

THE vicious police attack on the Ohrbach strikers and their sympathizers at the Essex Market court Tuesday and the Night Court Sunday morning should galvanize every worker and labor organization into immediate activity.

become places where the workers receive the blows of the club and blackjack! The attack of the LaGuardia police on labor cannot go unanswered!

stores. That injunction was the forerunner of the even more vicious Cotillo injunction. New York workers must support the Office Workers Union in its fight to smash the injunctions.

Workers—all out to the Ohrbach demonstration on Saturday at 1 P. M.! Help the unions in their fight on the injunctions!

Sell Daily Workers at Debates, Symposiums and Lectures Press Run Yesterday—47,600

Daily Worker

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

NATIONAL EDITION

ROOSEVELT PLANS STILL HIGHER PRICES

Mooney's Appeal to C. P. Answered With Fund Pledge

\$500 Is Contributed For Frame-Up Victim; More Funds Needed

Defense Is Penniless, Mooney Tells Browder in Urgent Wire

Tom Mooney, world-famous class-war prisoner in the San Quentin Prison of California, yesterday wired to Earl Browder, the general secretary of the Communist Party, for immediate help in raising \$10,000 for his defense.

Chicago's Workers Called to Hearing On C.P. Ballot Ban

CHICAGO, March 6.—Chicago workers are urged, in a statement issued today by the Communist Party, to pack the Council Chamber of the City Hall on Friday morning at 10 o'clock in protest against the attempt initiated by American Legion officials to take the Communist Party off the ballot for the April 2 mayoralty elections here.

LONG, HITTING F. D. R., CALLS FARLEY CROOK

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Stung by revelations that showed him to be a hypocritical demagogue tricking the masses with false promises, Huey Long, Louisiana Senator, turned to the counter-attack today with a barrage of statements charging wholesale corruption and graft to James A. Farley, Roosevelt's right-hand man in the New Deal political machine.

City's Labor Wages Battle For Ohrbach Store Strikers

New Wave of Terror Unleashed by LaGuardia in Move to Crush Struggle of Workers

Aroused to a stinging fury by the brutal and unwarranted police attack on Ohrbach strikers and sympathizers last Saturday in Night Court and Tuesday morning in Essex Market Court, New York labor intends to wage a battle as never before against the new wave of terror unleashed by the "liberal" LaGuardia administration against the workers of the city.

NAZIS FUME AT ENGLISH 'WHITE PAPER'

MOSCOW, March 6 (By Cable).—The sudden extension of the war programs of the English naval and air fleets, following on the "White Paper" warning to Hitler that the moment for an open and full drive against the Soviet Union was not yet ripe, is appraised by the Soviet Union as another proof of the deeply laid strategy of British imperialism.

Further Shrinking Of Dollar Forecast In World Gold War

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The spectre of approaching further inflationary cheapening of the dollar from its present 59 cent level to another low loomed close today as Roosevelt announced that the dollar is not yet cheap enough—that is, that goods are still too cheap.

Defense Is Penniless, Mooney Tells Browder in Urgent Wire

At once the Central Committee, in Browder's name, replied to Mooney as follows: "Answering your telegram we are appropriating five hundred dollars toward the expenses of your case which we are forwarding in a few days. We are printing your appeal in the Daily Worker and are calling upon all workers' organizations to make contributions according to their means. With warmest fraternal greetings, 'TOM MOONEY'."

RALLIES SET ON COMMUNE

15 Cities Announce Plans to Honor Class War Victims in U. S.

Reports from fifteen cities indicate that the broadest preparations are being made throughout the United States by the International Labor Defense for the commemoration of the Paris Commune on March 18.

REVISED NRA TO CUT CODES

New Setup Paves Way for Direct Smashing of Trade Unions

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The revised N. R. A., as reported to have been drafted by the Recovery Administration's advisors, will eliminate seventy-five per cent of the codes, including all the service codes. The elimination of most of the codes, according to the plan, will be accompanied by more open and direct government backing of company unions and union smashing.

MINE LEADERS DEFY ARREST

Refuse to End Strike As Writ Orders, Face Jail Today

By George Morris (Special to the Daily Worker) WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 6.—The 51 leaders of the Glen Alden Coal Company strikers, including most of the officials of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, will again appear tomorrow morning before Judge Valentine and this time it is expected they will be arrested for refusing to call off the strike.

Vinson Bonus Measure Voted

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House Ways and Means Committee today voted 14 to 11 to report favorably the Vinson Soldiers' Bonus Bill, which calls for the issuance of bonds with which to pay the \$2,100,000,000 debt to the veterans and ex-servicemen, the committee also had under consideration the Patman Bill, which calls for currency inflation.

RALLY TO HIT COAST TRIAL

'Frisco Mass Meeting To Protest Frame-Up of 15 Workers

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 6.—Senator Olson, State Chairman of the Democratic Party, will be among many prominent speakers at a mass meeting here Wednesday evening, March 13, at the Dreamland Auditorium, to protest the frame-up trial of fifteen labor organizers on charges of criminal syndicalism in Sacramento.

Europe Tense Over Greece

ATHENS, March 6.—The sharpening of the struggle between the two warring Greek fascist groups, intensified today in a life-and-death battle on the plains of eastern Macedonia, has brought major European powers to their toes in tense preparedness to defend their individual interests.

Troops Shield Georgia Scabs

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 6.—Protected by seven companies of National Guard troops, scabs yesterday attempted to reopen the struck Callaway mills here, where Governor Tallmadge has declared martial law at the request of mill owners.

Gen. Johnson, Huey Long, Father Coughlin—When Thieves Fall Out

AN EDITORIAL The stink emanating from the mouths of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Senator Robinson, on the one hand, and their competitor demagogues, Senator Huey Long and the Radio Priest, Father Coughlin, on the other, is the effluvia of the degeneration of capitalism at this particular stage of the New Deal.

Who Shall Ride White Horse

Senator Long and the Radio Priest, not so definitely tied up with the central government, connected with other opposing financial and industrial interests, can go to greater extremes in their demagoguery in the hope of preparing for and organizing under their own leadership, and for their own ends, the fascist hordes in the United States.

22,350,000 On Relief Lists

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Another proposal to require the unemployed to take military training for subsistence was made in the Senate today as relief officials estimated that the number now wholly dependent on relief is 22,350,000 persons, an all-time record total.

Death Asked for Communists

TOKYO, March 6.—In line with the tightening of all its war gear and its frequent provocations against the Soviet Union, the Japanese government today pushed a bill, introduced yesterday in the Japanese House of Representatives, providing the death sentence for all Communists and militant workers criticizing the policy of the imperialists.

Programs Have Same Aim

Hence the show-down. And what is brought out in this battle of the thieves of American capitalism that is of the greatest significance for the American workers? The fundamental program of Roosevelt, they shriek more hysterically about Social Justice and Share the Wealth, very much in the fundamentally demagogic fashion of their former hero, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and his "security plan."

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### General Johnson, Huey Long, Father Coughlin

Long and Coughlin is the same—to save capitalism by greater smashing drives toward fascism, demagoguing the proletariat and the toiling farmers, winning them for fascist leadership.

General Johnson, while aptly calling Huey Long "the Hitler of Louisiana," and the Radio Priest a fit candidate for organizer of a Nazi Party in the United States under the guise of the National Union for Social Justice, himself fully endorses fascist measures.

Speaking of Fied Pipers, wasn't the General himself the Fied Piper of the N. R. A., leading the smashing scab attacks against labor in 1933-34? Didn't the General head the brigade of vigilante and fascist rals in California, urging them on to the most bloody violence against the workers in the San Francisco general strike?

"Democracy," declared the N. R. A. hero of the House of Morgan, in his blast against his competitors in befuddling the American people, "... is the worst government in the world for a great war or a great crisis."

The great economic crisis, in the hands of the New Dealers, has already been basically intensified, and the great war is far advanced in its preparation. Putting up his favorite demagogue of the biggest trusts, as the best able to lead in the present situation, General Johnson says:

"In the worst business crisis in the world, Franklin Roosevelt proved that they could stand flight depression better than any dictator under the sun."

That's the crux of the matter. Who is best able, in the interest of American capitalism, to save capitalism, its profits at the expense of the American people? Gen. Johnson is for Roosevelt. Huey Long, backed by big utilities and banking corporations, backed by the right guy, especially when Roosevelt is becoming a shambles to "80,000,000 abused babies." The Radio Priest, with his catholic cloak, with his greater freedom and dashes of words, with his five-million radio audience, believes he is god's chosen fascist leader.

Where Do Masses Come In  
We may ask:

Is it here a question of a battle around a program of interest to the masses, in furthering their struggles against lowered living standards, or leading to their emancipation from capitalism? Not a single one of the demagogic centralists, in all their slanders and vituperation against each other, in all their raking up of the filth that covers them alike, are in the least concerned about the welfare of the toiling masses. They are each and every one concerned with the problems of how to save capitalism in the new dangers that confront it with the visible collapse of the N.R.A., and the sharpening of class antagonisms throughout the whole country. They are primarily interested each in using the government apparatus for special plundering of the masses, a la Hitler and Mussolini.

Look how each has to resort to the stupidest lies about their "accomplishments." Gen. Johnson tells of the great advances of the New Deal. Listen, Mr. Keeper of dead cats, do you consider it "accomplishment" for the masses when the N.R.A.'s annual latest report declares wages are now 40 per cent below 1926 and profits of the big corporations have jumped 50 per cent above that year?

Huey Long's Share the Wealth program and his radio speeches are mainly for national consumption. They are aimed to build up a demagogic front for him. But where he now rules as dictator, the wages of the workers are smashed down even more heavily than in other parts of the country. Nothing has been contributed by Huey Long's state for the relief of the unemployed. The Negro masses are in just as great slavery today in the Kingfisher's territory as they are in other lynch states.

The General who helped his bosses Bernard Baruch and J. P. Morgan reap mountainous fortunes in the last world slaughter, is disturbed by Long's and Coughlin's promise to end poverty. He remembers that Hoover and Roosevelt promised the same thing—only to plunge the masses into deeper impoverishment and misery. He knows how this idea sways and grips the masses who feel there is a way to end poverty. But the General also knows that, strive as they might, neither Long nor Coughlin will be able to control the armies of discontented who actually desire to end poverty. He knows, and his employees in Wall Street know, that poverty can and will be ended not by the Longs and Coughlins, but by the revolutionary action of the masses following the revolutionary program of Communism.

Truths Come Out  
In order to discredit each other (which from the facts is not a hard thing to do) these gentlemen of the ruling class reveal truths that should be noted and remembered by every worker.

Gen. Johnson calls Senator Huey Long, the Radio Priest, and Roosevelt's own Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, the lunatic fringe—that is, the lunatic fringe of frantic capitalism. Long replies by dubbing Johnson and his backers crazy and insane. We must admit that all of them have the madness attributed to Hitler, the madness of capitalism ready for any crime against the working class in order to preserve their corrupt, filthy, decaying and degenerate regime that condemns millions, and ever increasing millions, to starvation, desolation and bloody imperialist war.

Gen. Johnson declares that Huey Long reaps a fortune in graft in Louisiana, and is utterly irresponsible. He charges the Radio Priest with making a fortune out of the sale of silver when, Roosevelt hiked the price of that metal. True, all too true. Then the Kingfisher of Louisiana replies: General Johnson is the office boy of Bernard Baruch and J. P. Morgan. He tells of the blood fortunes reaped

### Labor Backs Store Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

physicians arrived. Miss Hauke, a cardiac case, is still being under medical care. Scores of other strikers received bruises and bruises.

The unprovoked character of the attack early Sunday morning was detailed in the Daily Worker by young Robert Rice, son of Elmer Rice, the noted playwright. Robert is a strike sympathizer and working like a beaver to help the strikers win their fight.

Police Called by Judge  
"I had been arrested for picketing," he began. "My case was tried before Magistrate Louis E. Brodsky. The magistrate reserved decision and told me to be seated. I sat down. A little later Brodsky told the cops to clear the court."

"They started to get people out. Everybody in the rows before me went quietly. When one of the policemen came to me I started to tell him that I had been told by Magistrate Brodsky to remain in court until he had made up his mind on my case. But no, he wouldn't listen to my protests. As soon as I started to argue a couple of more cops came running over. They began to shove us out and beat us."

"Brodsky, who was sitting up there, didn't move a muscle. Neither did Deputy Police Commissioner Harold Fowler, who was sitting alongside of Brodsky on the bench.

"That was how the fight started." The wave of horror that chilled thousands of New Yorkers when they read of the beatings in the courtroom turned into a protest hitting Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine. Three attorneys of the American Civil Liberties Union conferred with the commissioner yesterday and pressed upon him the demand of the A.C.L.U. for an investigation. Present for the Civil Liberties Union were Osmond K. Fraenkel, Victor Gettner and S. North Whitney, a former assistant U. S. Attorney General. The commissioner made the usual promise of an investigation, declaring that both sides would be heard.

Strife in December  
The strike broke out during the Christmas shopping rush. On Dec. 11 a committee of the employes, organized in the Office Workers Union, went to Mr. Ohrbach and presented him with certain demands. The demands were:

- A 40-hour week.
- A 10 per cent wage increase.
- Time and a half for overtime.
- A 20-minute relief period instead of 15 minutes.
- Special elevators for employes.
- Opening of employes lavatories on all floors (instead of only on the 6th floor).
- Priority rights in hiring to go to extra.
- Right of collective bargaining with the Office Workers Union as the employes' representative.

Mr. Ohrbach, obviously believing in charity beginning elsewhere, did not meet the demands of his workers. Instead he asked for 48 hours. The next day the workers were called down to the Regional Labor Board where the pious Ohrbach informed all present that he could not accede to the demands of his employees.

On Saturday, Dec. 15, the strike was called.

New Page of History  
With that cold December Saturday a new page in the history of New York's bitterly-exploited department store labor began.

Daily picket lines and mass demonstrations, particularly on Saturday afternoons, became a feature of the strike. A relatively new wrinkle in labor tactics was introduced when two pretty young girl strikers, chaining themselves to a box at the Waldorf-Astoria, interrupted a speech by Mayor LaGuardia at a dinner given in honor of Mr. Ohrbach and liquefied the bowels of the members of the 400- and near-400 present.

Labor Backs Strike  
Members of dozens of various different labor and cultural organizations took to the picket line in support of the strikers. Among these were the staff of the Catholic Worker, the socialist-controlled Student League for Industrial Democracy and the Society for Ethical Culture. Six members of the latter organization were arrested on the picket line.

Actors, authors and artists who marched in front of the Union Square store were led by patrol agents by the score. Desk sergeant's books in neighborhood precincts began to look like Who's Who of American culture.

Applies For Work  
Mr. Ohrbach, reeling financially from the body blows directed at him by the strike, applied for an injunction and promptly got it from the obliging Supreme Court Justice Louis A. Valentine. In applying, his attorney, Milton M. Eisenberg, stated that the Ohrbach store had lost \$2,000,000 worth of business. Leaders of the strike committee, while pooh-poohing Mr. Eisenberg's figure as an exaggeration, agree that the Ohrbach store has lost hundreds of thousands and will continue to lose the patronage of people who will shun the place like a plague until the place is unleased.

A new wave has descended upon the already stooped shoulders of the Ohrbach family. A League of Women Shoppers has been formed. Headed by Mrs. Alvin Davis Hays, the organization will hold an open meeting at the Engineers Auditorium, 29 W. 39th St., Friday night on the Ohrbach strike. Representatives of the strikers will appear there to be questioned by Arthur Garfield Hays, leading attorney. The company has rejected the League's invitation to send a member of the firm to present its side. If the League considers the demands of the strikers just, they may picket.

### Socialist-Led Parley Shows Demand of Jobless for Unity

#### Washington Conference Shows Agreement on Basic Needs

By HERBERT BENJAMIN

Once again an important section of the organized unemployed movement, having met for a consideration of the problems arising as a result of widespread permanent unemployment, has come to substantially the same conclusions as have most other sections. The Socialist-led convention of March 2, 3 and 4 has taken on the most vital questions that face the victims of mass unemployment, the same general position that already finds expression in the program of the National Unemployment Council.

The most important decision of the convention was the resolute stand for immediate united action by all unemployed, regardless of organizational affiliation, and for early unification of all existing organizations. The delegates were likewise united in their determination to have a mass strike program. But this was not the only action taken by this convention, which reflects the essential unity of purpose which prevails among the organized unemployed. On the question of adequate relief, on the question of work relief program and wages; on the most vital and social insurance, the same general position of the delegates of this section of the unemployed movement is essentially of the same pattern and character as has already been adopted by conventions of other sections.

#### Unemployed Agree on Needs

Here is additional proof therefore that the unemployed are in essential agreement on their basic needs and demands. It is not in a spirit of boastfulness that we point out that the National Unemployment Council has been the initiator and most vigorous fighter for all these vital measures. Our purpose is merely to emphasize the fact that when an organization bases itself on the fundamental needs of the masses and draws the correct conclusions from the experience gained in the course of struggle, it must and will develop a sound and correct program, policy and tactics. The National Unemployment Council is the oldest of the unemployed organizations, and they have had the longest number and variety of experiences. Since they have at all times followed a consistent class struggle policy, they have been able to most clearly formulate a program that corresponds with the needs and interests of the unemployed.

Because the issues involved relate to the life and death problems of the unemployed, and because the masses, we must examine the program of the Socialist-led unemployed convention very carefully. We must draw lessons from the positive actions of this convention. We must also frankly examine its weaknesses and shortcomings. In so doing we bear in mind that we are discussing a section of a movement of which we are a part and not an opponent. Unity in the struggle against unemployment must be achieved. Our desire of the masses as well as their need for unity is unmistakably expressed. Now, when unity seems imminent, it is more important than ever that we understand what factors stand in the way and must be set aside in order that effective unity may be realized.

The mere adoption of a resolution favoring unity will not accomplish this. Successful action requires that the action be taken, but it can also serve as a maneuver for those who dare not openly fight against the expressed needs and desires of the workers. Socialist-led unemployed organizations, like all other unemployed organizations, are in the first place the product of the need for organized defense against the attacks which the ruling class conducts upon the unemployed in the effort to maintain profit despite the deep-going economic crisis of the capitalist system. The basic policies of these organizations spring from the conditions under which they exist and with which they must deal. But the manner in which they deal with the problem depends also upon the extent to which they are influenced by the policies and purposes of their organizers and leaders.

The masses of unemployed organizations and demand genuine unemployment and social insurance. They are ready to enthusiastically support and fight for the Workers' Bill H. R. 2827. But if their leaders merely declare that they favor the Workers' Bill in "principle" but in practice withhold support and even support to substitute, the forces of the unemployed under their influence certainly cannot be drawn into the necessary militant struggle for genuine social insurance.

#### Thomas Provides Alibi

The speech of Norman Thomas in the convention, following the

line of the statement adopted by the N.E.C. of the Socialist Party as published in the New Leader, cannot advance the necessary united struggle for genuine unemployment insurance. On the contrary, it serves to confuse and prepare the way for divisions among the unemployed. In fact it is an alibi for the splitting policy which is being pursued by Socialist leaders in New York, where they support the Tammany Hall-Byrnes Kilgore Bill; in Pennsylvania, where they introduced the Hooper Bill; and in Connecticut, Wisconsin, and other states where they likewise support spurious measures that follow the pattern of the Wagner-Lewis Bill instead of the Bill which they, with apparent reluctance, approve in principle. By failing to discuss and renounce such tactics, the convention failed to effect the necessary consolidation of determined support for the Workers' Bill, even though it did endorse this vital measure.

On every other controversial question, the delegates were likewise united in their determination to have a mass strike program. But this was not the only action taken by this convention, which reflects the essential unity of purpose which prevails among the organized unemployed. On the question of adequate relief, on the question of work relief program and wages; on the most vital and social insurance, the same general position of the delegates of this section of the unemployed movement is essentially of the same pattern and character as has already been adopted by conventions of other sections.

#### Manager "Upset"

The League has met with L. A. Thomas, general manager of the State strike-breakers are being trained, and the complete force is to be brought to about 400 by tomorrow. This is in addition to the local police forces, company police and guards, and a large number of detectives.

### Price Rise Due, Says President

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#### Growing Solidarity of Unemployed Hailed by Benjamin

Unemployed League representatives insisted that a joint action be organized to test our ability to act together, here again is proof of a dangerous tendency to split with the unemployed. In this connection an important lesson can be learned. The failure of these demonstrations was the obvious result of the fact that they were not organized around issues that grow out of the actual needs of the masses. The one exception was in Chicago where the Unemployment Council was able to compel the formation of a united front to organize this demonstration around actual burning needs of the local workers.

#### Shows Need for Unity

It is in the light of these observations on the convention that we must estimate its significance for the further development of the unemployed movement. Most certainly the convention made little positive contribution to the further clarification of the political, organizational and tactical problems that face the unemployed movement. But by reason of the adoption of a clear-cut statement for united action and early unification it provided additional proof of the need for unity and of the ever growing urge and demand for such unity on the part of the employed and unemployed masses. It proved that the demand for unity is becoming irresistible and is growing in power so that it can sweep aside all who oppose, all who attempt to set up obstacles and barriers to unity.

#### Needs Comprised

The fundamental basis for this political confusion and unity is to be found in the failure to accept the real needs and interests of the unemployed as the sole basis for action. Too often the decisions were the product of a compromise with reactionary leaders inside and outside the convention and the Socialist Party who are opposed to an effective, clear-cut, class struggle policy.

To defeat the Labor Party resolution was a direct result of this type of compromise. Opposition to this resolution was led by the right-wing Socialist leaders, Lieberman of Pittsburgh and Parker of New York. These right wing leaders frankly admitted that the masses need an independent class party—a Labor Party. But they concealed their opposition to this need by arguing that the workers' back home are still too backward—they are not ready to leave the organization if it expresses itself in favor of such a party. By this means and by dragging out the specious argument about a "non-partisan" organization, the relatively few reactionaries in the convention were able to confuse the delegates and defeat the resolution. Since the militants, including the former Lovestoneses, had taken the position that a "non-partisan" unemployed organization is required which will be adapted to the "backwardness" of the American workers, they were able to make only feeble arguments for the resolution. Because they were unwilling to expose the purpose of the right wing Socialists, they had to take a defeat even though they were certain that the Labor Party is at this time an indispensable bulwark against fascism.

#### Diverted from Main Question

Every other decision and act of the convention suffered from the same undarity and compromise. In the discussion on the question of work-relief, the convention was diverted from consideration of the main problem of organizing effective defense of wage-rates and working conditions to a discussion of whether or not to accept a Bureau of Labor statistics, a decent living standard. Instead of a clear statement supporting the fight for union wage rates, the convention therefore argued whether to demand \$2,400 or \$2,300 a year for every worker.

These serious weaknesses of the convention were also a reflection of the lack of sufficient seriousness on the part of some of the sponsors and organizers. Too many of them were concerned with merely setting up another national organization through which the Socialist Party could exercise influence and fight against other unemployed organizations (particularly the N.U.C.). Too little consideration was therefore given to the preparation of necessary resolutions and program. An example of this impermissible approach to the problems of the unemployed was provided by David Lasser when he reported on the negotiations with the National Unemployed Leagues. This report revealed that the November 24 ("National Unemployment Day") demonstrations were called and organized not because its sponsors found that the unemployed had need of a demonstration on that day, but because: "The National

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#### Needs Comprised

The fundamental basis for this political confusion and unity is to be found in the failure to accept the real needs and interests of the unemployed as the sole basis for action. Too often the decisions were the product of a compromise with reactionary leaders inside and outside the convention and the Socialist Party who are opposed to an effective, clear-cut, class struggle policy.

To defeat the Labor Party resolution was a direct result of this type of compromise. Opposition to this resolution was led by the right-wing Socialist leaders, Lieberman of Pittsburgh and Parker of New York. These right wing leaders frankly admitted that the masses need an independent class party—a Labor Party. But they concealed their opposition to this need by arguing that the workers' back home are still too backward—they are not ready to leave the organization if it expresses itself in favor of such a party. By this means and by dragging out the specious argument about a "non-partisan" organization, the relatively few reactionaries in the convention were able to confuse the delegates and defeat the resolution. Since the militants, including the former Lovestoneses, had taken the position that a "non-partisan" unemployed organization is required which will be adapted to the "backwardness" of the American workers, they were able to make only feeble arguments for the resolution. Because they were unwilling to expose the purpose of the right wing Socialists, they had to take a defeat even though they were certain that the Labor Party is at this time an indispensable bulwark against fascism.

#### Diverted from Main Question

Every other decision and act of the convention suffered from the same undarity and compromise. In the discussion on the question of work-relief, the convention was diverted from consideration of the main problem of organizing effective defense of wage-rates and working conditions to a discussion of whether or not to accept a Bureau of Labor statistics, a decent living standard. Instead of a clear statement supporting the fight for union wage rates, the convention therefore argued whether to demand \$2,400 or \$2,300 a year for every worker.

These serious weaknesses of the convention were also a reflection of the lack of sufficient seriousness on the part of some of the sponsors and organizers. Too many of them were concerned with merely setting up another national organization through which the Socialist Party could exercise influence and fight against other unemployed organizations (particularly the N.U.C.). Too little consideration was therefore given to the preparation of necessary resolutions and program. An example of this impermissible approach to the problems of the unemployed was provided by David Lasser when he reported on the negotiations with the National Unemployed Leagues. This report revealed that the November 24 ("National Unemployment Day") demonstrations were called and organized not because its sponsors found that the unemployed had need of a demonstration on that day, but because: "The National

#### Food Costs Must Rise

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau.)  
WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Roosevelt intimated today that retail food costs, one of the most expensive factors in the workers' New Deal upward fight, should be considered the very sharp rise in retail food prices justified, the President refused to answer yes or no but hedged characteristically with the statement that the answer depends on what locality and what food the questioner means.

#### Food Up 34.8 Per Cent

Average retail food prices for 51 cities have risen 34.8 per cent between March 15, 1933, the month of Roosevelt's inauguration, and Feb. 12, 1935, according to the latest announcement of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department.

The general cost of living between December 1933 and June 1934 rose 8.3 per cent, according to the same authority. Though the government has not issued any figures on the drop in real wages, it is generally conceded that the drop has been considerable. When queried on yesterday's White House announcement that S. J. Williams, Vice Chairman of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., had resigned as chairman of the National Recovery Board, Roosevelt declared that Williams came to Washington for only six months and remained after the half-year period at the insistence of the President.

It is common talk in the capital, however, that Williams is retiring after having accomplished the primary job he was interested in, namely, the formulation of slave wages and other employer interests such as maneuvering against automobile workers.

As far as the N. R. A. is concerned, the President refused to enlighten the newspaper correspondents with more than a reference to his recent message proposing continuation of the N. I. R. A. for two years. On the Weirton decision supporting the steel concern, he would say only that the more he read the foggy he got. In the meantime, workers are expected to have patience while the government cooperates with Weirton Steel in protracting litigation.

The Administration-controlled Senate Finance Committee prepared meanwhile to begin its "investigation" of the N. I. R. A. tomorrow as a preliminary to rewriting and extending it. Chairman Pat Harrison (Dem. Miss.), intimated that the job to be done is that of "white washing the N. R. A. He said, "It may be that the cases of industries under codes that will be investigated."

Harrison's suggestion led to reports that the Administration is preparing to scrap important parts of the N. R. A. structure. However, Senator Couzens (Rep. Mich.), of the Finance Committee, told the Daily Worker he received no such impression from discussion in the committee meeting preceding Harrison's statement.

### Nazis Fume at 'White Paper'

(Continued from Page 1)

thology, some very dependable sources say, even manufactured suitable documents which were necessary at the moment, in order to strengthen the campaign pursued in Germany on the danger menacing the world in the U.S.S.R.

"Simultaneously, conflicts with Soviet citizens were deliberately provoked in Germany with the object of creating a strained atmosphere. Creation of such an atmosphere was explained by the fact that Germany was arming herself only to rebuff the 'blood-thirsty Bolsheviks.' "And all of a sudden," Investia says in climax, "the British 'White Paper' appeared, which says that if the re-arming of Germany continues at its present tempo without control, it will increase the existing uneasiness of Germany's neighbors and may create a situation menacing to peace. Furthermore, the British government dared to declare that it did not like not only the German bombers but also the spirit in which the population, especially the youth, was educated. This spirit, which Hitler considers most essential to the results of his regime, gives the reason, according to the 'White Paper,' for

### Long Attacks Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

the general feeling of instability. "The 'White Paper,' however," Investia continues, "has been the chief argument of German diplomacy for the increase of German armaments and also its arguments against the Eastern Pact. This stand of the British was clear before the negotiations with Sir John Simon started. Nevertheless Germany still calculated that the Berlin Lohengrin would charm the 'London Elia, promising her liberation from the Soviet danger."

"The 'White Paper' has aroused doubts in Berlin as to the course of British policy. This is the reason why the meteorological conditions in Berlin which until now were considered especially favorable, suddenly proved dangerous to the health of the participants in the negotiations. "Germany calculates that there are people who can best be influenced by means of threats. Its tactics toward British diplomacy save Hitler reason to think so and he hopes that now Sir John Simon will hasten to apologize to him for the unpleasantness caused by the 'White Paper' and that he will ask permission to arrive in Berlin. "Naturally," remarks Investia in conclusion, "we cannot interfere in these family disputes, but we would regard it as a betrayal of the Western powers were we to increase, because we remain true to our viewpoint that peace indivisibly must reign in both West and East."

### Long Attacks Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

private profit, a large part of which inures to James A. Farley, in violation of four criminal statutes of the United States insofar as concerns said Farley."

#### Manipulated Market

"We further expect to show from said witnesses," he stated, "and the production of their records, papers and accounts, that these concerns and persons have manipulated manifold market transactions, respecting large profits, by taking advantage of information which could only be had by office close to the authority of government and which would have made them aware of sudden falls and rises on exchanges." Long asserted that Farley's influence with the Department of Justice was shown in a Kansas City case, where, according to the Long letter, Farley had attempted unsuccessfully to prevent a gangster indictment.

Long charged that "witnesses have been bound, telephones have been tapped, every device and scare cloud used to browbeat and intimidate witnesses against the production of such facts as are above disclosed."

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### Mine Leaders Defy Arrest

(Continued from Page 1)

State strike-breakers are being trained, and the complete force is to be brought to about 400 by tomorrow. This is in addition to the local police forces, company police and guards, and a large number of detectives.

### Rallies Set On Commune

(Continued from Page 1)

phila. Friday, March 15, at Girard Park, where the famous Soviet film, "Three Songs About Lenin" will be shown.

Forty per cent of the proceeds of all the Paris Commune meetings will be devoted to the victims of fascism in Europe, especially in Spain and Germany, and the remainder to the class-war prisoners in the United States.

Milwaukee will hold its Paris Commune rally on March 30 and West Allis, Wis., on March 19. Special commemorative meetings will also be held in Racine.

Other cities where Paris Commune meetings are to be held are Paterson, N. J.; Los Angeles, St. Louis, Mo.; Denver, San Francisco, Buffalo, and Detroit.

# ILLEGAL BILLS WOULD BAR COMMUNIST PARTY FROM BALLOT

## Gagin Schools Also Provided In Measures

### Mass Pressure Urged As Proposals Go to Committee

CHICAGO, March 6.—Following the wave of anti-Communist bills introduced in ten States, the General Assembly (State Legislature) here has received a whole group of anti-Communist proposals containing thinly veiled attacks against the whole revolutionary movement. Senators Baker, Lohman and O'Grady, have introduced two bills each aimed to outlaw the Communist Party, terrorize school teachers and universities, and paralyze trade union activity.

**Would Bar Communist Party**  
A common feature of these measures is the proposal to prohibit the Communist Party from running candidates as a party on the election ballots, thus attacking the basic political rights of the working class. The Lehman Bill, for example, states that "no political party shall be recognized or given a place on the ballot which advocates the overthrow of the government by force, which advocates or carries on a program of sedition or treason by radio, speech or press, or of local state, or national government."

**Attack on Schools**  
Following the Hearst attack against the schools, another measure, the Baker bill, proposes to remove all tax exemptions and all appropriations from schools and universities teaching "radicalism." It states, "No appropriation of State moneys shall be made to any school, college, university, or other educational institution, which permits a member of its staff to teach or advocate, in a classroom or elsewhere, the overthrow of the representative form of government secured to the citizens of the United States and of the State of Illinois by the Federal and State constitutions, by force, violence or other unlawful means, or permits any member of its staff in a classroom or elsewhere, to encourage opposition or resistance by force or other unlawful means to the authority or to the execution of any law of the State of Illinois or of the United States."  
These measures have been referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is vital that all workers and labor organizations send immediate protest to the State Legislature and the Judiciary Committee demanding that these reactionary measures be killed.

### WHAT'S ON

- Philadelphia, Pa.**  
J. B. Matthews and Malcolm Cowley to speak at Mass Protest meeting against U. S. War and Navy Appropriations Bill at the University City Club, 30th and University City Ave., 8 p.m. on Tuesday, March 12 at 8 p.m. at the Olympia Athletic Club, 12th and University City Ave. Other speakers, Wm. Jones and Arthur Fletcher. Herbert Goldfrank, national secretary, F. M. U. to preside. Adm. 35c. Unemployed 10c. Ausp. F.S.U.
- Angelo Herndon, America's Young Quixote, The Italian Daily paper, Commemoration, Friday, March 15 at 8 p.m. Girard Manor Hall, 911 W. Girard Ave. Adm. 50c. Ausp. I.L.D. 40 N. 5th St.
- You are invited to the Spring Dance of the Nature friends, on March 22, at the Kensington Labor Lyceum, 12th and University City Ave. Adm. 35c. Music by Dave Cantor's Orchestra. Don't forget the Nature Friends Spring Festival, April 20 at the Kensington Labor Lyceum.
- Chicago, Ill.**  
A. F. of L. Rank and File Attention! Chicago 7th St. Club, 1500 N. Dearborn St. Unemployment Insurance & Relief in the Light of Unemployment Insurance in connection with the 15th anniversary with a Concert and Dance, Sat. March 9 at 8 p.m. at Wicker Park Hall, 2447 W. North Ave. Adm. 50c. Good jam band. All those in favor of H. R. 2827 are invited!  
Celebration of the L'Unita Opera Quotidiana, The Italian Daily paper, Sunday, March 10, 5 p.m. at Turner Hall, Roosevelt and Western Aves. Adm. 50c at door. Adm. 35c. All programs arranged. Dancing until late hours to the music of Alabama Orchestra.
- Cleveland, Ohio**  
Pre-Convention Dance, March 16, at the D.A.R. Hall, 3797 W. 25th St. Refreshments, good orchestra, all welcome. First prize, \$100. Second prize, \$50. Third prize, 1 pair of shoes or \$25 cash; third prize, 50 lb. flour; fourth prize, 25 lb. flour; fifth prize, \$25. Help the struggle for Unemployment Insurance H. R. 2827.
- Detroit, Mich.**  
Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of C.P., will speak on "Capitalism's Four Horsemen: Father Coughlin, Hearst, Huey Long, Upton Sinclair," on Sunday, March 10 at 3 p.m. at Finnish Workers Hall, 5899 14th Ave. near McGraw. Adm. 50c.  
The Film & Photo League offers a course in Elementary Photography, beginning Friday, March 8, Registration at 1 p.m. at 121 Chicago Blvd. Park and Elizabeth St. The course includes laboratory experiments.  
Remember the Ford martyrs at a Memorial Meeting in honor of J. York, J. Russell, J. DeLoise, C. Levy, C. L. Brown, J. C. G. and J. Hill, Ford Massacre Film, Freshet Gearing Plaza, at Finnish Workers Hall, Friday, March 8, 8 p.m. Adm. 50c. U.C.L., C.P. Mich. Dist. bring floral gifts to this meeting.
- Newark, N. J.**  
International Women's Day, Friday, March 8 at 8 p.m. The Women's Council of Newark are calling a mass meeting at the Commodore Hotel, 10th St. and Canal St. at 8 p.m. The speaker will be J. C. G. at the Commodore Hotel, 10th St. and Canal St. The musical program will consist of U.S. War Songs, "The Russian Revolution," "The Russian Revolution," "The Russian Revolution."

## CRACK REGIMENT OF GREEKS DESERTS TO VENEZILSTS



These skirred soldiers are only in parade uniform. They are known as the best fighters in the Greek army. Their desertion of the government in large numbers indicates the fierceness of the factional struggle among the fascists.

## Students Call Nation-Wide Strike Against War-Makers

### 1,500 Protest Abramovitch; 100 Hear Him

LOS ANGELES, March 6.—More than 1,500 workers answered the call of Branch 983 of the Workmen's Circle here and jammed the Abramson Auditorium to protest the presence of Raphael Abramovitch, leader of the Second International, and his attacks against the Soviet Union.  
Abramovitch is here on a lecture tour at the invitation of the Educational Committee of the Workmen's Circle, composed largely of members of the Socialist Party "Old Guard." Three lectures had been arranged for him here.  
The secretary of the Branch, Weiss, voiced the opposition of his branch to Abramovitch, stating "the Workmen's Circle membership is for the Soviet Union, and is opposed to lecture tours for such men as Abramovitch."  
Weiss pointed out the counter-revolutionary nature of Abramovitch's activity, saying that he is here for two purposes, first to attack the Soviet Union, and secondly to raise funds for his counter-revolutionary paper which is published in Paris.  
The protest meeting was held on the same night as Abramovitch's lecture, which less than 100 people attended.

### 100,000 Are Expected to Leave Classes on April 12

A call for a nation-wide strike of students against war and fascism at 11 a.m. on April 12, was issued yesterday by the National Council of Methodist Youth, Inter Seminary Movement (Middle Atlantic Division), the Student League for Industrial Democracy, the National Student League and the American Youth Congress. Student leaders of the strike estimated that at least 100,000 students from high schools and colleges would respond to their strike call.

The immediate incentive to the strike this year, the leaders of the strike declared, are the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court upholding compulsory drill, the Hearst campaign against liberal and radical students and professors, and the various student "loyalty" bills that have been introduced into the State Legislatures, such as the Nunan-Deuany Student Loyalty Oath Bill in New York and Assembly Bill 105 in the California State Legislature. Stressing the need for student action against militarism in this country, the call issued by the National Strike Committee, stated, "We call upon you to act against the war-makers in our own country. William Randolph Hearst, notorious for his war-mongering, slanders and attacks on professors and student organizations, in his attempt to reduce the schools to servile instruments of jingoists and the War Department. Our government professes peace, but with an eye upon Japan brings in the largest peace time military budget, including the \$4,000,000 appropriation for the R. O. T. C. Student objects to the R. O. T. C. are being disciplined by the same administrations which converted the schools into barracks in 1917. The Supreme Court, upholding compulsory drill, has further entrenched militarism in education. "We call upon all progressive and liberal forces on the American campus to take a stand. We ask the cooperation of members of the faculty and administration in our anti-war strike. We call upon them at this particular hour when the atmosphere is so ominously like that of 1914 to support us."  
"If we are not willing to accept this responsibility, how grotesque it will seem to youths who will be drafted into another world conflagration. Our lives are at stake. We have no alternative. Strike against war."

### Jersey City Jobless Plan Mass Meeting

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 6.—In commemoration of International Women's Day, the newly-organized Unemployed Workers' Association of Jersey City will have as its guest speaker Judith Stone, of the American League Against War and Fascism. Judith Stone will speak on "Women and Unemployment." The meeting will be held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at Fairmount Hall, 718 Bergen Avenue.  
Richard Stanton, Jr., a former Socialist, is president of the newly-organized Unemployed Workers' Association. The other officers include: Henry Cooper, vice-president; Gregor McKenzie, unemployed member of the Carpenters' Union, financial secretary; and Martha McKinney, recording secretary. The legal defense and civil rights committee is headed by Frank Stanley, unemployed member of the Painters' Union, and Leslie R. Hurt, former railroad worker, heads the organized labor committee. In addition to an executive committee of seven, the organization has a strong relief grievance committee, which handles the relief complaints of the unemployed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—The Second Inter-denominational Christian Youth Conference held here last Friday, Saturday and Sunday, endorsed the student strike against war, called for April 12, and the general youth demonstration against war and fascism to be held throughout the country on Memorial Day, May 30.

## Students Vote Strike Against War in Chicago

### United Front Conference Will Hold Protest Rally April 12

By a Student Correspondent  
CHICAGO, March 6.—Several thousand students of the University of Chicago will conduct an anti-war strike on April 12, as the result of the decision of a broad united front student conference against war held at that university.

For the first time in the history of the institution, the anti-war movement took on a mass character when 158 delegates from thirty organizations, representing 2,900 of the seven thousand students in residence, answered the call to an all-Campus Conference Against War, sent out by nine leading campus organizations, including the Debate Union, the Y. W. C. A., theological groups, the Socialist Club and the National Student League. Delegates were elected by many classes, by numerous departmental clubs, by fraternities, dormitories and unaffiliated students.

**Will Join Workers**  
The conference voted to join with young workers in a demonstration against war on Memorial Day, May 30, and to support the South Side Youth Congress Against War, called by the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism. A broad program of action was adopted.  
Over twenty leading members of the university faculty were sponsors to the conference, which was originally initiated by the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism. This organization recently through mass pressure defeated an effort by the University administration to suppress it.

**Robert Minor Speaks**  
The conference opened with a symposium at which were presented speakers for the points of view of Liberals, Socialists, Communists, labor organizations and youth organizations. Robert Minor spoke for the Communist Party, Edward Strong for the Y. M. C. A., Harry Shaw for the American League Against War and Fascism, Grace Abbott for the liberal, Dean Gilkey for the clergy and Alexander Hamilton, its national chairman, for the Student League for Industrial Democracy.  
Round table discussions, led by Professors Hayden, Schuman, Boynton and Harry Shaw, preceded the closing session.  
The conference brought to the fore the existence of a small pro-fascist bloc among the students. However, the sentiment of the conference was overwhelmingly against them and their influence was negligible.

### Seattle Welfare Head Forces Jobless to Will Belongs to State

SEATTLE, Wash., March 6.—Originating a plan for completely pauperizing the unemployed, Hatlie May Patterson County Relief head, and Warren Magnuson, Prosecutor, have started to have everyone on relief in the county sign contracts willing what little property they own to the State upon their death.  
"The agreement to will all property to the county would also include children or other relatives to aid those on relief, rather than lose their inheritance," Magnuson declared.  
The contracts already are being circulated. Immediate protests are urged.

## BOOST LABOR TICKET

### 50,000 in Los Angeles Organize to Support the Workers' Candidates in Elections

LOS ANGELES, March 6.—More than 50,000 workers are now represented in the Joint Action Labor Election Conference, which was started about a month ago for the purpose of uniting the working-class voters in a campaign to elect working-class candidates to municipal office on a working-class program of immediate demands.  
In addition to the delegates representing 50,000 workers, additional credentials have come in indicating a representation at the next conference of at least 60,000 workers.

**Speeds Plan**  
On Sunday, March 10, at 10 a.m. (not to be confused with the Plaza demonstration the same day at 2 p.m.), the Joint Action Labor Election Conference will hold its next delegate meeting at Room 218, 224 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.  
At this meeting the conference will be still further broadened and final arrangements will be made for officially participating in the forthcoming municipal campaign.  
Among the organizations which have seated delegates are fifteen Epic Clubs, eight Utopian groups, the Third Supervisory League with 10,682 members, trade unions, fraternal organizations, the Public Works Unemployed League locals and many other organizations.

**Platform Adopted**  
The platform, which has already been adopted, includes planks demanding passage of H. R. 2827 and A. B. 791, the right of workers to organize, abolition of the Red Squad and repeal of the vagrancy laws, abolition of forced labor camps, no foreclosures on small home-owners or eviction of tenants, for slum clearance and sanitary housing of the poor, building of hospital clinics in outlying districts for workers, free nurseries for children of working mothers, equal pay for equal work, free maternity care for one month and numerous other labor proposals.  
Civil rights planks include: Freedom of Tom Mooney and opening of school auditoriums to all organizations, regardless of race, color, creed or political belief.

## Study Urged On Farmers' Relief Problem

### Emergency Conference Will Seek to Map New Activities

By John Barnett  
The problems facing the drought-stricken farmers at the coming Emergency Relief Conference at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, requires the best thought and efforts of all those concerned about the future of the farmers of this region.  
Government reports show the danger of an even more serious drought during 1935.

Last year the government used the drought to slaughter cattle and force through its reduction and destruction program in the face of widespread suffering. This should be sufficient warning that to let things go as they did last year, would be even more disastrous now.  
In preparation for the conference each one should carefully consider these questions: How best to explain to the farmers their present situation and the prospects before them? How best to establish cooperation and solidarity with the small town workers, with the farm hands, and with the city workers?  
What have you found to be the best method of organizing the struggle for relief and production credit, and for the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill? How have the Relief Committees of the farmers worked? How have the Committees of Action elected by the farmers carried on and won relief? Have the Farmers organizations done what they could and how can they join more effectively in the movement to save the farmers? How can we get greater united action?  
To help make the Emergency Relief Conference most successful you should write and send your suggestions to the pre-conference headquarters, Box 356, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Also send your suggestions in to the Daily Worker.

### Relief Head Helps Firms Cuts Wages

YONKERS, N. Y., March 6.—The close link between the Public Welfare Department and the management of the Alexander Smith and Sons Carpet Company, and how they co-operate to crush workers, is being clarified here daily as a new trade boom speeds mill production.  
Through a special arrangement, Harold Zulauf, general mill superintendent, notifies Commissioner Nicholas J. Ebbitt whenever he needs workers. Ebbitt—in effect—gives the jobs the choice between going back to the mill at starvation wages or being cut off relief rolls. Most of them go back.  
The Municipal Welfare Department performs another service for the mills. Not only does it send the workers back at wages which are too low to live on, but it helps to keep them that way.

This is achieved through a welfare department food basket subsidy. Food baskets go to workers who earn so little from the mill that both the Commissioner and Mr. Zulauf admit it.  
The result of this arrangement is that Alexander Smith and Sons can go on indefinitely paying the lowest possible wages, while, in the desperate cases, the city provides a meager food basket to make up the difference.

### Boston Shoe Workers Protest on Suspension Of Local 23 by Officials

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—At a mass meeting of 150 Boston shoe workers a resolution was passed protesting against the action of the general executive board of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union in arbitrarily suspending Local 23, New York, from the union.  
The meeting demanded that the national officials immediately reverse the action, which was shown to be a tactic to split the ranks of the shoe workers.  
The suspension by the national board, in violation of the constitution, aids the manufacturers, the resolution declared. The shoe workers pledged full support to the New York local.

### Furniture Men Strike Against Blow at Union

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 6.—Workers in the De Luxe Upholstery Company here went out on strike when the owner of the shop refused to reinstate nine men whom he had fired for union activity. The men are members of the National Furniture Workers' Industrial Union.  
D. J. Levinson, the owner, has refused to negotiate with the union and has been carrying on a campaign of firing for the last few weeks in an attempt to intimidate men away from the union. Wages in the plant are as low as \$10 and \$12 a week for skilled workers.  
The demands of the De Luxe strikers are for union recognition, adjustment of all prices on piece and day work and equal distribution of work. A strong picket line has been thrown around the plant and many labor organizations have pledged their support to the strike.

### Unemployment March To Protest Relief Cuts in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, March 6.—Thousands of workers will converge on the Los Angeles Plaza on North Main Street next Sunday at 2 p.m. in a vigorous protest against relief cuts, forced labor camps and other abuses inflicted on the unemployed.  
The demonstration will express the solidarity of Los Angeles workers with the State mass convention of unemployed and sympathetic organizations, which will open in Sacramento on the same day. The rally here is sponsored by the Joint Action Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Social Security. This conference, a delegate body, is composed of representatives from the Public Works Unemployed League, Utopian groups, Epic Clubs, trade unions, fraternal organizations, women's councils and a score of other organizations.

### Workers Halt Relief Cut

EASTSIDE, Ore., March 6.—Mass protests and the threat of a work relief strike halted attempts of the relief officials here to slash work relief wages from fifty to forty-two and one-half cents an hour.

### CAPITALISM'S 4 HORSEMEN:

Father Coughlin  
William R. Hearst  
Huey Long  
Upton Sinclair  
A LECTURE  
by  
**ROBERT MINOR**  
Member Central Committee C. P.  
Sunday, March 10, 2 P. M.  
FINNISH HALL  
3539 14th Street  
Auspices: Detroit Workers School

# 'New Deal' Drive for War and Fascism Strikes at Women in the Home and Factory

(Collectively written by a group of women members of a discussion circle, organized around THE WORKING WOMAN.)  
The fight against the Roosevelt drive towards war and fascism is unthinkable without drawing into this fight the women who constitute over one-fifth of the working population of this country. Roosevelt's union-smashing plans, the recent nation-wide deluge of injunctions, the flood of suppressive anti-labor legislation, put forth by Dickstein, Stetli, and repeated in a number of states—all these symptoms of an accelerated drive towards fascism—make it imperative that we give serious thought to the relation of women to war and fascism.  
Women in the home and factory are already feeling the effects of developing fascism. The N. R. A. Codes, using sex differentials as a basis for wage differentials, give sanction to women's economic and social inequality. In 135 codes, women's wages are 30 per cent lower than those of men. Another device to lower women's wages, based upon an order issued Feb. 17, 1934, is the issuance of exemption certificates due to mental or physical defect, whereby women are paid rates below those decreed by the codes. Women in the needle trades and allied industries are well acquainted with this trick used to drag down the general wage level.  
**Profit-Squeezing Methods**  
The best profit-squeezing methods of Hitler are being adopted by the bosses of this country: replacing older women by younger girls (who have little class struggle experience,

and hence are more easy to exploit) at cheaper wages, dismissing married women on the pretense of Hitler's "double earning" theory. The Federal Government, in best Hitler fashion, has given the cue, through the Economy Act of 1932 (Clause 213) and dismissed 4,000 married women, whose husbands are working. With such encouragement, the Western Electric in N. Y. C. is considering the introduction of this method.  
And now comes the Federal Works Relief Bill, which makes no provisions for domestic workers, the majority of whom are women, and the Hitler brand of the American working women if they together with the entire working class in the U. S. A. do not check Roosevelt's drive towards fascism.  
**Price Soaring**  
The rise in prices of essentials has been sharply felt by women, who cannot make their meager relief and lowered wages cover their families' needs. The constantly rising cost of living following upon Roosevelt's inflation policy, and now given a new lease of life by the Gold Clause, recalls a similar condition of price soaring in Hitler's Germany.  
The New Deal war has not passed by the working women. In strikes and demonstrations where women have been characteristically

militant, police clubs and machine guns were used freely. Recall the great textile strike, where scores of women were dragged to concentration camps in the state of Georgia. Recall the Ohrbach and Klein strikes in New York City where young girls were jailed by the hundreds for violating anti-picket injunctions. And the spirited fight of the 6,000 N. B. C. strikers, who have tasted the "gentle treatment" of the La Guardia police.  
**Social Degradation**  
The drive towards fascism holds for the working woman of America the terror, medieval backwardness and social degradation that the women of Hitler's Germany are now chained to. Fascism attempts to draw women away from the struggle for women's economic independence. And without economic independence, as Lenin pointed out time and again, there can be no social equality for women. Guided by Lenin's teachings, the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, in the course of ending all exploitation and liberating every section of the working class, placed women in a position of economic independence and freed them from kitchen drudgery. The cruelest economic slavery and cultural degradation of the Hitler brand are in store for the American working women if they together with the entire working class in the U. S. A. do not check Roosevelt's drive towards fascism.  
These symptoms of fascism, directly affecting working women, carry with them frenzied war plans. Roosevelt's most recent proposals

for the largest national defense budget since 1921 brings to mind the words of Kirsanova, made at the 13th Plenum of the E. C. I. "In the event of another imperialist war the women workers will represent the class and their role and significance will therefore greatly increase. In the same measure they will become a powerful economic and political force and it would be a crime against the working class which is beginning its struggle for power to ignore this fact."  
The extent of women in industry in the next war can be gauged by the number of women in the last war. In the last war, women constituted 12 per cent of the workers reporting to the War Industries Boards. Since then, the number of women in industry has increased by 26 per cent, whereas the number of men increased only by 15 per cent. Women have been increasingly drawn into basic industries, such as auto, steel, iron, not to mention the actual war industries—munitions plants, and the potential war industries, such as rayon (which is easily convertible into the manufacture of dynamite) chemicals, radio and electrical equipment. In these industries women played in the strike districts women form an equal or preponderant part of the working force. These figures are a clue to the part women will play in the next war. The militant part women played in the strike mobilized into a tremendous force in the struggles of the working class, especially in the fight against war and fascism.

Because women occupy a key position in the fight against war and fascism, they must be drawn into leadership—especially women in basic and war industries. It is in the factories that the effects of fascist war are very keenly felt. Fascist attacks are aimed at dragging down the material standards of the working class. Hence the fight against fascism and war is also a fight against wage cuts, speed up, mass dismissals of married women, for EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.  
Fascist organizations are on the job trying to corral the instinctive hatred that women have for war and terror into the channels of pacifism. In the last war many of the organizations, chameleon-like, changed their anti-war sentiments into frenzied patriotism. Recently, however, the members of such organizations as the Y. W. C. A., the Women's Trade Union League, who want to carry on a real fight against war, have in many instances forced their leaders to line up with the united front of militant workers organizations. To the members of the pacifist organizations, we say: Only a united front of all who sincerely desire peace, following a militant program against imperialist war, can stop the war maneuvers of the Roosevelt.

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HOME LIFE - Ann Barton

MRS. LEO ROBINSON is a fighting member of the Unemployment Council of Midvale, Utah. Her family was starving, her children were without shoes. The relief authorities refused to act. What she did was courageous. Accidently it also happened to be successful, although it might not have been, since it was done alone and not as part of a group. But here is her story, as told by a Midvale, Utah, correspondent. It is indicative of the rising spirit of rebellion among mothers who see their children doing without the food and clothing which they must have.

FOR months the Robinson family had been the object of discrimination on the part of relief authorities, possibly because of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's activities in the local Unemployment Council. The family's monthly relief budget had been cut down until it became impossible for this family of five even to get along. No fuel or clothing orders were issued to them on the excuse that they had overdrawn their budget. Mr. Robinson and various committees tried to see the relief head, but were met with a barrage of lies.

"That will be just a dollar and ninety-eight cents," stated the manager. "I don't know what you're going to do about it," said Mrs. Robinson. "What?" exploded the manager, or relief order to pay for the shoes. "Why didn't you tell me that before you got the shoes?" "Because, Mrs. Robinson replied calmly, "I wouldn't have gotten them then."

"Her husband came home later with a coal order and a more adequate grocery order. He said he had been promised better treatment in the future. He could not understand what had happened to bring about this sudden change of attitude on the part of the relief authorities. But when his wife explained what she had done, he complimented her on a good job done well!"

Can You Make 'Em Yourself? Pattern 2202 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

2,000,000 Face Eviction Through Federal Farm Plan

By a Farmer Correspondent HECLA, S. D.—You will see by the enclosed clipping of an Associated Press dispatch that the Federal government is planning to buy and retire from production seven million acres of land by July 1, 1935. This evidently is part of the announced determination to put two million American farmers out of production for the market.

Forum Group Gains In Equity Poll

By a Worker Correspondent NEW YORK—Although many actors charged that Frank Gilmore, president of the Actors Equity Association, had steam-rollered all opposition at the quarterly meeting of the actors association Friday afternoon in the Hotel Astor, leaders of the Actors' Forum, rank-and-file group of Equity members, seemed satisfied if far from elated at the results.

Feed Allotment Insufficient

By a Farmer Correspondent LOUP CITY, Neb.—Our horses are so weak in this drought area that when we are going to the field to farm we have to rest the horses very often, and this gives us a great deal of time to read the Daily Worker.

Workers' Ticket Put Up In Rockford Elections

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 6.—The coming spring elections will find a Workers' Ticket in the field here. Despite a late start the signature drive succeeded in getting somewhat over 1,400 workers to sign the petitions, the required minimum being 1,225.

Every Thursday we publish letters from farmers, sharecroppers, agricultural, cannery and lumber workers. We urge farmers and workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Monday of each week.

The Ruling Class By Redfield



"Thanks for the injunction, Your Honor—the strike had us worried for a little while."

Workers Make Relief Gains Under Communist Leadership

By a Worker Correspondent PRINCETON, N. J.—I will give you a brief report of what the Communists have been doing in this "bourgeois" city of Princeton. Four months ago the unemployed here were forced to work out of doors, without warm clothing, for food. Many families were refused relief. One disabled war veteran was cut off relief because he refused a laboring job at \$3 a week at the Rockefeller Institute. A Negro worker who became paralyzed while working for the Borough and who was lying helpless in bed, did not receive relief or medical attention for three months.

Many children were without milk or clothing. Many women were without heat, water and light. Single men were refused relief, etc. Negroes were insulted and discriminated against. Men, women and children were packed into a small waiting room at the relief station, where there were no seats or toilets, and kept waiting for hours to tell their story to a heartless case worker. We Communists could not rent a hall at any price. With the terror that existed against the unemployed it was impossible to stage a demonstration without first getting a hall. Finally, we managed to get a small hall and we got busy. We got about fifty of the unemployed together, formed an Unemployment Council—and the battle was on! We have won relief for more than one hundred cases, including the disabled veteran, the paralyzed Negro, forcing the Social Service to give 1 1/2 tons of coal to a family instead of the customary half a ton. We also won fresh milk for all children, a larger waiting room with plenty of seats and four hours, as it was formerly, relief for single men, warm clothing to all of the unemployed.

Relief Walk-Out Solid As Thousands Join Union

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 6.—The strike of 3,000 P.E.R.A. workers here which was called ten days ago by the A. P. of L. Bricklayers Local 3, continues solid with thousands of P.E.R.A. workers joining the new P.E.R.A. union organized by the A. P. of L. Workers in the P.E.R.A. glove factory are the latest to join the strike, which has been centered around the naval base and the sociological gardens.

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'Daily' Has Won Me From Democratic Fold, Says Vet

By a Worker Correspondent MILLWAY, Pa.—I am an interested reader of the Daily Worker and I sure learned a lot of things I never knew before.

U. F. L. Protests Relief Cut

By a Farmer Correspondent MULINO, Ore.—Relief conditions are getting worse here in Clackamas County and probably throughout the State of Oregon.

Farmers Show Interest In Soviet Union

By a Farmer Correspondent HECLA, S. D.—Julius Walsted of Claire City, S. D., who made a 5,000 mile tour of the Soviet Union last fall as a representative of the United Farmers' League and other farm groups, is now busy speaking at meetings in this state.

Leo Gallagher Warns Against Fascist Victory

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 6.—"If the fifteen defendants on trial at Sacramento on criminal syndicalism charges are convicted, California may be considered as a Fascist state," declared Leo Gallagher, attorney for the accused, at a meeting held here.

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YOUR HEALTH - Medical Advisory Board

Workers' Health Insurance Bill The Bill has been introduced into Congress by Congressman Matthew Dunn of Pennsylvania. The bill has not yet been given a House Number, but will shortly. This bill was drawn up by a sub-committee of the National Unemployment Insurance Congress. Some of the members of the Medical Advisory Board had a hand in the original draft and the Board as a whole supports the Bill. One of the articles in the first issue of HEALTH AND HYGIENE, the magazine of the Medical Advisory Board, will describe the bill, outlining its chief points and discussing the need for workers' health insurance. This is in line with the policy of the Medical Advisory Board. We will, in the magazine, not only give information on the cure, prevention and cause of disease and illness, but will also carry articles on the political and economic needs of the workers, since it is clear that no health magazine can ignore these needs and no health magazine can discuss illness without discussing the causes and cures which are, in many cases, possible only through an improvement of the workers' standard of living.

For full acquaintance with the subject of workers' health insurance, read HEALTH AND HYGIENE. Take advantage of the special advance subscription offer of one dollar a year.

The "Scientific" A. M. A. COMRADE M. I. Y. of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:—It seems that the American Medical Association finds no criticism against the Oguno-Knaus theory as given in Dr. Latz's "Rhythm" according to an article in the journal of the Medical Association. What is your opinion as to the reliability of this theory?

Our Reply It is interesting to note that at the very time when the American Medical Association, in its comment on the "safe period" (through the editorial columns of its Journal), seemed to lend credence to its "safety," it rejected the motion for a scientific investigation of the entire problem of birth control—a motion made by its Section on Gynecology and Obstetrics. At the very same meeting, however, it accepted for sale and distribution among physicians, a calendar for determining safe periods, published by Messrs. Johnson, its largest advertiser. The A. M. A., which pretends to be scientific at any and all costs, accepts a theory not yet scientifically proven to be correct (although practically known to be inadequate) and in the same breath rejects an offer for scientific investigation of the same problem.

Chapped Hands R. S. Bronx, N. Y.—The skin of some people is sensitive to physical agents like heat, cold or water. There are some who develop hives as a result of exposure to these agents. Those who have dry skins are especially liable to suffer itching and chapping as a result of cold weather or immersion in water. It is not necessary to buy expensive hand lotions for your chapped hands. Ordinary cold cream, rubbed into the skin, will be just as effective.

Addresses Wanted THERE are still comrades writing in to the Medical Advisory Board for advice who are not giving us return addresses. We request once more, that all comrades writing in for advice, send in a return address which will be kept confidential. The following are addresses wanted: M. O. Berger, of the Bronx; Regina Rogers, New York City; Mary Vivintone; B. K. of Brooklyn; Jack Waterman; H. J. of Buffalo, N. Y.; S. Mellus; Mrs. F. R.; Joe Dale; Louis P. G. (wrote in for information on dandruff); S. E. of the Bronx; S. T. Y.; Joseph Kleinman of the Bronx; Mrs. H. T.; Hendrix St.; Brooklyn; H. W. Cleveland, Ohio; S. O. of the Bronx; Fred Thomson of Philadelphia.

Hold Youth Parley On Relief By a Worker Correspondent VIRGINIA, Minn.—Ogg fifteen hundred youth were represented at the Range Youth Relief Conference which was held in Virginia Recreational Auditorium on Sunday, Feb. 24.

Twenty-seven delegates and forty-eight visitors from various sections of the Range assembled to discuss the problems the youth are faced with today, especially the relief situation. It was brought out in the discussion and reports that the relief that is being given to the youth is very small. Only those youth that are living in a separate household from their parents receive relief, which amounts to about \$13.20 a month. From this they are to pay their rent, lights, heat, food and clothing. This alone shows the situation of the youth in the Range towns. On the farms it is very seldom that youth receive any relief at all.

Practically the only form of relief to the youth that is known here is the C.C.C. Camps or the Transient Camps. One young fellow from the C. C. C. Camp reported that conditions were bad, especially the military discipline which is being exercised. A plank in the set of demands was approved for the abolition of the C. C. C.'s and the institution of a system of unemployment and social insurance as contained in H. R. 2827.

The question of domestic girls also came up, and it was pointed out that girls are working from 10 to 16 hours a day for the meagre pay of \$1.50 to \$4 a week. Girls are forced to accept such jobs in order to get a few pieces of clothing and other necessities.

The Amusement Department of the New York Daily Worker would like to know what plays, movies, concerts and recitals are patronized by our readers.

Victories of Communist Party of Greece in United Front Struggle

(From the report of Comrade Sirios to the Executive Committee of the Communist International)

In the last period—September 1934 to January 1935—the Communist Party of Greece has shown remarkable successes in the utilization of the united front. The Communist Party succeeded because its campaign for the application of the united front in Greece was of the broadest nature, and its own organizations and members were able to mobilize not only its but could mobilize the broad masses of town and village.

Strike Victories The Communist Party and the revolutionary trade union movement have in the last period strengthened their work, widened the role of the Party in the organization of the struggle of the working class, and on this basis the Party is now able to obtain a dominant position in all class struggles. In 1931, 20,000 workers were on strike, in 1932, 80,000 and in 1933, more than 100,000 struck. In the first months of 1934 alone more than 30,000 struck. The Communist Party in 1933 led 80 per cent of the strikes which took place throughout the country. It led 90 per cent of the strikes in 1934.

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Political Strikes Grow Characteristic is the fact that in some cities like Kavalls and Serres, in the same period, political strikes were declared against the removal and imprisonment of the

with our organizations against the attacks of the bourgeoisie, against fascism. This is the explanation of the success achieved by our Party front.

Workers Unite Everywhere As we ought to expect, these successes, in their realization of the united front and in trade union unity, were the foundation of the upward movement of the mass struggle of the workers and their continued strike struggles. It is characteristic that strikes declared in certain factories quickly spread to other factories and other branches of industry. Recently a strike was called in the "Atlas" brick factory, where seventy workers were employed. A few days later, 2,000 shingle makers struck in Athens, and their first demand was the granting of the demands of the workers in the "Atlas" factory. Their second slogan was relief for the unemployed.

In Volos also a general strike of the tobacco workers was declared against the firing of fifty workers in a tobacco factory. In Salonika and in Athens the partial strike of shoe workers was transformed into a general strike in the entire trade. In September, October and the first ten days of November, 84 strikes were declared in Greece. At the same time political strikes were declared in Kavalls, Salonika, Athens and Giannina, as well as in other regions. In these strikes 32,000 workers were involved.

Political Strikes Grow Characteristic is the fact that in some cities like Kavalls and Serres, in the same period, political strikes were declared against the removal and imprisonment of the

Communist mayors. In Saloniki general political strikes occurred twice. Recently, for the first time in the history of the working class movement, 18,000 workers took part in the strike in Athens.

The membership list of our trade unions in Athens numbered 11,000 workers and dues-paying members, 5,500. This indicates that in the strike, besides those members in the red trade unions, our own masses of workers, and among them those who belong to the reformist trade union, were involved. According to the last reports, in Saloniki Dec. 18, a general strike was declared in which 10,000 participated. This strike was declared in solidarity with 400 striking workers in a tobacco factory. In the drive organized by the police against workers in Saloniki, one worker was killed and 30 were wounded. The tobacco workers of Athens, Piraeus and Mytilene answered by striking.

Of course, the bourgeoisie welcomed this movement of the united front in foaming rage. Immediately after the signing of the agreement for the united anti-fascist front, all the bourgeois newspapers organized a raiding campaign. The fascists came out with slogans for the organization of a national anti-Communist convention, in which all bourgeois groups were to participate. In order to drive the attention of the workers from the united front and to institute nationalist tendencies, the fascists started a campaign against the so-called oppression of the Greek population in Albania, and under this pretext, succeeded in organizing some mass meetings.

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Every organization must immediately take steps to arrange meets of solidarity with the Cuban anti-imperialist struggles, and to explain the role of American imperialism in Cuba. Hundreds of telegrams must be sent to the State Department at Washington demanding that the U. S. government cease interfering in Cuban affairs.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

HEALTH AND HYGIENE, Medical Advisory Board Magazine, 35 East 12th Street, N. Y. C. I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$1 for a year's subscription.

Name Address City State

Scottsboro-Herdon Fund

International Labor Defense, Room 610, 36 East 11th Street, New York City. I enclose \$... my immediate contribution to the Scottsboro-Herdon Defense Fund.

# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

A YOUNG Philadelphia worker has written me a deeply troubled letter which deserves an answer. He has come into contact with the Trotskyites, and they have completely demoralized him and shattered his confidence in the leadership of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party.

This is now the historic function of Trotsky and his followers. They are a small sect, and have no masses behind them. They are not, as they would like to be, in a position where they can lead armies against the Soviet Union, or suppress the Communist Party of America.

But they can use the tactics of the impotent, the strategy of Isago when he sought to undermine O'Hellie. They can whisper, play on every suspicion, fear, and ignorance, they can start slander campaigns, and make endless charges. Their revolutionary phraseology and former Communist connections helps them to reach workers and to poison them. This is the chief method of their operations, and they are skillful intriguers, indeed.

I am really grieved for the young worker who wrote me from Philadelphia. He was equipped to withstand the lies of a capitalist or fascist enemy of Communism, but the Trotskyite enemy has found him an easy prey.

## Lie on the Body of Revolution

COMMUNISTS are too busy organizing the workers, demonstrating against fascism, and fighting a thousand battles against capitalism every day to spend much time in answering every lie of the Trotskyites.

Shall the Daily Worker and the Party press be turned into debating sheets that will do nothing but answer the Trotskyites? How absurd and sectarian that would be: what a complete revolutionary bankruptcy.

But the Trotskyite sheets, what few of them there are, spend ALL their time in the invention of new slanders against the Soviet Union and the Communists. It is all they do; it is their function.

They are vicious lice on the body of the giant revolution. The giant is fighting in the trenches against a ruthless enemy; he is too busy to be scratching himself forever; he must keep his eye on the main objective. And so the Trotskyites seem to bite and perhaps they will continue doing so, until the last fort of capitalism is shaken, and the giant has time for the delousing station.

Yes, I am sincerely sorry for the young worker in Philadelphia. A little germ has entered his blood, and will multiply like an infection. He has taken the first step away from the main army; he has begun to struggle—soon he may find himself in the strangest of enemy camps.

## Lost Respect of the Masses

THIS letter stimulated this series of columns on Trotskyism. It is too long to reprint here in full, but two of the main points that trouble him are the Trotskyite allegations that the Trotsky propaganda is kept out of the hands of Communist Party members, and that a certain testament of Lenin was suppressed by the present Soviet leaders.

Both these charges have been answered again and again. Must they be answered every day in the Daily Worker?

For several years, before Trotsky was expelled from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, there was a whole series of open discussions on his platform in the thousands of Party nuclei.

Trotsky was a great personal force, and then had many followers. But wherever there were open discussions, he lost his case before the workers. It was then that he took to organizing secret factional groups and an illegal press; he and his group became "conspirators." Factionalism is the surest way of wrecking a movement that I know.

Trotsky's books and articles were printed in the Communist press everywhere. He had the ear of the masses. For years he was able to develop his program, and to appeal to the masses. He was on the highest committees of the Soviet government and Party; he had immense influence and authority; why did he finally lose everything, including the respect of the masses?

Because, when his platform was defeated in a fair discussion, when the overwhelming majority of the rank and file turned against him, his notorious vanity and his bourgeois disloyalty to the movement turned him to conspiracy and counter-revolution.

Why was his platform defeated? That would be too long a story to go into here; we need, in America, at the present moment, another clear and simple pamphlet on Trotskyism, that will give the history of the whole case.

Such pamphlets were published several years ago in this country. There have been scores of articles since then in the Communist press on the subject. Our young comrade had evidently not read them when he met the Trotskyites; perhaps this most strongly indicates the need of another new pamphlet, where the material can be collected and easily assimilated, and all the "questions" answered.

## Ask the Trotskyites Some Questions

THE point, however, is: can this young comrade actually believe that the whole great Communist movement is nothing but a conspiracy against Trotsky? Is this all that Dimitroff means, or the Scottabro case, or the collectivization of farming? Can it be true that the Communist Parties of China, America, Germany and the Soviet Union are made up of dupes, who are being led blindly to capitalism by "villains" like Stalin? Can it be true that only Trotsky is a Communist?

What folly! What nonsense! What slander! What dangerous sabotage! Don't stop where you are, young comrade, but go on studying and learning all the facts, and asking questions. Ask the Trotskyites, for example, why, if they are so "leftist," they can form an alliance with an "American" anti-Communist group like Muzey? A better test: go to a few strike areas, a few demonstrations where Communists are, and then check back on the reports of them given in the Trotsky press. You will be amazed at the bare-faced lies and slander.

Tomorrow I shall answer your question about the so-called Testament of Lenin.

## LITTLE LEFTY

UNCLE JOHN IS AWAITING HIS TURN IN THE COURTROOM—MERRILL, LEFTY, HIS MOTHER, AND PENNUTS ARE GETTING SOME LESSONS AS TO THE REAL MEANING OF CAPITALIST JUSTICE.

On with the trials!

NEXT CASE, BRING THE LADY HERE. COME, GOOD WOMAN, DO NOT FEAR. HERE WE MEET YOU JUSTICE TRUE AND TEMPER IT WITH MERCY TOO. COME, MY WOMAN, TAKE YOUR PLACE. WHAT'S THE CHARGE, MEN, IN THIS CASE?

THIS WOMAN IS A TRIFLE, HER HONOR SHE STOLE THIS FRUIT. WE FOUND IT ON HER!

## That's Gratitude!

WHY! STOLE FRUIT! THIS WOMAN? HER? MY CHILDREN HAVE THE SCURVY SIR! HA! HA! HA! NOW RIN'T SHE NERVY!

SHE SAYS HER BROT HAS GOT THE SCURVY!

MY WOMAN, IF I RIGHTLY SEE YOU ARE A WARD OF CHARITY, IF NOT YOU HARDLY COULD BE FED TAXATION BUYS YOUR DAILY BREAD THE COUNTY PRYS FOR EVERY MERL, AND YET YOU HAVE THE NERVE TO STEAL!

by del

## World-Wide Class Struggle Pictured In Labor Defender

THE LABOR DEFENDER, official organ of the International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C., March issue, 10 cents.

Reviewed by ANGELO HERNDON

THE March Labor Defender is the kind of thing I'd like to take back South with me in big bundles. When you have a magazine like this along to hand out, organizing goes easier.

Somewhat I can't get out of the habit, whenever I read a new book or article or pamphlet, of thinking about it this way: would it do any good if I handed this thing out to Annie Mae in the Fulton Bag Mill in Atlanta, or to Jim on the farm in Tallapoosa County? Would they understand it? Would they learn anything from it? Would they want to organize and fight for better conditions after they read it?

And if I can say yes, then I think that that's a good piece of reading matter and ought to be spread.

These people I'm talking about are just like I was in 1931, before I joined up with the Unemployment Council and the Communist Party. They know there's something wrong, but they're not clear what it is. And when they fight the bosses and landlords, they don't always know that workers and farmers in thousands of other cities and hundreds of other countries are fighting too. And they don't as yet know much about the history of class fights.

One thing this March issue of the Labor Defender gave me was the sense of class fights going on and on, beginning years back, growing day by day, getting bigger and more powerful. This issue is devoted especially to the Paris Commune, which was the first workers' government there ever was. The workers of Paris set it up in 1871 and kept it going for 77 days. It made me feel good to read about it, and especially about Louise Michel, who was one of its bravest women. I'd like to give that article to those workers who still think—because the bosses want them to think so—that women aren't much use in labor struggles.

THE Labor Defender also brought back the feeling I got the first time I went to a national conference of the working class movement in Chicago. Before that I'd thought there were only a few dozens of us in Birmingham, but when I got to Chicago I realized that there were hundreds, thousands, actually millions of us, all over the world, fighting for the same thing. Here in the Labor Defender, I found news of the defense movement all over the United States, all over the world—San Francisco and North Carolina, Arkansas and New York, and places in Europe so far away that up to a few years ago I'd never even heard of them.

One new section that's been added to the Labor Defender, and that will be regular from now on, is the part that explains about workers and farmers who were arrested, defending themselves in court. I found this important that is. The Labor Defender gives good, clear, simple explanations of why working class prisoners should, in many cases, defend themselves in court, and just how to do it. You speak in court, and reach hundreds and maybe even thousands of people with your ideas and your program, and then the bosses and the judge and the prosecutor find they've got more on their hands than they bargained for.

I advise everyone to read the March issue—you'll want to read the others every month after that.

## More Authors Answer Call for American Writers' Congress

John Dos Passos, Matthew Josephson, Heywood Brown, and a number of other writers have added their names to the list of authors endorsing the program and call of the American Writers' Congress.

Among the new signers of the call are also Virgil Geddes, James Waterman Wise, Harvey O'Connor, Stanley Burnshaw, Emjo Basshe, Michael Blankfort, Slater Brown, Louis Colman, E. Gray, Leon Denen, Gertrude Diamond, H. W. L. Dana, Alexander Godin, Lauren Gillilan, Loren Miller, Jerry Mangione, Norman Macdonald, A. B. March, Herman Michelson, Willard Mass, James Neugas, Ashley Pettis, Wallace Phelps, Samuel Putnam, Edwin Rolfe, Muriel Rukeyser, Alfred Hayes, Fred R. Miller, James Steele, Martin Ruskak, Philip Rahv, M. Shulimson, Walter Snow, Herman Specter, Clinton Simpson, Bernard Smith, Joseph Vogel, Keene Wallis, Jim Waters, Don West, Leane Zugsmith, etc.

WORKERS' BOOKSHOP IN N. J. The First Workers' Bookshop and Indoor Library in the Jersey State will be opened on March 15 at 228 South Wood Avenue, Linden, New Jersey. All comrades are urged to send in revolutionary books, pamphlets and magazines to H. Joffe, Workers' Indoor Library, 228 South Wood Avenue, Linden, New Jersey.

# The Auto Workers Tell The President—Plenty

By MAURICE SUGAR

The following is the stenographic record of the statement made by Maurice Sugar before the Board appointed by the President to conduct hearings on conditions of labor in the automobile industry, held in Detroit December 16, 1934.

This statement of Maurice Sugar, prominent Detroit attorney, graphically describes the abominable conditions prevailing in the automobile industry. Maurice Sugar, without "pulling his punches," shows how the auto workers are in the grip of the most oppressive group of manufacturers in the United States—manufacturers who, operating the most vicious black list and spy system in the world, keep the auto workers chained to the company union, to unemployment, to poverty, to slavery.

Maurice Sugar is candidate for Judge of Records' Court, and is supported by all wings of the Labor Movement as a fearless fighter in labor's cause.

for an average of \$10 a week. Buy a palace on that!

## Labor Entitled to Comforts of Life

Here is another recommendation. There must be established a wage which is not merely a subsistence wage. It must be a wage which gives the American worker a living plus all of the comforts of life. [Applause.] And he is entitled to



MAURICE SUGAR

all of that, because all of the comforts of life come through his efforts.

Under the N.R.A. we have seen an increase of profits of the employer that has been tremendous. In 1933, the first year of the recovery program, General Motors, to take an example, made a profit of \$89,000,000. The wages of the workers were being cut.

In 1934, in the first nine months, they made a profit of \$92,000,000. At the same time—during the same period—the welfare load in the City of Detroit was the highest it had ever been.

## Profits and Poverty

The executives of General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Hudson, were drawing salaries in the hundreds of thousands of dollars during this period when the wage was \$10 a week for the fortunate skilled man. We had a tough of that in the report made a few months ago by

the Treasury Department, which had sent out a questionnaire to the automobile executives, Hudson, Hummable and Packard sent in the answers; General Motors, Chrysler and Ford refused, and their refusal is final. But we know, and it can easily be ascertained, that there are thousands of these executives who are drawing high salaries during this period of depression for the working man.

Just last week the Department of the Treasury made public the returns of the income tax for 1932 and 1933, and we saw that those who were getting the lowest returns of income in 1932 received still lower in 1933, but all of the middle and higher brackets, all of the millionaires, received more money more income in 1933 than they did in 1932. They are not suffering any in the depression; not one of them.

If a proper standard of living for the American worker means no dividends to automobile stockholders, I say, no dividends to automobile stockholders. If a decent standard of living for the American worker means no high salaried executives, or no salaries at all, I say let it be so. One factor must be considered as constant at the outset, and that is that every American worker is entitled to a decent standard of living. That must never be changed. [Applause.]

## Proposes Real Unemployment Insurance

To touch now on the final point, unemployment insurance. I propose and recommend the adoption of a plan of unemployment insurance. I will not give its features in detail—I will give some of the outstanding ones. I suggest in a plan of unemployment insurance, first, that it become effective at once for the workers who are now unemployed; second, that for the employed worker, it become effective the moment he is out of work; and third, that it be of indefinite duration during unemployment, not ten weeks or 26 weeks, because it will be just as hard to live without food 26 weeks from now as it is now. I suggest that the amount of compensation be the full wage to which the worker is entitled to maintain a decent standard of living. If he is willing to work, if he is able to work—everything is here to work with—why shouldn't he receive the full compensation?

(To Be Continued)

## Current Soviet Russia Today Out In Fighting Trim

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, published at 30 E. 11th St., New York City, March issue, 10 cents.

Reviewed by ROBERT W. DUNN

THE March issue of Soviet Russia Today, just off the press, marks the third anniversary of this militant monthly magazine whose important job it is to spread the truth about the Soviet Union and to answer the lies and slanders circulated by enemies of the workers' fatherland.

In view of the United States breaking off trade negotiations with the U.S.S.R., the vicious attacks being made daily in the Hearst-Macfadden yellow press, the mounting danger of war against the Soviet Union with Japan and Germany taking the lead in a united drive by the imperialist nations, we would expect Soviet Russia Today to show itself in first-rate fighting trim. The March issue does not disappoint us. It's a fighting issue all along the line.

Just as the previous issue was devoted to telling us why Hearst lied about the Soviet Union, the present number takes up the question of the breakdown of trade negotiations. The leading editorial traces the devastating and self-contradictory policy of Washington toward the U.S.S.R. and shows how the government has deliberately slammed the door on jobs for hundreds of thousands of American workers by cutting off the avenue of trade with the Soviet Union. At the same time, the editors point out that Roosevelt's right-about-face has a "political significance that goes beyond the business of debts and credits."

The resolutions of Senators Tinkham and Barbour, recommending the severance of diplomatic relations with Moscow, the virulent anti-Soviet campaign being carried on in the Hearst-Macfadden yellow press and among numerous reactionary groupings in the U. S., the avowed eastern orientation of Japan toward Soviet Ukraine, Japan's move to reduce China to complete vassalage prior to its ultimate thrust against the U.S.S.R.—these are a few straws in the wind.

But the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union are well prepared to defend themselves and their great Socialist achievements against the predatory imperialist nations and Linton M. Oak's article on "The Guardians of Socialism" tells how. This article faces a beautiful full page of pictures on the activities of Red Army men and both pictures and article show how the Soviet Army differs from those of the capitalist nations.

ALL members of the American Guild will be interested in Anna Louise Strong's article on "The Power of the Press in the U.S.S.R." Editors on Soviet newspapers are not job-holding, boot-licking hacks nor are reporters mere scribes whose chief responsibility is to the newspaper's advertisers.

James Steele, author of the forthcoming novel about American automobile workers, "Conveyor," has a fine piece comparing working conditions in Soviet auto plants and American. Steele knows the automobile industry thoroughly; he knows the thousands of individual tragedies behind the scandalous working conditions revealed in the recent Henderson report, conditions that must seem pretty nearly incredible to Soviet automotive workers. Where such things as open shop, speed-up, stretch-out, unemployment, company spies, wage cuts, A. F. of L. misleaders and the like are totally unknown.

Of course, one of the outstanding achievements of the Soviet Union is the solution of the "problem" of national minorities. Shapurji Saklatvala, late member of the British House of Commons, tells of a trip he made through Soviet Asia recently. He says that the changes he saw are so vast, so incredible that it was hard to believe even when he saw them with his own eyes. The U.S.S.R. has become the land of real brotherhood of mankind, concludes Saklatvala. The page facing this article is taken up with a handsome photograph of John Gilmore on the old and new Uzbekistan.

Space is lacking to do more than make mention of Myra Page's excellent discussion on questions sent in during the month to the editor. This monthly feature conducted under the title "Your Questions Answered" is of great value to thousands of readers who are eager to have more and reliable information on how the Soviet Union works. Ernst Tschler has a fine article on the far north, under the title "The Soviets Conquer the Arctic," and there is a section of Ardeyenko's popular novel "I Love," soon to be published in translation by International Publishers. Alexander Lev, business manager of Soviet Russia Today, traces the three years history of the magazine's achievements. Finally, mention should be made of the many excellent illustrations throughout the issue, and of the striking cover.

# Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 30 East 13th Street, New York City.

## Two Years of the New Deal

Question: Can you furnish some figures on what the two years of the New Deal have done to the workers?—Student, Baltimore.

Answer: (1) Food prices have gone up 35 per cent and the general cost of living more than 14 per cent. (2) The real wages—the purchasing power of what the worker earns—of the American working class fell three per cent below the lowest level of the crisis in March 1933. (3) Unemployment is greater now than a year ago even according to the inadequate figures of the A. F. of L. (4) The A.A.A. ploughed up 2,800,000 acres of wheat; 9,000,000 acres of corn, and slaughtered 6,000,000 pigs and 7,000,000 cattle, although millions of working class families haven't enough to eat.

While the workers had their living standards slashed by the New Deal, the capitalists enjoyed their most prosperous years since 1931. The number of millionaires reporting million dollar incomes in 1933 more than doubled over 1932. Dividends and interest payments in 1934 were 50 per cent higher than in 1928, although payrolls were 40 per cent lower and industrial production was only two-thirds of the 1928 level.

A review and interpretation of the economic results of the New Deal appears every Monday in the Daily Worker in the column called "News and Views of the Crisis." The Labor Research Association publishes a monthly review of the economic scene called "Economic Notes" which can be obtained at all workers' book stores for 5 cents a copy.

NOTE: It is gratifying to note that more and more readers are making use of this department. We regret that because of limitations of space we cannot answer all questions that are asked by readers. We do our best to answer those questions that have the most general interest for the readers of the Daily Worker. However, all questions are carefully read and considered, and readers can receive personal answers by enclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

## Prosperity Notes

By HARRY KERMIT

ALBANY, Ga.—The beneficent results of the New Deal in agriculture have been demonstrated here by 63-year-old Hanson McCoy, a blind Negro share-cropper.

McCoy has hitched himself to a plough and is trying to squeeze out sustenance in that fashion from the one and one-half acres of cotton he is plowing this year. He is too impoverished to buy or rent a horse to pull the plough.

The blind cropper has told his neighbors he is working toward the day when he will no longer find it necessary to exist on the paltry food rations which he now receives from the county relief bureau. Although blind for thirty years, he managed to eke out an existence until the A.A.A. "plow under" was established in the cotton belt.

## TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAP—Kemp Orchestra
- WOP—Sports Resume—Jack Pflman
- WJZ—Aimee 'n' Andy—Sketch
- WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:15-WEAP—Jack Smith, Sketch
- WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- WJZ—Concert Orchestra
- WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30-WEAP—Minstrel Show
- WOR—The Street Singer
- WABC—Nick Lucas, Songs
- 7:45-WEAP—Comedy, Music
- WJZ—Nichols Orchestra
- WABC—Songs, Speaker
- Jack Murray, Basketball Referee
- WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAP—Variety
- WOR—Little Symphony Orchestra; Philip James, Conductor; Louise Bernhardt, Soprano
- WABC—All-Girl Orchestra and Chorus, Direction Phil Spitalny
- 8:15-WEAP—Pan-American Economic Relations—Spruille Braden, Financier
- 8:30-WEAP—Red Trails—Sketch
- WABC—Johnson, Orch.; Edwin Neil, Baritone; Edwin C. Hill, Narrator
- 9:00-WEAP—Captain Henry's Show Boat
- WOR—Hillbilly Music
- WJZ—Death Valley Days—Sketch
- WABC—Gray's Orch.; Annette Hanshaw, Songs; Walter O'Keefe, Orch.
- 9:30-WEAP—Little Theatre Tournament
- WJZ—Orryl Pils, Tenor; Ruth Lyon, Soprano
- WABC—Waring Orchestra
- 10:00-WEAP—Whiteman's Music Hall; Reim Japon, Soprano; Lena Hollis, Comedian, and others
- WOR—Bill Gray, Baritone
- WJZ—Living Statues
- 10:15-WEAP—Current Events
- H. E. Read
- 10:30-WEAP—Kemp Orchestra
- WJZ—Unemployment Insurance—Dr. Isador Lubin, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Mary Val Kleck, of Russell Sage Foundation
- WABC—Captain Dobbin's Ship of Joy
- 11:00-WEAP—Talk—Don Marshall, Author
- WOR—New
- WJZ—Denay Orchestra
- WABC—Little Orchestra
- 11:15-WEAP—Living Statues
- WOR—Moonbeam Trio
- 11:30-WEAP—Dances Music
- WABC—WABC, WMCA, WOR, WBYD
- WJZ—Answered by Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana
- 12:00-WEAP—Dance Music (To A. M.)

## Marxism expounded by its founders

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A Selection with Commentary and Notes

This correspondence between the founders of scientific socialism—now translated for the first time in the English language—affords an unrivalled presentation of Marxism in its most creative aspects.

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Clothbound, 371 pages—\$2.75

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# Hearst Filth Emphasizes Need of Labor To Support Own Press

### HITLERIZED CENSORSHIP IS GOAL OF ANTI-COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA—CAPITALIST PRESS STABS LABOR IN THE BACK

**R**AGING like a mad dog, the pro-fascist Hearst has turned his venom against another glorious achievement of the working class—the Soviet film.

In a lying and sensational story on the front pages of all his papers yesterday, this multi-millionaire Scab Number One attempts to incite his readers to demand a ban on the showing of all Soviet films in this country.

Millions of workers have thrilled to the truth and power of these films, the product of the creative genius of the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union, at last rid of the enslaving yoke of capitalist exploitation.

Leading capitalist critics, including Hearst's own movie critics, have heaped mountains of praise on these masterpieces, as works of thrilling art.

It is just because of the inescapable truth of these

films, exposing the rottenness and crookedness of his lying, that Hearst is terrified at the growing influence of Soviet films.

The kind of film that Hearst wants to shove down the throats of the American people is his own "Devil Dogs of the Air," a lying, war-screaming piece of fascist propaganda.

And this Hearst, who attempts to vilify the great name of Stalin by charging that in the Soviet films, the Soviet government "spits in the face" of the American people, what is his idea of the proper kind of film for the American people? His million-dollar movie "Page Miss Glory," now in production to provide a vulgar display of the charms of his private concubine, Marion Davies!

The issue is clear. How long will American labor

support a prostituted press which is the most deadly enemy of labor's struggle against capital? How long will American labor pay its hard-earned coins to support the Wall Street-controlled press and film, both of which are Wall Street-propaganda weapons against the labor movement?

The Daily Worker is now waging a campaign to increase its circulation. The Daily Worker, as the revolutionary paper of the working class, boldly confronts this whole lineup of capitalist press prostitutes and fights for the rights and needs of the working class! The Daily Worker rips the hypocrisies off the face of the Hearsts and their "liberal" camp-followers, the Scrip-Howard and David Stern press.

It is time for American labor to drive from its ranks the tools of its enemies—the capitalist press. It is time

for American labor to rally to its own, working class press, fearlessly leading the struggle against the exploiters.

It is the duty of every worker, every trade unionist who hates Hearst and his scabbing attacks against the trade unions to carry the Daily Worker into the unions, and drive Hearst's press out of the ranks of organized labor!

The Daily Worker and the revolutionary press, is the only decent, truthful press in America, not sold out to the Wall Street money-masters! When labor supports the boss' press it is stabbing itself in the back!

Boycott the capitalist press! Build the working class press! Support the Daily Worker! The working class must have its own powerful press to defeat the anti-labor war propaganda of the Hearsts!

## Daily Worker

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THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1935

### Act Today!

**T**HE question of whether or not the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, will go before Congress for vote now rests with the House Committee on Labor, which will meet tomorrow to vote on the measure.

This small group of men is not known for advocacy of measures in the interests of labor. They each, however, understand a language which workers everywhere are using to demand action on the Workers' Bill—mass pressure.

Every worker and his organization must respond at once with individual and mass demands upon this committee. Labor bodies, trade unions, unemployed groups and mass organizations should immediately flood the committee with their demands for a favorable vote on this measure, which of all unemployment insurance proposals, alone gives to the workers a measure of security under the present economic order.

Wire at once to Chairman William Connery, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

### 'Vice' and Unemployment

**P**ROSTITUTION is on the increase in New York City.

This fact, generally admitted, is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt by the figures on arrests issued on Tuesday.

In January, 1934, there were 396 cases of vagrancy in the Women's Court. Of these 90 per cent were vice cases. In January of this year there were 890 arrests with the same percentage of vice cases.

Prostitution grows. The policy slip racket grows. Crime grows. All the diseases of modern capitalism in decay grow and grow.

Here we do not wish only to point out that to get rid of prostitution and gambling and property crimes one must get rid of the capitalist system. We want to emphasize one point: crime has grown in almost direct proportion as unemployment has grown.

The struggle for genuine unemployment insurance for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, and against the LaGuardia "tapering-down" policy on relief, is thus also a struggle of the New York workers against the degeneration in which capitalism seeks to plunge them.

### Williams' Resignation

**T**HE resignation of S. Clay Williams, vice-chairman of the Reynolds Tobacco Co., as chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, does not mean a slackening of the attack of N.R.A. upon the workers' living standards. On the contrary, Williams' resignation comes at the time when it is announced that the Senate Finance Committee has come to an understanding with President Roosevelt, on "reorganization" of the N.R.A. This means sharper attacks on labor.

This reorganization, it is announced, will leave section 7-A in its present ambiguous form, will abolish all service codes, concentrate more power in the hands of the employers in the administration of the codes, and make acceptance of labor provisions voluntary.

The resignation of General Johnson last September was also hailed as a "victory" for labor, but even more direct representatives of big business such as Williams were brought in, and the attacks on the workers were accelerated. Donald Richberg, hailed as a "friend" of labor, carried forward the

attack on the workers at a faster pace, as is seen in the upholding of the anti-labor auto code.

Williams, who resigns shortly after putting through a tobacco code which allows wages as low as twenty-five cents an hour, will be replaced by some other representative of big business in the reorganized N.R.A.

The N.R.A. is the instrument of the employers, and as soon as one representative of big business is discredited and exposed, another union smasher takes his place. Meanwhile the sharpened attack on labor by the N.R.A. continues.

The workers can win better conditions not through employer-controlled N. R. A. boards, as Green would have the workers believe, but through their own organized strength and through a fighting policy.

### The Glen Alden Struggle

**T**HE newly installed democratic government of Pennsylvania, is carrying on the best traditions of the regime of the other bosses' old party, deposited in the last election, the Republican Pinchot machine.

The Democratic Party machine, which includes as its lieutenant governor a so-called labor leader—namely secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, Thomas Kennedy—has sent state troopers to the anthracite area to smash picket lines, club strikers, break up meetings, and spread terror against the strikers.

The state troopers viciously clubbed the miners who marched fifteen thousand strong on March 4 to Wilkes-Barre to protest against the arrest of fifty-one district and local leaders of the Anthracite Union, which is conducting the strike in the Glen Alden mines.

The fifty-one union leaders were jailed under an injunction issued by the Glen Alden company's Judge Valentine, which ordered the strike called off.

The miners of the anthracite helped elect the Earle-Kennedy regime, hoping to get "a new deal" by changing from one old party of the employers to another.

Now the miners can see that both parties equally represent the employers. The brutal attack of the state troopers on March 4 shows the miners that they can get nothing from the two old parties of the employers. They can now see that the formation of a Labor Party, based on the trade unions and the unemployed organizations, with a working class, fighting policy is the need of the hour for the miners.

### Farm Conference

**M**ORE than one hundred farmers' and workers' organizations have already endorsed the coming Farmers' Emergency Relief Conference to be held on March 25-27 at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Here, delegates from the farm regions of the entire Middle West will gather to forge a minimum program upon which all can unite for the winning of immediate relief for the thousands of farm families now paying the price for the crop-destroying program of the Roosevelt administration.

The conference will demand cash relief and production credit for seed, livestock and machinery.

American Federation of Labor locals and officers have endorsed the Conference in several counties and states.

Support for the conference will build the fighting alliance of workers and farmers necessary to ensure the victory of both.

### Constitutional Rights

**F**IVE women students were found guilty of picketing before a restaurant.

They claimed their Constitutional right to picket.

The capitalist Judge Rudich of New York gave them their answer: "Your rights under the Constitution end just where the rights of the Dean Restaurant begin."

That is, the Constitutional "rights" of the workers end where the rights of the employer begins.

Which is an accurate description of the "rights" of the working class under capitalist law.

## Party Life

### Letter Shows Chauvinism Party Life Makes Reply Social Unity Necessary

**S**OME time ago we published in this column two letters, one from a Negro comrade, and one from an Oriental comrade, both of whom complained about discrimination and neglect at social gatherings.

In connection with these letters we made the statement that "our white comrades must take the lead in struggling against every manifestation of white chauvinism."

We are now in receipt of a letter from a white worker in Brooklyn, which shows very clearly the necessity of carrying on this struggle in all our working-class organizations. This worker writes to us in great indignation. A part of his letter follows:

"Now, comrade editor, the complaint here is not of being ejected from a social gathering, discriminated against in the shop as far as work and pay are concerned, nor in the union as far as membership is concerned, but of having a rotten time at a dance—something no white worker would even dream of making a fuss about."

Are we, comrade editor, in initiating the struggle against white chauvinism, to impress upon our daughters, wives, sisters and sweethearts the importance of being extra-considerate and social to these dance floor bolsheviks for fear they may not otherwise fight with us for our common liberation? Are we to love people because they would hate us if we did not? Are we to cater to the whims and caprices of people suffering from an inferiority complex? Are we to concentrate our energy and attention upon such people and neglect others—and there are thousands of them—to whom such a policy is much discouraging?

It says that if people have to be coaxed into a movement, that will ultimately liberate them from their exploiters, and held there by all sorts of inducements the movement will be much better off without them. I do not speak for myself only, but for hundreds of workers, both Party members and sympathizers, whom I have met during the last few years in workers' circles."

**T**HE writer of this letter, who signs only his initials, cautions us not to give his address. Perhaps he is afraid of the storm of protest which would be showered upon him by the tens of thousands of Party members and sympathizers, who would be quick to recognize in this letter a rank example of white chauvinism. Although he claims to be a comrade, we are certain he has no right to this claim. Certainly one who could write such a letter has no place in the ranks of the Communist Party.

J. G., your letter and the questions asked by you, savor strangely of the question always asked by the Southern lynchers, when they are faced with the demand for race equality—"Would you have your daughter or your sister marry a Negro?" Yes, we do mean, that in the struggle against white chauvinism, we should not only impress upon our daughters, wives, sisters and sweethearts, the importance of being extra-considerate and social to our Negro and Oriental fellow workers, but we must also learn this ourselves.

Not for fear that they may not otherwise fight with us for our common liberation, but because we must prove to them that we mean what we say when we state that we stand for equal rights for the Negro people—we mean equal rights, socially, politically and economically. The Negro masses are filled with distrust, bred by centuries of discrimination, jim-crowism and lynching, of any organizations in which the white workers predominate. It is our task to break down this distrust. And we can break it down only by an unceasing, ruthless fight against every evidence of white chauvinism.

Do not think, J. G., that the revolutionary movement will be able to liberate you and your white white fellow workers, unless fighting side by side with you is your Negro fellow workers. Unless you fight together, both of you will be condemned to capitalist slavery. The revolutionary movement is not an abstract force working from the outside to liberate the exploited. It is made up of the masses of workers, Negro, white Oriental, who will fight together for their common liberation. And unless they are fighting together on a basis of the fullest equality, and unless they ruthlessly destroy all of the ideas of race hatred, planted in their minds by the ruling class, which seeks to keep the workers separated on race lines, the revolutionary movement will not be able to liberate the toiling masses, Negro or white.

These are the ideas which form the basis of Hitler's fascist rule of terror in Germany, which has enslaved the German masses, and has subjected hundreds of thousands of heroic German workers to torture, imprisonment and death. These are the ideas of the slave market, which breed jim-crowism in the South, which subject the Mexican, Filipino and Oriental masses in the West to discrimination and peonage, and which reach their logical conclusion in lynch-mobs in the South and vigilantes in the West.

Yes, J. G., we want unity in the shops, in the unions, in the struggle. But of what does this unity consist? This unity cannot be secured if it is based only on the shops—

### MARKED!—FOR CANNON FODDER



NEWS ITEM: Principal George E. Webster of the Rye, N. Y., Grammar School has asked parents to permit the fingerprinting of their children.

## Letters From Our Readers

### War Department Scoffs at Idea of Democracy

Iowa City, Iowa.

Comrade Editor:  
I am sending this quotation, which may interest you if you have not seen it before. It is a description of "Democracy" from the official War Department Manual, "Citizenship."

"Democracy: A government of the masses. Authority derived through mass meeting or any other form of direct expression. Results in mobocracy. Attitude toward property is communistic—negating property rights. Attitude toward law is that the will of the majority shall regulate, whether it be based upon deliberation or governed by passion, prejudice and impulse, without restraint or regard to consequences. Results in demagogism, license, discontent, anarchy."

R. S. S.

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.

### Burck Book a Boon To Collector

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:  
My dream has come true at a most needy time. I started to cut clippings of Burck's cartoons since 1932, but knowing the necessity of giving or sometimes leaving my copies of the "Daily" in the subway and street cars, I could not very well get up a good collection. Now I shall not only have a collection of the cartoons but a treatise on revolutionary art as well.

Enclosed you will find fifteen Daily Worker coupons and \$1.20 which entitles me to "Hunger and Revolt."

N. M.

### Starts "Cracker Barrel" Discussion of "Daily"

Ware, Mass.

Comrade Editor:

Two years ago I tried to get a local storekeeper to read the Daily Worker. Among other things he told of seeing what he called a "stud" farm in the movies of the U. S. S. R. "Women and children were the property of the State," etc. But from time to time he did take a copy of the Daily Worker, "to read at his leisure," and I told him, "See if you pick a hole in its analysis, remembering you are a working man."

A few months ago he came for a copy of the "Daily." "By gosh," he related smiling, "I got the boys around the cracker barrel doing some tall arguing over what I read outta this paper."

Last week he came after more copies. I didn't have any late ones. "Hell," he said, "Give me what you got. They are all good."

W. B.

## Required Reading for Every Worker

### AFTER TWO YEARS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "NEW DEAL"

**WHAT THE WORKERS GOT:** Factory payrolls DROPPED 40 per cent below the 1926 level.  
Real wages DECLINED 3 per cent to 5 per cent from 1933 to 1935.  
Living costs MOUNTED 14 per cent; food prices ROSE 35 per cent.  
Number on relief rolls INCREASED by 4,000,000 in one year.  
Increase in trade union membership LIMITED to 1,500,000 by N.R.A.  
Sixty strikers murdered, hundreds jailed since N.R.A. began.

**WHAT THE BOSSES GOT:** Dividend payments INCREASED 50 per cent above the 1926 level.  
Profits INCREASED 100 per cent to 400 per cent from 1932-34.  
Million-dollar incomes MORE THAN DOUBLED between 1932 and 1933.  
Military and Naval budget highest in "peace time" history, over \$2,500,000,000 in two years.  
N.R.A. INCREASED company-union membership by 2,500,000.  
Bankers and employers who "violated" the N.R.A. have gotten scott free.

if we treat the Negro as a fellow worker on the job, on the picket line, in the unions, and if we isolate him and treat him as an inferior in our social gatherings. As soon as we do this, the Negro workers will rightfully become suspicious of our sincerity in the shops, in the union, in the class struggle. Social gatherings are a part of the life of every worker, and we must bring our working-class unity into every phase of life. Through our social gatherings we make contacts with the Negro workers, with whom we want to establish the unity in the shops. So, J. G., our unity cannot be confined, as you think, to this struggle. If we try to so limit it, we will fail. White chauvinism will have defeated us.

Your letter, J. G., has a bad smell

—the "stink of the slave market, of the torture cells and concentration camps of fascist Germany. You say you express the opinions of thousands of workers in our movement. This we do not believe. You are expressing the opinions of the fascist enemies of the working class, of the Southern lynch-mobs, against which the revolutionary working class knows it must fight until every vestige of discrimination is wiped out of the ranks of working class. We advise you to secure a copy of the pamphlet, "The Communist Position on the Negro Question," and do some serious studying and self-critical thinking about this question. Then, perhaps, if you are an honest worker, you will write us another letter.

PARTY LIFE EDITOR.

## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### Hitler Catches Cold It's Whole Hog or Nothing England's Fears

**R**ECENT London diplomatic conversations (culminating in the Anglo-French proposals) which were favorable to German fascism, have resulted, after being strained through the maze of European capitalist contradictions, in an unfortunate turn for Hitler.

Things were going Hitler's way—slowly but surely. But the Nazi's precarious position demands the whole hog. When the British in their proposals offered German fascism legalized re-armament on land, sea and air, when they conveniently were silent about the Eastern Locarno pact, Hitler took the hint, but asked for impossible conditions.

IN JAPAN, the militarists were speeding their plans for an anti-Soviet war. Germany had tightened its war alliance with Poland. Roosevelt's anti-Soviet actions were accurately interpreted in Berlin, Tokyo, London and Warsaw.

But Hitler did not think any of these actions were fast enough, and proposed an outright European capitalist alliance, in support of Japan, for immediate war against the Soviet Union. Failing in this, Hitler threatened to continue the construction of his war machine without any confidential arrangements with British imperialism.

Even the closest friends of a madman, whose madness may be profitable to his associates, sometimes become afraid of his unrestrained insanity.

**B**ESIDES, when British imperialism began its move for the anti-Soviet front, the Soviet Union let the world know just what was being prepared by the imperialists in the way of a new bloody, criminal slaughter. Now the British statesmen take to heart the Soviet's warning that an imperialist war against the land of Socialism would mean the cracking of capitalism in many places. And the British have a lot of places where capitalist chains can be shattered. Looking around them at home, the British slaveholders saw the proletariat moving into action through mass-unemployed demonstrations. They also felt the economic ground shaking under their feet.

On a world scale, also, the British imperialists have more complicated interests. In the East, their interests both merge and collide with Japan. Just now they collide rather sharply. In the world of money, their interests smack up against Wall Street's inflationary policies.

Not on the whole, a very favorable situation to lead the toiling masses of the world into a war for the preservation of capitalism by an attempted destruction of the Soviet Union. Socialism is not favorable when Socialism is construction has reached such tremendous heights that I see testimony about it in every foreign newspaper arriving here, from Osaka to South Africa. The recent report on the advance of the Red Army has had a somewhat sobering if not sobering effect on British and other imperialist powers.

IN ORDER to slide around these difficulties, and yet to further the anti-Soviet war front, Sir John Simon, British foreign minister, got his bags packed for a visit to Hitler in Berlin, then to Paris, and even Moscow was mentioned.

But he evidently had word from Berlin that it was all or nothing. The British answered very sharply in a White Paper signed by his majesty's office boy, the ex-Socialist Ramsey MacDonald. The White Paper proposed building up the British lion's armed force, and said lion, at the same time, let out a howl about German arming endangering the peace of the world. The White Paper declared:

"This re-armament, if continued at the present rate, unabated and uncontrolled, will aggravate the existing anxieties of Germany's neighbors and may consequently produce a situation where peace will be in peril."

"The British government have noted and welcomed the declarations of leaders in Germany that they desire peace. We cannot, however, fail to recognize that not only their forces, but the spirit in which the population, especially the youth, of their country are being organized lend color to and substantiate the general feeling which has already been incontestably generated."

When Hitler heard this he got a sudden cold. He refused to see Sir John, and matters now stand somewhere at this pass. But they will not and cannot stay there long.