflationary dose we move closer to runaway inflation with its subsequent economic crack-up.

Note on Consumption

One of the results of the New Deal was a general lowering of living standards. The inflationary rise in prices, wages frozen around the N.R.A. minimums, in fact, the whole impact of the Roosevelt program has been to reduce the consuming power of the American working people. They are paying higher rents, and eating less food and buying less clothes, as a result of the New Deal.

Real wages have fallen around three per cent in the period of the New Deal. Workers found that they were worse off, as a whole, during 1934 than in 1933, and that they were in more desperate straits than in the worst year of the crisis—1932. Retail sales in 1934 were only 58 per cent of what they were in 1929, and two per cent less than in 1932. Since there had been an increase in prices of over 20 per cent in these two years, the physical volume of goods sold in 1934 was much less than the difference of two per cent shown in dollar sales.

An analysis of the retail sales figures for 1934 indicates that there was less food consumed in 1934 than in 1933. Dollar volume went up seven per cent. But prices had gone up fourteen per cent. Thus the actual physical volume of food bought by the workers in 1934 was smaller than the amount they consumed in 1933.

The workers are faced with the necessity of continually tightening their belts. The rising cost of living is steadily cutting down the amount of food and clothing that they can buy. The reactionary National Industrial Conference Board has just announced that the cost of living just went up another one per cent in January, in the main due to skyrocketing food prices which rose 3.4 per cent in one month. The cost of living was 5.3 per cent higher than it was last year, and 11 per cent above its level in 1933.

That the dollar volume of retail sales rose last year over 1933 was in great part due to government expenditures. It did not represent a real increase due to recovery. In fact, the total increase in retail sales was only a little over 75 per cent of the emergency outlays of the government. This indicates how much of the money poured out by the administration goes directly and indirectly to the capitalist class, and only succeeds in increasing their surplus funds. When Roosevelt "primes the economic pump," he is lining the pockets of the rich.

The Gold Decision

The nine old gentlemen in the Supreme Court have now rendered their decision on the nullification by Congress of the gold clause. As was to be expected from their previous actions with respect to other phases of New Deal legislation, there was no hesitation by the majority of the court in upholding the government, although it had violated the capitalist holy of holies—the sanctity of contracts.

To have ruled against the government on the gold clause would have precipitated a financial panic that would have wiped out the gains of the capitalists derived from Roosevelt's inflationary policies. Consequently the court mumbled a few words of moral censure, but made it perfectly clear that Roosevelt could go straight ahead manipulating the currency of the country. It pointed out that the question was one of "power," and that in this respect Congress had the power to "expressly prohibit and invalidate contracts," if they interfered with the carrying out of policy.

We should note that the Supreme Court did not resort to legal

House Hearings on H. R. 2827 Are Summarized by Benjamin

DELEGATES TO SOVIET CONGRESS



Scores of nationalities were represented by hundreds of delegates at the 16th All-Union Congress of the Soviets. They discussed the progress made toward the goals set under the Second Five-Year Plan, and planned startling growth for 1935.

South Dakota A. F. L. Backs Farmers Relief Conference

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Feb. 24.—The State Federation of Labor has added its endorsement to the hundreds of others which have been coming in to the headquarters here of Farmers' Emergency Relief Conference, to be held here on March 25 to 27. The conference has been called as a broad united front conference of all

working farmers, farm women, farm youth, farm organizations, dispossessed farmers and rural wage laborers for the purpose of winning more relief and control over farm relief.

Lem Harris, secretary of the local sponsoring committee writes:

"Dozens of endorsements have been pouring into the Conference office in Sioux Falls from all quarters of the countryside. Almost every type of farmers' organization has signified its support of the Farmers' Emergency Conference. Farmers' Union members will be interested in the new endorsements of Farmers' Union locals coming from Col-

on, South Dakota; Bucyrus, North Dakota, and Tuttle, Oklahoma. And for Farmers Holiday members we have the news that the Pine County Holiday Association of Minnesota—the largest county organization in the Minnesota Holiday, recently endorsed the conference. Our first endorsement of a Taxpayers' League comes from the Boyd County Taxpayers League meeting held last week at the County seat in Butte, Nebraska."

All communications relating to the conference should be sent to Lem Harris, Conference Secretary, Box 366 Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The gold ruling has taken the lid off the inflationary schemes of the administration. Roosevelt has been given broad powers to resort to those further inflationary steps, toward which the whole New Deal decision has been interpreted abroad as a sign that the stabilization of international exchange has been definitely put off. The monetary struggle between the competing imperialist powers, as a phase of their struggle for markets, will thus be very much intensified.

Index of Business Activity

The weekly index of business activity of the New York Times dropped to 87.1 for the week ended Feb. 16, 1935. Three series of the combined index declined, the largest loss in weighted importance taking place in steel mill activity.

	Weeks Ended		
	Feb. 16, 1935.	Feb. 9, 1935.	Feb. 17, 1934.
Combined index	87.1	87.9	81.7
Freight car loadings	64.8	65.3	69.1
Steel mill activity	39.0	73.0	56.7
Electric power production	101.5	101.3	93.3
Automobile power production	96.0	95.2	71.2
Lumber production	62.7	65.6	71.1
Cotton cloth production	92.8	91.5	89.6

*Revised.

Tells Congressmen Bill Represents Genius of U. S. Workers

In his summary of the testimony of the seventy-eight workers and their representatives who appeared before the House Committee on Labor hearings on the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary of the National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Unemployment Insurance, laid bare the Roosevelt hunger program.

The summary of his address follows:

"The hearings on H. R. 2827 have served to corroborate and substantiate every claim that has been made in behalf of the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill. In this as in many other noteworthy respects, these hearings stand out as the most unique in Congressional history. The hearings as well as the Bill itself afford striking proof of the fact that the masses of workers and farmers, whom so-called statesmen regard and treat with contempt, can devise the measures that are essential to their welfare, and can marshal the facts, figures and arguments as well as the forces needed for support of their measures. This, it seems to me, is the most significant and outstanding conclusion that can be drawn from these hearings.

Unity Behind H. R. 2827

"Those who aspire to real democracy, those who take pride in what is the real America, namely, the genius, resourcefulness, intelligence, perseverance and courage of the American masses, will find in the record of these hearings on H. R. 2827, a source of real hope for our future. These records establish the fact that the masses of producers, the workers, farmers and professionals are rapidly graduating from a condition of mere discontent and becoming intelligently aware of the causes for these conditions. They prove also that on at least one remedial measure, a high degree of unity has already been achieved. That measure is the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill—H. R. 2827.

"For those who have attended these hearings and for those who read this record, there can be no question as to whether those who appeared here have a right to speak for the masses. It was the masses for themselves who spoke here. They spoke through workers, farmers, veterans and professionals who are true spokesmen because they come from the very midst and depths of our toiling population. They came from the chief industrial centers and from the rural sections. They came from the West as well as from the East, from the South as well as from the North. They represented the most skilled and talented as well as the most impoverished and underprivileged of the producers. They each one of them displayed earnestness, sincerity and a serious attempt to inform themselves and others such as is seldom encountered in a legislative hearing. They demonstrated that they had arrived at their conclusions in consequence of a searching study and analysis of their own experience. And all of them unanimously came to the same firm conclusion—the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill is the one measure all need and demand as the means of meeting the vital problem of existence under present day conditions.

"The testimony that has been recorded in these hearings also served to answer clearly the question which or profess to believe that the masses who endorsed H. R. 2827 did so simply because they favor "some kind of out of work insurance" and not because they understand the difference between this and other measures and plans. Certainly even the most simple and apparently untutored worker who has appeared in these hearings has shown a greater awareness of differences as between genuine and spurious social insurance plans than most of the members of either house of this Congress or any other legislative body in this country can show. Even when unable to phrase their views perfectly they have shown a display of a sometimes conscious and sometimes instinctive capacity to differentiate as between genuine and merely formal support of their program. Members of Congress will do well to realize that the masses are rapidly arriving to a state of political maturity which makes possible such a critical attitude. They are no longer satisfied with blind dishonour, with political platitudes which substitutes, as far as most politicians are concerned, for earnest service.

Life and Death Question

"In relation to the life and death question of social insurance, those in power are bringing forward the Wagner-Lewis spurious social security bill. In these hearings, and elsewhere, we workers have made clear that we are not to be fooled and defeated by this device any more than by any other method that may be employed to deprive us of social insurance. We expect those members of Congress who align themselves with us in the demand for genuine social insurance to fight as consistently and as resourcefully as we do against those who are opposed to us. We say if you are for the Wagner-Lewis Bill, then regardless of the reasons you may give for this, you are objectively in power are bringing forward the effort and actually supporting the effort of the ruling class to defeat our demand for genuine unemployment and social insurance. If you are with us you must stand as we do, firmly and uncompromisingly, militantly and consistently opposed to the fraudulent Wagner-Lewis Bill. You must help us expose this scheme. You must help us discredit it. You must help us convince ever larger masses that only a bill based on the principles of H. R. 2827 can comply with the need and demand of the masses for real social insurance that will provide safeguards against hunger, misery and want in a land of plenty."

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HOME LIFE

— By —
Ann Barton

HEARST'S propaganda machine which brings its poison into many a worker's home must be robbed of its power, shown for the diseased, destructive outpouring of capitalist hatred against the working class that it is. How can we fight the effect of its lies against the Soviet Union among individual Hearst readers? Just emotional loyalty to the principles upon which the Soviet Union is based will not do it. The intensity of our devotion will not alone convince un-conscious workers of the Hearst press that what Hearst says is false, and what we say is true. Each of us must intimately know facts about the conditions of the Soviet workers. Among readers of Hearst we must circulate these facts widely. We must learn how to pick these facts from capitalist reports that do their utmost to suppress them.

In an article in the "New Republic" which does its best to stint its praise, to warn readers that they must take care to realize that what is good for the Soviet Union may be foreign to Americans—an article that is the sour, pained picture of one who finds it against his nature to praise the Soviet Union, we still find these figures.

"Illiteracy," it says, "which amounted to almost 70 per cent in 1917, has been all but wiped out. The numbers of youngsters served by pre-school institutions, which scarcely existed at the time of the revolution, reached almost 9,000,000 in 1933; the enrollment in primary and secondary schools has increased from less than 8,000,000 in 1915 to more than 25,000,000 in 1933. The attendance at higher technical schools and universities has grown during this same period from about 50,000 to 500,000. Also in 1933, there were approximately 800,000 students in the lower technical schools of the Union. The growth of scientific research has been even more remarkable. Between 1929 and 1933, the number of such institutions grew from 441 to 1,243 and the number of persons working in them from 22,600 to 83,000."

THE writer continues, "Equally impressive has been the expansion of various non-scholastic educational and cultural agencies. From 1913 to 1933, the number of titles of books printed increased from 26,132 to 49,880 and the number of copies from 113,400,000 to 518,319,000. At the same time the number of newspapers advanced from 859 to 6,974 and total circulation from 2,729,000 to 35,500,000. Figures of similar import might be given for magazines, libraries, theatres, moving pictures, radio, telephone, telegraph, post and travel."

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

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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Fight for Pay Raise Pushed At Company Union Meeting

By a Worker Correspondent
LANCASTER, Pa.—A guest meeting was recently arranged by the company union of the Armstrong Cork Company. Each representative was told to invite one of the worst kickers in his respective department.

The first address was given by Mr. Blaisdell, company official. He spoke on waste elimination. At the end of his talk he was asked whether the company would divide its savings with the workers. He did not answer this question squarely, beating all "around the bush."

Mr. Prentiss, the president of the company, reported on the profits of the company for 1934, almost two million dollars, but told the workers that the stockholders come first in their distribution "for where would the workers be if it were not for the money put in by these stockholders." (1) Poor stockholders, many of us were almost in tears at their hardships.

There were quite a few embarrassing questions asked by members of the Linoleum Workers Industrial Union.

During the course of new business, the shop committee chairman brought forward the question of a 10 per cent raise. They attempted to shelve this question. Objection was immediately forthcoming. After that the party got kind of rough as

the militant element upheld the 10 per cent raise.

The workers participating in the company union should see by now that the company will not grant them any demands and should rally to the only union which represents their interests, thus solidifying all live forces to the end that our demands shall be met.

New Machines Threaten To Displace Men

By a Worker Correspondent
PADEN CITY, W. Va.—A week ago Saturday the manager of the class plant where I work notified us that on July 1, he was putting in automatic machines on the continuous tanks, and that would mean moving day for at least half of the workers in the hot metal department.

The American Legion and William Randolph Hearst have not been able as yet to take control of our school.

A week ago Theodore Van Camp, attorney, and I met two capitalist politicians in a debate on the question: "Resolved, that a Socialist form of government would be better than our present form of democracy." We had a large crowd and the people were well pleased.

75,000 Members is Goal of I. W. O. In Preparations For Convention

The pre-convention drive of the International Workers Order is gaining momentum. The object of the drive is to build the Order to 75,000 members by May 5th.

On February 1 the total membership of the Order was 62,721. Since February 1 the national office has received 2,481 applications. One more week is left in February. Indications are that this week will not be behind the total of last week. Therefore, the recruiting during the month of February will surely reach about 3,500, children included. With unavoidable suspensions, this would raise the membership to a minimum of 65,000 by March 1. This leaves 5,000 new members to be recruited during the remaining two months of March and April, if we are to reach 75,000 by the opening of the convention. Such recruitment in the remaining two months is entirely within our possibilities.

The last two weeks have shown a rapid increase in the recruiting. The recruiting for the week ending Feb. 11 brought 938, and the week ending Feb. 18 brought 1,052 applications.

The English Section with a necessary weekly quota of 130 applications recruited in the last three weeks an average of 152 members per week. The Jewish Section with a weekly quota of 240 per week recruited an average of 285 per week during the three weeks of February.

Hungarian Section Improves Work There are very definite signs of an awakening of the Hungarian Section. That Section trailed at the tail end of the procession in the last drive. In the last few weeks, however, it achieved an average weekly quota of 71 as against its weekly quota of 72. The tendency is on the upgrade.

The remaining Sections must pick themselves up energetically if they want to live up to their promises and satisfy expectations. The Polish Section fulfilled only three-fifths, the Rumanian Section two-thirds, and the Italian and Ukrainian Sections each only one-half of their weekly quotas during the three February weeks. There is no reason for this lagging behind except inattention. The leaders of these sections must keep in mind that the quota shortages of past recruiting weeks cannot easily be made up in the future.

The pre-convention membership drive of the Order is giving the branches of the Order an opportunity to achieve the right to larger delegations to the convention, or the right to any delegations. Especially the Sections lagging behind in the drive should depend on this. If the Italian Section will not energize its drive, its 87 branches will be represented at the convention by only 24 delegates. The 89 Ukrainian branches will only have 54 delegates, and the 64 Polish branches are at present entitled only to 21 delegates at the convention.

Convention Must Be Made Representative Such under-representation would be a calamity. Great problems confront our Order, because the problems of the working class are growing. The future of our Order will depend on our ability to be of service to all members and to the working class. The ability of our International Workers Order to serve the working class does not depend on planning only. It can only be the result of a perfect blending of planning and action.

Our convention therefore must not merely be a deliberative body to plan the best possible policies and activities. It must also be the instrument of mobilization for action. It must prepare the delegates to take leadership in carrying out the plans adopted at the convention. The delegates must be the bearers of the experiences of the members and the needs of the workers to the convention and an understanding of the decisions made by the convention back to the members. It is clear therefore that the success of the convention will depend in a measure on the fullest representation of all branches at the convention.

Language Work Important With the language sections the need for a full representation of the membership is even more evident. The Order does not have the apparatus to penetrate all sections of the working class if it does not

have at its disposal a propaganda apparatus in all languages the American workers speak. There are large sections of foreign-born workers in the basic industries. We must reach these workers. The Order cannot reach them through its general press. Representatives of the various language groups must discuss the best methods of reaching them. They must plan their campaigns. They must mobilize their members. They must organize the leadership for these campaigns. They cannot do that without having effective language conventions. The work of such effective language conventions cannot make itself felt if not every part of the country in which branches are located is represented.

It is the duty of every branch of the Order to take up within the next few weeks the question of achieving the right to representation, or increasing their right to representation. The adding of a few new members to their branch can achieve the object. Any branch that does not yet have 35 members can recruit the missing number and achieve the right to representation. Any branch already entitled to a delegate can get an additional delegate by recruiting 35 or 40 or 50 more new members in accordance with their present membership. To recruit these new members not only will put the branches into the advantageous position of being represented, or better represented, at the convention. It is also building the Order. The growth of the Order improves its ability to serve its members. The improvement of its service to its members will make the Order more available to the working class as a whole. That is our final aim.

Forward to 75,000 members by the opening of the convention!

Chicago English Section Jumps Ahead
The Chicago English Section deserves honorable mention. Having been the black sheep of the family of English speaking branches before and during the last campaign, it now promises to become the banner city in the pre-convention drive. Our Chicago English branches have shown that they can do even better work than Cleveland and New York. In a two-week drive, with a membership of only 400, our Chicago English branches recruited over 150 new members, reaching about 45 per cent of its quota. This is practically as much as New York, which forces five times as large as Chicago, achieved only on two or three special occasions.

Our Chicago comrades did excellent work during this short-term special drive. Especially must we commend the work of our Painters Branch 565, Ab Grey Branch 569, and Branch 760. Most of the branches participated in this two-week drive, although some very poorly, such as Branch 546. Branch 546 will surely realize that its failure to recruit its share hinders the growth of our English Section in Chicago. We are confident that Branch 546 will not allow itself to hold this position, but will put its shoulder to the wheel, take immediate steps to improve its work, and become entitled to an honorary delegate by April 1st.

The National Committee hails the achievements of our English Section in Chicago. We are confident that these achievements will be an inspiration for our comrades there, and will be made the starting point for the complete liquidation of the heretofore stagnant condition of the building of a mass English Section in Chicago. How about Chicago challenging New York again, and this time showing New York that it not only can take but also give a good beating?

Workers Back Strike At Ohrbach Store

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—Members of the O.H.W. Workers Union here have passed a resolution pledging aid to the splendid strike of the Ohrbach department store workers in New York.

The Office Workers Union here has initiated an organization drive among all white collar workers in the stores and offices in New Haven. The union meets on the first and third Monday every month. All white collar workers are urged to attend.

CHALK UP ONE FOR JOHN BULL



Another dove of peace is hatched. Britain gains a few yards in the naval armament race as the H.M.S. Delfford is launched at Chatham, England.

Push Jingo Drive In Chicago

By a Student-Worker Correspondent
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Board of Education, in an effort to do its bit toward the preparedness drive, has launched a program for the militarization of the high schools. The following recommendation presented by Superintendent William J. Bogan was adopted by the board:

That the United States Army sergeants assigned to R. O. T. C. duty in the high schools be paid \$45 per month for full time service. Military sergeants in R. O. T. C. work are paid at the rate of \$90 a month by the Federal government. This salary, while it may maintain a man and family at a military post, is inadequate to do so in Chicago where living costs are much higher. Sergeants perform many school duties in connection with their R. O. T. C. work for which they should receive compensation.

Further, the board has issued certificates to 23 additional army officers qualifying them to take charge of the R. O. T. C. units to be introduced in the remaining high schools.

To this move for turning the high schools into military camps, the ever-growing numbers of class-conscious students have already given concrete evidence of their intention to unite students, parents, and teachers in active opposition. A delegation of students, including representatives of the Youth Section, American League Against War and Fascism, went to the board meeting on Wednesday, Feb. 13 to protest the action. The speaker of the delegation asked permission to express the opinion of thousands of students in regard to the R. O. T. C. The president of the board, Mr. McCahey, stopped him short with, "Aw sit down," which was the signal for the "Red Squad" to begin manhandling the young student. A delegation from the Women's City Club, who had come to observe the board in action, were horrified by the brutal treatment accorded the student, and voiced their protest and resentment.

Flop House Hospital Called Death House

By a Worker Correspondent
CHICAGO, Ill.—The conditions at the flop house for single men at 509 N. Union Ave., which is run by the Salvation Army for the Illinois Emergency Relief Administration are almost beyond description. Many of the men are so sick from the overcrowding and bad food that they can hardly stand in line for the pig feed. Any one who cannot stand up any longer is sent to the hospital (called the death house) on the fourth floor. This hospital has been named the death house because it is a common sight to see the police patrol carry dead men out of it. Some are sent to the County Hospital after it is too late and they die there.

On the main floor there are about 300 chairs for the 1,600 men staying there. But to sit in them you are forced to listen to the regular Salvation Army line of sermons.

Young Liberators' Head Seized at Relief Bureau

Arthur Lee Owens, president of the Harlem Young Liberators, was ordered held without bail at the Eighth District Magistrate Court in Harlem yesterday on a charge of "felonious assault," following his arrest Thursday morning at the

Lollypops Used As Relief Stall

By a Worker Correspondent
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—I am enclosing a clipping about the terrible conditions existing in Hazel, N. Y., as a result of the closing down of the acid plant.

The houses of the workers are mere shacks which are very hard to keep warm. The clipping says that the workers have to pay two dollars more for fuel when they don't work, and they have to cut their own wood. To think that these workers who live in the woods still can't get wood to keep themselves warm!

The plant had to shut down before the Middletown papers were published on Wednesday. The conditions of these workers, as if they did not have to go through hell before the shut down.

The wages were \$9 a week for a wood cutter, and even that you could not get if it was bad weather out. As for the workers at the plant they did not get much more.

Relief Workers Make Demands

By a Worker Correspondent
BEEMIDJ, Minn.—The relief station here moved up on the third floor a few months ago into a swell quarters. Then they began to cut the relief and every month the relief was cut a bit.

A few weeks ago there appeared at the relief station nearly one hundred workers who had talked it over to two relief jobs. Although a hundred got up the stairs without any trouble with the police, who knew nothing about it, it was decided that only a committee of five go in.

This committee went to the head office and made the following demands:

1. That every one in the county get a 40 per cent increase in budget.
2. That the office force and investigators be reduced 20 per cent.
3. Now that the state had a doctor examine every one of us they should supply free of charge dental and medical care required.

The relief administrator Glenn A. Wheaton walked very nicely to the committee. He told them how he had worked his way through college and now was trying to work his way up to a job that pays \$500 a month. He admitted he was living on relief money now.

Painters Intensify Struggle To Enforce Union Conditions

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK—The struggle of the Royal Shop painters is an example that should be followed by all the members of the Painters' Brotherhood, who are now suffering from conditions as bad as those a year ago. In spite of the fact that Zausner promised us last summer that we would get \$9 for a seven-hour day, and forced a work tax of fifty cents for every working day on us, the union leaders do nothing to stop violations of the agreement.

The Royal Shop was organized in September 1934. The firm signed an agreement for a union scale of wages and hours. The men, finding that they were working under non-union conditions, complained to the shop steward. They were getting \$6.50 for an eight-hour day instead of \$9 and they were working Sunday for straight time.

Harry Rosen, a business agent, came down and called a shop meeting. He gave them a spiel on unionism, saying that they would have to

accept a lower wage scale since the shop had just been organized, but that they should abide by the seven-hour day.

The men were not discouraged. When pay day came they refused to sign the time sheets for \$9 when they were only getting \$6.50. The men were fired. They went to the District Council and the council refused to take a stand on the matter. The men went back to the job and found that non-union men had been hired. Then they forced the Council to act and the Royal jobs were struck.

When the settlement was reached, the union leaders agreed that only half the crew go back to work on the grounds that there wasn't enough work. When the men went back they found new workers. The men, indignant at such a betrayal, are carrying the fight into every local.

During the entire struggle, the Painters' Rank and File Protective Association supported and aided these men in every way.

Soviet Worker Recounts Advances In Socialist Construction in Odessa

By a Soviet Worker Correspondent
SEVASTOPOOL, U.S.S.R.—I have just come back from a sanitarium in Odessa, a place for which our factory committee had given me a permit and where I spent a whole month.

It is needless modesty on your part to say that your letter is of little interest. On the contrary, we all read it with the greatest interest, because we are greatly interested in the progress going on in the minds of such proletarians as you who have learned by experience the deceptiveness of the Social-Democracy and bourgeois democracy and realized that the only way to liberty is the way shown by the Communist Party. That is why all you are telling of your struggle and of the difficulties you have to experience is so familiar to us. We have all experienced as much ourselves. I myself have stood all the "joys" of intervention, a flogging which has left its indelible marks upon my health.

Now a few words about ourselves. Together with many other Sevastopol workers I went on board the splendid motorship "Abkhazia," called so after one of our republics, to Odessa for some rest and medical treatment.

MEMORIES OF ODESSA

About 50,000 workmen and employees were enjoying it there this summer. Eighteen years ago, in this same town, I then a soldier in the Czars' army, met the February revolution with a gun in my hands and took part in the preparation for the October Revolution. In this same town, as you know, the French sailors rose under the heroic leadership of Andre Marty and made the interventionists call their ships home.

How changed now both this town and our country as a whole! Thousands of workers are now taking their rest in the palaces and villas of the former money bags. The town, which used to be the scene of atrocious massacres of the Jews is now, together with the rest of the towns in the Soviet Union, inhabited by peoples of the most varied nationalities, all living in close unity and friendship with each other.

The election campaign for the town soviet is just over. It has reached wide masses of the workers. Not one among them all, be it a scholar, a workman, a Red Army man or a housewife, but took active part in discussions upon the work of the old soviet and the election of the new one.

Where else can workers enjoy such real freedom and participation in the management of the country as we do? We elect as deputies to the town soviet our own comrades at the working bench. During the whole year we may examine his work, his efforts to put into practice our directives. We may recall him and put another in his place

SOVIET RECORDS PROGRESS

Here are a few facts from the work of our town soviet during the period of the last three and a half years: Dozens of workers' houses have been built. The workers' suburbs have been put into good order and have been planted around with trees. An autobus service has been introduced, connecting the suburbs with the center of the town, a new water sport station "The Dynamo," a park for rest and culture, public nurseries, kindergartens, new schools, a bread factory have been opened. Our local industry has been strengthened and reconstructed. A new electro-station is being built and a grand new Army and Navy Club, etc., etc. One cannot enumerate it all.

The requirements of the workmen are growing. Much has been left undone yet. This is why the workers criticized severely the work of the old town soviet and gave a series of suggestions in their directives to the new one.

At the last plenary sitting of the town soviet was presented one of the personages of the Leipzig trial for the Reichstag fire, Comrade Tanev, on his way back from a south coast sanitarium where he had been under medical treatment. He met with the warmest reception.

NAVAL SHIPBUILDING WORKS LEAD

The best of our concerns as regards the accomplishment of the industrial and financial plan were given the right to report of their achievements to the plenum. Two of these were our naval shipbuilding works, which had already been awarded the Order of the Red Banner and which has already given our country 22 ships, and the best of our collective farms. In the lobby there was an exhibition of all the achievements of our town in the last years.

Dear Comrade Charles, you have asked me to write about the psychology of the new man who is building up socialism in our country. Well, all the facts mentioned above characterize vividly enough the fact that the whole attitude of our workmen towards their labor, their factory is quite different from what it used to be at the time of the capitalist order or society.

The shop in which I am working has over-fulfilled its plan 120 per cent. Our concern, the military harbor as a whole, has attained an economy to the amount of 146,641 rubles owing to the different inventions of our workmen for the improvement and acceleration of the process of manufacture. Three hundred and nine premiums have been awarded to these inventors.

Relief Officials Come to Blows

By a Worker Correspondent
EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—The relief administration in Columbiana County has become so corrupt that the officials in charge have resorted to the use of fists and chairs in order to settle their disputes on how they can deny relief to the unemployed.

Mr. William, who has always shown courtesy in all his dealings with the unemployed, was attacked by one Jack Johnson, assistant relief director. Mr. William defended himself by using his fists against Jack's face.

These relief czars in Columbiana County are being supported by the administration in Columbus through writing to the chairman of the unemployment committee of the unemployed workers and stating that the plea of the workers cannot be considered against the desires of the relief chiefs without greater proof than the needs of the workers in the county.

This means that we can only prove the corruption of the officials through a mass demonstration of hundreds of workers at the relief station in Lisbon. They are not only cutting out relief but they are insulting us and treating us with scorn.

YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

NOTE: Today's column is devoted to the treatment of Gonorrhea and Syphilis.

What is a Wassermann Test?
SEVERAL comrades have written us to know why they must undergo further treatment for syphilis when their Wassermann is reported negative. The doctor insists on more treatment to eliminate all chance of the disease still being present.

To clarify this, it is important that certain facts about syphilis and the Wassermann test be made clear: Syphilis is a disease caused by a micro-organism (germ, to put it regularly) called spirocheta pallida. This organism has the power to infect the entire system and lodge in various places. It does its work slowly at the onset. The patient feels sick at the onset. Often, its results are noted 3 to 4 years later (even ten or twenty years later).

At the onset of the disease (first or chance stage) the Wassermann test is negative, although infection exists already. This requires some explanation. The Wassermann test is not a test for the micro-organism (spirocheta) directly. After the spirocheta enters the body, it reacts with body tissues and produces substances which are thrown into the blood. It is these substances so produced that give the "positive Wassermann."

After vigorous treatment, the spirochetes may be stunned or weakened and as they do not attack body tissues much at this point, the Wassermann becomes negative.

This is the danger point because patients think that at this stage they are cured and so stop treatment. Unfortunately, this is a mistake, since the spirochetes may be stunned, but not dead. Experience has shown that treatment must consist of at least four courses of salvarsan (ten injections each) and four courses of bismuth or mercury of fifteen injections each, regardless of the Wassermann. This is a minimum. If the Wassermann continues positive, more treatment may have to be given. Further, Wassermann's must be done over a period of several years to eliminate any slip-up. Finally, a spinal-fluid examination is made, to make sure that the brain and nervous system are not involved, since the negative blood Wassermann gives information about the rest of the body, but not necessarily about the spinal cord and brain.

Self-Treatment for Gonorrhea
S. S. Sandstone, Minn.—If you are still afflicted with gonorrhea in spite of treatment, there is practically nothing that you can do yourself. Treatment must be given by a competent physician and varies according to the needs of the particular case.

Home treatments in gonorrhea are not only valueless, but in many cases do much harm and lead to complications.

You should see a good doctor or go to a Genito-urinary clinic in a recognized hospital where you can receive adequate treatment.

Medicine By Mouth for Gonorrhea
A. S. M., New York City.—The use of drugs by mouth in the treatment of gonorrhea is by no means a curative procedure. In fact, it is very doubtful whether any drug by mouth is very effective in the treatment of gonorrhea.

One must be very cautious in reading enthusiastic reports in the capitalist press concerning any medical treatment. Too often scientific reports are misinterpreted or falsified for one reason or another. It is considered doubtful today that genito-urinary infections, especially gonorrhea, can be effectively treated with medication by mouth alone. In spite of high pressure advertising and many reports, we still believe today that plain water is as effective an antiseptic in gonorrhea as almost any drug taken by mouth.

It is true that sandalwood oil in early cases does give some relief and allays the inflammation, but the antiseptic effect is practically absent. The same is largely true of pridium, caprolin and the hundreds of others on the market. Although all of these drugs lurk in the genito-urinary tract is very slight and certainly does not warrant the expense.

We feel that in the ordinary acute case of gonorrhea a little sandalwood oil with large amounts of water is helpful but in long standing chronic cases oral antiseptics are of no value. In these cases if infection is actually present, local treatment is necessary.

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Change the World!

By ALFRED HAYES
Batting for Michael Gold

THERE she is. She is carrying the cups of tea. She is putting the little cakes with the black jam at the heart of them on the table. She is carrying the plates with the pastrami and the corned beef and the potato salad to the long tables that reach around the room.

She is past fifty and her hair is all gray now, and the party at which she is doing all the work is being given for her. They are celebrating her forty years of revolutionary activity. Forty years. Not the three years you've been in the movement. Not the five months you've been going to lectures. Not the year and a half you've been discussing the principles of Marxism. Not the six theatre benefits and the two New Year's Balls and the five dance recitals you've attended. But forty years. Forty years that reach back to the beginnings of the Bolshevik party in the days of the Czar, back to the time when Lenin first came up from the provinces to Moscow, a young man who had been doing organizational work among the peasants.

When she was sixteen years old, she was bringing food to the political prisoners in the dungeons of the Czar. She brought it in a special pot a thimble made, and on top was the soup, but in a false bottom were leaflets and cigarettes and pamphlets. At home, the table was set and the candles were lit for a religious holiday, but she was far away. Her people were celebrating the escape from Egypt, the freedom from bondage. She wasn't there to pray. She was carrying to political prisoners chained in the dungeons of the Czar food in a pot with a false bottom.

A Secret Printing Press

LATER, in Smolensk, there was a stocking shop and her sister and her brother-in-law kept the little store. In front the machine ran and the sister sat and spoke to the customers and to the gendarmes who came nosing around. For in the back of the store, hidden, was a secret printing press. At one time, she had to carry a box of type (they had no mimeograph machines then, the presses were hand-pressed) wrapped up in a small package and disguised so as not to attract attention in the streets. She was seventeen, and the type was heavy, and she had to walk along the street swinging it as though it was as light as a package of ribbons.

When she came to America, she saw old revolutionaries who had been jailed and imprisoned by the Czar, turn bourgeois in the land of promise and installments, become petty little shopkeepers, become grubby little owners of real estate. She saw the friends of her youth drop out of the movement, heard them laugh at her, mocking, saying: "You're still a child, you'll learn better," because she never deserted the working class. She can remember the days when Socialists turned patriots with the declaration of war, though she was neither confused nor tricked by the leadership that had sold itself to the bankers and the munitions manufacturers.

A Few Words

ONE by one, her comrades in the party unit and in the I.L.D. rise to say a few words. Some of them make long speeches. Some are simple, and recall incidents of her history. This one laughingly complains that he can't enter her house nor leave it without buying some literature. This one recalls the time when, in a stationery store she ran for a while, she sold more propaganda than merchandise. This one recalls how, rain or shine, snow or sun, whatever assignment she was given, was carried out.

She sits there and says: "What are they talking so much for?" And to cover her embarrassment, she hurries to bring in more cups of tea and more plates with the little cakes on them.

Then they ask her to speak. To say a few words. Organizers have spoken. Important people. Doing big work. Doing important work. She says she can't speak, she's not a good speaker. It's a party, why should she speak? Speak, speak. She gets up and says:

"Comrades, I think the comrades gave this party because they thought maybe I'm getting old and maybe I need a little pep."

Even the kids, the pioneers, are quiet and smiling. She is standing under the red banner on the wall. Lenin's face is behind her, the portrait of Lenin with the half quizzical smile on his face.

She says: "They thought maybe I'm getting a little tired now and I need a celebration or something to put some pep into me. I remember, comrades, when Steve Katovis was shot. They fired the bullets, the police, and we ran, but then the comrade said, you go, a woman, maybe they'll let you in to him. And I went. The police all around and in the middle of them on the street Katovis there with his hand up like this around his head. I got sick when I saw the blood. But when he saw me, comrades, do you know what Comrade Katovis said? Do you know what he said to me lying there in the gutter all his blood out of him? He said, 'don't worry about me; go do your work!'"

She pauses, the pioneers are not smiling, the workers along the wall are listening quietly, some with their heads bent.

"I'll never forget that, comrades, what Comrade Steve Katovis said. I'll never forget how he looked lying there in the gutter, shot because he was fighting for the workers. And when I see a thing like that, do you think you need to give me a pep? Do you think I need parties and celebrations and prizes to make me do my work? Do you think I need speeches?"

She pauses again, glancing around. We don't need to hear the slow answer to her own question, "NO!"

Trotsky's "History" of Russian Revolution Refuted

THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

By Joseph Stalin

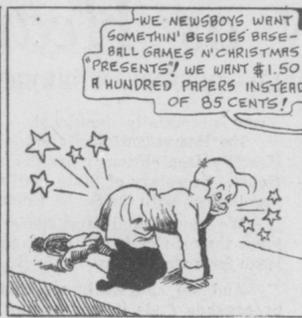
Stalin analyzes the main periods in the Bolshevik Revolution since 1917 and appraises its international significance. Speeches and articles written in October and in the course of the polemics with Trotsky refute the historians of anti-Bolshevism.

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LITTLE LEFTY



Scrambled Two!

by del

Archives Reveal Facts in Famous Beiliss Case

THE DECAY OF TZARISM: THE BEILISS TRIAL, trans. from the Russian by A. B. Tager; The Jewish Pub. Soc. of America, \$2.50.

Reviewed by ALEXANDER GODIN

THE history of the class-struggle is replete with criminal provocations on the part of dying autocracies and decayed ruling classes fighting to retain power; the most recent of these, a provocation in the traditional sense of the word, was the Reichstag fire, the purpose of which was the thwarting of the rising tide of the revolution in Germany.

In staging this provocation, the Nazi assassins identified themselves openly with the recently buried Romanoff dynasty and the feudal nobility of which it was the figure-head. And in all their subsequent acts and utterances, the Nazis bear a striking resemblance to their spiritual father and guide, you need only compare the Browning wisdom of Hitler, for instance, with the soliloquous words of Nicholas II. The bloody hearing that the courts tarred with the same brush, could no longer allow the open banditry and lawlessness inaugurated by the Black Hundred horde, to know this. He said:

"I know that the Russian courts are too severe towards the participants in the pogroms. I give you my imperial word that I shall always lighten their sentences on the application of the Union of the Russian People, so dear to me!" These words were uttered on the eve of the War, and when the decay of Tzarism, like that represented by Hitlerism, made itself smelt over the wide world.

AT THIS time, the ruling reactionaries, threatened with the abolition of the Pale of Settlement by the Third Duma, staged what is known in history as the Beiliss trial, its crowning infamy.

Previous to the staging of the Beiliss trial, based on the medieval and lying dogma that Jews use the blood of Christian children for ritual purposes, other such trials had taken place in Russia. None of these, however, had so much assumed the character of a life-and-death struggle, as the Beiliss trial. From this it was clear that Tzarism was making a desperate effort to rehabilitate itself in the eyes of the oppressed population, that it was making a last attempt to inject the counter-revolution with new blood, and thus sidetrack and delay the approaching revolution.

For lack of space, it is not possible to repeat the details of the story, suffice it to say that the case of the government was by its own members recognized from the very beginning as impossibly weak; also, that the real murderers of the Christian child in the case were known and shielded by the government, and belonged to those very Black Hundred "so dear" to the heart of Nicholas II.

Nevertheless, and in spite of these facts, the government dragged the trial out for more than two years; and during this time the entire opposition press, which included practically all but a few reactionary-owned papers was muzzled, and their editors were tried on charges of libelling the characters of "honest people," meaning the real murderers, the identity of which was known to all. At the same time, the government continued to organize pogroms from above, and to make the successful conviction of Beiliss.

Beiliss was freed; however; but it was not until after the revolution, which opened the archives containing the records of this case—and which were carefully examined and checked for a good many years by the author of this book, comprising most of its material—that the extent of the perjury and lying practiced by the government, the methods used in eliminating all but the most ignorant peasants from the jury and then spring on its individual members to discover reliability, and even tampering with it, as well as the wholesale manufacturing of evidence, became really known. Added to this, the ring-leaders of the conspiracy were brought to trial, and witnesses of this infamy; and, in the strength of their own testimony as well as the newly-opened archives, they paid the price of betrayers of the people.

The chief value of this book, however—and every worker as well as revolutionary intellectual should become acquainted with this most brazen provocation of all in a history which contains many of them—lies in its photostat reproductions of the most important letters in the case, which had been hidden under the dust of archives. These are in Russian, of course, but adequate translations of them are furnished in the books; and while a great deal of material was criminally destroyed, as witnessed by these very reproductions, they are a sufficient indictment of Tzarism for it to have been sent to its oblivion much earlier, even, than when it was.

Proposed Law Against Aliens Menaces Rights of All Workers

Mme. Perkins' Idea of 'Humanizing' Deportation Laws

By DAVID LEVINSON

GENERAL, a delegation from the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born to see you, sir. We were ushered into an immense room in the magnificent new \$15,000,000 Department of Labor building at Washington.

"Oh yes, I know your secretary, Mr. Morgan," said Colonel McCormack, the Commissioner General of Immigration, as he advanced toward us with outstretched hand and the broadest of smiles. He threw several packages of cigarettes to us across the table with a cheerful, "help yourselves, my friends. Now, what can I do for you?"

"Mr. Commissioner," said Morgan, "our delegation represents 65,000 workers; citizens as well as aliens." "Why citizens?" asked the General.

"Because we realize that once the economic and political rights of the foreign born are taken away, the rights of workers who are citizens will soon follow as happened in Hitler Germany and fascist Italy."

The Colonel puffed vigorously on his cigarette. "You know," he said, turning to me, "we have been doing all we could to help the aliens."

"By deporting them?" I asked. The Colonel stopped smoking. There was a moment of silence as he sat straight up in his chair.

"Madame Perkins told me," I continued, "the day she was appointed, that she intended to humanize and liberalize the deportation laws."

The Colonel relaxed. "Quite so," he quickly agreed.

Arresting Aliens Without a Warrant "But tell me, Mr. Commissioner," I said, "is it true that your Department is asking Congress to pass a law which you have drafted, giving any employee of your Department the right to arrest aliens without a warrant?"

The Commissioner puffed furiously on his cigarette. "Why—er—why—er—yes. "And do you regard this as 'humanizing and liberalizing' the deportation laws?"

"Why—er—yes—of course. Sure. Our agents have been arresting them without warrants, but that was illegal and so

we stopped them; but we were severely criticized for it by some very powerful organizations. Two thousand six hundred aliens slipped through our fingers last year because they were arrested without warrants and we had to release them. But if this law is passed, we would be able to deport them."

"That is," I said, "you want to legalize, what is at present, illegal."

"Why—something like that." The Commissioner appeared considerably less cordial than when we had entered.

Used Against Strikers "Haven't the deportation laws been used against the strike struggles of workers?" inquired one of the delegates.

"As a practical matter, yes," admitted the Colonel.

"Wouldn't the new law make the situation very much worse?" I asked.

"How do you mean?" the Commissioner asked.

"Well," I said, "suppose there was a large strike in the textile industry or the automobile industry or among the miners or longshoremen, couldn't the agents of the Labor Department immediately arrest hundreds of workers, keep them locked up for investigation and in this way, try to break the morale of the strikers?"



Ellis Island—Prison for Deportees

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Admits That 3/4 of Frisco Arrested Were Citizens

"Why—er—I don't think they would do that," he said.

"Wouldn't they be given the right to do that, under the new law, which you are asking Congress to pass?"

"Yes—yes, but I don't think they would use it that way."

"But it could be used to break up strikes, picket lines, demonstrations and even for raids on private homes, lodge meetings, etc.; especially by a less liberalizing and humanizing administration than yours, couldn't it?"

Considerable of the General's geniality had gone.

"Is it true that in San Francisco of the 400 who were arrested more than 300 were found to be citizens?" I asked.

"Yes, that's so."

Violating Rights of Citizens "The practical effect, therefore, of your proposed law would be not only to arrest aliens, but to violate the Constitutional rights of citizens, against being arrested without a warrant, wouldn't it?"

For the next half hour the Commissioner talked. He talked about the "pressure" brought to bear on his Department by "patriotic" societies, by "industrial organizations," etc., etc.

Finally, turning to the Solicitor General of the Immigration Bureau, W. W. Brown, he asked, "How many grounds do we have under the present law, Mr. Brown, for deporting radical aliens?"

"Three thousand six hundred," was the prompt reply.

"Three thousand six hundred," reasons for deporting aliens? Radical aliens.

Three thousand six hundred reasons for deporting "aliens" demanding an "American" standard of living!

This proposed "arrest without a warrant" law directed against aliens, together with the proposed federal sedition laws directed against citizens, is clearly the beginning of a fascist drive against native and foreign-born workers, Negroes as well as white.

Against this shameless and brutal assault upon the fundamental liberties of the American people, all working people and liberals should unite in a vigorous protest.

Fascist Terror Fails To Halt Work of Revolutionary Theatre

By BEN BLAKE

IN almost every country of the world today—including fascist Germany and the China ruled by the white terror of Chiang Kai-shek—on the bare platforms of workers' meeting halls, as well as on elaborately equipped professional stages, there are revolutionary working class theatres participating in the fifth annual International Theatre Week of the International Union of the Revolutionary Theatre (I.U.R.T.).

Active all year round in dramatizing the lives and struggles of the masses for their daily needs and against imperialist war and fascism, the revolutionary theatre from February 15th to 25th demonstrates its international solidarity, reviews its world-wide work, and seeks to acquaint the broadest possible public with the role of the theatre in the education and organization of the masses.

Most significant, too, is the fact that in more and more countries whose revolutionary theatres were until recently entirely amateur and narrow, there are now large influxes of professional theatre workers and artists who wish to place their talents at the service of the masses, and from whom they in turn receive a better understanding of the social function of their art. The barbarous cultural reaction of fascism in contrast with the advance of culture in the Soviet Union has made clear to them that only the working class today cherishes and defends the cultural heritage of mankind, and only the working class today offers inspiration for great art.

The revolutionary theatre in many countries carries on its work in the face of brutal police terrorism and censorship. How many martyrs of culture have perished in this way will only be known in the future. The most outstanding case is that of the great German actor Hans Otto, blue-eyed blond Aryan, co-star of Elizabeth Bergner and Werner Krauss on the stages of the finest German theatres, leader of the struggle for a militant policy in the actors' union, and devoted organizer of the German workers' theatre, a man whom the fascists at first tried to win over with bribes, and, failing, murdered secretly.

The terror in China, in Japan, in Germany has failed to halt the work of the revolutionary theatre.

The "underground" German anti-fascist theatre is writing a glorious and heroic chapter in the history of modern culture. Its story is told in the March issue of New Theatre. Its experience in the fight against fascism is becoming the property of the workers of all lands.

One of the major activities of the international revolutionary theatre is that of building a united front—of workers' theatres of different political shadings, bourgeois "little theatres," and professional theatre workers and artists—against war and fascism as the twin destroyers of culture. The New Theatre League, like the revolutionary theatre abroad, has done successful united front work in a number of local instances, and is now preparing this work on a national scale. Y.M.C.A. and Y.M.H.A. dramatic groups, church groups, A. F. of L. and revolutionary trade union groups, Socialist-led groups as well as Communist-led groups, have worked side by side, aided each other, and been aided with technical equipment and scenery.

New Theatre magazine now each month carries the message of a united theatrical front against war and fascism to 10,000 readers of otherwise diverse political opinions.

The theatre of the American masses differs from that of most other capitalist countries in that it is itself really an international theatre in miniature—like the Soviet theatre, of which this is true, of course, on a vast scale. Besides the theatres performing in English, and existing in most cases long before there, there are literally hundreds of workers' dramatic groups or clubs with dramatic activities organized by the various nationalities. Chief among these are the groups of the Finns, Hungarians, Jews and Ukrainians; but almost every other nationality, however slightly represented in the American population, has its workers' dramatic groups. Some of the best foreign-language groups have appeared on the same program with English-language groups in several cities during International Theatre Week. There is steadily increasing cooperation between the nationality theatres and the English-speaking ones, in the true spirit of international working class solidarity.

Vital Material In A F of L Rank And File Journal

A. F. of L. FEDERATIONIST, February issue, 5 cents a copy.

THE A. F. of L. Rank and File Federationist, the official organ of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, is chock full of factual material and interesting articles of vital importance to workers in the A. F. of L. and to all workers generally. Written in clear and simple language and set up in attractive form with lively illustrations and headlines, the Federationist deals with the looming steel strike, the split in the building trades, the victory of the rank and file in the Paterson textile union, carries news of the activities of the rank and file committees throughout the country and takes up many other problems affecting the workers in the A. F. of L. unions.

The Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, held in Washington recently, is featured in two interesting stories which give impetus for a further fight for the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827. Elmer Brown, chairman of the Congress, and rank and file leader in the Typographical Union of New York, gives a vivid picture of the Congress.

"William Green Was Out" presents a lively account of the reception given to the A. F. of L. delegation in the chambers of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. In pungent and no uncertain language the speakers of the delegation exposed the policy of the A. F. of L. top leadership as regards unemployment insurance, pointing to the need for a bill which would meet the problem of unemployment and safeguard the interests of the workers in the A. F. of L. unions.

Valuable lessons for every class-conscious worker and for the entire rank and file movement, are brought out in the story of the Paterson Dye Workers.

Of utmost importance at this moment is the article dealing with the split in the building trades department, and its subsequent result, the administration proposal for a \$50 wage on all relief projects. Louis Weinstock, national secretary of the A. F. of L. Committee, shows that the split is a result of the fight between the top leaders who are out for political and personal glory.

WITH a nation-wide steel strike looming, and with Mike Tighe's bureaucratic expulsion of militant leaders of the steel workers, "Steel Strike Looms" and "Steel Labor and the N.R.A." are very timely and important articles to study. "Steel Strike Looms," written by a member of the Organized Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, who has been in the thick and thin of the struggle of the steel workers gives a clear picture of the conditions which led up to the present rebellion of the membership in the steel lodges.

The second article written by a member of the staff of the Labor Research Association, is conclusive proof that the Steel Labor Board is merely an establishment to keep back the resentment of the workers against the steel barons and that at no time has the board condemned the anti-labor actions of the big steel trusts, despite testimony of workers exposing the rotten methods of intimidation, terrorism and spying used by the companies against the workers.

One successful fight for rank and file control in an A. F. of L. union is told in a splendid account by a member of the Butte miners Local No. 1. Also of great value and interest is the page "Rank and File in Action" which gives a brief review of the activities of the various rank and file committees throughout the country. In all cities the workers in the A. F. of L. are carrying on a fight for unemployment insurance, for trade union democracy and for rank and file control with many good results recorded. It is, indeed, to be regretted that no news is carried of the activities of the rank and file in the South, particularly of the Negro members in the A. F. of L. So serious a shortcoming should be overcome immediately and Negro problems and activities given careful attention.

"Open Forum" is one feature which will be very popular with the workers in the A. F. of L. The purpose of this column is to stimulate discussion among the rank and file on all questions of greatest interest to them in the form of contributing letters to the Federationist.

The A. F. of L. Rank and File Federationist throughout its sixteen pages, carries a message of action to the thousands of workers in the A. F. of L. unions. It is an invaluable weapon in the hands of the rank and file in the A. F. of L. to push the enactment of the Workers' Bill H. R. 2827 and to win better conditions and higher wages. The Federationist is an educator and organizer which must reach every corner of the country and point the way to the thousands of workers in the A. F. of L. unions that the only way to make the unions instruments of struggle for the benefit of the workers is to wrest control from the top officialdom and place the rank and file in the leadership of the unions.

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.

Training Leaders

Question: How do Communists educate and train workers to become leaders? Can you give the answer in the form of a quotation from some pamphlet on organizational questions? J. B.

Answer: A simple and very valuable pamphlet on the kind of question asked above is Orgwald's "Tactical and Organizational Questions of the Communist Parties of India and Indo-China." Below is printed the answer given by Orgwald to the question asked by J. B. as an example of the informative material contained in the fifteen cent pamphlet, all given in the form of questions and answers:

"There is no factory for turning workers into leaders, but if the workers work well some of them will develop into practical organizers, propagandists and writers. The Party organization must place these working class members of the Party in such conditions of work that will not lead to their premature arrest.

"But I do not suggest that one should evade arrest if such evasion is harmful to the necessary work. For instance, suppose it is necessary for some of them to speak at a big meeting where there is a possibility of having the Party line carried and winning over the workers. In such a case one should take the risk and be prepared to go to prison for a while, and upon leaving prison to start work again.

"It is necessary to send these workmen to apply themselves to all the branches of Party and trade union work. It is necessary to learn how to put questions properly, to choose rapidly and correctly the right moment, to correct the line in good time, to write a good article, good not in the sense of style—although good style wouldn't be a bad thing either—but in the sense that the questions in the article are put in a proper way so that they are quite plain to the workers.

"They should work all the time among the masses. They should be made to understand that they must have an ear for what the masses say, but they should not always do what the masses propose. On the contrary, they should tell the masses what the masses have to do. Then real leaders will arise from the workers themselves. With such workers the Party and trade union organization will not be isolated from the broad masses, and there will be no separation of the leaders from the mass of workers."

Michael Gold's Statement In Burck's Cartoon Book

UNEMPLOYMENT, a major catastrophe, worse than any earthquake, fire or flood, grips America today.

Some sixteen million men and women and their families are without work or food or hope.

Capitalism has created this enormous famine, but like a hardened murderer, it hides its guilt by bluff, bribery and intimidation.

The starving masses are bewildered by the attacks made on them from every side.

An army of capitalist labor leaders, ministers, politicians, gunmen and intellectuals are engaged in a vast campaign whose object is to keep the unemployed in a state of confusion, fear and apathy. Capitalism fears its victims. Those it cannot conquer with demagogic lies, it tries to make submissive with the blackjack and machine gun.

Each unemployed man thinks himself weak and powerless. And yet, organized as a mass, the unemployed can make demands that no capitalist dares ignore.

It is the Communist Party that first began to organize the unemployed in America. Without this party, and the agitation it began as far back as 1930, not a cent of relief would have been spent on the unemployed.

The capitalist class tried to keep the problem hidden away in the dark slums of the land. Let the workers starve quietly and patriotically, was the capitalist slogan. But nobody can buy or intimidate the Communists. And they brought the unemployed out into the streets and led them in hunger marches to all the capitals. It was they who forced the capitalists to recognize the unemployed.

Capitalists never willingly surrender a penny of their dishonest wealth. They have no human feelings, except greed and fear. The Communists have at least taught them to fear the unemployed.

Capitalism is a failure, as is proved by its great wars, and the present unemployment crisis.

The time is coming soon when Communists will be able to lead the hungry workers to something bigger than unemployment relief—to the organization of a world without these useless and dangerous profiteers, a world where there is leisure and wealth and dignity for every human being. It can be won—just as the unemployed can win their immediate demands if they organize and fight.

MICHAEL GOLD.

(From "Hunger and Revolt: Cartoons by Burck.")

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—A Tax to Throttle Progress—Col. Willard Chevalier, Vice-President McGraw-Hill Publishing Company
- WOR—Sports Talk—Jack Pflum
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy
- WABC—Myrt and Margie—Sketch
- 7:15-WEAF—Stories of the Black Chamber
- WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- WJZ—Plantation Echoes: Robinson Crates, Southern Airs Quartet
- WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30-WEAF—Easy Aces—Sketch
- WOR—Mystery Sketch
- WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
- WABC—The O'Neill—Sketch
- 7:45-WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
- WOR—Studio Music
- WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
- WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAF—Kimbler Orch.
- WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—Jan Garber Supper Club
- WABC—Diane—Musical Comedy
- 8:15-WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30-WEAF—Nelson Eddy, Baritone; Suring Orch., Mixed Chorus
- WOR—Jack Arthur, Baritone
- WJZ—Carettes Chorus
- WABC—Kate Smith's Revue
- 8:45-WOR—Boys Club Program
- 9:00-WEAF—Gypsies Orch.
- WOR—The White Tale
- WJZ—Minstrel Show
- WABC—Lucresia Bori, Soprano; Kostelanets Orch., Mixed Chorus
- 9:30-WEAF—The Haydn—Sketch, with Otto Harbach, Librettist
- WOR—Kemp Orchestra
- WJZ—Screen Test at Ten—Sketch
- WABC—Gluskin Orchestra; Boek and Sully, Comedy; Gertrude Nielsen
- 10:00-WEAF—Eastman Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Male Quartet
- WOR—Johnson Orchestra
- WJZ—Jackie Heller, Tenor
- WABC—Wayne King Orch.
- 10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
- WJZ—America in Music; Bridge Instruction
- 10:30-WEAF—Social Security—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor
- WOR—Variety Musicale
- WABC—Next Steps—Dr. Livingston Farrand, President Cornell University
- 10:45-WJZ—Froren Songs; For the Billion New York of 2025—O. H. Caldwell
- WABC—Fray and Braggiotti, Piano
- 11:00-WEAF—Kemp Orchestra
- WOR—News
- WJZ—Dance Music To 1 A.M.
- WABC—Four Aces Contract
- Baritone; Suring Orch., Mixed Chorus
- 11:05-WABC—Dance Music
- 11:15-WEAF—Jesse Crawford, Organ
- WOR—Moonbeam Trio
- 11:30-WEAF—Dance Music To 1 A.M.
- WOR—Dance Music To 1 A.M.

Workers Hail Soviet Red Army as Hearst War Drive Grows

RED ARMY IS PRECIOUS POSSESSION OF WORKING CLASS OF THE WORLD—DEFENDS WORKERS' RULE—SUPPORTS FIRM PEACE POLICY

YESTERDAY was the seventeenth anniversary of the Red Army of the Soviet Union.

And coming, as this anniversary does, in the midst of the Hearst howls for war against the Soviet Union, the land of Socialism, it is with a feeling of heartfelt pride and love that the working class of this country joins with the Soviet workers in honoring their mighty Red Army.

For this Red Army is no ordinary army. It is the first people's army in the world!

The Red Army is the army of Socialism. It is an army consecrated to the interests of the working class and all oppressed, an army supporting the peace policy of the Soviet Union, pledged to defend against imperialist attack every single inch of Soviet soil.

The Red Army is the army not only of the Soviet workers. It is the army of the working class and the oppressed peoples of the world, which by defending the fortresses of Socialism in the U.S.S.R., at the same time defends the interests of labor and the oppressed everywhere.

The New York Times correspondent, Walter Duranty, in his latest dispatch, speaks of the "great popularity of the Red Army and its close and enthusiastic contact with the civilian population!"

This is because the Red Army, unlike capitalist armies where the workers are herded and tyrannized, is blood and flesh of the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union, mingling freely with the population, and drawing its strength from the masses.

The celebration of this anniversary of the Red

Army is especially significant.

The Hearst anti-Soviet propaganda is rising. The Hearst poison obviously has the approval of the White House. Secretary of State Hull's breaking off of debt negotiations with the Soviet Union is proof of that.

We know that Hearst conferred with Hitler. We know that Hitler is like a savage dog straining at the leash for a war against the Soviet Union.

And we can easily see that Hitler's anti-Soviet propaganda finds its counterpart in Hearst's steady anti-Soviet incitements in his press.

Hearst—Hull—Hitler! This group is plotting war! It is plotting to shed the blood of the American working class in a desperate orgy of reaction and murder!

Against this gang of war plotters, the Soviet Union and its Red Army stand for peace!

In support of the Soviet Union—the workers of the world, in every capitalist country, stand ready to defend the Socialist construction of the Soviet workers and farmers.

Tonight, thousands of workers and friends of the Soviet Union, lovers of peace, and haters of fascism, will meet in a great demonstration at Madison Square Garden to protest the Roosevelt breaking off of debt negotiations, to greet the Soviet Union and its Red Army of Socialism and peace.

Answer the Hearst war propaganda! Defend the Soviet Union!

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)
"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1935

Mass at Garden Tonight

THE great Madison Square Garden demonstration in New York tonight will launch a campaign which is especially vital now because of the intensified slanders against the U.S.S.R., and because of the imminent danger of war.

The Daily Worker urges all to whom the safety and defense of the Workers' Fatherland is dear to fill the Garden to the rafters tonight. Make this event a mighty and memorable demonstration of the determination of American workers to defend the Soviet Union against its imperialist and fascist enemies.

Protest the break in U. S.-Soviet trade negotiations! Answer this blow against the American workers and against the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union! Denounce the anti-Soviet war moves of Japan, Germany, Poland and the other enemies of the Soviet Union!

The Service Men's Strike

A STRIKE of 20,000 building service workers in 640 buildings, in the garment, fur and millinery districts today was declared inevitable by James S. Bambrick, president of the Building Service Employees International Union, if owners of these buildings fail to meet the demands of the union by today.

Threats of strike made before have in numerous cases remained empty threats. This brought about a situation where the realty owners, represented by Walter Gordon Merritt, the notorious open shop lawyer, hired by the Realty Board, are ignoring these threats. They went as far as sabotaging the direct negotiations between the owners and the union.

With the membership of the union ready for action to improve their conditions, officials of the union, headed by Bambrick, permitted continual postponement to the detriment of the interests of the men. This action of the union heads played into the hands of the realtors. They feel, now that every attempt of the membership to strike has been blocked by the union leaders, that the union can't call an effective strike.

Now is the time for a show-down. The union is growing into a powerful organization. The highly unionized garment center offers the union an exceptional opportunity for a successful strike supported by the solidarity of the fur, garment and millinery workers.

Failure of Mr. Bambrick and other union officials to take advantage of this opportunity and strike today the garment center buildings, the owners of which have not met the demands of the workers, should be condemned as forsaking the interests of the workers for "peaceful settlements," which have proven futile time and time again.

Building service workers, strike every building in the garment center which has not signed up with the union, whether or not leaders of the union find it permissible under the Mayor's truce!

No more arbitration, no more talking, let action of the workers make the bosses come to terms!

Organize all the unorganized building service workers into the union and make it a powerful weapon in the hands of the workers!

For Unity in the Anthracite

FIFTY-ONE district and local officials of the Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania were ordered to appear in Luzerne County Court in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., next Thursday, to show cause why they should not be arrested for refusing to call off the strike of the Glen Alden Miners. This action came after the Glen Alden Company presented Judge Valentine with a petition charging the union with responsibility for dynamitings and even with the killing of two strikers.

This action of the company is the most drastic union smashing measure yet taken in any strike. The strike was simply declared illegal by the courts and the union officials are to be arrested.

The officials of the United Mine Workers of America are very joyous at this action of the company. They have been cooperating to supply scabs and break the independent union.

But the members of the U.M.W. of A. do not want to scab. They cannot fail to see that if the company is successful in its drive against the new union it will be successful in its drive to smash all unionism in the Anthracite.

Members in both unions should not lose a moment to break with the splitting policy of the officials. United action of the members of both unions must be forced from below to safeguard the most elementary rights of the workers. It is futile to expect action from the officials. Not a moment should be lost, in organizing a united mass demonstration of all miners in the Scranton Wilkes-Barre area against these injustices and arrests. The right to strike and organize is at stake.

Protests should be sent to the strike-breaking judge from all labor organizations including locals of the United Mine Workers.

Slave Wages on Relief

SPEAKING for the administration, Senator Robinson yesterday said that the fate of the work relief bill is "before the country." He said that "the fundamental principle of the President's proposal is that work relief employment shall be on a basis that will not invite and attract persons now engaged in private enterprise."

The excuse for a slave wage on work relief is given. In effect this says: "Pay less than private wages and the unemployed will flock to private jobs."

But where are these "private jobs?" Seventeen million unemployed are a very real testimony that such jobs do not exist. Roosevelt's demand for a slave "security wage" can only be labeled for what it is—a bare-faced attempt to drive still lower the wages in industry.

The "Russell amendment" is offered by the Roosevelt gang in Congress as an alternative to union rates on relief jobs. Briefly, this amendment gives Roosevelt power to raise work relief pay above the \$50 a month average in given localities if they endanger union rates.

This is pure bluff. Once the slave rate is enacted, legislative machinery will not move fast enough to stop wage cuts in industry.

Roosevelt has also said that he would depend upon "patriotic employers" not to reduce wages. Again pure bluff. Once the administration points the way, every factory in the country will follow.

Meanwhile, the entire work relief program has been recommitted to committee in an attempt by administration forces through threats and trickery to bludgeon through its slave wage program.

Senator Huey Long of Louisiana, who demagogically claims to lead the fight for "prevailing wages" on work relief, has behind him the relief record of his state. Since the beginning of the crisis, Louisiana has appropriated exactly \$1,697.16 for relief to the tens of thousands of unemployed of the state.

Every trade unionist, every worker must redouble the demands upon Washington. Deluge all Senators and Congressmen with the demand for trade union wages and conditions on all relief jobs! For the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827!

Party Life

Shop Nucleus Program Proposals for Party Unit Reorganizes Work

WE RECEIVED the following letter, and feel that it contains valuable suggestions.

There is one point which, however, requires comment. That is point No. 1 in the proposals for the District: The suggestions that regular weekly leaflets on a national scale be issued is not a practical suggestion. It is obvious that such a thing is almost impossible, and would prove burdensome to the units. It would also usurp some of the functions of the unit and section. It is up to these (units and sections) to issue regular, frequent leaflets, stickers, etc. The District will be glad to give every possible assistance to the units initiating such a drive. The units should not feel hesitant about doing this, nor should they feel that this is too ambitious a task. It is a simple task that can be easily handled. The Unit Actprop, together with a committee of two should be designated to take care of this drive.

DISTRICT 2 (NEW YORK)
AGITPROP DEPARTMENT.

We, the members of the M. S. G. shop nucleus of Section 3, after a long discussion on the Party Defense campaign—connecting this with the recent events in Washington (the severance of trade and debt negotiations with the Soviet Union), and the latest events in Europe (the overtures to Hitler by Great Britain and France); all of which clearly indicate the alignment of the imperialist powers in their preparations for war against the Soviet Union. RESOLVE

1. That we send a telegram of protest and indignation to the New York American as one of the outstanding publications of the Hearst chain.

2. To recruit two new members to the Party within six weeks, and ten new members to the Union.

3. That we immediately issue a leaflet in the shop exposing Hearst's anti-Communist and anti-Soviet Union propaganda.

And we propose to the District: 1. The Party, on a national scale should print and issue regular weekly leaflets to all the units throughout the country, and to all sympathetic mass organizations and trade unions. This leaflet should lucidly link up Hearst's campaigns against the Party and the Soviet Union with the policy of the Roosevelt administration.

2. The Party should call on all mass organizations to arrange protest meetings against the latest attacks on the Party and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

3. A monster mass meeting should be called as a culmination of these smaller meetings on a wide united front basis.

M. S. G. Shop Nucleus.

After many months of unorganized, sporadic activities, being a subsection, we have finally become Section 23, District 2. We have also been fortunate in getting one of our best comrades as Section Organizer, and have started a three months' plan of work. With this readjustment in the section to planned, organized activity, we have found that many comrades, though of the very best composition—militant, sincere and energetic—are not able to carry out their assignments even to their own satisfaction, due to their acknowledged lack of theoretical understanding of the Party, how to work in mass organizations as fractions in the trade unions, shops, etc. Especially important to many of our comrades is the position of the Party on the Negro question, inasmuch as there are 15,000 Negroes in our section, the third largest Negro section in the district.

In order to overcome this very serious lack of organizational and educational work, we have started a functionaries' class, to be held every Sunday morning, as an important step in the direction of fulfilling our three months' plan of work.

In this manner we hope to be able to double our membership, build the Y.C.L. and other mass organizations and establish an Unemployment Council and an I.L.D.

A FUNCTIONARY OF SEC. 23.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

THE SEND-OFF



Protest Tonight at Madison Square Garden!

Letters From Our Readers

Fight With Him For H.R. 2827!

Camp Hill, Ala.
Comrade Editor:

I am a sharecropper and a member of the Sharecroppers' Union. I was born in 1869. Please help me to get old age insurance. I need help. I have seven in my family and we have not got any clothing to wear through the winter. Not one of us has underwear this winter. Please write me at once how to get this insurance.

"March Of Time" A Fascist Newsreel

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

There is a new feature being shown in the movie theatres entitled "The March of Time." It is a newsreel with all the fascist trimmings, as was evidenced in the first of the series I saw last week. There was a very sympathetic narration and pictures of the Japanese statesmen, their war ships, etc., ending with a view of Soviet air planes, which the narrator implied might menace the peaceful aims of the Japanese. It was the most brazen piece of lying, and at the end of the performance, I sought out the manager and told him my opinion of the new feature.

He informed me that as it was the first of the series they had signed for, he is interested in comments about it and promised he would report them. He also expressed himself as having no use for Hearst and the rest of the fascists. I told him who was behind "March of Time,"—and how Rand is a munitions makers, etc. I urge all workers who see this newsreel to immediately protest to the managers of the theatres and see if we can't take some of the poison out of the theatre. R. K.

Describes "Riot Practice" Of Maryland Guardsmen

Baltimore, Md.
Comrade Editor:

Last night I met a friend who belongs to the Maryland National Guard. He told me that the 5th Regiment has been having riot practice during the last few months. He says that he and the other men don't like the prospect of being told to shoot or strike down men who are struggling for a living and who may be their neighbors or friends or fellow workers. But he's heard that "orders are orders."

"A Powerful Cudgel" Says N. B. C. Striker

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

Thanks for publishing news that's fit to read, news that any reader can clearly understand. My dad is one of the National Biscuit Company workers now on strike. He and I are doing our bit in promoting the reading of the Daily Worker among the workers of N. B. C. and we always find plenty in it concerning N. B. C. that gives us room to talk.

And by the way, everybody likes the new cartoon series, "The Ruling Class," and I feel it would, if placed on the front page of the Daily Worker, be a contributing factor to awakening the masses to their class position as well as boost the Daily Worker, a powerful cudgel in the hands of the American working class.

A Revolutionary Leader Against Slavery

San Antonio, Texas.
Comrade Editor:

The article on Lincoln in the February 12 issue was fine, but the Daily Worker should have named John Brown as the forerunner in the fight for the abolition of chattel slavery. W. G.

by Burck

F.D.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Cuban Political Typhoon "Have Gone to War for Less" Havana and Pittsburgh

FROM Havana we learn that the private wires between the U. S. Embassy and the Presidential Palace have been hot the past few days. President Mendieta's emissaries are in almost constant touch with Wall Street's Ambassador Cafery, very much as in the days before the downfall of Machado, when Sumner Welles took over receivership in the name of the Cuban landlord-bourgeoisie, to protect the sugar trust's empire in Cuba.

The movement developing against the Mendieta-Batista dictatorship is taking on the aspect of a people's anti-imperialist revolutionary upsurge. More than 350,000 students and teachers are out on strike, with the strike definitely transformed into a political movement for the end of the Mendieta-Batista regime.

The C.N.O.C. (Cuban National Confederation of Labor) has succeeded in establishing a united front of workers' organizations, somewhat on the order of the Alianza Obrera in Spain. The Cuban united front is called Proletarian Defense.

The aim of the united front is to repulse the sharpened military-dictatorial attacks on the toiling masses, and to protect the trade unions and the workers' standard of living against the ferocious assault initiated with Roosevelt's Cuban reciprocity treaty.

MENDEIETA's regime will never be the same after the present political typhoon. If the storm now engulfing Cuba does not wreck his fascist attacks, it will be followed by others, more powerful and more fateful.

Though we do not have news of the matter, we can put it down as unquestionable that from the State Department where Sumner Welles rules the Caribbean roost, orders for "preventive action" have gone out. U. S. battleships, cruisers and marines must be flocking near Havana Bay thicker than sharks when Machado used to fling bodies of political prisoners into the ocean.

Only action on the part of the American masses can stay Roosevelt's war machine, which is ready to bolster up the Mendieta-Batista dictatorship at the cost of spilling the blood of the Cuban people.

The American bankers' stake involved is a heavy one. Just a year ago the Saturday Evening Post informed us that any threat to U. S. imperialist domination in Cuba is more than a cause for war.

Here's how they put it:

"There is no question that our (!) financial interest in Cuba is much greater than the average American realizes. We (!) have invested there almost \$1,500,000,000. More than half of it is in sugar properties. [That accounts for the death penalty against workers and peasants interfering with the sugar harvest when interference is necessary to raise wages.—H. G.]... Under normal conditions, the capital thus invested in a foreign country should return better than 6 per cent per annum—that is to say, around \$90,000,000 a year. . . Nations have gone to war for less!"

THE references to "our financial interests" and "we have invested" should be startling news to the American workers whose wages are being sliced by the N.R.A. and the 17,000,000 unemployed on the brink of starvation.

What happens in Cuba is of the greatest importance for all Latin America. Roosevelt knows this and is, therefore, acting for armed intervention in the greatest secrecy and with the slickest demagoguery.

If we can arouse sufficient support in the United States for the Cuban masses in their struggles, not only will this strengthen the liberation fight in Cuba, but it will encourage supporting movements throughout Latin America.

Every weakening in Cuba of the big Wall Street banks who own most of the investments there will strengthen the fight of the American workers in steel, coal, auto. The same trusts who refuse to grant union recognition to American labor are responsible for enslaving the Cuban masses. A blow at them in Havana, Oriente and Camaguey, means more power to labor in Youngstown, Pittsburgh and Detroit.

This is the common battle of American labor and the Cuban people in which the victory of the Wall Street trusts in Cuba means they will be more able to defeat the demands of the American workers. All help to the Cuban masses against American imperialism!