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Daily Worker

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

NATIONAL EDITION

Vol. XII, No. 50

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1935

(Six Pages) Price 3 Cents

Manufacturers Spur Hunger Wage Plan

F. D. R. WORK RELIEF PROPOSAL OPENS WAY FOR NEW PAY SLASHES

A. F. L. Leaders Hold 'Secret' Conference on Measure

By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—While Roosevelt Congressional leaders stood with oxlike stubbornness for the "security wage" on work relief, the spearhead of the employers' wage-cutting drive, Pat McCarran (Dem., Nev.), today told the Daily Worker that the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Economy League are behind the opposition to the "prevailing wage" amendment.

The "prevailing wage," while not the union wage for which union labor and fighting unemployed organizations seek, is opposed by the Roosevelt government as a first step to open the way for slashing the meager scales now existing.

Reminded that government officials, from President Roosevelt down, suggested that work-relief wages must be "adjusted" soon after the open-shop trade associations leveled an open propaganda barrage at the current low wage structure, McCarran said to your correspondent:

Cites Economy League "That is right. I distinctly recall it. That is behind the opposition. And there is something more also behind the opposition to the 'prevailing wage' fight. There is the National Economy League. All these people have gone into hiding. But, in my judgment, it is they who are the center of the drive against the effort to prevent government wage-cutting as a prelude to general wage-cutting."

Meanwhile, American Federation of Labor leaders, refusing to take notice of the National Unemployed Council's telegraphed proposal for joint action of the unemployed and employed to meet the Roosevelt challenge to all workers' living standards, held a secret "conference" on the situation.

Waiting for Pressure The Roosevelt leaders recommended the \$4,880,000,000 work relief bill to committee last week when the "prevailing wage" amendment by Senator McCarran was attached to it by a Senate vote. Administration leaders threateningly announced they would wait for "the country" to exert pressure on the Senate to force them to support the President.

This strategy, however, had failed (Continued on Page 2)

Green Pressed On Steel Stand

By Tom Keenan (Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26.—Rank and file steel workers in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers today demanded of William Green that he take a definite position on their organization drive and on the expulsion policies of Michael Tighe, president of the union. Tighe is attempting to block the organization campaign of the lodges. Because Tighe has claimed Green's support in splitting the steel workers, the following wire was sent today to William Green by Clarence Irwin, speaking for the organization committee of the steel union lodges.

"Tighe continues expulsion attempts. He issues statements claiming your endorsement and that of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council in this union-busting action. Steel workers demand to know where you stand. Silence on your part aids and abets attempt to destroy our union. Thousands of steel workers enrolling as organizing drive gets under way. Impetuous you take stand now and clear road, for mass fighting union in steel industry, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Do you support Tighe's disorganizing expulsion drive or steel workers' organizing drive? Wire answer, Clarence Irwin."

In a statement to the press today the organization committee stressed the fact that it is only the coordinating body for the national drive.

Cloak Union Assails Writ Against Strike

The decision of State Supreme Court Justice Salvatore Cotillo, an open fascist supporter of Mussolini, prohibiting picketing in any form of striking employees of the Freed Department Store, was characterized as "an outrage attacking the very fundamental rights of labor" by Harry Nenser, attorney for the Retail Cloak, Suit Dress and Fur Salespeople's Union Local 107, against which the union-smashing injunction was issued.

The ruling of Cotillo is the most far-reaching ever issued in the city, declaring that white collar workers have no right to demand the closed shop or effective union recognition, and enjoining the strikers from any form of picketing of the store.

The decision in part states, "The evidence before me bears out the allegations in the complaint that defendant Union has been guilty of acts of intimidation which are ground for enjoining all picketing. It also justified, from the nature of plaintiff's business, a decision to the effect that defendant should be enjoined from all acts which would force a closed shop upon the plaintiff, or from persuading employees to join the union by intimidation or coercion. While there is nothing to hinder defendant Union from seeking to increase its membership, such efforts must be the ordinary, peaceful ones, AND NOT COUPLED WITH PICKETING AND THE IMPLIED THREAT THAT SUCH CONDUCT CARRIES WITH IT. There will be judgment for the plaintiff."

The decision, if not smashed by the broad united front protest of New York labor, would deny the right to organize, to strike and to picket, to masses of white collar workers, especially clerks.

All local unions are urged to protest against this anti-union injunction of the open fascist Cotillo.

Theatre Gives Union Benefit

By C. A. Hathaway

Tonight the Civic Repertory is being turned over to the Marine Workers Industrial Union. "Sailors of Catarro" will be performed for the benefit of this sturdy young organization of the sailors of New York, the longshoremen of Norfolk, the marine transport workers of the whole country. This is the last week that it will be possible to see the best play in the city.

Every nickel of profit that the Marine Workers Industrial Union will receive will go for the needed organization work among seamen and longshoremen.

How necessary that is, every worker and every sympathizer of the labor movement understands. I urge all of you who can do so, to attend tonight's performance at the Civic Repertory and aid the union. It will be a pleasant duty for the working class.

The injunction issued by the open fascist, State Supreme Court Judge Cotillo, prohibiting any form of picketing, aims at the right to strike of millions of white collar workers throughout the country. Cotillo, an open disciple of Mussolini, in prohibiting picketing of the Freed Co. store rules that employees of retail stores have no right to fight for the closed shop or effective union recognition.

This sweeping injunction is the most far-reaching of the many injunctions issued in New York City under Mayor LaGuardia's administration, and aims to set a precedent to outlaw strikes of all white collar workers. It follows on the heels of the injunction against the teamsters and longshoremen, aimed against sympathetic strikers.

No more brazen anti-labor document has ever been issued in the interests of the employers than Cotillo's injunction against the Retail Cloak, Suit, Dress and Fur Salespeople's Union, Local 107, A. F. of L., ordering them to cease all picketing.

HEARST AND HIS NAZI PALS IN BERLIN



Here is a picture from Fascist Germany that Hearst never published. It shows the chief American yellow journalist after his conference with Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi newspaper czar and foreign Nazi propaganda chief. At this conference Hearst agreed to support Hitler in his war drive against the Soviet Union. Coupled with his slanderous attack on the Soviet Union, and the re-printing of all the vile fascist lies about the Workers' Fatherland, Hearst leads the drive against the American workers' living standard. He, in true Nazi fashion, supports Roosevelt's program of the \$50 maximum wage scale on public works. Reading from left to right: Mr. Rockefeller, Hearst's private secretary; Nazi leader, Alfred Rosenberg; William Randolph Hearst; Dr. Karl Bomer, chief of the Press Division of the Nazi Foreign-Political Bureau, and Thilo von Trotha, Alfred Rosenberg's lieutenant.

Union Forces Concessions In Buildings

Close to 20,000 building service workers in 640 buildings in the garment, fur and millinery district won substantial gains when a wage and hour agreement was reached at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning in a conference between reality owners and the Building Service Employees International Union. The agreement is to remain in effect until Jan. 31, 1936.

The conference was held through the night, starting at 7:30 Monday evening, in Hotel Commodore, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street.

Readiness of the building workers to strike at a moment's notice and the ability of the union to affect a complete tie-up supported by the workers in the highly unionized garment center, were held largely responsible for the willingness of the building owners to concede many of the union's demands.

Men for Strike Workers in the buildings felt that a much better settlement could have been reached had the union leaders not prevented the strike, as voted by the membership.

The conference was presided over by Jeremiah T. Mahoney, chairman of the Regional Labor Board and formerly a Supreme Court Justice, who acted on behalf and at the request of Francis J. Biddle, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

Others at the conference included Ben Golden, chief examiner of the Regional Labor Board, Benedict (Continued on Page 2)

25,000 Score Hearst Anti-Soviet Propaganda

Huge Rally Condemns Breaking of Trade Negotiations With U. S. S. R. by Hull

By Milton Howard

More than 25,000 persons of every political group and affiliation, packed the Madison Square Garden to the rafters Monday night and roared back into the face of William Randolph Hearst, arch plotter of war against the Soviet Union, a defiance and a challenge such as New York City has rarely seen.

Outside, more than 5,000, unable to get in, listened to speakers in the street.

Tremendous applause greeted Representative Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota, sponsor of the Workers' Unemployment and Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, presented to the audience by the Chairman Corliss Lamont, as he declared: "I warn them that when they plunge this country into such a war against the Soviet Union, that when this war is over these people will no longer have any say in the government. After the storm, there may be no capitalist nations left."

"U. S. S. R. Not Cuba" The Garden rocked with cheers and applause as James W. Wise declared: "In the name of the millions for whom this meeting speaks, we warn Hearst that the Soviet Union is not Cuba, and 1898 is not 1935. We propose to begin our fight against him with a nation-wide boycott of his papers."

"The Soviet Union is writing a glorious page in history," Lundeen (Continued on Page 2)

Peasants Aid Cuban Strike Of 350,000

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 26.—Pledges of support from peasant organizations and trade unions, and the formation of a broad united front yesterday further strengthened the general strike of 350,000 Cuban students, teachers and professors against the Mendieta-Batista-Caffery regime.

Solidarity greetings and the statement, "We are always on a war footing" from a peasant delegate from Realengo 18, received loud and prolonged cheering from a monster mass meeting of strikers and sympathizers in Havana yesterday.

These revolutionary peasants of Realengo 18 have by force of arms defeated every attempt of the Cuban government and Royal Bank of Canada to evict them from their peasant holdings, and have set up their own revolutionary government.

The whole strike movement is increasingly assuming the character of a popular mass movement for "democratic rights."

Immediate steps must be taken by all workers' organizations in the United States to support the struggle of the Cuban people against the Mendieta-Caffery regime controlled by American imperialism through U. S. Ambassador Caffery. Send resolutions to the State Department stating your determined opposition to any armed intervention by U. S. imperialism. (Continued on Page 2)

CHIEF OF PUBLISHER'S BUREAU IN MOSCOW SAYS TOILERS PROSPER

Lindsay Parrott, After Long Trip Thru Ukraine, Reports All Farmers Are Well-To-Do—They Send Nazi 'Relief' to Anti-Fascists

By Vern Smith (Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW (By Cable), Feb. 26.—Lindsay Parrott, head of Hearst's International News Service Bureau in Moscow, today vigorously refuted in toto all of Hearst's lying, slanderous stories about "starvation" in the Soviet Union.

Covering the very territory in the Soviet Union about which Hearst is filling his press with forged pictures and concocted stories of "starvation," Mr. Parrott declared that in the pay and service of Hearst he himself had recently traveled over the whole ground and found not the slightest trace of famine. On the contrary, he says: "I am convinced that the peasants in these collective farms (in the Ukraine) have begun to lead a well-to-do life."

Interview With Ivestia After a trip through the Ukraine, Mr. Parrott, Hearst's official representative here, in the course of an interview lasting more than an hour, with the Soviet newspaper Ivestia, said:

"Nowhere in any of the towns or villages on the way did I see any signs or traces of famine about which the foreign press likes to speak. Moreover," added Mr. Parrott, "the present is the very time of the year when famine, if any existed, would sharply appear."

He indignantly denied that he ever heard of any individual by the name of Thomas Walker, whom Hearst is parading as a "correspondent" who traveled through the Ukraine.

"The People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, which has a record of every person who enters the Soviet Union, has no record of any visitor named Thomas Walker."

Definitely answering the lies in the foreign capitalist press about "starvation" in the Soviet Union, and particularly the slanders published by his own boss, Hearst, Parrott declared:

"Last summer I visited the Volga region—from Astrakhan to Saratov. I visited the Friedrich Engels collective farm in Marxstadt and one of the fishing collectives whose good organization, order and cleanliness astonished me."

"Recently, I completed a trip to (Continued on Page 2)

Butler Store Strike Spreads

With the walkout of James Butler grocery employees fully in effect in Brooklyn, efforts of strikers were concentrated upon making the strike complete in Manhattan. Workers of twelve more stores on the East side came out yesterday. Samuel Null, attorney of the Grocery Chain Store Executives and Employees Association stated yesterday. The entire force of the company's bakery plant at Long Island City also joined the strike.

In answer to the wide publicity in the capitalist newspapers that all stores are open, the union declared that strikers have responded splendidly and that those in the stores now have been supplied chiefly by the O'Toole Detective Agency. Despite the difficulty of conducting a strike at so many widely-scattered establishments, picketing at the stores increased yesterday. Large picket lines with the assistance of neighbors took place at a number of Bronx stores.

With the cooperation of Local 104 of the Chain Store Division of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, large picket lines in which many Negro workers took part, were arranged at Harlem stores.

A committee of the Food Workers' Industrial Union appeared at the office of the Grocery Chain Union and offered every possible support of its members. At its district convention during the week-end, the Communist Party of the New York district has directed all its organizations and members to give active support to the strikers.

New Wage-Cut Plan SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 26.—All able bodied persons who refuse offers of employment in industry or agriculture at subsistence wages will be cut completely off the relief rolls, according to a recent decision.

SMASH COTILLO'S ANTI-STRIKE INJUNCTION!

AN EDITORIAL

The injunction issued by the open fascist, State Supreme Court Judge Cotillo, prohibiting any form of picketing, aims at the right to strike of millions of white collar workers throughout the country. Cotillo, an open disciple of Mussolini, in prohibiting picketing of the Freed Co. store rules that employees of retail stores have no right to fight for the closed shop or effective union recognition.

The injunction goes even farther than the injunction issued against the Ohrbach strikers, which limited the number of pickets to two.

Cotillo's brief for these chiseling employers speaks of the "personal services" rendered by salespeople and white collar workers. According to Cotillo's decision, it is necessary for white collar workers to render this "personal service" at sweatshop wages, and without the right to organize or strike.

Cotillo, who works for fascism in this country on Mussolini's model, in this decision, is striking a blow at the elementary civil rights of the people of New York City.

This sweeping injunction is the most far-reaching of the many injunctions issued in New York City under Mayor LaGuardia's administration, and aims to set a precedent to outlaw strikes of all white collar workers. It follows on the heels of the injunction against the teamsters and longshoremen, aimed against sympathetic strikers.

It is significant that two of the signs carried by pickets, to which the company objected, which are mentioned by Cotillo's decision, bore the slogans, "FREEDS PAYS HIS EMPLOYEES 21 CENTS AN HOUR" and "FREEDS PAYS ONLY TWENTY-ONE CENTS AN HOUR." In justification of this slave wage, Cotillo declared that the company "has complied with the provisions of the N. R. A."

Judge Cotillo is one of the most active fascists in New York. Until he became a Supreme Court Justice, he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge (New York) of the Sons of Italy. Cotillo is one of Mussolini's chief supporters in New York.

Call on the Central Labor Union to mobilize all unions in the city against this vicious injunction. Defeat this injunction by mass violations with the support of every union and every workers' organization. Unite against the Cotillo injunction!

JAPAN'S WAR OFFICE PREPARES 200,000 COPIES OF WAR-INCITING BOOK

State Publication Aims To Prepare Mood of Masses for War

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PEIPING, Feb. 26. (By Cable).—The Japanese War Ministry has issued another war-inciting pamphlet significantly dedicated to the "thirtieth anniversary of the Mukden battle during the Russo-Japanese war."

This War Ministry book, of which 200,000 copies are being distributed to social organizations, schools, colleges, etc., marks a new stage in the official preparation of the Japanese masses for war. An earlier book, published in October, 1934, fully revealed the militarization of the Japanese national economy and the entire population, describing all this as preparations "for a big war."

Fear Anti-War Feeling

The new book is even more concrete. All of its contents are directed toward one aim—increasing the military "Japanese spirit." Anti-war feelings, which are ever growing, are a serious menace to the aggressive plans of the Japanese imperialists. A still more menacing factor is the noticeable growth of anti-war feelings in the army. For the restoration of the "Japanese spirit" the Japanese military clique was forced to use various energetic methods.

The newspaper *Seisai* is the only paper giving extracts from the new publication of the War Ministry. Judging from these extracts, one notices the usual demagogic anti-capitalist slogans of fascism, together with the often reiterated slogan launched by the war-monger, General Araki, on "the superiority and world significance of Japanese morals."

According to the *Shimbu* News Agency the pamphlet sets forth "the difference between Japanese culture and Western materialistic civilization." The pamphlet has the main aim of "convincing the population of the primary importance of perfecting the defenses of the state during the present period of crisis and extraordinary times."

Compiled by Araki Group

Obviously referring to the Japanese-Chinese war of 1894-5 and the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, the agency recalls that the "national power of Japan and the welfare of her population increased whenever the country overcame an extraordinary period."

The character of the book leaves no doubt that it was compiled by the Arakists, the most aggressive element of Japanese imperialism, who still insist on the immediate commencement of "a big war." The enormous circulation of the new pamphlet demonstrates the increased activity of these jingoistic elements.

Union Forces Concessions

(Continued from Page 1)

Wolf, executive secretary of the N. L. R. B. and Samuel C. Lamport, industrial member of the national and regional boards.

The union was supported by James J. Bambrick, president of the union, Edward C. Maguire, attorney for the union, and members of the Executive Board of the union. The majority of the owners in the garment, fur and millinery districts were represented at the conference.

The agreement, which according to union officials will be signed individually by owners as a closed shop agreement, in part, provides:

A blanket \$2 increase in wages for all workers with a minimum set at \$24 for Class A, \$22 for Class B and \$20 for Class C; no reduction of wages now paid; overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half; at least one week's vacation with pay for all employed one year or longer; 48 hour week including the relief time, which consists of two twenty minute periods each day; work week to consist of six days; no employment to work two shifts in succession; employees hired to replace other workers to receive the rate prevailing at the time; watchmen not to perform more than six hours of active work in the work week limited to 72 hours; charwomen to receive 50c an hour and window cleaners \$36 for a 40-hour week.

Wall Street Still Left

The settlement applying to the garment sector only, still leaves the union with the problem of improving the conditions of the workers in the financial district, hotels and apartment houses in Manhattan as well as the Bronx, Brooklyn and other boroughs.

A mass meeting of the Brooklyn locals 51 and 51B of the union has been called for tonight at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Wiloughby and Myrtle Avenues, at which Bambrick will speak on the settlement in the garment center.

The Manhattan local called a mass meeting for Friday night at the Star Casino, 105 East 107th Street, where a detailed report will be submitted by Bambrick.

Ministers Protest Invasion

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 26.—The Des Moines Negro Ministerial Alliance has forwarded an indignant protest resolution to the Italian Embassy at Washington against the armed attack on the Abyssinian people by the fascist butcher Mussolini.

Blast Lies In Trial of 16

By Michael Quin
(Special to the Daily Worker)
SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 26.—

Testifying for the fifteen Sacramento criminal syndicalism defendants yesterday, small farmers and pickers from San Joaquin Valley blasted the lies of the vigilante witnesses of the prosecution, and presented powerful indictment against the big land-owners backing the prosecution, the finance companies and ginning concerns.

The court was tense with drama as eye witnesses and participants in the strike struggles led by the defendants related with bitterness and feeling the true facts of the terror unleashed by the armed vigilante bands of the planters against itinerant pickers and laborers struggling for decent conditions.

Mr. and Mrs. Hershel Bowen and their 18-year-old son told how vigilantes had attacked them. Bowen was severely beaten up. All three worked as cotton pickers. The son has worked in the fields since he was seven years old.

Mike Kearney, a small farmer, exposed the organization and planned violence of the vigilantes and told how Mr. Ellet of the Ellet Cotton Gin, representing the finance companies, directed the terroristic activities of the vigilantes. He gave an appalling picture of the desperate circumstances of the small farmers.

Fred West, president of the Window Washers Union, Local 44, of the A. F. of L., San Francisco, testified he was in Brentwood during the sprout pickers strike to aid the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union. He refuted the lies of the prosecution witnesses pertaining to the speeches of Pat Chambers and Caroline Decker, two of the defendants.

Two small farmers, Burroughs and Karer, gave similar testimony.

Naturally, the farmers did not expect us. But we met with a hearty welcome and hospitality—and a good supper.

"We were treated with pickled herring, with onions, vegetables, pork and schnitzel with egg and kholoz wine."

"In the light of these facts, there is the statement of Mertz, chairman of the local regional executive committee, that the collective farmers reject the help especially organized in Germany by the Fascist organization for 'starving' Germans in Russia and that Torgsin checks sent to the collective farmers are donated by the International Labor Defense for the assistance of victims of Fascist terror in capitalist lands."

Gain Despite Drought

"Although the drought was severe, it did not restrain the development of the collectives," said Hearst's correspondent. "The farmers at Grosblebental, Kleinleibental energetically and in union carry on their economy. Only persistence and mechanization which helped to cultivate the soil well and deeply made it possible to wrest 800 pounds of harvest per hectare from the land."

"At present, the farmers are occupied with preparations for spring sowing. They are carefully protecting the winter harvest, using special devices to retain the snow on the field."

"Young trees are planted. In their own laboratory, the collective farms test the germination of the seeds of which a large and sufficient quantity have been planted."

"There is no doubt that if the drought occurs again, the collective farmers will meet it even in a more organized manner than in 1934."

Mr. Parrott finished his talk, which lasted nearly an hour, with the following remarks:

"I don't know how the kulaks feel, but I am convinced that the poor peasants in these collective farms have begun to lead a well-to-do life."

Increase in Livestock

"The amount of livestock in the collective farms has increased from 3,500 head to 5,000 head in two years."

"In the village we heard the sound of church bells which are no longer heard in the cities. The Lutheran and Catholic churches continue to exist. But along with this, there is the appearance of big public buildings of a new type."

"About half a million rubles were spent on the main building. In the Grosblebental bread shop bread is sold as freely and at the same prices as in the cities."

"It happened by chance to sit at a table with a collective farmer and tasted the food put on the table at the collective farm. On my way back to town, my automobile got stuck deep in the snow. It was necessary to return to the collective

farm. Naturally, the farmers did not expect us. But we met with a hearty welcome and hospitality—and a good supper.

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Shock Brigades Needed To Spread Daily Worker Among Workers in Ohio

3,000 Circulation Mark Set by Communists in Cleveland, Youngstown, Toledo Area

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Pointing out that the leading industrial centers in this district are lagging far behind in the fulfillment of their quotas for the Daily Worker circulation drive, John Williamson, of the District Bureau of the Communist Party here, yesterday issued a statement calling for immediate emergency organization of shock brigades to reach the 3,000 mark for the district.

His statement follows in full: "A month ago, the Party District Committee enthusiastically pledged to fulfill the sub quota of the Daily Worker and increase the daily circulation to 3,000 copies. Such a decision was the contribution of our district to a 100,000 circulation, which our Daily Worker must have."

Drive Lagging

"To date, the sub drive is lagging badly. Only one section—Section 14 of Cleveland—has shown the proper tempo and already has 43 per cent of its quota. Other large Cleveland sections lag behind, like Section 2 with 30 per cent; Section 11 with 34 per cent; Section 18 with 17 per cent. Out of town is even much worse, and that accounts for the district only fulfilling its quota 14 per cent to date. In every city, there are maturing strike struggles and the Party is engaged in union and shop activity as never before. Yet Youngstown has only reached 10 per cent; Akron 26 per cent; Canton 8 per cent; Toledo 22 per cent and Cincinnati hasn't secured a single sub."

"Unsatisfactory as this is, on the question of increase of the daily circulation, not a single section has taken an actual serious step. The total daily circulation of bundles remains at 1,200. Every section must wake up to this serious

situation, and, where good plans have to be adopted, start a fight for the fulfillment of these plans. "We must put an end to a situation where nine sections in Cleveland receive only 450 copies of the Daily Worker daily in bundles; or Youngstown with 72; Cincinnati, 77; Columbus, 14. Here we see dramatized the absence of a Daily Worker consciousness, as well as the task of an organized Daily Worker apparatus in the units and sections. In this present period of growing mass influence of the Party, we must build the Party's foundations, one of which is the Daily Worker. The workers of the Party must reach the steel, auto, rubber, mining and railroad workers."

Good Plans

"Many good section plans have been worked out. The best and most ambitious is that of Youngstown, which solemnly pledges by May 1 a daily circulation of the Daily Worker of 800 copies and fulfillment of their sub quota of 75. To achieve this, a Steuben Shock Brigade has been organized."

"The District Bureau greets the action of the Youngstown comrades and calls for similar action by all other sections. We emphasize, however, proper decisions are not enough. Start a struggle within the Party for the fulfillment of every decision. Every Communist into action."

Move to Spike Italian Troops Auto Strike Land in Africa

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 26.—The hand-picked National Council of the A. F. of L. United Automobile Workers today continued sidetracking the strike preparations voted by thousands of members of the Federal auto locals. Francis J. Dillon, national organizer in the auto industry and chairman of the Council, made public a letter to William Green, president of the A. F. of L., empowering him to seek a conference with the auto magnates who have consistently rebuffed the A. F. of L.

This letter is in direct violation of the decisions of the Detroit and Flint City Councils of the United Automobile Workers and of locals in Cleveland and elsewhere, calling for immediate strike preparations, with all the negotiations in the hands of elected committees.

The letter to Green completely ignores these decisions and makes no mention of the word "strike."

The National Council letter opens by pointing out that attacks being made by auto companies on the trade unions, the discrimination against workers for union activity, the intimidation and terror of the vicious spy system, and the attempt of the companies to drive the workers into company unions through the elections of the Automobile Labor Board.

It fails, however, to draw the necessary conclusions from this—the conclusions already drawn by thousands of auto workers and confirmed during the past year by the brazen betrayals of the Roosevelt government—that only through militant strike action can these inhuman conditions be changed and higher wages and other improvements won.

Arkansas Legislature Presses Drastic Bill To Halt Labor Action

MENA, Ark., Feb. 26.—Following on the heels of terroristic attacks on meetings of Negro and white sharecroppers and the "investigation" of Commonwealth College for "un-American activities," the general assembly of Arkansas is now trying to rush through an iron-clad sedition bill—the most vicious anti-labor bill ever presented to a legislative body in America.

The bill has passed the lower house by a vote of sixty-three to twenty-two, and is before the judiciary committee of the Senate.

The bill is in direct violation of the decisions of the Detroit and Flint City Councils of the United Automobile Workers and of locals in Cleveland and elsewhere, calling for immediate strike preparations, with all the negotiations in the hands of elected committees.

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25,000 Score Hearst Lies

(Continued from Page 1)

It is for all workers without exception. "Concluding, Lundeen stated, 'It is obvious that the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States prevented a war attack by Japan. The U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A., they must be friends.'"

Matthews Urges Unity

Speaking as a Socialist, J. B. Matthews roused the extraordinary feeling of solidarity which pervaded the meeting to immense pitch by declaring: "The outstanding need that faces us is the need for working class unity. We are committed to that unity that includes the most timid liberal up to the revolutionary vanguard of the working class."

An extraordinary wave of feeling and enthusiasm swept over the meeting, with thousands of workers rising to their feet cheering, as Matthews declared: "We can unite to build a party of the working class, and this party must include the Communist Party. We will refuse to recognize any other party that does not so include."

Matthews urged that the Communist Party must unite to defend the Soviet Union without any 'ifs, ands, or buts.' Matthews continued: "We must unite against imperialism, war, against the further impoverishment of the American people. Our bill is the Workers Bill, the Lundeen Bill. This is the time for looking forward, and we can accomplish this unity if we hew to the task."

Frank Palmer, journalist and member of the International Typographical Union, speaking in the name of organized labor, declared: "A customer with a billion dollars worth of jobs for American labor knocks on our doors, and the Washington officials slam the door in his face. 'Organized labor,' Palmer cried, 'resents that kind of treatment, resents this cold-blooded attitude toward American labor.'"

"Seab No. 1"

"We, in the trade unions, call Hearst 'America's Scab Number One,' Palmer declared. 'Hearst hates organized labor. In the Soviet Union there is the most powerful trade union movement in the world. American organized labor will not stand for a war against the U. S. S. R. Organized labor warns 'Don't try that war.'"

An avowed greted James Waterman wise as he rapped Hearst's alleged "Americanism." "These warmongers offer us a choice. Either America or the Soviet Union, they say. But this is a false choice. The choice is between militarism and peace, between reaction and progress. We say to them you shall not Hitlerize mankind. The campaign of Hearst is a campaign against the American people. It menaces us with war abroad and tyranny at home. This campaign must be crushed. In rejecting this false Hearst 'Americanism,' we pledge the love and loyalty of the American people to the people of the Soviet Union."

Dr. Reuben Young of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights stressed the hope which the U.S.S.R. holds for all oppressed nationalities, showing by its example how to solve the national question.

Dr. Charles Kuntz, in the name of the I. O. O. F. organization working with the U.S.S.R. in building Biro-Bidjan, an autonomous Jewish region, protested against the Hearst campaign.

The audience contributed \$2,300 to the campaign in defense of the Soviet Union, and unanimously adopted three resolutions, one to Roosevelt demanding the resumption of trade negotiations, and support for the peace policy of the U.S.S.R., one to Senator Pitman of the Foreign Relations Committee with similar demands, and one to Michael Kahin, President of the All-Union Congress of Soviets, pledging complete support of the Soviet peace policy and work for the resumption of normal trade relations.

Protests Flood Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A movement to force the work relief bill back onto the Senate floor developed today as labor throughout the country besieged Washington demanding the payment of union wages on all work relief. The A. F. of L. executive committee was called together by William Green, who yesterday received a telegram from the Unemployment Councils stating that the councils were calling upon all their affiliated organizations to arrange huge local mass meetings with existing A. F. of L. bodies in the fight for union wages and conditions on the relief projects.

Roosevelt, who a year and a half ago had said that "it seems to me equally plain that no business which depends for its existence on paying less than living wages to its workers has any right to continue to exist," was reported at Hyde Park today as confident that his proposal for a slave wage could go through.

Councils Urge Mass Meetings

The "prevailing wage" clause was outlined in a recent confidential report to its members by the New York State Economic Council. Under its definition, in New York State, the Commissioner of Labor would be empowered to set "prevailing wages" by averaging those paid in 40 per cent of the establishments in a given locality. No restrictions would be placed upon his choice—open shops and lowest paid could be chosen.

As opposed to any "prevailing wage" rates, the Unemployment Councils called upon all groups to initiate mass meetings in all localities for pushing forward labor's demand for the prevailing trade union rates on all work relief. The Councils called further for individual and mass resolutions and telegrams on Washington demanding the trade union rates.

PEORIA SOCIALISTS COMMUNISTS ASSAIL LAW AGAINST TOILERS

Bosses Spur United Front Parley Maps Vigorous Plan Against Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

today. The Senators' mail, many admitted, contained as many, if not more, demands for union and prevailing wages than support the President's pleas. Congressional leaders were pondering some new maneuver to carry out the wage-cutting program of the White House.

At the same time, the House Ways and Means Committee let it be known that the Roosevelt "Social Security" bill, the pseudo-unemployment-insurance measure advocated to stall off the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, has been drastically amended, to make it even more openly anti-unemployment-security. Great categories of workers, such as farm and domestic labor, have been removed forever from the already restricted scope of the bill. The Ways and Means Committee made these changes in secret sessions. It expects to bring the Roosevelt bill out on the floor next week. At that time, unless a special rule is applied, it will be open to proposals for amendment or substitution.

A. F. of L. Heads in Huddle

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Seven members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor went into conference this afternoon to plan their next move in labor's clash with President Roosevelt in the "prevailing wage" issue.

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Assail Deportations

Deportations and other attacks on foreign-born workers were protested and demands made for the dismissal of the charges against Eric Becker and Fred Wertman, facing deportation to Nazi Germany.

Other anti-labor laws, now being introduced in the Illinois State Legislature and the U. S. Congress, such as the "patriotism laws," demands for teachers to take the "patriotism oath," etc., were protested by the conference.

Delegates to the conference carried on a sharp fight against the practices of jim-crowism and segregation with which the State capital, Springfield, is infested, and compelled several jim-crow restaurants to serve the Negro delegates.

Exports of Scrap Iron Set All-Time Record; Japan Big Customer

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Exports of scrap iron and steel from the United States during 1934 set a new all-time record of 1,835,554 gross tons, the Iron and Steel Division of the Department of Commerce announced today. This compares with 773,406 gross tons in 1933, an increase of 1,062,148 tons. U. S. scrap iron is being used chiefly by Japan for war preparations purposes.

These figures emphasize the threat of the Japanese war preparations against the Soviet Union. Japan took 1,168,796 gross tons, or approximately 63 per cent of the year's foreign sales of scrap," the Commerce Department stated.

The Commerce Department announcement reflected also the extensive military railroad building program now being initiated by Japan in Manchukuo and other parts of China.

Railway Men Support Auto Workers' Strike at Plant in Waukegan

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 26.—The splendid support given to strikers of the Johnson Motors Corporation here by employees of the Egin, Joliet and Eastern Railway and by members of other labor unions here, will force a quick victory for the strikers it is anticipated.

The auto workers, members of the United Automobile Workers Federal local, went on strike after the discharge of three workers for union activity and refusal by the company to recognize the union. An entire shift came out. The walkout of the second shift was prevented by the activity of a company spy.

TRADE UNIONS ARE BACKBONE OF LABOR PARTY MOVEMENT

By GEORGE MORRIS

(This is the first of two articles on Communist Party's role in the movement for a Labor Party.)

The resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, adopted at the recent plenary session, points to four types of parties which may develop out of the growing trend for a mass break-away from the two traditional capitalist parties. These are stated as follows:

"(a) A popular or 'progressive' Party based on La Follette, Sinclair, Olson, and Long movements and typified by these leaders and their program; (b) a 'Farmer-Labor' or 'Labor' Party of the same character, differing only in the name and degree of demagoguery; (c) a 'Labor' Party with a predominantly trade union basis, with a program consisting of immediate demands (possibly with vague promises about the 'co-operative commonwealth' à la Olson) dominated by a section of the trade union bureaucracy, assisted by the Socialist Party and excluding the Communists; (d) a Labor Party built from below on a trade union basis but in conflict with the trade union bureaucracy, putting forward a program of demands closely connected with mass struggles, strikes, etc., with the leading role played by the militant elements, including the Communists."

The Party declares that the Communists must make the last type the objective, and that a struggle must be directed against efforts to mislead the workers into any of the first three types.

From the above it is apparent that the key to the building of a real Labor Party in the United States lies in the activity of the mil-

lions in the labor movement, and in the first place the mass and file movement in the trade unions. The need for a Labor Party must be made apparent to the masses out of their own experiences in strikes and similar struggles.

Policy Mapped in 1925

The above directives of our Party on the Labor Party are not stated for the first time. This policy was restated several times in 1925 when the Communist International made a thorough analysis of the question. The analysis of the Communist International in May, 1925, said "In America the regular work of the Party members in the trade unions must be considered now as the fundamental work on which depends the success of the Party in most of the other fields and especially the struggle for a Labor Party."

The Sixth Congress of the Communist International, as our Central Committee cites, resolved "that the Party concentrate its attention on the work in the trade unions, on organizing the unorganized, etc., and in this way lay the basis for the practical realization of the slogan of a broad Labor Party organized from below."

Political Independence Essential

It is clear that independence of the American working class from the capitalist parties is an elementary prerequisite towards liberation from capitalism altogether. This therefore becomes the basic aim of the Communist Party at this state. It is only in so far as we can more quickly and more easily tear the masses away from the capitalist parties and teach the working class to act as a class that we aim towards the formation of a Labor Party.

There have been previous movements for a Labor Party. During the 1923-24 campaign, the Communist Party took an active part. But the movement was still too much confused with capitalist third party and middle class movements, and was unable to survive. This circumstance faced each attempt for an independent class party, because the economic and social developments in the capitalist system which push forward the need for independent political action of the working class—increased exploitation; fascist terror; monopolies; ruination of the small producers, farmers, etc.—are paralleled by a disintegration

within the capitalist parties and an increased trend towards a third capitalist or middle class party. The forces which aimed for a genuine Labor Party were still too weak in each case. They were never yet firmly established on the basic organizations of the working class, especially the trade unions.

LaFollette in 1924

In 1924 the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy and the officials of the Railroad Brotherhoods joined behind a "progressive" LaFollette ticket, but this was only to give way partially to the tremendous pressure from below for a mass break-away from the Democratic and Republican parties. Following the 1924 elections, when Robert LaFollette, candidate for president, polled five million votes, the Communist International stated as follows in its analysis (Daily Worker, May, 1925):

"The LaFollette movement as a genuine petty bourgeois phenomenon was of a double nature: on the one hand it was an objective symptom of disorganization in the camp of the bourgeoisie. On the other hand, in the prevailing crisis of American capitalism, its objective purpose was the support of capital; to divert as a political safety valve the awakening class consciousness of the proletariat from consolidation of its independent class movement. Gompers (president of the A. F. of L.) understood this and allied himself with LaFollette. The semi-conscious labor movement saw in LaFollette a standard bearer against big business, and followed him blindly, for the farmer-labor movement still lacked political independence to a certain degree. The majority of the workers in this movement desired the formation of a Labor Party, but they

did not yet demand an independent proletarian class policy; they rather preferred to accept the guardianship of an opposition party of the petty bourgeoisie."

The role of the American Federation of Labor bureaucrats in relation to the developing political currents is explained by the Communist International in clear terms and holds as valid today as it did ten years ago.

It would be a serious mistake for us to confuse the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota with our objective. While that party had its origin in the revolt of farmers, middle class people and workers against the two old parties, it survived only as a third capitalist party, although it uses a name that makes a popular appeal in that chiefly agricultural state.

F. L. P. Defends Capitalism

The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party continued to carry out all the essential policies of the capitalist class and shifted the burden of the crisis on the workers and poor farmers. During the strike of truckmen in the Twin Cities last summer, Olson, the Farmer-Labor Governor, sent National Guards against the strikers. More recently, in the strike of auto mechanics in Minneapolis, workers were shot down. The Farmer-Labor representatives in Washington cannot be distinguished from any of the others by the way they vote. They are fully behind the "New Deal," as is Governor Olson. Even in the early days the working class was not a predominant force within that party, although its trade union leaders cooperated with the middle class, rich farmer and independent capitalist elements within it. The Minnesota party resembles very much the second type mentioned in the Central Committee resolution.

With several political currents de-

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Unemployment Councils Call on Socialist Party for Unity

Urge National Joint Struggle For H. R. 2827

Four-Point Program of Action Proposed in Letter to N.E.C.

NEW YORK.—In answer to the concerted administration drive to force through the Roosevelt demand for a slave wage on all work relief jobs as the beginning of a general wage offensive, the National Unemployment Councils yesterday addressed an appeal to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party for unity around a four-point program of struggle for immediate demands of the working class.

The letter hailed the recent decision of the Socialist Party to endorse the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, nationally. It set forth a four-point program as the basis for unity. The program calls for: adequate cash relief for every worker without discrimination; jobs at trade union wages with a guaranteed number of weeks each month; for the Workers' Bill, and for organizational unity of all mass unemployed organizations.

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT COUNCIL

For Working Class Unity To the National Executive Committee.

Never before was united action of all working class organizations more imperative than now. The proposal of the Roosevelt government to transfer 1,500,000 so-called "unemployed" to the municipalities and states; and to provide jobs at \$50 a month for the remaining 3,500,000 on the relief lists, threatens not only the living standards of the unemployed, but the very life of the trade union movement of the country. Wage standards generally face slashes. The millions of unemployed not on the relief rolls face greater destitution.

William Green has been forced to protest against the wage standard and declaring that he would put a "hell of a fight." The fight thus far has been limited to conferences with government officials and committees. This is totally insufficient. The whole trade union movement must be roused to awareness of the seriousness of the situation.

Roosevelt's Program

The "social security" program of the Roosevelt government, both in principle and program, is a slap in the face of the American workers. The unemployed are completely ignored, but even those now holding jobs and who in the future might be discharged will receive only a pittance, even below present relief standards, on which to live.

We are convinced that this is a situation in which the whole working class can be rallied for united militant struggle. The danger to the American labor movement was never more pressing.

The National Unemployment Council approaches you once more with the proposal for united action. We have learned with pleasure that you have now endorsed the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill. Before the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, we asked your cooperation in the organization of the Congress. Although you did not officially consent, we were glad to note the presence of a considerable number of Socialist Party members and leaders in this important Congress. Broadus Mitchell was a leading speaker.

Four-Point Program

We ask, therefore, that you seriously consider our proposal to united our forces in an effort to rouse the American Federation of Labor and all working class organizations to the grave menace that faces us. Our united forces will enable us to reach far broader sections of the working population and act as a force to bring together wide sections on a program of action against the whole program being put into effect by the Roosevelt government.

We propose as the points of this united struggle: 1. Adequate cash relief for every worker without discrimination; 2. Jobs at trade union wages with a guaranteed number of weeks each month; 3. For the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 2827; 4. Organizational unity of all mass unemployed organizations.

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT COUNCILS.

Many Steel Men Are Enrolled in Union In Baltimore Drive

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26.—Many steel workers joined the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers at a meeting here for employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrows Point, addressed by Mary Van Kleck and by Anna Neary, representing the Baltimore Federation of Labor. The meeting held in Finnish Hall, was a part of the organization drive now in progress.

This week a delegation from both A. A. lodges will go to Washington to meet with Maryland congressmen and senators and to demand that they support legislation for the thirty-hour week.

Ohio Woman Is Convicted Of Blackmail

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 26.—After five and a half hours of deliberation, a compromise verdict was returned by a jury of eight men and four women in the blackmail frame-up against two unemployed women who prevailed on a relief investigator to provide winter clothing for the children of the Martin family.

Mrs. Mary Martin, mother of the four children for whom the clothing requisitions were obtained, was found not guilty; Mrs. Viola Jubach, spokesman for an unemployment Council committee inquiring for the Martins, was found guilty. Sentence of one to five years in the penitentiary and \$1,000 fine is provided by the Ohio statutes.

A stay of sentence was granted until Saturday, March 9, when a motion for a new trial will be heard in room 5, Court House, Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland. If a new trial is not granted, appeal is planned. The defense is conducted by the International Labor Defense with W. C. Sandberg, district secretary, at the defense table with the International Labor Defense attorneys Yetta Land, N. D. Davis, and Louis Elder.

This is the second trial. A month ago when the International Labor Defense had subpoenaed Mayor Davis, Police Chief Matowitz, and Marc Grossman, relief chairman, to prove a conspiracy to lower relief as to save two-thirds of the tax money for the Wall Street bankers, and by starving the unemployed use them as a whip to cut wages, Judge Hertz declared a mistrial.

The Ohio code provides that no one is to be tried a second time for the same offense and once a jury is impaneled, a mistrial can be declared only on the grounds of the illness or death of some one involved, tampering with the jury, or an accident or calamity. Judge Steel ruled that the attempt of the I. L. D. to prove a conspiracy by organized capital to lower relief and the firing of N. D. Davis \$100 and costs for contempt was an "accident or calamity," and ordered the women tried a second time.

Husband Fired, Wife Pickets

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 26.—A mass protest is being organized here against the treatment of Nuart Movsesian, whose heroic fight to get her husband's job back in the Goodrich Rubber plant has won the support of thousands of workers who themselves are potential victims of the same treatment.

Mrs. Movsesian was arrested and given a suspended sentence of thirty days in the workhouse last week when she picketed the B. F. Goodrich Company offices and demanded that the company reinstate her husband who has given seventeen years of his life to them and became a cripple in the process. When she was brought into court, Mrs. Movsesian answered the attempts of the judge to sidetrack the issue and put her on the defensive with clear and challenging answers. The judge to sidetrack the issue and that her husband mistreated her: "The depression has wrecked many homes, but my husband and I are not here fighting each other. We are demanding our rights from the B. F. Goodrich Company," was her proud answer.

In 1919 this was a practical program to link together the 24 craft unions for a joint campaign in the industry. This was so because at the time there was little sentiment for industrial unionism in the A. F. of L., the system of federating crafts in one industry was a growing form of solidarity, and the metal crafts would not possibly have yielded on their jurisdictional claims. Besides, the A. A. leaders were so reactionary (and there was no rank and file movement then in the A. A.) that it would have been utterly impossible to get the A. A. to either start or carry on the campaign. Also, the A. A., contrary to its constitution, organized skilled workers almost exclusively. If there had been no joint movement of the crafts there would have been no organization campaign or strike.

Now the situation, however, is fundamentally changed. The steel strike of 1919 imperatively taught the need of one industrial union in the steel industry, a lesson which

Task of Organizing Steel Workers Is One for Entire Labor Movement

Crafts Must Be United in A.F.L. on the Basis of Industrial Set-Up

By WM. Z. FOSTER

THE steel workers, recovering from the betrayal by their leaders to the Roosevelt-Steel Trust Labor Board last year, are launching a new campaign of organization, and are calling upon the A. F. of L. for assistance. The A. F. of L. must grant this help.

The task of organizing the steel workers is not one alone for the weak Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, but for the whole labor movement. If the campaign is successful it will deal a heavy blow to company unionism, generally, will stimulate the organization of the unorganized everywhere, and will strengthen the trade unions and other workers' organizations throughout the country. It will also give a powerful blow against the whole open shop campaign and the developing Fascist reaction.

But if the A. F. of L. leadership is to give any real assistance to the organization of the steel industry, it will have to depart radically from its previous policy. The record of the A. F. of L. in the steel industry is one of neglect, incompetence and betrayal. Every time it has put its hand into the steel situation, the steel workers have paid a high cost for the interference.

Not to go back too far in the industry's history—the 1912 A. F. of L. campaign to organize the steel industry was a ridiculous farce. In the 1919 organization campaign and strike, also, the A. F. of L. top leaders systematically neglected and sabotaged the movement from start to finish. In 1923, the A. F. of L. put on another "organizing campaign," in which a bunch of chair-warming organizers succeeded only in squandering completely the remaining \$70,000 of the \$100,000, left over from the 1919 strike, as an organizing fund; they brought into the unions actually less than 500 men. In the 1934 campaign, when the rank and file steel workers took the job in hand themselves and developed a splendid strike movement and had the best opportunity in the whole history of the steel industry to score a real victory, the A. F. of L. and the Green-Tighe leadership, meekly accompanied by the windy Committee of Ten, and in spite of the warnings of the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League, steered the whole movement into the trap set for it by Roosevelt and the Steel Trust.

If the steel workers are still unorganized, the prime responsibility for this situation rests at the door of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

It is clear that the Steel Trust does not want any unions in its plants, except company unions, and if it is to be forced to accept the A. F. of L. union, this can only be done by the trade union movement mobilizing all its forces for the job, something which up to date the A. F. of L. leadership has never done.

Below are a few general propositions regarding what the A. F. of L. can and should do in the situation. They are fundamentally necessary and arise out of labor's bitter experience in the steel industry:

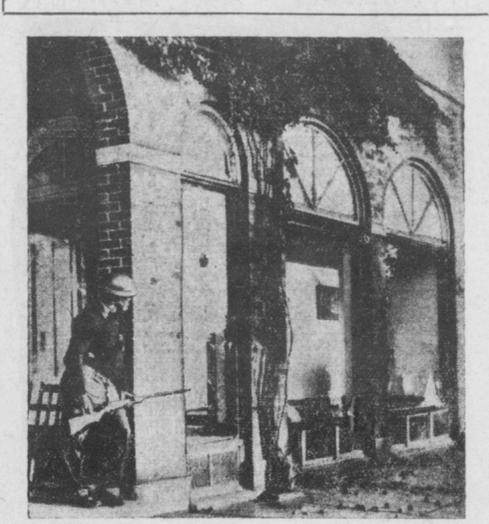
1. One Union in the Steel Industry

ALL workers of whatever craft or calling in the smelting, rolling and fabricating departments of the steel industry should be organized into one industrial union, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Craft unions claiming jurisdiction over workers in the steel industry should not be allowed to meddle in the campaign and separate their craftsmen from the general mass. This will be the easier to prevent as the A. A. constitution, for over half a century, has provided jurisdiction over all workers in the mills. It would be criminal stupidity to carry forward the present organizing campaign on the basis of many crafts dividing up the workers among them. To do so would be to afflict the campaign with the dead anchor of the division of forces, decentralization of authority, jurisdictional quarrels, and finally union scabbery that so weakened the solidarity of the workers in 1919 and was such a major factor in their defeat.

In 1919 this was a practical program to link together the 24 craft unions for a joint campaign in the industry. This was so because at the time there was little sentiment for industrial unionism in the A. F. of L., the system of federating crafts in one industry was a growing form of solidarity, and the metal crafts would not possibly have yielded on their jurisdictional claims. Besides, the A. A. leaders were so reactionary (and there was no rank and file movement then in the A. A.) that it would have been utterly impossible to get the A. A. to either start or carry on the campaign. Also, the A. A., contrary to its constitution, organized skilled workers almost exclusively. If there had been no joint movement of the crafts there would have been no organization campaign or strike.

Now the situation, however, is fundamentally changed. The steel strike of 1919 imperatively taught the need of one industrial union in the steel industry, a lesson which

IN WAIT FOR WORKERS



This is the answer of government and bosses when workers resist attacks on their wages and conditions. Scene in Kohler, Wis., "model factory town," last year, where two strikers were killed and many injured.

has been emphasized time and again since in the automobile, rubber, aluminum and many other industries. In consequence, there is a strong sentiment in the A. F. of L. now for the industrial form of organization. And, most important of all, the A. A. is now in a position to carry through a militant organizing campaign and strike. It is true that the Tighe-Leonard are as useless and harmful as ever, but the militant organized rank and file movement can and will do the work in spite of the reactionary leadership.

A final end must be put to the nineteenth century system of craft unionism in the steel industry. The experience of the past fairly shows the necessity for industrial unionism. And if this demand is ignored and the crafts allowed to inject themselves into the industry, the success of the entire movement will be seriously jeopardized.

2. Oust Corrupt Tighe Leadership

IT is unthinkable that the steel workers should be organized by the present Tighe-Leonard leadership. This corrupt and reactionary clique cannot and will not organize the workers in the industry. This is definitely proven by their long record of incompetence and treachery. Their union plans go no further than the maintenance of a petty, lickspittle, little organization in the smaller plants on the fringes of the industry, sufficient to pay these parasites their salaries.

In 1919 this same clique of labor-fakers blocked, sabotaged and betrayed the movement at every turn. And in the succeeding several years of "prosperity" they did nothing whatever to organize the industry. It was also characteristic of their general policy that in 1934, when the workers were organizing rapidly in spite of them, they gave the A. F. of L. every assistance to mislead the movement into the swamp of the Roosevelt-Steel Trust Labor Board.

If any further proof is needed of their disloyalty to the steel workers, it is given amply by their present criminal attempt to expel the best union militants and lodges, to split the union. It would give these worthless any satisfaction if their disruptive course should break up the present organization campaign. The history of the A. A. top leadership is replete with examples of the officials of the union retiring to fat jobs with the Steel Corporation and the government for keeping the workers unorganized. It is high time for the Tighe-Leonard leadership to go to their rewards from the companies as so many of their predecessors have done.

The rank and file members of the steel workers, aroused to the disloyalty of their top leaders, are now in the process of driving them from office. If not interfered with by the A. F. of L. they will soon put a finish to the whole clutter of them and put at the head of their union the present sincere and militant leaders of the rank and file movement.

Tighe and his gang of misleaders must go if there is to be a serious fight up for the organization of the steel industry. The A. F. of L. Executive Council should condemn Tighe's splitting policy. Any assistance lent by the A. F. of L. to this bunch of labor traitors to keep them in power or to enforce their infamous expulsion campaign, would be direct betrayal of the steel workers.

3. A Centralized Organizing Crew

THE A. F. of L. should furnish a substantial group of organizers to the steel campaign and call upon all its affiliated unions to also con-

Tighe Leadership Must Go—Vast Organizing Crew Is Needed

that the following proposals be carried out:

(a) All railroad workers employed directly by the steel mills in their own yards should be organized into the A. A.

(b) The connecting roads should be prepared to strike jointly with the body of steel workers.

(c) Railroad workers on the main lines should refuse to haul seats and materials in and out of the mills, whether the union officials sanction such solidarity actions or not.

4. Ample Funds

IN 1919 the thing that actually defeated the movement was the initial failure of the A. F. of L. and the affiliated unions to furnish sufficient funds at the outset to start the campaign properly. Although the 24 unions affiliated with the National Committee for Organizing the Iron and Steel Workers were rich from war-time dues and had many millions of dollars in their treasuries, they refused to put even the smallest assessment on the members, and gave us only \$1,400 and a half dozen organizers with which to start the huge task of organizing the industry. This lack of funds and men caused the abandonment of the original plan of a swift drive at the same time in all steel centers, a drive which later experience proved, would have forced a swift settlement by the Steel Trust in war time. Lack of initial funds almost destroyed the movement altogether. Indeed, the funds for organizing the workers were only gathered from these workers as the organizing campaign proceeded. This pinch-penny policy was part of the deliberate campaign of sabotage.

This disastrous policy must not be repeated this time. To put on a proper campaign, much money is necessary, and the A. A. cannot possibly raise all of it. The A. F. of L. has the duty to assemble most of this money, especially in the initial stages of the work. Fundamentally necessary, therefore, is that it should place an assessment of at least five cents per member on all affiliated unions and call upon them to make immediate advance payments to the A. A. organizing forces.

5. Supporting Action from Railroad Workers

OBVIOUSLY a great strike in the steel industry may create a situation calling for active support from many unions, especially the coal miners. And from the outset, it is clear that steps must be taken to get at least the railroad unions directly behind the movement. In 1919 one of the major causes of the loss of the strike was the failure of the railroad unions to strike the workers on the highly strategic connecting roads between the steel mills and the main lines. A strike on these roads would have completely paralyzed all the big mills. To make the officials' betrayal more evident, these men, while organized had no contracts with the connecting road companies, and the leaders could not hide behind the excuse of being bound by sacred agreements.

To avoid the sad and disastrous spectacle of union railroad men breaking the steel workers' strike, should the present movement develop into a strike, it is necessary

6. A National Movement

IN order to develop a maximum possibility of defeating the Steel Trust, the campaign to organize the workers must be pushed simultaneously in all important steel centers. This should be done in general along the lines of the original plans for the 1919 campaign. The work should be prosecuted with the utmost energy and every known modern method of mass agitation, including monster meetings, parades, the press, radio, etc., should be widely used. Such a powerful agitation will give the steel workers facing the gigantic Steel Trust, a sense of their own power and support from other sections of workers, and will go far to raise their fighting morale and overcome the slump caused by the betrayal of 1934.

There must be none of the ante-diluvian nonsense which we had to contend with from the top A. F. of L. leaders in 1919 about starting the movement in one mill or one locality to "show the workers what we can do." Such a method leaves the workers open to the dangers of the destruction of the campaign by being forced into premature strikes at ill-prepared key points, or having the workers demoralized by pseudo-concessions by the companies in the unorganized localities. A great national movement overcomes these dangers.

The A. F. of L. has the resources for such a national campaign without straining itself in any respect. It can readily mobilize the necessary organizers and money. Nothing short of such a broad national campaign can meet the necessities of the situation.

7. A Fighting Movement

FROM the beginning, the steel movement must be based upon organized preparations for a strike. The A.B.C. of the situation in the industry is that the steel bosses will not concede trade union organization and the workers' other demands without a strike struggle. This ought to be clear even to the A. F. of L. leaders (who like the Bourbons seem to learn nothing and to forget nothing) after the debacle they led the steel workers into in 1934 by hoodwinking them into accepting the Roosevelt-Steel Trust Labor Board. At the time, the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League raised their voices and made militant opposition against this betrayal and submitted a program of strike action, which if applied, would have carried the workers to a great victory. They clearly pointed out the demoralization which was sure to and did come after the betrayal, after the sell-out by the leaders.

Among the steel organizers there must be no illusions that Roosevelt is the friend of the steel workers and wants them to be organized into the A. F. of L.; or that arbitration is anything else but an insidious weapon of the bosses to hamstring the workers in their struggle. Preparations must be made for a real strike. There must be no more "postponing"; that is, calling off of the strike movement unless the major demands of the workers are definitely granted. Only if the movement is based on such a strike perspective will the steel workers, disgraced by the 1934 debacle, recover from their disorganization and rally again to the union.

8. Plan Is Practical

THE foregoing proposals are basically necessary to the organization of the steel workers. They are dictated by the long years of organizing experience in the steel industry. If they are not heeded, it will mean that the lessons of the past and the plain dictates of the present situation are ignored, and the success of the movement will be jeopardized.

The proposals are practical and easily within the power of the A. F. of L. and the militant rank and file steel workers should insist that the A. F. of L. shape its policies in the campaign accordingly. All that is necessary to put these proposals into effect is nothing more than a little horse sense and a modicum of honest trade unionism. The sincerity and intelligence of the A. F. of L. leaders in the developing steel campaign can be measured pretty much by the degree with which it adopts these elementary organization measures.

The militant mass of steel workers now have, despite many serious obstacles, splendid chances for success. Every effort must be made to strengthen their cause. The Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League are doing and will continue to do everything in their power to help the steel workers, and every worker in the country should do likewise.

Protests of Labor Defeat New Mexico Syndicalism Bill

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 26.—By a vote of fourteen to nine, after a bitter debate, the State Senate of New Mexico rejected the criminal syndicalism bill which had passed the House.

The defeat of the bill followed vigorous protests by labor organizations and liberal groups throughout the State, with speakers from the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense visiting hundreds of organizations during the past few weeks.

The bill is typical of anti-labor legislation, which is being introduced in almost every state.

1,000 Hatters Near Strike In Danbury

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 26.—More than a thousand hat workers in eight rough hat factories in Danbury and Bethel are on the verge of striking in order to enforce an arbitration award granted last May to the Hatters' Union of America (A. F. of L.).

The arbitration award, which granted a raise of approximately 10 per cent in wages of the men, was made last Spring following a strike which affected most of the rough hat factories in Danbury and Bethel.

A vote to strike if necessary, against a reduction of 5 per cent, of one-half of the wage increase given in the award, was taken at a stormy four hour session of the union on Saturday during which Michael F. Green, president, and Martin Lawlor, secretary of the national union of New York, pleaded with the men to "accept the reduction rather than precipitate labor trouble at this time."

Rank and file made a motion that the union should be recognized then and there and that new officers should be elected, but this motion was not entertained by the vice-president of the union, John Beschke, who presided.

Bridges Urges Marine Unity

EVERETT, Wash., Feb. 26.—Harry Bridges, President of the San Francisco local of the International Longshoremen's Association and leader of the recent West Coast Marine strike, paid a surprise visit to the Everett local of the I.L.A. membership meeting. Bridges was accompanied by Art Willis, who was elected by the Puget Sound district to represent it in the drawing up of plans for a marine federation.

Bridges stressed that the most important task before the marine workers now on the coast is the establishment of a Marine Federation which can see to it that the agreements of all marine unions should expire at the same time. He showed how the united action of all marine workers proved successful in the recent strike. He especially emphasized that the federation must be on a rank and file basis, and should not be given over to reactionary officials of the type which sold out the General Strike

Tobacco Code Cuts Wages, Speeds Men

Weekly Earnings Drop —Gains Are Offset by Intense Speed-Up

By IRVING MAYER
WASHINGTON, D. C. (G.N.A.).—Low wages, speed-up and company terror are the lot of the North Carolina tobacco workers. This was the essence of a report recently issued by John P. Davis of the Joint Committee on National Recovery. A large percentage of the tobacco workers are Negroes, particularly women.

The report is based on a questionnaire sent to workers in five tobacco plants in North Carolina. The average weekly earnings for the five plants were \$3.84. This wage is 15.8 per cent below the minimum supposed to be paid under the President's Re-employment Agreement (N. R. A.)—thirty cents per hour for a thirty-five-hour week. Wages paid, according to the report, are as follows:

Company	Wages for an Average Usual Week Hours
American Tobacco Co. (Durham)	11.46 35
American Tobacco Co. (Durham)	11.46 35
R. J. Reynolds	9.85 35 2/3
Brown & Williams	6.96 39
Taylor Bros.	6.23 38

The survey points out that although hourly rates were increased somewhat under the N. R. A., weekly earnings, however, changed for the worse. The all-plant average full time before the N. R. A. was \$10.62, afterwards \$10.03.

Speed-Up Intensified
Speed-up has accompanied their reduced wages, the workers declare: "We are made to do more work in eight hours than we did in nine hours before N. R. A."

"Work done in ten hours now done in eight hours." Summarizing the replies, the report states: "One worker says that a machine that used to make ninety gross in ten hours now makes this amount in seven to seven and a half hours. A machine that made twenty-nine sacks a minute in 1929-1930 is geared to make thirty-two sacks. Pickers are required to pick eight drafts of twenty-five pounds in eight hours, whereas formerly they picked only seven of twenty-five pounds. Extra duties also devolve upon the employees."

The report concludes: "Whatever N. R. A. has done to improve rates and hours has been more than offset by the speed-up. There is little doubt that the workers were better off before the N. R. A. than after."

Company Terror and Intimidation

The tobacco companies are notorious for their anti-union activities, especially R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. The survey quotes the comments of the laborers on these activities: "Factory No. 360 R. J. N. Negroes cannot let it be known that they belong to the union. If so, they [the company—C. N. A.] will find something wrong to send you out of the factory and the Negroes are afraid to join or to say anything about the union."

S. Clay Williams, vice-chairman of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., is chairman of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Code Committee. The tobacco code recently signed allows wages as low as 25 cents an hour.

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Wedding to be held on March 3, at 4415 W. 4th St. Starting from 8 p.m. to wee hours of the morning. Door prize, radio, plenty of refreshments and the donation is like. All welcome.
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A big Banquet and Dance will be held Saturday, March 2, at Holywood Hall, 3415 W. 43d St. The proceeds are for the Communist Party Election Campaign. Excellent show, Saturday, March 2, 8 p.m. at the Italian Workers Club, 720 Kedzie Ave. Entertainment, refreshments, dancing to music by Duke Crowells Orchestra. Adm. 30c.
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HOME LIFE

— By —
Ann Barton

WHEN, in the future, after there has been a Soviet America for many years, there will no doubt be many students of capitalist America. And just as the Soviet youngsters find it hard to understand why workers in capitalist countries do not make a revolution, these students will wonder at a truly fantastic age—which they will certainly name insane, as well as blind and brutal. But, of course, the existence of a Soviet America will prove to these youngsters there were many belated in that fantastic age who could not stand its insanity either.

I am moved to the foregoing after looking over a batch of newspaper clippings which column readers have sent me. Here they are!

WASHINGTON, D. C. (P.P.). — Many of the southern Appalachian mountaineer craftsmen earn less than one dollar a week, and average under \$25 a year, according to a report of the U. S. Women's Bureau.

Atlantic City—New York Sun. "College girls have had more opportunities than ever to get jobs since the depression, though the jobs themselves, Agnes Allen Harris, dean of women of the University of Alabama, believes, are not so good.

"Since the depression, college girls are in demand everywhere," Dean Harris, president of the National Association of Deans of Women, said.

"College degrees are even demanded now in department stores and to run elevators."

San Francisco—San Francisco News. "Knowing the gas heater was leaky, Mrs. Marion Tobin, 915 B Florida St., preparing a bath for her two children today, left the kitchen door open for ventilation. She had asked the landlord two days ago to have the heater fixed, she said.

"The whimpering of June from her bedroom attracted the mother's attention. She found the little girl unconscious, seized her in her arms, carried her to a neighboring drug store. Meanwhile, Jerry collapsed on the sidewalk. Mrs. Tobin claimed undernourishment of the children had weakened their condition so as to make them susceptible to the gas fumes. She charged the S. E. R. A. had not provided them with enough to buy sufficient food, or any milk, that the children needed blankets and a mattress."

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco News. "Jim, the 17-year old, 280-pound orange-outang from Sumatra, is quite a business. He's the particular business of Fred Chaiten, a head keeper at the Zoo. Fred watches Jim's diet as he would that of a child—feeds Jim vegetables, milk with cod-liver oil, orange juice and other body-builders. Jim is the most valuable animal owned by San Francisco. Due to lack of a proper cage, he is allowed out only on warm days. That's one of the reasons the Park Commission's plan to add 69 acres to Pleishacker Zoo and Playfield has just won the approval of Mayor Rossi. The added land will cost \$364,000. The city will pay for it over a 19-year period."

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Shoe Worker Urges Vigilance In Coming Union Elections

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent
BOSTON, Mass.—As the date for elections in the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union is nearing, it becomes more and more clear that the sentiment of the shoe workers is against the present officialdom continuing to lead the organization.

Fred Biedenka, known devoted and militant fighter, is the choice of many locals who have nominated him for the office of General Organizer and is gaining much support from the rank and file.

The present officialdom which is discredited in the eyes of the shoe workers for its inability and unfaithfulness to the interests of the

shoe workers is nevertheless attempting to perpetuate its rule. Rumors are spread that Biedenka will be taken off the ballot by the Resident Board. The shoe workers must be on their guard against such moves.

The shoe workers who are interested in honest and sincere elections should take precautions against repetitions of last year's juggling with the election ballots.

Every local should elect an election and objection committee to look the ballots over before they are sent to the locals and supervise the elections and not to give anybody a chance to frame up candidates. Shoe workers be on guard!

Joint Council Acts to Tie Hands of Boston Stitchers

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent
BOSTON, Mass.—The stitchers' local in Boston is known throughout the union for the militant fight it has put up against any form of wage cut. It is the only local that has unanimously rejected the State Board of Arbitration and its wage cut decision. Only a short while ago it was the first local to reject the proposal of the Joint Council for a 10 per cent cut. This had a mighty influence on the rank and file of the other locals which was expressed in the referendum vote of 800 to 300 against the cut.

The season is drawing to an end and the manufacturers are demanding their "pound of flesh," the wage cut that was promised them all along by the Joint Council and the Resident Board. In order to open the road for this wage cut they were determined to start their attack against this militant local.

A week ago Wednesday a regular meeting was called which was supposed to take up the resignation of the business agent. The business agent ran in the last election on a left wing slate and actually tried to carry out the program in fighting for better prices for the stitchers. But the pressure of the reactionary clique in the Joint Council and the Resident Board was too much for him and he gradually began to accept the prices handed down by the State Board.

He therefore came to the meeting with a speech all written out for him in which he blamed the Communists for the fact "that the workers threaten with stoppages against the low prices," and he therefore demanded to be given full power to settle prices. He knew that this membership would never accept and he therefore demanded that the G. E. B. reorganize the local.

The Socialist chairman of the relief and those that were in need weren't getting any.

Councilman Ben Rosenberg of this town used to be one of the Poor Board workers. He got elected City Councilman by telling the workers that he had done everything possible for them. Before the got in, 200 people were eating their meals from the city garbage furnace because they could not get relief. Now he has stopped them from eating there. If you want to get some garbage eats you have to help push the garbage over there.

The Unemployment Council is having a lot of trouble with the welfare people here. They go around and tell the workers that if they quit the Unemployment Council, they will get more relief and back clothes orders. They tell them that it is a shame and a disgrace to belong to the Unemployment Council. This week in Pittsburgh there is going to be a hearing on all relief officials. It will take place in the Court House. They have caught up on their graft. They were getting checks for people that were not on

meeting used an old worn-out trick and closed the meeting when it got too hot for him. It was then that P. Salvaggio, chairman of the Joint Council, took over the chair, not for the sake of bringing harmony among the workers, but in order to complete the job.

The Executive Board, some real honest rank and file elements among them misled by the Kessners and Rosens, pulled a cheap trick and also resigned, thus playing into the hands of the manufacturers.

The stage was all set and pre-arranged for the attack. The General Executive Board was there in the person of the General Secretary-Treasurer Wilson and Rose (Cuthbert) Gaultreau. The whole Joint Council was there. There were workers there from other departments who had been urged to come because it was going "to be better than a circus."

A motion was passed by a vote of 173 to 129 that the Joint Council reorganize the local. This vote was gotten through miscount and the voting of many outsiders.

The workers are thoroughly disgusted with these corrupt Boot and Shoe tactics, and many rank and file workers were passive till then are now beginning to understand the warning of the militant leadership and are determined to fight against such brazen tactics.

Rank and file, demand that a special meeting be called at local nominations will be made for local officials.

All shoe workers in the "United" must see in this attack on the stitchers' local an attempt to smash the rights of every local, and a mighty protest must arise through resolutions and other means to help the stitchers fight back these Boot and Shoe tactics and maintain their local as before.

A Peasant Woman, a Professor, and Chapayev's Son

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.—Several correspondents, yours among them, were drinking tea around a table in the Kremlin, during an intermission in the Seventh Congress of Soviets of the U. S. S. R.

A slim young fellow came up and sat down. He had a lean face and large, expressive, almost luminous brown eyes, close cropped hair, boots and blue breeches and khaki coat with the insignia of the air corps on its collar, and on the chest the small enameled flag-shaped badge of a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Volga German Autonomous Republic.

PROBLEM OF GERMANS

Somebody else came up and introduced him all around: Arkady Chapayev, son of The Chapayev, the most famous guerilla fighter of the Civil War, towards the end of his life one of the most famous corps commanders who took part in the smashing of Kolchak's White Army.

Arkady Chapayev is a delegate to the All-Union Congress of Soviets. He talked readily enough. He is friendly to the friends of the Workers' State. He has the same nervous energetic gestures that the actor who impersonated his father in the Chapayev, son of the Chapayev.

He began immediately with what was most on his mind, the appearance of the congress in the near future, the delegation of workers and collective farmers from the Communist speaking autonomous republic on

the Volga. He told us of the great interest among these Germans (descendants of colonists who came here many years ago) in the congress. He had received letters from farmers who told him they heard all the speeches and reports over the radio, "as well as you did, and we feel that we are participating in the congress too."

The change in the constitution of the U. S. S. R. proposed by the Communist Party will be welcomed by the German speaking citizens of the Soviet Union, Chapayev thinks. He told how the Germans had resolutely repulsed every attempt of Nazi agents to stir up dissatisfaction among them, to introduce racial chauvinist theories, to prevent the children from studying the Russian language and sow the dissension between Germans and Russians. Nazis went so far as to send sums of money to the best udamiks of the Volga Republic, evidently hoping either to bribe them, or, failing that, to cast suspicion upon them in the minds of other Soviet citizens.

All these tricks have failed—the German Republic is today as solidly behind the Soviet Government and the Communist Party as ever before.

FILM AUTHENTIC

The talk drifted onto a discussion of the film and of Furmanov's book about Chapayev, the Civil War hero. Arkady Chapayev, although not present, was with the army part of the time, and has since made a

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

The Ruling Classes By Redfield



Morgan: "Hunger and Revolt! Where the hell did this come from, Jenson?"

Atlanta Workers Fight on Frame-Up In South Spreads

By a Worker Correspondent
ATLANTA, Ga.—We here at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills have been locked out ever since the General Textile last September. We have fought back in spite of the sellout of Gorman and the terrible conditions forced on us by the owners.

We are in a fight to the finish, but we need the support of the Communists everywhere. Because if we lose then, all is lost. Dozens of families defied the boss and the law and are living in company houses for which they are unable to pay the rent.

They began throwing us out with dispossession warrants but we managed to get a bill of injunction which stopped the bosses from kicking us out of our homes.

But we must beseech the comrades to rush to our rescue. We are not asking you for money, we ask you comrades to sit right down and write a letter of protest to the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga. Demand that they give us our jobs back, drive the scabs out, and not charge us for back rent.

200 Laundry Workers Locked Out

By a Laundry Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—About 200 workers from the Independent Laundry Company of 361 Herd St., Brooklyn, which is owned by I. Boslow and M. Golinsky, were locked out without the payment of two to three weeks wages, the total of which amounts to about \$5,000.

The bosses voluntarily gave the place over to an assignee of creditors, who are their relations. In so doing, they are trying to rob the workers of their pay and break the

unions to which the workers belong, namely the Laundry Workers International Union, Local 135, A. F. of L. and the International Union of Chauffeurs and Teamsters, Local 810, A. F. of L.

The workers inside and outside agreed to work together, that is not to scab while one is striking. This was agreed upon unanimously by the workers at a shop meeting. The workers are going to fight this out to the limit. Either we work together as a union shop, or the shop will never be run.

The Workers Defense Committee is hard at work in its efforts to raise funds to fight the appeal. The address of the local branch is Box 427, Durham, N. C. Write or send contributions to this address.

of the universities, run by the Peoples Commissariat of Light Industry.

The bell rang, announcing the opening of the next session of the congress, and we went back into the big white hall where over 2,000 delegates were sitting listening to Professor Droschkin of the Academy of Sciences, an agronomist. Now this Droschkin was once himself the poorest, most overworked and underpaid (in the old regime) type of agricultural laborer. He was a sheep herder. Now, in a voice of a man who knows he is an authority on the subject, he was very energetically campaigning for better live stock breeding in White Russia, that area over near the Polish and Baltic border. He was outlining a whole plan for replanting the swamps and meadows of the White Russian Republic with better fodder grass in the place of the wild grasses now growing there; he was giving the names of collective farms that by proper management, "without additional funds from the state" were raising two or three times as many cattle as their neighbors, he was proving that the potato is one of the best hog foods, and that so and so many hectares of land in White Russia now unused could grow potatoes and raise pigs.

Professor Doroshkin is also one type of delegate to this congress.

The very next person to speak was a woman named Zakacheva, 62 years old, an active member of the Kolkhoz "First of May" in the Saratov region, not far from the Volga G—rains and the home of Chapayev. Zakacheva is "inspector

A NEW PROFESSOR

Arkady is in the aviation school, and in two months will graduate as a commander in the air corps. The other brother is also in the Red Army. The Chapayev family seems to take naturally to military affairs, and until the World Revolution removes from the Soviet Union the constant menace of imperialist attack on it, there is always a place for military genius. That's one type of delegate to this congress.

FAITH IN LEADERSHIP

Zakacheva began her remarks by bringing greetings to "Our Leninist Congress" from all the collective farmers of her vicinity. She went on to develop this theme, saying that all she said that the congress and the country is firmly following the path marked out by Lenin and Stalin, and that through this they have gained great victories and will gain more. She touched on the threats of the class enemy and brought to the congress the pledge of all who elected her that they will rush to the defense of the country, which does not want a bloody war but may have to fight one if attacked. "We grown men and women," she said, "will say like the Pioneers, 'Always Ready!'"

She told how in her vicinity the assassination of Kirov, which the class enemy thought would bring consternation, brought only sorrow, and hatred for the country's foes, but no weakness.

"We heard with joy the words of the wise Stalin, 'To make all the kolkhozes Bolshevik, and all the kolkhozniks well to do,' and in answer we carried out our sowing and harvesting in a udarnik way."

She described how, as a woman, and as an elected inspector of quality, she won the women also to full activity in the common work of

Mayor, NRA, Union Officials Join to Quell Lowell Strike

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent
LOWELL, Mass.—Last Monday night the shoe workers in this city decided by unanimous vote to declare a holiday until the strike at the Laganae Shoe shop is settled.

They elected a committee of five to take care of the strike situation. They almost had clashes with the police. This worried the mayor and the manufacturers and they started a campaign through the press to scare the workers into believing that the shops were going to operate on an open shop basis, etc.

Finally, Captain Conovan from the boot and shoe code was called and between him and the mayor, the union officials and the manufacturers had a meeting on Feb. 21. While the shoe workers were massed at a hall waiting for the outcome, about 11 a. m. his honor and Captain Conovan came over and told the workers that the manufacturers agreed to take back their help with

no discrimination, and that they were to go to work at 1 p. m.

The leaders came out and said the same thing, urging the workers to accept and saying the Laganae Shop had also consented to start negotiations with the union. Then the representative from Washington came and told them that he had the power to have the shoe code reopened, that till then his sympathy had been with the workers, and that to prove that they were law abiding they should go back to work, so that when he goes back to Washington he will have clean hands.

The workers, believing what they heard, agreed with very little opposition to go to work Thursday, Friday and Saturday. They overlooked entirely the fact that in their contract with the manufacturers it is stated that under no condition were they to work on holidays or Saturdays.

Lodi Ward Heelers Attack Militant Dye Shop Chairman

By a Dye Worker Correspondent
LODI, N. J.—The same misleading Democratic ward heelers who during the strike tried to drive the Daily Worker Red Builders out of Lodi, who opposed the admission of S. Saller into Local 1983, are now circulating petitions in Mill A to have the militant and honest chairman, Leo Courter, ousted.

This Leo Courter was criticized by a worker in the Daily Worker some time ago, but now this worker admits that he was wrong and that Courter is fighting for the workers. The members of the local at the last local meeting showed that they were behind Courter and not behind such misleaders as Sall Laticacio, self-appointed chairman of the Executive Board and Dominic Paladino, who are bitter enemies of

the Daily Worker, who never attend meetings sober minded, who act like fascist dictators.

The last meeting showed the workers how some executive members railroaded through the appointing system for delegates to the dyers convention, without putting it clearly to the membership for ratification.

The Lodi workers are slowly beginning to understand who is fighting in their interests and are backing up their rank and file leaders.

The workers in Lodi are looking forward to the coming Borough Election to put their own worker candidates in the field on a labor platform, instead of following the capitalist parties. The members of Lodi Local 1983 should endorse such a Labor ticket.

Care Is Refused To Sick Veteran

By a Worker Correspondent
CHICAGO, Ill.—I am a veteran who enlisted in 1917. At the front in France I contracted influenza while in the M. D., administering aid in the great epidemic.

I have never been in fair health since and was a patient at the Edward Hines Hospital in Hines, Ill. A week ago, I had another attack of pleeg. As I was in great pain, my wife telephoned our veterans' hospital and they told her rudely to wait another day or to call the patrol wagon at the police department which would take me to the Cook County Hospital.

Knowing through the experience of others who have been stalled off and neglected by the Illinois Emergency Relief, I was assisted to get the elevator line for a painful journey to the Hines Hospital in Hines, Ill.

When I applied for admittance, I was asked why I didn't go to the County Hospital!

I answered that the county hospital was overcrowded to the extent that even the hallways are filled with patients and I felt that I had the perfect right to choose "our" Veterans Hospital.

I was refused admittance, and instead they took me down and gave me a superficial examination. Soon three big guards came and led me away. As they did so, I cried so that every one could hear, "So, it's the dungeon instead of hospitalization that my government offers me! Was it for this that I volunteered to fight to set men free?"

ACHIEVE QUOTA

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

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$1 for a year's subscription

Name

Address

City..... State.....

No Security At Macy's

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—Security of jobs is unknown at R. H. Macy & Co. It is a well known fact that an employee who has worked there for four or five years will suddenly be called to the employment office and told that he is being laid off as his work is not satisfactory.

This worker has given his very best to Macy's. He has worked hard and done good work. He had to do good work to be kept so many years. This firing of old employees is not a new practice. The purpose is of course to hire new help at lower salaries.

An employee who starts working for \$15 a week, after working for a number of years, gets periodic raises. After four years this worker makes about \$18 a week. Not only does he get a higher salary but a two week vacation as well. In order to cut down on expenses, this old employe is fired and the person taken on in his place gets only \$15 a week and no vacation.

All these years this worker has been paying one per cent of his salary every month to the Macy Mutual Aid Association. This is supposed to pay for hospital expenses and mensely compensation when he is out sick. When fired, the worker does not get one cent of this money back.

Macy workers, department store slaves all over, organize. Join the Office Workers Union, 504 Sixth Avenue, for security of jobs.

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

SCOTTSDALE-HERNDON FUND

International Labor Defense Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

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

YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

IN VIRGINIA, Tennessee and

Arkansas transient camps have been quarantined because of an epidemic of meningitis. Six deaths have already been reported and others may follow because of the dread character of the disease. Such a situation is possible because of the conditions in the Southern transient camps, where there are no safeguards, and there is inadequate medical care. One of the things HEALTH AND HYGIENE, magazine of the Medical Advisory Board, will do will be to expose the public health situation as it affects the workers of the country.

The prevalence of disease without any Federal action, the lack of any campaign against many extremely contagious and serious diseases, the conditions under which workers' contract these diseases, will be dealt with in articles which also present the positive side of the picture, telling what workers can do to offset these diseases and prevent epidemics.

Getting Rid of "Bay Window"

COMRADE M. Z., of New York, writes:—"I am a young man nineteen years old and in good health, but my belly seems to be protruding more all the time. As yet it is hardly noticeable, but I should like to reduce it and keep it there. Will you please advise me how to do this?"

Our Reply

WE recommend the following to aid in getting rid of a protruding belly:

1. Exercise. Try to join an athletic team or club. Play some form of athletics, like handball or basketball. If you cannot do this, at least walk a few miles every day.

Do some exercises daily, deep breathing, deep knee bending and body bending, raising yourself to a seated position from flat position on the floor.

2. Diet. Do not eat cake, candy, whipped cream, potatoes, nuts, malted milk, chocolate or cocoa.

Eat three square meals a day, but nothing in between. Eat very little bread, butter and cream.

By these two methods you probably will not get fat.

Naturally, comrade, we believe by belly, you mean abdomen. If you mean something else, like rupture, please write us and we will advise you.

Diabetes and Early Hardening of the Arteries

D. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.—You inquire as to the cause of the shaking of your father's right arm. He is fifty-five years old and has diabetes (sugar in the urine).

He probably suffers from a condition known as "Parkinsonism." In this disease a certain part of the brain changes with advancing years and the ability to control the limbs steadily, to co-ordinate the fingers and hands for delicate acts, is lost. In many cases the brain center controlling this ability deteriorates because of hardening of the arteries, and such hardening occurs earlier in diabetes than in people without diabetes. Unfortunately, medical science has not yet learned how to help such patients.

Feminine Hygiene

COMRADE F. C. of Chicago writes:—"I would like to know several things about feminine hygiene. Is it necessary to douche after menstruation? Occasionally I have a discharge which has a strong odor. Is this due to neglect?"

The term "feminine hygiene" is a misleading one. All the advertisements about feminine hygiene claim to cure infections of the female organs. Actually this is a blind for the true purpose—the products are really sold for use in birth control. All of them have shortcomings; some are dangerous; most of them are expensive, and none of them are as effective as other methods.

By feminine hygiene, you probably mean cleanliness of the female organs. It is not necessary for the healthy young girl to douche at all. In your case, it will do no harm to douche once or two days following menstruation with a quart of warm water to which may be added a tablespoonful of sodium perborate (a large quantity of which could be bought very cheaply in any drug store). If the hymen is still intact, the nozzle with the single perforation should be used when taking a douche.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

WALTER SNOW, co-editor with Jack Conroy of that interesting magazine of proletarian fiction, "The Anvil" contributes the following letter to the discussion on the Writers' Congress.

"Although virtually unknown in America less than three years ago, the proletarian short story undoubtedly will be a major topic at the forthcoming American Writers' Congress.

"Freckled Irish sons of western coal mines, tall Yankee veterans of textile picket lines, blond Swedish lumberjacks from the north, drawing ex-cowpunchers from Texas and nimble Jewish tailors from the East Side will recount how belatedly they are overcoming many handicaps to develop and popularize this effective revolutionary art form.

"Most important of all, they will discuss the problem of enlarging publication outlets and of enabling our writers to receive wages for their finished products. With organizational support, a revolutionary story magazine could reach audiences in the hundreds of thousands, the crowds which pack the Theatre Union, for example. A majority of them do not read the excellent New Theatre because of its somewhat technical nature. For the same reason numerous bourgeois story magazines have much larger circulations than the literary-current affairs periodicals. Here, of course, the companion ends, as our goal would be to furnish mental stimulus together with entertainment.

An "Unwanted Stepchild"

"EXCEPT for the mechanical prostitutes paraded in the big circulation slick and pulp magazines, capitalist publishers always have treated the short story as an unwanted stepchild. 'High brow' publications use only two or three an issue. Occasionally, under the tainted auspices of subsidies, a few rickety stories were cradled in periodicals of the 'exiles,' hardly known beyond the Left Bank, Majorca and Greenwich Village. Like the Bohemian-denounced commercial stories, these experimental tales were formula products of intellectual despair. There was the disillusioned child tale in which the youngster learned that papa, mamma or big sister was promiscuous. There was the childless woman recipe, the misunderstood and inarticulate girl, the tough guy who suddenly realized that life was a mouthful of ashes, etc.

"Not until the writers of the proletarian, nourished in the revolutionary movement, finally sought an audience in the vanguard of their own class, did the American short story develop muscles and begin to assume its deserved status.

"Your Little Red Library pamphlet, 'The Damned Agitator: and Other Stories,' was a model to us who were drawn to the movement with the birth of the monthly New Masses in 1926. Through the years of the Pissac, Sacco-Vanzetti, Gastonia and unemployment struggles, you encouraged the group who were later to found The Anvil, the pioneer proletarian fiction magazine.

Ploughing a New Field

"UNDER Conroy's leadership we decided to plough a new field. From a cowshed press in Minnesota, a Swede farmhand issued the first Anvil in May, 1928—24 hand-set pages. Stranded in my native Connecticut milltown, I sent forth a publicity barrage that landed notes in all the New York papers and caused Heywood Brown to devote a full column to the new phenomenon. But no Anvils reached N. Y. C. bookstores until two weeks later. Then our antipress collapsed.

"A Louisiana printer finally in September, 1933, issued the second Anvil—a 32-page linytpe job but published on cheap newsprint. After Anvil No. 3, also newsprint, came out with much-praised stories by Erskine Caldwell, Joe Kalar and Louis Mamet, the woods for a time became filled with our imitators, virtually all of whom have since disappeared. The subsidized and wafery story was imported from Majorca to become the jaded debutants' delight and to clamor about pioneering for American short stories.

"But The Anvil kept struggling on, not missing one of its regular bi-monthly publication dates from No. 2 down to the current No. 10. Caldwell's Anvil story, 'Daughter,' was dramatized to be the hit of the Workers' Laboratory Theatre. Even Oxford's Edward J. O'Brien reprinted Mamet's Anvil story, 'The Pension,' to furnish a much needed shot of vigor to his 'Best Short Stories' collection. Two issues of Anvil appeared on white paper. Then, during the N. R. A. summer, we were driven back to newsprint for three numbers.

All-star Line-up

"AT LAST, with the co-operation of the Central Distribution Agency, which places New Masses and other revolutionary periodicals on the newsstands, The Anvil No. 9 came out with white paper, a rather thin grade. No. 10, the March-April issue, sports eggshell and an all-star line-up including Erskine Caldwell, Jack Conroy, Saul Levitt, Josephine W. Johnson, Harry Kermit, Louis Zara and Joseph D. Marr.

"Naturally the quality of some previous issues was uneven: the proletarian story was still in its development stage. Desiring to furnish variety and to encourage beginners, we printed a few stories that should have been rejected. When our pockets were empty and other work was pressing, the spirits of the Missouri Irishman and the Connecticut Yankee sagged to the depths. Gloatingly, some attacked our weaknesses and occasional mistakes. But The Anvil, which carries the masthead of a Bulgarian periodical once fathered by the great Dimitrov, is proud that numerous prominent comrades have always been its friends. We face the coming Writers' Congress with a tremendous ground-swell of encouragement, confident that the magazine of our and your dreams will be greatly furthered.

"Comradely,
"WALTER SNOW."

LITTLE LEFTY



Success!

by del

Questions and Answers

Leibowitz and the Scottsboro Defense

Question: In view of Attorney Leibowitz' recent actions against the Scottsboro boys, why did the International Labor Defense permit him to participate in the arguments before the United States Supreme Court?—N. E.

Answer: On Oct. 4, 1934, Attorney Leibowitz first announced that he had been retained by Haywood Patterson, Clarence Norris, and all the Scottsboro mothers, to conduct the Scottsboro appeals, to the exclusion of the International Labor Defense and its attorneys. The I. L. D. issued a statement, which the Daily Worker published, declaring that it would not permit a controversy to interfere with its main aim of serving the best interests of the Scottsboro boys. If Leibowitz's statement was true, the I. L. D. would make available to him the necessary papers to conduct the appeal.

Soon after, upon investigation of the circumstances and basis of Leibowitz' announcement, it was discovered that his claim was false. Both boys, and all the mothers, repudiated Leibowitz and his statements, re-affirming their faith in the I. L. D., and signing new retainers for the attorneys retained by the I. L. D. These retainers were published in the Daily Worker during the month of October, as were detailed stories by the mothers of how they and the boys had previously been tricked into repudiation of the I. L. D.

Meanwhile, Leibowitz, seeking fame at the expense of the boys, aided by the Negro reformists, seeking to stem the mass movement of the Negro people around the case, launched an attack upon the I. L. D. They set up a so-called "American Scottsboro Committee," as a basis for their attempt to split and divide the Scottsboro defense movement.

The pressure on the boys was redoubled to make them repudiate the I. L. D. This could have had no other effect than to weaken their defense. They were tortured, threatened, and beaten by the guards. Finally, three weeks before the U. S. Supreme Court hearing, Leibowitz came forward with a retainer signed by Clarence Norris. He filed a motion in the U. S. Supreme Court to substitute himself and George W. Chamlee for Walter H. Pollak and Osmond K. Franke as attorneys of record in the Norris case.

With the hearing coming on at any time, the first task of the I. L. D. was to make sure that the policies which have saved the boys for four years were carried out in the presentation of the appeals of Patterson and Norris before the Supreme Court. It had to defeat the attempts of the reformists and other enemies of the boys to separate their cases and divide the defense.

With this one aim in view, and carrying out its policy of putting above everything the defense of the Scottsboro boys, which symbolizes the fight for the rights of the Negro people, the I. L. D. undertook to work for a presentation of the argument which would not separate the cases. Such an eventuality would have played directly into the hands of Lieut.-Gov. Knight of Alabama. The reformists had already been busy at work trying to find excuses for the lynchers in their efforts to send Patterson to the electric chair.

The briefs on the constitutional law involved were prepared and written by the I. L. D. attorneys, authorities on the subject. They raised the basic questions of the constitutional rights of Negroes to serve on juries. The names of Leibowitz and Chamlee were merely substituted on the cover of the Norris appeal.

The argument before the court, in which Leibowitz presented the facts and Pollak argued the law, was along the lines of policy laid down by the I. L. D. from the beginning of the case. It was based on the evidence of unconstitutionality as developed under the direction of the I. L. D. in the trials of the boys.

Under these circumstances, the joint argument of the Patterson and Norris cases, on the basis of I. L. D. principles, by Pollak and Leibowitz must be regarded as a distinct achievement in the fight for the lives and freedom of the Scottsboro boys. In the United States Supreme Court, as in the Alabama trial court, Leibowitz, like Pollak, was obliged to follow the lines and policies of the I. L. D.

Prosperity Notes

By HARRY KERMIT

BROOKLYN.—Debt-weary and faced with the loss of her sole tangible possession, Mrs. Clara Schlupp, 36, a widow, ended her life here by leaping to the street from the third floor of her home at 127 Hancock Street. Death was instantaneous.

Mortgage foreclosure proceedings had been started on the rooming house which Mrs. Schlupp conducted at the Hancock Street address.

Neighbors told the police she had attempted suicide twice before in the past two years because of financial worries. On these occasions she turned on the gas in an effort to solve her troubles. Each time her attempts were frustrated. Detectives investigating the case learned she had conducted her establishment for the past thirty-six years and had managed to eke out a living until the depression.

TUNING IN

Russian Radio Hour

Radio fans who love Russian music will be interested to know that TOROSIN starts its Russian hour on station WJZ with "Melodies of New Russia," every Wednesday evening, from 7:45 to 8 p.m.

7:00 P.M.—WEAF—The Thirty-Hour—WABC—Representative Hugo L. Black—WOR—Sports Resume—Jack Filman

WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—WABC—Myrt and Marge—7:15—WABC—Stories of the Black Chamber, Gladys—WOR—Lum and Abner—WJZ—Plantation Echoes—WABC—Just Plain Bill—7:30—WEAF—Ray Aces—WOR—Variety Musicale—WJZ—Red Dials—Sketch—WABC—The O'Neills

7:45—WEAF—Uncle Ezra—WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—WABC—Bake Carter, Commentator—8:00—WEAF—Play, Seventh Heaven, with Jack Pickford, Actress—WOR—Lone Ranger—WJZ—Penhouse Party—WABC—Helling, Gladys—Glad: Peggy Flynn, Commentator—Coleman Arch, Comedian—WABC—Diane Musical Comedy

8:15—WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator—8:30—WEAF—Wayne King—WOR—Variety Musicale—WJZ—Lanny Ross, Tenor—WABC—Everett Marshall, Baritone; Elizabeth Lennox, Contralto; Mixed Chorus—Alden Arch

8:00—WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian—Hayden Arch—8:15—WABC—Dance Music (16 American Legion)

8:30—WABC—Dance Music (16 American Legion)

8:45—WABC—Dance Music (16 American Legion)

9:00—WABC—Dance Music (16 American Legion)

9:15—WABC—Dance Music (16 American Legion)

9:30—WABC—Dance Music (16 American Legion)

International Woman's Day Pamphlets Tribute To Fighting Strength of Working Class Women

Negro and White Women Rebelling Against Double Slavery

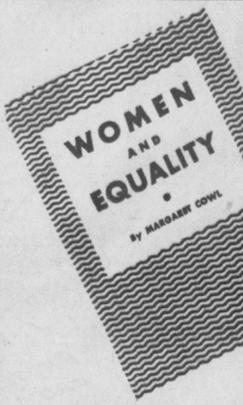
By ANN BARTON

THE courage and fighting strength of working class women have been spectacularly demonstrated on thousands of picket lines throughout the country this past year. Many workers, perhaps for the first time, have become deeply concerned with the organization of working class women. To them comes the realization that these women who took part in the "flying squadrons" and other heroic working class actions, must be organized so that they become fighters, clearly class conscious, as well as militant.

How to approach these women workers? What shall we tell them? How shall we bring to them the relationship of their struggle to the struggle of the entire working class for its permanent freedom from exploitation?

Now, shortly before International Women's Day, Workers Library Publishers has published four little pamphlets that answer these questions. Wide discussion of these pamphlets will inevitably follow their distribution.

MARGARET COWL's "Women and Equality" considers the problem—"What was the basis of woman's inferior position today? What can her position today be? What are we to do?"



Invaluable Guides in Organizing Women in Struggle

Negro and white women on the picket line march through the pages of Sasha Small's pamphlet—the "Women in Action"—the wives of striking San Francisco longshoremen, the miners' wives of Southern Illinois, the Seabrook, N. J., agricultural workers, led by a group of Negro women, all making bright pages of class history.

Each of these pamphlets presents a program of struggle for the specific women's needs dealt with in it. They could not be catalogued as either informational, agitational or organizational. They are all three. Particularly well written, they will appeal to large groups of women. Those actively involved in organization will regard them as invaluable handbooks. These pamphlets will certainly serve to stimulate the wider organization of women, which, at this time, the working women themselves so urgently demand.

- Women and Equality, by Margaret Cowl.....3c
- The Position of the Negro Women, by Eugene Gordon and Cyril Briggs.....3c
- What Every Working Woman Wants, by Grace Hutchins.....3c
- Women in Action, by Sasha Small.....3c

News of Workers' Schools From Coast to Coast

Problems in Political Education

By A. MARKOFF

MUCH has been said and written on the subject of the political education of the members of our Party, the Young Communist League as well as the thousands of workers coming under the influence of our Party. The tendency has been and still is to treat this matter in an isolated manner, separate and apart from the general activity of the Party on the economic and political fields. This is, perhaps, one of the major reasons why this phase of our work has lagged behind the other phases of work in the Party. We will, therefore, begin our discussion with a definition of political education.

Comrade Lenin in his famous work—"What Is To Be Done?" discusses the question of political education in the following manner:

"What does political education mean? Is it sufficient to confine oneself to the propaganda of working class hostility to autocracy? Of course not. It is not enough to explain to the workers that they are politically oppressed (any more than it was to explain to them that their interests were antagonistic to the interests of the employers). Advantage must be taken of every concrete example of this oppression for the purpose of agitation. And inasmuch as political oppression affects all sorts of classes in society, inasmuch as it manifests itself in various spheres of life activity, in industrial life, in personal and family life, in religious life, scientific life, etc., etc., it is not evident that we shall not be fulfilling our task of developing the political consciousness of the workers if we do not undertake the organization of the political exposure of autocracy in all its aspects." (V. I. Lenin—"What Is To Be Done?"—p. 37, International Publishers.)

IT IS clear from the above quotation that the scope of political education is broad and embraces practically all of the major phases of Party activity. It embraces the daily press of the Party in the first place, especially the Daily Worker. The Daily Worker as well as the other Party newspapers and periodicals perform the job of the "collective propagandists, collective agitators and collective organizers." (Lenin.) The first task in political education is the increase in the circulation of the Party press, especially the Daily Worker. It is also very essential to improve our press so that the propaganda and agitation carried on in the press will be understood by the reader, will tend to rouse the masses to the realization of the political and economic oppression they suffer from, and will show them the way out.

The best instrument for political education are the actual struggles organized and led by the Party, by the trade unions, other mass organizations, movements on a united front basis, etc. It is clear that the

success of the various movements, economic and political, depends on whether the Party is well represented in the mass organizations, and whether the Party is able through its membership within the organizations to carry through its policies, the only policies which can benefit the working class and all the oppressed toiling masses of the country.

The struggle around the workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill demonstrated that our Party has been able to rally large masses of workers. The Party initiated the struggle for the bill and on the basis of a united front movement succeeded in mobilizing considerable sections of the A. F. of L. unions and other mass organizations for H. R. 2827.

IN ORDER to broaden the movement, in order to widen the scope of the united front movement, it is essential that our Party members within the trade unions and other mass organizations have a clear understanding of the political character of the tasks involved. It is not sufficient for our Party members to prove their loyalty, sincerity in the struggle; it is necessary for our members to become the leaders in the struggle. This requires a clear political understanding of the immediate struggles in which they take part and the ability to tie up these immediate struggles with the winning over of the masses for the ultimate aim of the Party, i.e., for the seizure of power by the working class in this country.

In addition, therefore, to the development of practical struggles, the theoretical training of our members as well as the education of the masses must become a major task of our Party. The Party has at its command many instruments for the political education of its members as well as masses of workers outside of the Party ranks. This includes the daily press; leaflets, pamphlets, shop papers, street and neighborhood papers, the publication of the basic works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and other works on Marxism-Leninism; forums, lectures, discussions in the units, and finally, the Workers Schools and the system of inner Party education.

With regard to literature, in the first place, the Daily Worker, the Party has made considerable progress. The Daily Worker, as a mass paper, has improved both in content and appearance and is becoming an effective instrument for the mobilization of the masses of workers for the Party. But the circulation of the Daily Worker is still woefully small. The circulation of the Daily Worker should have been at this time at least 100,000.

Other agitational and propagandist literature, shop papers, and problems relating to the Workers' Schools, etc., will be discussed in next week's column.

We ask comrades, especially those engaged in educational work in the Party, to contribute to this discussion. Send your articles to A. Markoff, 35 East 12th Street, N. Y. C., Room 301.

They are the prominent leaders of the feminist movement in the U. S. A., and the most active foes of labor legislation for working class women.

Nowadays there are many laws discriminating against women—special code provisions making legal a lower wage rate for women doing equal work with men. The women are "a reserve army of cheap labor power."

But in the Soviet Union, the workers' state has made it possible for women to advance by "leaps and bounds." What is the position of the Communist Party here towards the equality of women? How can women win complete equality? "Women and Equality" tells how in a clear and simple analysis of the questions involved in the problem of woman's equality.

THE position of the Negro Women," by Eugene Gordon and Cyril Briggs has convincingly assembled some startling figures about the conditions of Negro women. It proves that "in a society based on production for profit, to be both a woman worker and a Negro is to suffer a double handicap." The pamphlet depicts how during wartime, the migration of the Negro women from the plantations into industry was followed by treatment that took its cue from the feudal conditions existing for Negroes in the South.

Grace Hutchins' "What Every Working Woman Wants," portrays, in a very personal way, the conditions and needs of every type of jobless woman. Relief, jobless and maternity insurance, the right to decide when she shall have children, must be fought for.

"You are jobless," she says, "you have watched the newspaper ads for jobs; you have watched the factory gates for that old sign: 'Girls Wanted'.... You have lived on 'relief.' You have seen the gas and electric light turned off by the rich company that is making

Workers Laboratory Theatre Reorganizes As Theatre of Action

The Workers' Laboratory Theatre, one of the foremost workers theatres in the country, and first to produce such plays as "Newsboy" and "Free Thaelman," has been reorganized on a full professional basis as the Theatre of Action and will begin rehearsals this week on two new revolutionary plays. It will be the first professional mobile theatre in the country.

A number of prominent theatre people have expressed interest in the Theatre of Action and have agreed to serve on its Advisory Council. Among them are: Moss Hart, Lee Strasberg, George Sklar, Albert Maltz, John Henry Hammond, Jr., Paul Peters, Virgil Geddes, Charles R. Walker. The council also includes Robert Forsythe, Erskine Caldwell, Edward Dahlberg, Alfred Kravborg, William Browder. The Executive Board consists of: John Howard Lawson, Herbert Kline, Charles Friedman, Al Saxe, Stephen Karnot, Leo Hurwitz, Jack Rennick, Sam Clark and Peter Martin.

The plays in rehearsal are: "My Dear Co-Workers," by Edward Dahlberg, and "The Young Go First," by Peter Martin and George Scudder. The former deals with a department store strike and the latter with life in the C.C.C. camps.

Sales Tax Boost Looms

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 26.—Increase of the state sales tax is scheduled by the State Legislature of Arizona which is now in session.

increased profits in this sixth year of the depression. You are one of more than 3,000,000 jobless women in the United States.

Grace Hutchins tells why the jobless women must fight for H. R. 2827, the only bill providing maternity insurance.

THE fourth pamphlet, "Women in Action," by Sasha Small, tells swiftly and vividly, the rising fight of the American working woman for her needs.

On Writing and Selecting Plays for Workers

By PAUL PETERS

(Co-author of "Stevadore")

WITHIN the space of fifteen months, revolutionary drama has become so important on the New York stage that even the critic of the New York Times refers to it in a recent article as the outstanding new development in the American Theatre. In quick succession the Theatre Union has attracted wide audiences to its three plays, "Peace on Earth," "Stevadore," and "Sailors of Cattaro"; the Group Theatre has scored with its ringing production of "Waiting for Lefty"; and the Workers' Laboratory Theatre has evolved brilliant new techniques in "Newsboy" and "Free Thaelman."

Despite these successes, the revolutionary theater is still in its infancy; it has an abundance of health, vigor, and promise; but there are plenty of problems yet unsolved. These include the ever pressing question of finances; for running a revolutionary theater in a capitalist society at workers' prices, without the aid of "angels" or bankers, is a backbreaking job.

To the Theatre Union, America's pioneer professional workers theater, the problem that still remains the important and the most difficult of all, however, is the problem of getting good revolutionary plays. In the bourgeois theater a clever technical trick, elaborate scenery, fine clothes, or a brilliant piece of acting may put a play across. But in the working-class theater the first consideration must always be the content of the play itself.

THE Theatre Union has learned that its worker audiences insist above all things on a line of action that is clear, sharp, and outspoken. They demand that a play present the class struggle in simple, bold, unmistakable terms; that it offer a militant solution to this struggle.

This does not mean that a play may be a piece of crude craftsmanship. It does not mean that a production may be slipshod and stale. The highest artistic effort must go hand in hand with political clarity.

The Executive Board of the Theatre Union, which passes finally on submitted scripts, does not believe that good plays are written by committees. It believes in giving free play to the talent of the individual author. But neither does it hold any "art for art's sake" theories about the sacredness of a script. Frequently it demands that extraneous changes be made to fit the needs of its mass audience. For this purpose it has worked out a method of collective criticism and revision which is partly responsible for the success of its three plays.

"Peace on Earth," "Stevadore," and "Sailors of Cattaro" were each rewritten with the aid of such suggestions. "Stevadore," for instance, was revised three times until it was as clear and direct as the authors, aided by collective criticism from the board's "playwriting committee," could make it. Similarly the new coal mining play by Albert Maltz was worked over again and again. Revision will not be complete until the play is produced on March 20,

following the withdrawal of "Sailors of Cattaro" on March 2. J. O. and Loreto Bailey of North Carolina, submitted a textile play which contained excellent material on the life of Ella May Wiggins and the Gastonia strike; but it lacked a hard and sharp militancy. At the invitation of the board, Mrs. Bailey spent several months in New York in constant or revisions. "Strike Song" has now been signed for production next season.

IN OFFERING suggestions for adapting plays to the needs of its audience the Theatre Union sometimes encounters playwrights temporarily incapable of collective work. A few of them have been so individualistic in their reactions, have held on so tightly to every line and word of their scripts, that their plays had to be returned to them. In some cases these plays contained fine basic material, good characters, brilliant scenes. But one or two scenes don't make a play.

The problem of choosing a play is so important that the Theatre Union spends weeks discussing every potential script. The first consideration is always: of what value will this play be to the workers who nightly crowd into the Civic Repertory Theatre?

Revising plays for a worker audience does not mean that each must be cut to fit a hard and fast pattern. The Theatre Union is not looking for stencil-made plays. It attempts to cover a wide variety of subjects. It attempts to find fresh approaches in treatments, character and form. "Peace on Earth," for instance, reflecting the growing alignment of intellectuals with manual workers, its technique was impressionistic. "Stevadore," with its call for unity between black and white labor in the South, was written in terms of what is now known as "socialist realism." "Sailors of Cattaro," following with minute historical accuracy the incidents of the 1917 mutiny in the Austrian fleet, presents a problem in revolutionary tactics.

THE two new plays acquired by the Theatre Union branch into new fields. Albert Maltz' "Black Pit" is a study of the mind of a blacklisted worker face to face with the corrupting influences of feudal capitalism in the West Virginia coal country. In essence it is the old psycho-logical play, given new meaning and stature when applied to a working class issue. "Strike Song" springs from the familiar mountaineer folk play.

There is no doubt that the success of the Theatre Union and the Workers' Laboratory Theatre has left an imprint on the minds of the young playwrights in America. Within a year 250 scripts dealing with working class subjects have been submitted to the Theatre Union alone. A rare few of these show any talent whatever. Of these few only a tiny percentage know anything about workers, unions, or the forces at work in society today. The Theatre Union advises them to hop into the class struggle and learn. Out of these young writers will some day come the red Shakespear, Molieres and Schillers of America.

Hearst Attacks Union Wages Behind 'Red-Baiting' Propaganda

SUPPORTS ROOSEVELT'S \$50 A MONTH SCALE—DENOUNCES AMERICAN LABOR FOR DEMANDING UNION PAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

IN HIS lying "red baiting" campaign, Hearst is every day showing more clearly what his hand is.

This notorious Scab Number One of America, in an editorial featured yesterday in his papers all over the country, shows what he is driving at in his vicious anti-Communist provocations.

He denounces every American man or woman who opposes the Roosevelt \$50 a month "work relief" wage scale. He demands that the workers, that organized labor, accept this wage on all government works.

What does this prove if not that Hearst in his anti-Communist, anti-Soviet propaganda is leading the

employers' drive to smash all trade union wage scales in the country?

If Roosevelt can get away with his miserable \$50 a month scale on government works, then it is a dead certainty that this officially recognized starvation pay will become a club to beat down the trade union scales everywhere.

Hearst calls the \$50 a month program of Roosevelt a "humane and sensible" program.

Well, this at least gives organized American labor some idea of what Hearst considers "humane and sensible." This gives organized American labor a clear

idea of what lies behind Hearst's "Americanism!"

The poison against the Communist Party and the war howls against the Soviet Union—this is one side of Hearst's plots.

The other side, for which the first is organized, is to pauperize American labor, to smash the trade unions and put chains on the necks of American labor!

There is a warning to every trade unionist in this. This means that to swallow Hearst's rotten poison against the "Reds" and the Soviet Union is to step into his union-smashing, wage-cutting trap!

American labor! Trade unionists! Members of

the A. F. of L.! Be on guard against this cunning and dirty reactionary! See what is behind his howls against the Soviet Union and the Communist Party!

It is the blood and sweat of American labor that Hearst feeds on. The Hearst press is the voice of Wall Street, of the most ruthless, despicable and greedy open shoppers.

Unmask this arch enemy of the American trade unions!

Fight for union wages and conditions! Condemn Hearst's war-mongering, anti-Communist, anti-union drive!

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)
"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 134th
Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.
Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 364, National Press Building,
14th and P St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.
Midwest Bureau: 101 South Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Dearborn 3951.

Subscription Rates:
By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx) 1 year, \$5.00;
6 months, \$3.00; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 0.75 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$6.00;
6 months, \$4.00; 3 months, \$2.50.
By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.
Saturday Edition: By mail, 1 year, \$3.50; 6 months, 75 cents.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1935

Redouble the Pressure

THE seven members of the House Subcommittee on Unemployment Insurance have unanimously voted in favor of the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827. It now goes before the full committee. Tremendous pressure must be exerted at once upon all members of Congress, and especially upon the House Committee on Labor, demanding a favorable vote upon the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. Demand that the Workers' Bill be voted out of the committee and onto the floor of Congress.

A New Leader Proposal

WHILE it gives lip-service to the Workers' Bill "as the best of its kind before Congress," the Socialist New Leader, in the same issue, argues against the bill "as having no chance of passage" and urges all workers to support the Byrne-Killgrew measure in New York State.

The Byrne bill is an anti-labor, strike-breaking instrument in the hands of the state with all the power of the bill delegated to the capitalist politicians. It gives the present unemployed not one penny.

It proposes a minimum benefit of \$5 for not more than sixteen weeks to certain workers and exempts others. Those fired for "misconduct" or those on strike or locked out would be forced to wait for the payment of benefits. In all respects it meets the requirements of the Roosevelt measure, the Wagner-Lewis bill.

The author of the bill, Senator Byrne, has frankly stated that the full cost of his measure would fall upon the workers.

The New Leader asks support for this anti-labor bill, because, it declares, Congress will not pass the Workers' Bill. And here the New Leader places itself in the camp of Roosevelt, whose intention, such a voice of monopoly Business as the Kiplinger News Service declares, is to get "something" on the record as a sop to labor.

Yesterday the National Unemployment Council addressed an appeal to the Socialist Party greeting their endorsement of the Workers' Bill, and calling for a united front for its adoption, and for union wages and conditions on work relief jobs and for organizational unity of the existing unemployed groups.

This is the program around which Socialist workers and all workers should unite.

Task of Service Men

CONSIDERABLE gains have been made by building service workers in the garment, fur and millinery districts, involving close to 20,000 workers in 640 buildings, on the basis of the agreement reached between the owners and the Building Service Employees International Union, Local 32-B.

These gains, including a \$2 a week raise, were made possible because of the strength of the union and the readiness of the workers in the garment center to strike, at the call of the union. This forced the realty owners to concede some of the demands of the workers.

An effective tie-up of all service in these buildings, as voted for by the workers, would have undoubtedly brought still bigger gains. Both, the union leaders and the realty owners knew full well that a showdown in the highly unionized garment center would have inevitably ended in a still greater victory for the workers.

The task now is to consolidate the union, get every worker who is still outside of it to join and to prepare the struggle to improve the conditions of the workers in every section of the city as well as in the garment center.

Two Meetings

IT WAS a thrilling and inspiring meeting that filled New York's Madison Square Garden with thousands of workers pledging their love and loyalty to the Soviet Union.

Socialist workers were there. Communists were there. Liberals, intellectuals, teachers, professionals, and friends of the Soviet Union from every walk of life joined in this mighty expression of a determination to defend the Workers' Fatherland against the war schemes of Hearst and Wall Street.

There was no mistaking the solidarity that burned like a flame in the hearts of all these workers and sympathizers. No Communist spoke at Monday's meeting. But the mere mention of unity brought a wave of enormous enthusiasm.

What a contrast this is to another meeting, held at Cooper Union several weeks ago to "protest" the "terrorism" of the U.S.S.R. Here Algernon Lee, Socialist leader, mingled with White Guardists. Here, with professional plotters against the U.S.S.R. the "Old Guard," which hates the united front with Communists, found its place.

And let us not forget that Norman Thomas at this time joined this hue and cry against the Soviet Union with a letter in the New York Times supporting Isaac Don Levine.

But while Thomas and Lee chose the white guardists, thousands of Socialist workers rallied at Madison Square Garden Monday night.

"There must be thousands of such meetings all over the country," was the appeal of the speakers.

And the roar of approval from twenty-five thousand throats is an inspiration to make this a fact.

All districts should follow New York's brilliant demonstration of solidarity with the Soviet Union.

The Scottsboro Fight

AT THIS time, with the U. S. Supreme Court preparing its decision on the Scottsboro case, the International Labor Defense, tried and tested defenders of the boys, issues a warning against just sitting by and trusting to the "fairness" of the court.

The I. L. D. has conducted a brilliant fight right up through the highest capitalist court in the land.

But, warns the I. L. D., this court will heed the unmistakable evidence of frame-up in the case only if the power of mass protest and demonstration is brought to bear upon it.

It was this mighty world protest that saved the boys from death four years ago. It is this alone that can win their liberation.

All sorts of so-called friends of the boys, the various Negro reformist groups, the Leibowitz American Scottsboro Committee are trying to lull the masses with a false sense of security now that the Supreme Court has heard the evidence of the I. L. D. lawyers.

But this is precisely what will hurt the boys most! Now more than ever, the Supreme Court, which is only the servant of the Wall Street rulers, must hear the mighty voice of the people demanding the unconditional freedom for the nine innocent Scottsboro boys! Increase the demand for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys!

Picket the Butler Stores

THE strike of about 500 workers of the Butler grocery chain in New York is now on. A walkout of 1,600 in the Daniel Reeves chain seems inevitable.

Eight hundred stores are effected, and they are scattered in every neighborhood in the city. A great deal depends upon the outcome of the strike. It is the first time that these workers, who slave long hours at low pay, have challenged a powerful chain. If the strike is successful it will go a long way to building a strong union of the workers in grocery, cigar and such chains.

It is of primary importance to organize large picket demonstrations in front of the stores.

The Communist Party has already directed all its followers and members to render every possible aid to the strikers along these lines

Party Life

Philadelphia Section Shows How Finance Committee Should Work

HOW often in the Party is the work of the Finance Committee underestimated or entirely neglected? How often do we see comrades frantic with the effort of raising enough money to pay last month's rent for some Workers Center?

Towards the end of December our West Philadelphia, Section 3, Finance Committee comprised of five members, met and adopted a three months' plan. At that time we had eighty-three regular monthly sustaining pledges bring in \$44 a month.

The plan we adopted called for:

1. The securing of fifty new pledges, totalling \$25 a month.
2. The sending of a political letter to all makers of pledges a week before Lenin Memorial Meeting.
3. A meeting of pledge makers and sympathizers to be called after the political letter had been sent.
4. Enlarging the Finance Committee by bringing more non-Party members into the work. Formation of a sub-committee to arrange affairs for the Section.
5. A movie to be held in February.

The first month is now over, and in reviewing the work during January we find the following results:

- (1) Twenty-six new pledges secured, totalling \$11.50; in other words, 52 per cent of quota in pledges and 46 per cent in amount. This was due to the efforts of the collectors who followed up contacts and got new pledges.
- (2) A political letter was sent calling on every maker of a pledge to send in names of his friends who might be approached for sustaining contributions. A two-month campaign was called for and a Lenin set offered to the person who recruited the most new pledges. At the end of the campaign a social will be held.
- (3) We have been unable so far to enlarge the committee.
- (4) The movie and a Kirov lecture were held under the auspices of the Finance Committee.

At the beginning of February our Finance Committee reviewed its work and decided on the basis of our accomplishments:

- (1) To fulfill the three months plan in two months.
- (2) To challenge Section 1, Philadelphia, Finance Committee to draw up a plan and do better than our committee. Other sections are welcome to join in two months.
- (3) To follow up the political letter by the collectors talking to the Pledgers and getting names of new prospects from them.
- (4) To get every pledge to be a Daily Worker subscriber. Most of them are already.
- (5) To hold a house Party and a movie during February for the benefit of the Section.

Let us hear from other Finance Committees.

C. R.
Section Financial Secretary,
Philadelphia.

WE have published the above letter because we feel that the political importance of our Finance Committees is not stressed sufficiently in most of our Districts and Sections. The best and ablest comrades often do not want to serve on such committees because they feel that this is not political work. The fact is that this work of financing the activities of our Party is one of the major political tasks.

When we approach this work from this point of view, and politicalize the work of raising our finances we will find that our financial problem will not be the difficult one that it is in many places.

We have around our Party many individuals, clubs and other organizations, who, if approached on a political basis, will be glad to become financial supporters of the Party. We must cease our "rent-paying approach," and build up instead a regular monthly fund from our friends and sympathizers, who support us financially because we are leading the struggles of the workers against hunger, fascism and war, because we are fighting for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, because we are fighting for the rights of the Negro people, because they want to help us fight the attacks of the Hearst press, and because they believe in the Communist Party.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

SMOKING HIM OUT!



Letters From Our Readers

Letter From USSR Exposes Anti-Soviet Slanders

Rochester, N. Y.

Certain sections of the capitalist press, whose owners shape the destiny of this country, have come out recently with lies and slanders concerning the Soviet Union. Of course, we can guess the purpose behind these lies, but to whom does it do good? Not long ago a famous writer and traveler, Burton Holmes, proved to a full house at the Eastman Theatre the miraculous transformation of backward Czarist Russia in the industrial field. As final proof, the next day I received a letter from a relative living in the U. S. S. R. who has traveled the country from Vladivostok to Kiev, from Leningrad to Northern Caucasus. His letter follows:

"Congratulations to E. I. After a few years she may write something of her own, but I am sorry that she does not live in the U. S. S. R., for it would be so easy for her to become a writer over here. We keep constant watch over promising, talented young people. Our old writers are helping the young ones, training them in every possible way. The field for her activities is a thousand times greater than in your capitalist country. If she learned the Russian language, she could work here. We have more work here than we can do ourselves. We have neither unemployed nor people living on the profits scraped from the sweat of others. Conditions are improving every day. We are constantly moving to a higher standard of living, while you are moving to a lower standard."

"On the first of January, 1935, we abolished the ration card system and now we are buying all products at the stores and markets freely. Every day sees more and more goods on the markets growing cheaper and cheaper. The hour is not far off when one will think of bread—there will be more than we need. Our country is changing

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

its appearance so rapidly that one can hardly keep up with it. Two or three months ago a vacant field, now a several-story brick building, a workers' settlement, is rising, its apartments built according to the last word in technique. Here you can find electric irons, electric boilers, electric stoves, radios. Already workers are living in just such houses and in the near future we shall have much better.

"As for the 'kolhoz' (collective villages), what an improvement over those individual farms! Just the change from those wasteful strips of land to cultivation with the tractor has brought much better crops. When I was in Kislovodsk last summer, I was interested in the life in the kolchozes of Northern Caucasus. Most of the members received for every working day one pood (36 pounds) of grain, some meat, vegetables, apples, grapes, etc. Now, figure for yourself, if one family consists of two or three workers, it would average 500 or 600 workdays, i.e., 500 poods of grain (nine tons). Besides the products, they receive several rubles per day. That is why our villages are now asking the cooperatives for automobiles, bicycles, sewing machines, etc. Nowadays no peasant runs from a bicycle as used to be the case when you were here. Automobiles and aeroplanes are common to the peasants. In any village you can find someone who knows how to run an auto or even an aeroplane. One of the sons of John Gabri finished the school for pilots and has been flying for many years."

"I am afraid you are too late with your project. For a few years already we have been irrigating arid lands. Just recently an article

in a weekly mentioned a professor who had found a way in which to turn salted arid lands into productive fields. It is very hard for you living in a capitalist country to keep in touch with our rapid progress!"

Anti-Communist Measures Menace S. P. Workers

New York, N. Y.

The present session bills proposed by the McCormack-Dickstein Committee offer a serious challenge to the Socialist Party despite the fact that it is not specifically mentioned in the proposed legislation. The Communist Party should direct an open letter to Norman Thomas asking him some of the following questions:

Does he believe that a bill that will outlaw the works of Lenin and Stalin will permit the works of Marx and Engels?

Does he believe that Communists would be forbidden to quote Marx but that Socialists would be allowed to continue to do so?

Does he think for a moment that a drive on subversive literature will leave the shelves of the Rand School library untouched?

Does he think that Socialists will be permitted to sing the International while that privilege is denied the Communists?

Does he believe that Department of Justice spies will stop to inquire whether Socialists advocate violent or non-violent overthrow of capitalism?

Does he think that these forces will be impressed with the evasions of Revolutionary Declaration of Principles?

Does he imagine that the statutes forbidding anti-war propaganda likely to reach soldiers, sailors or reserves will apply only to Communists and leave unhampered the anti-war propaganda of Socialists and pacifists?

These are a direct challenge to the Socialist Party. What will it do? B. B.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Fighting in Spain

Cuban United Front News from China, Japan

NEITHER the state of alarm nor the heavy concentration of assault troops in Madrid and other parts of Spain could halt the united front, Socialist and Communist, demonstrations on Monday, against the threatened execution of the Asturias revolt leaders.

In a dozen places in the heart of Madrid workers gathered. At Plaza del Angel and Cuatro Caminos police fired at the workers. One was killed, eight wounded.

The fascist Lerroux-Robles government is becoming increasingly nervous. The Supreme Court has before it decision on the death penalties against the Socialist and Communist leaders, Gonzalez Pena, Teodomiro Mendez, Luis Garcia, Anibal Rocoas and Manuel Lopez.

In the United States the Socialist press recently has been silent on the threat of death against the Socialist leaders in Spain. Socialists! United Action in this country now can help save our Spanish brothers from the executioners' bullets! To hesitate is dangerous!

WORKERS and peasants in Cuba are rallying behind the 350,000 students and teachers in their political strike against the Mendieta regime. Monday night a huge delegate meeting was held in Havana where the "united front" (united front) between workers, peasants and students was established. The objective is the end of the Mendieta-Batista regime, the withdrawal of the death penalty in the sugar fields and mills, civil liberties, protection of the workers' living standards.

Present were representatives of all trade unions and delegates from the famous Realengo 18 Soviet in Oriente province. In Camaguey, the strike is assuming the aspect of civil war.

Never before in Cuba has there been such united and powerful revolutionary action. And the struggle is only beginning.

A PRIVATE letter from China informs us that the Red Army in Szechuan province is advancing both from the North and South. The important city of Luchow on the Yangtze has been captured. In Anhwei and Honan province, the anti-Japanese vanguard is moving northward against the Japanese invasion. Chiang Kai Shek is frantically rallying his forces for a new assault. The new anti-Red headquarters are now established at Ichang on the upper Yangtze, with supplementary bases at Hankow and Chungking, Szechuan.

GLOOMY news on the economic and financial situation in China fills the Japanese press. "China is on the verge of bankruptcy as a result of the long financial panic, which has prevailed since last year," writes the special China correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi.

Banks are closing. Industries are tied up. Peasants cannot get loans to purchase seeds or other necessities to begin the spring planting. After a conference between Chiang Kai Shek, Finance Minister H. H. Kung, and T. V. Soong, it was decided to inflate the currency by 100,000,000 through the Communications Bank.

IT was also decided to plead with Wall Street and London, as well as with Tokyo, on bended knees, for loans. In return they offer concessions in China which will further enslave the Chinese people. As between the advance of the Red Army and the threatening economic and financial crisis, Chiang Kai Shek willingly chooses the golden noose of imperialism with which to strangle China.

THE 30,000 Tohoku province girls who were sold into slavery in Japan went either into the houses of prostitution or the factories. The Japan Weekly Chronicle now reports that those in the factories are suffering a worse fate than the prostitutes. At the Sano Mill, Osaka, where 500 of the girls were sent, they are forced to work 18 hours a day and to sleep next to their machines. At the same time they do not get enough food to keep them on their feet. "It's not much use trying to convince the world how well the girls are treated in the first class mills," comments the Chronicle, "when this sort of slavery still goes on with impunity."

Minister Kidnaped

DEQUEEN, Ark., Feb. 26.—Rev. Ashton B. Jones, prominent Atlanta, Ga., Congregational minister, told newspapermen here today that he had been kidnaped, beaten and threatened with death at Fort Smith, Ark., Thursday night when he visited Rev. Claude C. Williams who was sentenced to 90 days in jail last week for aiding the struggles of Arkansas share croppers

On Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Hence there are three fundamental aspects of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(1) The utilization of the power of the proletariat for the suppression of the exploiters, for the defense of the country, for the consolidation of the ties with the proletarians of other lands, and for the development and the victory of the revolution in all countries.

(2) The utilization of the power of the proletariat in order to detach the toiling and exploited masses once and for all from the bourgeoisie, to consolidate the alliance of the proletariat with those masses, to enlist these masses in the work of socialist construction, and to assure the state leadership of these masses by the proletariat.

(3) The utilization of the power of the proletariat for the organization of socialism, for the abolition of classes, and for the transition to a society without classes, to a society without a state.

—STALIN ("Problems of Leninism")