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Daily Worker

NATIONAL EDITION

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

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STRIKE LEADERS ARE EXECUTED IN CUBA

5,000 Minnesota Hunger Marchers Plan General Strike

BIG MARCHES OF JOBLESS IN 3 STATES

California, Oklahoma Unemployed in Mass Relief Struggle

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 12.—Five thousand unemployed and poor farmers—most of them dressed in the shabby clothing handed out by the relief—marched upon the State legislature yesterday, today declared that they would call a general statewide relief strike unless their relief demands were voted within three weeks.

McALESTER, Okla., March 12.—Swinging clubs and blackjacks and kicking and punching men and women alike, policemen directed by the police chief and the sheriff today evicted 300 hunger marchers from the Pittsburg County Court House where they had been camped since last Thursday.

The eviction and clubbing followed the latest demonstration of the hunger-driven miners and their families who yesterday expressed their determination to stay until April 1 if necessary, to win their demands for relief.

By Michael Quin

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 12.—Five hundred delegates and visitors to the State Unemployed Convention, now meeting here, marched to the Capitol yesterday and presented the demands of the convention and 143 workers' organizations for passage of insurance bill 791, the State Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. The demands were presented to a special joint meeting of the Senate and House committee on unemployment insurance then in session.

A delegation of thirty-five from the marchers entered the floor of the Assembly. Their spokesman, Alexander Noral, chairman of the

Federal Court Aids Frame-Up

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 12.—Obviously double-crossed in his deal with the prosecution, Harry Bender was sentenced by Federal Judge Edward S. Vaughn to eighteen months at Leavenworth and a \$500 fine, after pleading guilty to charges of "threatening and intimidating the federal court."

Bender was arrested several weeks ago with thirteen other persons because of protests sent to Judge Vaughn against the frame-up trial and conviction of ten workers arrested in a food demonstration last May. While the other defendants are staunchly standing by their constitutional right of protest and petition, Bender pleaded "guilty" in a deliberate attempt to help the prosecution establish a federal precedent for imprisonment of any person or persons daring to protest the outrageous, high-handed attacks by the courts on the rights of the toiling majority of the population. Judge Vaughn evidently thought the government's precedent could be strengthened by actually sentencing Bender.

Powerful Capitalists Back Huey Long's Dictatorship

Cotton, Oil and Sugar Interests Support Rule of Kingfish

WALL STREET LINK

'Daily' Reveals List of Money Men Behind La. Dictator

By Sender Garlin Article 2

"Huey P. Long gives the people the headlines and the corporations the profits."

This is the succinct characterization by Francis Williams, former chairman of the Public Service Commission of Louisiana, in the course of an interview with the writer.

Williams, recent candidate for mayor of New Orleans, ought to know. For 12 years he was a member of the Public Service Commission. For ten years of that time he was associated with Huey P. Long on that important body.

Negro day laborers on plantations in Caddo Parish, one of the richest cotton-growing centers of Louisiana, earn 4 cents working from "dark to dark"—12 hours a day. But it would be a mistake to get the impression that this was an index to the wealth of the corporations of Louisiana.

Clearly it is the latter who benefit from the ruthless dictatorship of Huey P. Long.

A Rich Empire

Louisiana is one of the richest states in the land, ranking high in the production of oil, cotton, fur, sugar, rice and sea foods. The oil, cotton and sugar interests of Louisiana are not primarily Louisiana interests; they are firmly bound up with the big Wall Street bankers who dominate these industries throughout the country.

New Orleans is one of the most important ports in the United States, being the main outlet to South and Central America. In 1932 Louisiana ranked fifth in value of exports.

It is obvious that the corporations and plantation owners have a rich field in which to work. And Huey Long is their able representative. Although individual Louisiana capitalists here and there oppose Long or some of his measures, the main body—the most powerful and reactionary section of the Louisiana capitalist class—energetically supports Huey Long and his dictatorial rule.

Linked to Big Capital

Huey Long represents the interests, not only of the local Louisiana capitalists but, through them, the Wall Street bankers with whom they are linked. Chief among his supporters are the powerful cotton interests organized in the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and directly linked with the New York Cotton Exchange. The sugar and oil barons similarly support the ruthless Long dictatorship. Jefferson Caffery, U.S. ambassador to Cuba, is a Louisiana man who is bound up with the big sugar interests.

The publication last year of "Fuehrerbriefe" (Letters from Leaders) revealed the names of the powerful German industrialists who

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HEAD OF BANKERS' GROUP BACKS LONG



Rudolph S. Hecht, president of the Hibernia Bank of New Orleans and president of the American Bankers' Association. Hecht, one of the most powerful of Huey Long's Louisiana capitalist supporters, is at the same time the link between Huey Long and Wall Street financial interests. Today's installment of the sensational series on Huey Long tells just what capitalists in Louisiana back the Kingfish.

Collieries Shut S. P. Endorses At Glen Alden Workers' Bill

By George Morris (Special to the Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 12.—Following yesterday's tryout, all Glen Alden collieries were admitted to be idle by the company today. Stoning of a street car, which was taking scabs to work, and breaking of windows in homes of scabs, was reported as a result of yesterday's attempt to reopen the pits.

Issuing its usual statements to discourage the strikers, the company declared that collieries operated 80 per cent of capacity, and that suspension was due to lack of orders. The collieries, however, will work tomorrow, the company announced.

A large number of pickets turned out yesterday in the Hanover section, as State Troopers and special deputies guarded the mines.

Papers Talk of Dynamite

The local press is giving great prominence to reports of alleged dynamiting and stoning of homes of strikebreakers, to cover up the terror against strikers by State Troopers. Police declared today that twenty-two sticks of dynamite were discovered in a flower bed in a graveyard and declared it to be a source of supplies for recent reported dynamiting. The calling of Glen Alden Coal Company representatives to an inquest on the explosion of a gas main at Edwardsville, on February 28, when six lives were lost, is seen as a possible attempt to blame the strikers and

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LIFT STRIKERS MEET POLICE INTIMIDATION

Arrests and Evictions Used as Walkout Still Spreads

Growing police intimidation against strikers and organized efforts of property owners to break the strike were in evidence yesterday as the strike of elevator operators and other building service workers continued to spread.

While new buildings were coming out in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, the growing number of building owners signing up brought about the first break in the ranks of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board when five members of the Board, representing 27 buildings, signed union agreements yesterday. Many others would have come across, union leaders said, were it not for the pressure of the Real Estate Board.

In the Bronx the union started the day by calling out the workers in fifty buildings on Grand Concourse around 171st Street.

Police Intimidation in Bronx

While George Troy, vice-president of the Brooklyn Local 51, said that 10,000 were out in Brooklyn and Queens and 350 buildings had signed up, efforts at an estimate on the number of the workers out in the Bronx were not successful. Union officials stated that while the number of workers was greater yesterday than on the preceding day it was impossible to get a check up because they were overburdened with work.

Police intimidation was particularly practiced in the Bronx, where the movement of tenants in support of the strike is assuming borough-wide proportions. After calling pickets into buildings on one or another pretext, police and Burns Detective Agency men arrested them on the charge of illegal entry.

Strike Chairman Seized

Among those arrested yesterday was Carl Iverson, Bronx strike chairman. The Burns detective, badge No. 106, who arrested him threatened to shoot him and other strikers.

Among the larger apartment houses struck in Brooklyn yesterday was the Buckingham Hall, 760 St. Marks Avenue. Under pressure of the Real Estate Board, two Brighton apartment owners locked out their service workers in spite of the fact that they had prior to that signed up with the union. Union officials said that if the workers affected are not reinstated by March 15, the date when the contract goes into effect, the necessary steps would be taken.

In spite of protests of the union sent to Mayor LaGuardia and Borough President Ingersoll, which neither of them answered, evictions are continually used by the owners as a threat over the heads of the workers.

Support Urged

In ten of the buildings, run by the Albert Management Corporations, 501 Brightwater Court, all superintendents were threatened with evictions if they struck.

In an appeal made yesterday Troy called on all pro-labor organizations and individuals to help the strike by supplying relief in food or money. He pointed out that while the strike was growing and more and more owners signed up with the union,

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Demonstrate Today!

AN EDITORIAL

Mendieta and Batista in Cuba have decreed death for all strike leaders. Under instructions from Wall Street they have ordered the arrest of the leaders of the Cuban National Confederation of Labor, the leading trade union organization in the island. Batista has decreed the arrest and murder of the leading Communists. Carlos Hevia who just fled from Cuba to the U. S., former President, declares more than 200 have already been killed.

Against this wholesale shedding of blood in Cuba in the interest of the Wall Street bankers, the New York workers and friends of the Cuban people should mass their forces today at 12:30 in front of the National City Bank, 55 Wall Street.

Protest the slaughter of the Cuban masses demanding the ousting of the Wall Street-Mendieta-Batista regime. Support the Cuban masses in their revolutionary general strike! Participate in this demonstration and show your solidarity with the Cuban people! Demand: "Hands Off Cuba!"

Demonstrate today!

All out to 55 Wall Street! Join the march from there to the Cuban Consulate at 17 Battery Place.

Support the joint action of Cuban and American workers against Wall Street imperialism!

What is the present situation in Cuba? What is the program of struggle of the Communist Party of Cuba? To get the answer to these questions do not miss the Manifesto to the Cuban People issued by the Communist Party of Cuba on the eve of the general strike, which will be published in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

Police Swarm Around Nabisco Picket Lines

By Carl Reeve

Striking employees of the National Biscuit Company yesterday picketed all the N. B. C. buildings from Ninth Avenue to Eleventh Avenue on 14th, 15th and 16th Streets. Retail stores in this West Side area were also picketed.

Women pickets were also stationed in front of the A and P store on 23rd Street near Ninth Avenue, and in front of the Munson Bar on the corner of 14th Street and 10th Avenue. The Munson Bar, which is selling scab biscuits, displayed a big sign to the effect that the store recognizes "an International Union Affiliated with the A. F. of L." in its attempt to justify

the sale of scab goods.

A membership meeting of the Inside Bakery Workers Union, federal local No. 19,588, which is leading the strike of the 3,000 workers, will take place tonight in Stuyvesant High School.

A leaflet has been issued by the local union, of which William Galvin is president, on the causes of the nine weeks' old strike. The union declares that "The National Biscuit Company deliberately violated union agreements, forcing a strike of 6,000 employees in five cities," on Jan. 8.

On Jan. 12, the company locked

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Greek Putsch Sedition Bill Reported Over Beaten in Ohio

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—The Fairbanks bill, aimed at outlawing the Communist Party, was defeated in the Assembly today, after it was condemned by representatives of the Communist Party, the International Workers Order, the League Against War and Fascism, the Women's Progressive Federation and other organizations.

Assemblyman Zona, who sponsored the bill repealing the criminal syndicalism act, opened the hearing by listing the number of organizations who endorsed the repeal of the bill. Among these were the Cleveland Federation of Labor, the Cleveland City Council, the Civil Liberties Union, and the Cleveland Newspaper Guild.

The criminal syndicalism act was

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WHOLE ISLAND NOW GRIPPED BY WALKOUT

Hevia Says More Than 200 Have Died by Order of Mendieta

HAVANA, March 12.—Death penalties were decreed and carried out wholesale today by the Mendieta-Batista military dictatorship in a frantic effort to break the virtually complete general strike that for the second day has gripped all of Cuba.

To justify its shooting of strike leaders, and arrest of hundreds of workers active in the general strike, Mendieta today published a decree ordering the death penalty for those "convicted" of terrorist acts and "sabotage." Previous definitions of sabotage against sugar workers covered any activity in leading a strike for higher wages.

The number of strike leaders whose dead bodies have been found on the streets of Havana with bullets in their back now mounts officially to fourteen.

300 Reported Executed

[Carlos Hevia, president of Cuba in 1934, now in Miami, declared that he was reliably informed that by Saturday morning the number of those executed by the Mendieta-Batista regime numbered more than 200.]

President Mendieta concentrated his terrorist efforts on government workers in a desperate attempt to get them to return to work and make a breach in the strike movement which has closed down all business and commercial activity throughout the island. Prison terms were prescribed for government employees who continue on strike, or who follow those already out on strike.

Despite all these barrages against the strikers, the movement is spreading to the few remaining workers in the provinces not already out. Mayor Guillermo Belt of Havana declared today that he believed the government troops would be able to smash the strike in three days.

Troops Take Over Railways

Government troops today took command of all railway stations, as the entire railroad system of the country has been hit by the strike.

Lieut.-Col. Jose Padraza, Military Governor of Havana, declared today that troops would help the Standard Oil and other Wall Street oil companies to open their service stations. He said that troops would man every street-car of the American-owned Havana Street Car Co. in an effort to resume service tomorrow.

Soldiers patrolled the streets of Havana. In some instances they forced bus drivers to remain on their vehicles at the point of guns. Soldiers acted as motormen on the few cars that were run.

Chicago I. L. D. Fights for Six

CHICAGO, March 12.—Steps are being taken by the Chicago District of the International Labor Defense to force reversal of the sentences imposed on five Bulgarian workers by Judge Green, who rejected the workers' demand for a jury trial, denied them the right of defense counsel and rushed through the trial before the I. L. D. could take any action to protect their rights.

The five workers were arrested with eleven others when police raided a restaurant at 90th Street and Mackinaw Avenue, where the Bulgarian workers had gone to hear a speaker from the Macedonian Workers' Educational Club. A detective had been assigned to "cover" the meeting, but had been unable to discover any pretext for arresting the workers until a drunken garage mechanic who had attacked a Negro newsboy down the street entered the restaurant. The detective, who had made no effort to protect the newsboy, at once called the patrol wagon and had everyone in the restaurant arrested.

The drunken mechanic was later released, while two of the Bulgarian workers were fined \$200 and costs each, which means 100 days each in the Bridewell jail; two others were fined \$50 each, and another \$25. Eleven were released. Among those framed was the organizer of the Macedonian Club of Detroit.

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How the Lovestone Clique Fights Unity in the I. L. G. W. U.

By JACK STACHEL

The bulk of the Lovestone following, its most important cadres, its financial base etc., is located in the needle trades. Especially in Local 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. where the Lovestonites under the leadership of Charles Zimmerman have become the ruling clique in the union by becoming the agents of Dubinsky, Hochman and Co. They have been aided into the position of leadership by Dubinsky as "experts" in the fight against the Communists and the militant workers generally. They have now become the open agents of the very clique which they so bitterly denounced before they turned renegades.

Using to place their small group of renegades into leading and paid positions. They have brought into the union not only needle workers of their group, but have placed into various posts the small group of so-called intellectuals who compose the bulk of Lovestone group leadership—thus Herberg is doing "educational" work. There are others in the same category.

From this it is clear that to the Lovestonites the control of Local 22 is vital not only from the point of view of their policies and tactics in the needle trades but to the very existence of their group. And they stand ready to resort to any and all methods to maintain their control of this local. Especially have they resorted to the most outspoken reactionary meth-

ods against the workers and the left wing since they are beginning to see the handwriting on the wall with the defeat of their lieutenant, Eli Keller in Paterson. We have already seen in the shoe industry to what methods they are ready to resort to block the workers from expressing themselves, which undoubtedly would mean their being wiped out of leadership together with all the other reactionary elements. Undoubtedly they stand ready to use similar and if that is still possible even worse methods to maintain their control of their main base, Local 22 of the I. L. G. W. U.

For a long time the main cry of the Lovestonites in Local 22 was the main enemy is the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. But their dishonesty was soon ex-

posed. They have been the most outspoken and most bitter fighters in the local against unity of the dressmakers. In the last election they made their main fight against the left wing forces on the ground that the left wing would split the union and affiliate it to the Industrial Union. They, of course, knew this slander to be a lie.

Now they have blocked for months the entrance of the dressmakers into the local. First they refused to carry on negotiations to bring in the members of the Industrial Union in an organized manner. They thought that with this maneuver they would keep the dressmakers divided. They then placed conditions that the dressmakers join as new members paying the full initiation fee. But even when

the Industrial Union dressmakers rather than keep the dressmakers divided accepted these conditions, despite the fact that the membership of Local 22 expressed itself for talking in all the members of the N. T. W. I. U. as old members, the Zimmerman clique to this day has not given the workers their membership cards.

Why? The answer is clear. Because they fear that these dressmakers will vote against them in the elections. To these gentlemen to retain their control is more important than the unity of the dressmakers. WHAT THEN BECOMES OF THEIR TALK OF UNITY? It is clear that what they mean is the kind of unity that resulted in the trade to make Zimmerman a vice president as a re-

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Powerful Capitalists Support Huey P. Long

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were providing the funds for Hitler. Similarly, a list of Huey P. Long backers will show the Louisiana dictators' ties with big capital in the state.

Huey Long's Backer
1—Harvey Couch, president of the Louisiana and Arkansas and the Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas Railroad. Formerly member of the R. F. C. Couch is one of Huey Long's chief supporters, and is constantly seen in his company in private cars of the railroad. It was because he tried to photograph Long with Couch that a reporter was recently slugged and nearly killed by Joe Messina, one of Long's burly bodyguards.

2—Harry P. Williams of Paterson, La., lumber king and airplane builder.

3—Fred D. Danginger, real estate operator; formerly president of the New Orleans Association of Commerce.

4—Luca Vaccaro, president of the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, Vaccaro Steamship Lines, part owner of the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans (one of the largest in the South); and director of banks and other corporations.

5—Abe Shushan, New Orleans merchant who became wealthy by supplying merchandise to state institutions. Long appointed as president of the Dock Board. Huge new airport in New Orleans named after this distinguished citizen. Shushan has been indicted by the Federal government for income tax evasion and faces trial in Louisiana next month.

6—R. L. Gray, Zwolle, La. Big oil man.

7—Charles Laskey, Shreveport, big utility man who has large holdings in the Northern Louisiana Gas Company.

8—Seymour Weiss, president of the Roosevelt Hotel and head of the Dock Board. Weiss, too, has recently been indicted for income tax evasion and faces trial.

9—Senator Jules Fisher, shrimp and oyster packer, who is a buddy of Huey Long's. Fisher helped to kill the 8-hour bill for women in 1932.

10—Robert Maestri, who made a fortune from the ownership of "cribs" in the notorious New Orleans Red Light district. Maestri is a member of the Lovestonites.

Rudolph Hecht, president of the Hibernia Bank of New Orleans; ALSO, president of the American Bankers Association.

Senator Fisher made a fortune from the state providing shrimp and for the use of road construction. No wonder he's an ardent supporter of Huey P. Long! He employs hundreds of women at starvation wages; no wonder he fights the eight-hour law for women in Louisiana!

Alfred Danginger, another of Huey Long's backers, is a wealthy appropriation lawyer, head of the real estate owners' association and also of the Young Men's Business Club.

Strikebreakers
Vaccaro, the big steamship man, pays his Central American peons 25 cents a day. If you think it's merely because Vaccaro doesn't like "foreigners," just ask New Orleans longshoremen, seamen, hotel employees and office workers—both Negro and white—just what Vaccaro pays them.

During the last longshoremen's strike, Vaccaro approached the picket line at Canal Street and the river in New Orleans. He remonstrated with the pickets in an attempt to persuade them to quit the strike. Failing this, he became abusive, and finally drawing a gun, he shouted:

"If you lazy rotten, no good sons-of-a-bitches haven't got sense enough to get wise to yourselves and break this god damn strike, and if you try to stop anybody from working, I'll blow your god-damn brains out!"

Regarding Harvey Couch, the New Orleans "Item" reports the following in its issue of Feb. 13, 1935:

"Money saved through reduction in salaries of employees during 1931 to 1935 was allegedly pocketed by H. C. Couch, president, and the stockholders of the Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas Railroad. It was brought out in evidence submitted this afternoon at a hearing before the National Mediation Board in the federal court here.

"Pocketed by Couch"
"C. H. Smith, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, testifying, produced two telegrams showing that during the four-year period when salaries of L. and A. workers were cut that road enjoyed passenger and freight revenues per mile comparable with revenues of six other railroads serving the same territory who had no wage cut."

touted "fight" with the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana.

How the "Fight" Started
Huey Long explains that he has always borne a "grudge" against the Standard Oil Company. How did this come about? In his autobiography, "Every Man a King," he makes it vividly clear:

"I had done certain legal work for some of my Winfield friends connected with the oil business in Cal's Parish, of which Shreveport is the parish seat. They paid me in oil stock. I bought additional stock from some of them. Several companies in which I was interested were very successful. We finally had a very large concern which gave promise of becoming an even larger affair."

"It was just at this time the big companies threatened to begin pipeline embargoes, designed to freeze out small companies and independent operators."

"We feared the worst for our company."

At this moment it cannot be definitely established whether or not Huey Long has oil interests in Louisiana, but it is generally known that his puppet governor, Oscar K. Allen, is heavily interested in oil in the Gulf Coast area of Louisiana and in fact is now embroiled in a lawsuit in that connection. Senator N. P. Moore, whom Huey Long opposed to the Lieutenant-Governorship at the last special session of the legislature, is also involved in a company appropriately called the Win-or-Lose Oil Company.

When I asked Huey's eldest brother, Julius T. Long, a prominent attorney of Shreveport, whether Huey had oil interests, he said:

"His friend Oscar (Gov. Allen) owns interests in Henderson and Kilgore oil. Huey's got a lick in this. He's smart enough for that." Huey Long's "struggle" with the Standard Oil Company, must not, however, be interpreted as caused by personal grievances alone. As a matter of fact, it was never much of a struggle.

Struggle Over the Tax
At the last session of the legislature several months ago, Long put through a tax of five cents a barrel on all crude oil refined in Louisiana and brought from other states through the company's pipelines. There were a number of reasons for this move. First, the tax, which would have amounted to more than \$3,000 a day, according to the Standard Oil Co., would considerably increase the income of the Long political machine in Louisiana. Secondly, it was an attempt to force the Standard Oil Company to use Louisiana crude oil, which has a high specific gravity and which the company says is unsuitable for its purpose. Thirdly, it provided Huey Long with the demagogic slogan that he was "fighting the corporations."

The Standard Oil Company, which had dealt with politicians before, took the offensive. For public consumption, officials of the Standard Oil Company threatened to remove their giant plants to Mobile, Ala., and other cities. The emptiness of these threats are seen in the fact that the Standard Oil Company has \$75,000,000 worth of property invested in Louisiana, including its huge Baton Rouge refinery.

In the meantime, at "breakfast legislatures" at the Roosevelt Hotel and on the golf links Huey Long was conferring with J. C. Hilton, president of the Standard Oil. Finally the stage was set, and Long emerged with a statement that his governor, O. K. Allen, was calling a special session of the legislature to rebate four cents on the five-cent tax.

"Compromise" Announced
The legislature simply ratified what had been decided upon at the breakfasts in the Roosevelt Hotel. Under the terms of the "compromise" the governor is given authority to suspend the tax (which, incidentally, relieves the independent oil producers as well as the Standard Oil) on the vague understanding that Standard Oil will use more Louisiana crude. No criterion established to determine just how much Louisiana crude is being used by the company from time to time.

There is no doubt that a factor which hastened the "compromise" was the formation of the Square Deal Association, whose initial meeting was composed largely of employees of the Standard Oil Company who were terrified at the prospect of losing their jobs in the event of the company's removal. In fact, 1,000 men were laid off immediately following the passage of the tax, but Long men say they were only temporary workers.

The dove of peace now carries love notes from Mr. Hilton of the Standard Oil to Huey P. Long, but Huey, however, still clings to his demagogic title of "enemy of the corporations."

Gleety, Huey Long gets along very well with bankers, corporation heads and rich planters.

TOMORROW: How Huey Long's taxation program in Louisiana aids his financial supporters and the capitalist class of the state. Who carries the burden of taxation in Louisiana? The truth about Long's program of public improvements.

Sedition Bill Beaten in Ohio
(Continued from Page 1)

assembled as class legislation aimed to smash all workers' organizations. Numerous professional patriotic organizations appeared to argue against repeal of the bill.

The extent of the real mass support behind the Workers Unemployment Relief Insurance Bill, H. R. 135, was manifested at the hearing before the Labor Committee. About 180 delegates from all parts of the State presented proof of the superiority of this bill over all others.

'BOYSHH, THIS IS A GREAT BILL!'



"Half, half, the gang's all here!"
The Kingfish in a mellow mood in the State Capitol in Baton Rouge. The old gent who resembles Guy Kibbe of the movies is Huey's puppet governor, Oscar K. Allen. It is said in Louisiana that Mrs. Allen demands to know from Oscar just when he intends to become governor of the state. The other statesman "supporting" Huey is James O'Connor, a Louisiana politician. On left is Harvey C. Couch, railroad president, who is one of Huey Long's chief financial backers. Couch is notoriously anti-labor.

NBC Strikers Picket Plant

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of scores of policemen supplied to the company by the obliging LaGuardia administration who are to be seen in every block in the vicinity of the strike. Yesterday morning four mounted and numerous foot policemen on 15th Street from 9th to 10th Avenues, and on 9th Avenue were clearing pedestrians off the sidewalk, or making them move on.

N. B. C. a Morgan Firm
Stillwell refused to tell the Daily Worker whether tonight's stockholders' meeting will take up the question of dividends or profits.

The National Biscuit Company, controlled by J. P. Morgan and his banks, and also including in its ownership the Rockefeller interests, made a net profit of \$11,597,573 in 1934, after all deductions for depreciation, taxes, high salaries and interest. The company paid a dividend of \$19,929,242 in 1934 alone, out of its huge net profits and surpluses.

One of the links of the company with J. P. Morgan, is Jackson Hill Reynolds. Reynolds is a director of the N. B. C. and at the same time president of the First National Bank of the City of New York, a Morgan-controlled bank.

U Don't Need a Biscuit
The slogan of the union is: "I don't need a biscuit." Everyone is urged to "refuse Unceca Bakers Products. Warn your grocer not to stock them, until the National Biscuit settles with the union."

The stockholders of the National Biscuit Company have been called to the yearly stockholders' meeting which takes place tonight at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City. When the Daily Worker applied at the executive offices of the company, 449 West 14th Street, for an interview, the request was referred to C. E. Stillwell of the legal department.

At the doorway, which was guarded by four policemen and which was being picketed by the strikers, I was stopped by an armed company guard and asked my business. I was taken by the guard to an information desk in the lobby where the name of everyone who entered the building is listed. I noticed that my number was 57. I was then escorted to the legal department on the eighth floor.

Refuses to Talk
Mr. Stillwell refused to make a statement, refused to answer any questions. On his desk, in preparation for my visit, I noticed a file of news stories which had appeared in the Daily Worker on the N.B.C. strike. Mr. Stillwell was asked his attitude toward the strike and the union. He refused to answer.

He gave the Daily Worker a copy of a letter sent out by the N. B. C. to its "customers" which claims that the union should have "arbitrated" and declares, "... We must take whatever steps we deem necessary to maintain our production and to keep our customers supplied with our product."

These "steps" include the use of the Greek soldiers with the victims.

ATHENS, Dec. 11, 1934.—Eleven artillerymen signed a protest against the execution of their class brothers — six Bulgarian soldiers — and demanded that the barbaric ragnas of the fascists in Bulgaria come to an end.

Airmen Pledge Aid
FLORINI, Dec. 28, 1934.—At the Tatoi air port (Athens) leaflets were distributed in which the soldiers protested against the trial of fifty soldiers in Bulgaria. The flyers read these leaflets collectively and declared that they would struggle to save their brothers in Bulgaria and to prevent the establishment of a military fascist dictatorship in their country. Similar leaflets were also distributed among the First Heavy Artillery regiment in Saloniki.

ATHENS, Dec. 10, 1934.—"We, 20 soldiers of the 34th Infantry Regiment of Piraeus, strongly protest against the preparations being made in Bulgaria, to lay 150 soldiers. We undertake to carry on propaganda among the soldiers in order to explain to them what fascism is and to start a wave of protest against the execution of our Bulgarian brothers, against the deportation of

Farmers Unite Behind Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

STOUX FALLS, S. D., March 12.—Leaders of the Morrill packing house workers' strike broadcast an appeal over the radio Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock for mass support on the picket line. This was the first appeal of the kind from some of the leaders, who have been warning outsiders to keep off the picket line.

The United Workers' League, consisting of employed and unemployed workers here, joined the picket line and are putting out leaflets calling on all unemployed workers not to scab. Small merchants are supplying strikers with food.

The farmers in the vicinity have supported the strike from the beginning. Andrew Cunningham, Holiday and Farmer Union leader in a neighboring county, and Lem Harris, Secretary of the Farmers' Emergency Relief Conference to be held at Stouxs Falls March 25, protested to Sheriff Shields on the use of National Guardsmen against strikers. Cunningham was the leader of a farm strike against the Morrill Company a year ago. Harris, in the name of the Conference Arrangements Committee, telephoned Governor Tom Berry demanding the immediate withdrawal of five detachments of National Guardsmen whose presence forced strikers out after holding the plant 20 hours. Berry replied that "Farmers shouldn't be mixing in this. I have thousands who can take the place of these men." Radio and direct contact are being used to mobilize farmers for picketing.

The sign "No Communists Allowed" remains near the packing house gates, but known Communists continue to participate in the picketing. When a leaflet circulated by the Communist Party was shown with the signature of the C. P. torn off to J. P. McCoy, Vice-President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, McCoy admitted, "It's a wonderful leaflet."

Company union men and scabs are being entertained in the big Hotel Carpenter. Scabs are expected from Sioux City, it is reported on the picket line.

The small plants in Ottumwa, Iowa, and in Topeka, Kansas, may also come out on strike, it is reported.

S. P. Endorses Workers' Bill
(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary of Labor shall make rules for the administration of insurance by representatives of the workers. This passage, which Lundeen's office declared to be the only qualification in the "amalgamated" bill, is the one which the Socialist Party wishes to call to the attention of this committee that under Section 2 of H. R. 2827 present phrasing and definition place almost unlimited authority in the Secretary of Labor with potential direful results whenever such a member of the cabinet chooses to be irresponsible with respect to his or her proper loyalties. The Socialist Party therefore recommends that this section be rewritten so as to provide for technical experts under the jurisdiction of representatives from labor."

Opposes Wagner-Lewis Bill
The statement, a four or five page document, was submitted by Frank Trager, Broadus Mitchell and Dr. S. M. Niesdadt, of the Socialist Party of America. Lundeen's office said it was received on February 15. It endorsed the bill and expressed opposition to the Roosevelt administration's Warner-Lewis Bill, Lundeen's office said.

Report to House Today
Lundeen wired Senior as the written report of the majority of the House Committee on labor was drafted for presentation to the house, probably tomorrow. This step, while technically placing the subject before the House for consideration and while making public the formal statement of the committee in favor of the Workers Bill, does not bring the measure up for discussion. For debate, it is necessary that the House Rules Committee give approval. The chairman of the Rules Committee has announced that he will not assent to a rule for debate and a vote on any legislation unless it has the Administration's O. K. The workers' bill naturally is opposed by the administration.

Newton Baker Defends Plan to Put CCC Under Direction of Military
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 12.—Newton D. Baker, war-time Secretary of War, today defended the military preparations in the CCC and added that he could see "no possible objections to the Civilian Conservation Corps coming under military direction."

Baker's statement follows that of General McArthur, Army Chief of Staff, who recently said that he would father a bill in Congress to provide for military training for CCC youth.

"We ought to have in times of peace a working model of what the large army should be in war time," Baker said in freely discussing war preparations. "Just before the World War our youth received excellent training in the expeditions to the Mexican border," he added in praise have the spirit of American discipline instilled into them."

Sympathy for Bulgarian Anti-Fascists
The following is from Naoula, organ of the Young Communist League of Greece:

ATHENS, Oct. 19, 1934.—The Communist soldiers' organization has distributed a leaflet in one regiment. This leaflet explains the importance of the trial of the revolutionary soldiers in Bulgaria and appeals to the soldiers of our regiment to show their solidarity with their Bulgarian comrades and to fight for their release. The soldiers have read this leaflet and have expressed their sympathy for and solidarity with the heroic revolutionary soldiers in Bulgaria, who, despite persecution and death sentences to which they are subjected by the bandits of the militarist Georgiev, nevertheless bravely continue their struggle against militarism in order to overthrow the fascist government and set up the power of the workers, peasants, soldiers and sailors.

ATHENS, Sept. 20, 1934.—Despite the terror in our battalion, leaflets were again distributed several days ago. These leaflets dealt with the impending execution of 150 soldiers in Bulgaria. A soldier of the Evron regiment, called Kharslam Koronakli was arrested and deported to Patras. Three other soldiers of the 2nd company of the Evron regiment were also deported; further deportations are expected.

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How Lovestone Clique Fights Unity in ILGWU

(Continued from Page 1)

Lovestone clique fights against the unity in the trade unions is clearly seen in the case of the knिटgoods local union of the I. L. G. W. U. Here Nelson and Company refuse to negotiate the unity of all the knिटgoods workers, despite the fact that the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has almost the same strength as the I. L. G. W. U. local and controls many of the largest shops in the industry and with an agreement of 35 hours as against 36 in the I. L. G. W. U. shops as well as generally higher standards. Let the Industrial Union members apply individually is the reply of these gentlemen who talk so much of unity. And what the workers can expect from such individual applications is already clear from the manner in which Zimmerman carried through "unity" among the dressmakers. But the last word has not yet been said. The knिटgoods workers will fight the way to unity despite the sabotage of Zimmerman, Nelson and Co. Much depends, of course, upon the rank and file of the I. L. G. W. U. knिटgoods local. The workers in this local want to build one strong union and organize themselves within the local and put an end to the sabotage of Nelson and his clique.

Role in Fur
Undoubtedly the situation among the fur workers furnishes the best example of the treachery of the Lovestonites and their role as the watchdogs of the reactionary A. F. of L. officialdom. Here the Fur Workers Industrial Union organized the bulk of the workers in the industry, and has in fact established one union in the industry. Conditions have been improved, standards higher than in any of the needle industries or for that matter in most industries, but the Lovestonites, including the "unity" among the knिटgoods workers, have been established in the industry. This has been achieved not only through a militant struggle against the employers, but despite the open sabotage of the small clique of officials or former officials of the A. F. of L. union who have very few fur workers in their ranks. And not only that. Not only the Lovestonites, not only the Forward, the S. P. bureaucracy, but the A. F. of L. Council itself carried on war against the Fur Workers Industrial Union. And it is again these great odds that the militant fur workers have established their union and won the present standards.

But in spite of this the leadership of the Fur Workers Industrial Union, as part of their whole policy not only to unite every worker, but also out of consideration of the strengthening the fighting unity of all needle workers and furthermore the whole of the labor movement, have made proposals for negotiation with the small A. F. of L. union in the fur industry. Of course it was not unexpected that the small discredited group of leaders of this organization should repeat the "line" of Zimmerman in the case of the dressmakers. But in the dressmakers the argument of the Lovestonites was that the industrial union dressmakers constituted but a small section of the industry in comparison with those organized in the I. L. G. W. U. One might have expected that even the rotten clique of Lovestonites would not be able to summon up enough "courage" to propose to the fur workers in the Industrial Union to "accept the proposal of making individual application" to the small bankrupt "Council" in the fur industry. But we were mistaken.

Got Proper Answer
These renegades were the very ones who took the initiative to come out to fur market (it is true with strong arm protection) and call upon the fur workers to make individual application to the A. F. of L. And, of course, the clever Lovestonites who have learned that one can strike a bargain if one is clever (Zimmerman election as vice-president) came to the fur workers with a very great "inducement." They pleaded "if you join before March 20 you will pay only \$5.25." But fur workers in a very "unappreciative" manner gave the Lovestonites the proper answer.

Neither the Lovestonites nor the "Council" can or will succeed in destroying the general powerful organization that the fur workers have built. The fur workers will continue to fight for unity, and for affiliation to the A. F. of L. But as the fur workers say they want unity and not disorganization. They will not accept in this industry the proposal of "individual application." Any step taken by the fur workers toward merger and affiliation to the A. F. of L. must result in greater strength to the workers. They will take no step that will weaken the fighting strength and unity of the fur workers.

Gave Up Gains
It is of course clear to the workers that the struggles within the union are part of the struggle against the employers and for improvement of the conditions of the workers. This is clearly brought out in the present election struggle in the dress industry in Local 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. Why has Zimmerman had the influence over the largest sections of the dressmakers? Because he has followed a policy of giving up the gains of the dressmakers won in struggle. Why do the dressmakers now oppose Zimmerman? Because his program is one of making further concessions to the bosses. Why is Zimmerman compelled to stifle every expression of the rank and file and rule in a dictatorial manner? Because the masses, dissatisfied with his regime, wish to oust him. Because any free expression of the dressmakers will show that he no longer can muster a majority.

Election Struggle
In the present election struggle in Local 22 a number of the groups that formerly supported Zimmerman have now joined with the left wing to form the United Dressmakers Committee on a united pro-

gram and slate against the so-called Zimmerman "progressive" group. This is a reflection of the worsening of conditions under Zimmerman and the anti-democratic regime which he has instituted. Now Zimmerman in panic shouts that the left wing has united with "reactionaries." But he is fooling nobody as the votes at the last section meetings show.

These groups it is true are composed of workers of various political opinions, including socialists, and non-affiliated workers. But they are all workers in the shops, who wish to fight on a program which is in the interests of the dressmakers, and against the whole Dubinsky-Zimmerman class collaboration policy. When the bulk of these elements supported Zimmerman they were "progressives." But now when they have learned a lesson, and join hands with the left wing against Zimmerman they are "reactionaries."

It is also very interesting that in the whole number of the "Progressive Dressmakers" issued by the Lovestonites there is not one word of criticism of Dubinsky although there is much praise for the good work done by the G. E. B. of the I. L. G. W. U. Does this good work include the fact that Dubinsky joined with the most reactionary forces at the last A. F. of L. convention to vote to dismember the Industrial Union of the Brewery Workers affiliated to the A. F. of L.?

Of course no one can accuse Zimmerman that he is against the united front. He is for the united front, but a united front with the reactionaries. Zimmerman united with Dubinsky, Antonini, against every proposal of the left wing and every program sponsored by Green, Wolf & Co. in alliance with the "Old Guard" in the Socialist Party.

He has turned over the settlement of complaints to the code authority taking it out of the hands of the union and its membership. At the I. L. G. W. U. convention he voted against the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, and voted for the Wagner-Lewis Bill sponsored by Roosevelt and Green. He voted against a resolution for the release of Thaelmann and joined hands with the reactionaries to vote funds for the white guard counter-revolutionary Abramowitz. Or perhaps Zimmerman will tell us that there is no record of his having voted for this last proposal? Let the "Communist" Zimmerman tell us if he raised any objection. Of course he could argue that were he to have opposed Dubinsky then he would not be a vice-president. Undoubtedly there is some truth in this. Will he tell us what was his response, bill for his quick change from opposition to the "unit" system to favoring it? Was it Hochman who "persuaded" him?

Issues Clear
The issues are clear in the Local 22 elections. On the one hand is the group of reactionaries and jobholders headed by the Lovestonites, the tools of Dubinsky and Hochman, who are part and parcel of the reactionaries in the whole labor movement. On the other hand is the rank and file organized in the United Dressmakers Committee with a program of economic issues and democracy in the union that expresses the will and the need of the entire membership.

It should be the task of every dressmaker to work untiringly to smash the Dubinsky-Zimmerman control of Local 22, and to establish the local as really one in the front ranks of the militant trade union in the country.

Collieries Shut At Glen Alden
(Continued from Page 1)

whitewash the Luzerne County Gas and Electric Company.

Mass March Plan Pressed
The widespread publicity to alleged dynamiting cases, reported at the rate of several a day, tends to have an adverse effect upon the strike. Luzerne County Communist strikers already declared that dynamiting and similar individual actions may be either the acts of company agents or misguided individuals. Strike leaders have likewise declared that the union does not approve such actions.

Chief stress is now laid by the most active militants in the ranks of the strikers, upon arousing greater mass action. The proposal for a mass march on Harrisburg as a fight for the right to strike and picket, in the face of Judge Valentine's mandate ordering the strike called off, is meeting with increased approval among the strikers. The workers want to remind Governor Earle, and Lieutenant Governor Thomas Kennedy, who is still secretary of the United Mine Workers, that they were promised jobs and the right to organize, and not State Troopers, jailing of strikers and destruction of their union.

With Issue Covered Up
Thus far the authorities have been trying to keep the court mandate against the strike from being brought before the labor movement generally. Leaders of the A. F. of L. tell the workers that the Lovestonites' fight is an issue between two unions, and try to hide the fact that if the Valentine mandate is enforced and strike leaders are jailed, a precedent will be set for similar action against any A. F. of L. union.

The strikers are depending upon the rank and file movement in the A. F. of L. to raise the issue everywhere, and send protests to Judge Valentine and Governor Earle, Harrisburg, Pa.

The strike leaders are expected to be called for sentence some time this week.

Now is the time to build a strong anti-Heart movement throughout the country. Use the Daily Worker to refute his lies and slanders. Subscribe and ask your friends to subscribe.

Sharp Advance In Production Made by USSR

Steel Is Up 30 Per Cent, Pig-Iron 28 Per Cent, Over 1934 Figures

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, March 12 (By Cable).—The U. S. S. R. has begun 1935 with sharp economic rise, preliminary data here show. Today, when the production in heavy industry throughout the capitalist world is virtually stagnant, since the impetus for increased production has largely disappeared, it is proof of the success and purposefulness of Soviet economy that this January and February alone 246 locomotives and 6,080 freight cars were constructed. In the auto industry, 10,837 motor trucks, 2,829 automobiles and 17,537 tractors were produced in these two months. Sixteen million tons of coal, 3,700,000 tons of oil, nearly 2,000,000 tons of pig-iron and 1,750,000 tons of steel were also produced in this period. Compared with January and February in 1934 the increase in coal production was 10 per cent above last year, in pig-iron 28 per cent, in steel 30 per cent, in rolled metals 28 per cent, in copper 35 per cent, in aluminum 163 per cent, in motor trucks 42 per cent, in tractors 31 per cent, in locomotives 41 per cent, and in freight cars 35 per cent. The production of harvest-combines increased 400 per cent.

Success is particularly noticeable in branches of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy. It is remarkable that the percentage of increase in steel and the rolled metals is beginning to surpass that of pig-iron. This is a brilliant fulfillment of the decision regarding the necessity of changing the correlation between the production of pig-iron to steel so as to raise the ratio in favor of the latter.

Mass Meeting On Workers Bill In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 12.—Following the successful campaign to force the House Committee on Labor to vote the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, onto the floor of Congress, the Local Action Committee for Real Unemployment Insurance has launched a campaign for widening and further popularizing the measure. The first step in this drive will be a huge mass meeting at LuLu Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Streets, on Friday night at 8 o'clock. Representative Ernest Lundeen, sponsor of the Workers' Bill, and Representative James Glavin of Pennsylvania, who is supporting the bill, have been listed as the principal speakers. A representative of the American Federation of Labor and of the Unemployment Councils and Assemblyman Marshall Shepard will also speak.

Do you know four people who should be introduced to the Daily Worker? We will send the paper to them for two weeks. Send their names and addresses, plus \$1, to 60 East Thirteenth Street.

WHAT'S ON Philadelphia, Pa.

Angelo Herndon, America's young Dimitroff, at the Paris Commemoration, Friday, March 15, at 8 p.m. Girard Manor Hall, 911 W. Girard Ave. Adm. 25c. Ausp. I.L.D., 44 N. 2nd St.
Attention: I.L.D. district banner carnival Friday and Saturday, April 12 and 13, Ambassador Hall, 1704 N. Broad St. Watch for further announcements.
Joint Film Showing Film & Photo League and Federation of Architects, at New Theatre, 311 W. 19th St. Saturday, March 16th. Rene Clair's great film "A Nous la Liberté" Also "The Hypnotist" and "The Crooner's" Workshop. Continuous showing beginning at 6 p.m. Subj. 30c.

Cleveland, Ohio

Pre-convention Dance, March 14, at the D.A.R. Hall, 3797 W. 25th St. Refreshments, ball, Saturday, March 15, at 8 p.m. Dancing, recitation, speakers. Adm. 20c in advance, 25c at door. Ausp. I.L.D.

Chicago, Ill.

Paris Commemoration, Sunday, March 17, at Peoples Auditorium, 3457 W. Chicago Ave. Program starts at 8 p.m. Dancing, recitation, speakers. Adm. 20c in advance, 25c at door. Ausp. I.L.D.
To all the workers of Chicago! Come and enjoy an evening in Soviet China. Unit 915 of G. W. will run an unusual ball, Saturday, March 16, at 8 p.m. at the Hirsch Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch St. Colorful program is being planned. Place dancing, music, representing life in Soviet China. Chop Budy dinner, fun galore. Come and bring your friends. Adm. 25c. Everybody invited to big benefit cabaret dance, South Side I.L.D., at Roseland Hall, 4717 South Parkway, Saturday eve, March 16. Herbert and Jane Newton, guests of honor. Adm. in adv. 25c, at door 35c.

Rockford, Ill.

The Workers School will end their 10 weeks session with a banquet at 8 M. E. P. Hall, 1919 Third Ave., Wednesday, March 20 at 8 p.m. Symptomatic and friends come and support this effort.
Election affair to be held at 8 M. E. P. Hall, 1919 Third Ave., Saturday, March 23 at 7 p.m. Workers of Rockford come and support the Workers Ticket, elect your representative. Help us raise money to carry on the election campaign.

Newark, N. J.

Paris Commemoration, Sunday, March 17, at Baker Hall, 338 Morris Ave., given by I.L.D. Interesting program arranged. Speakers, Mother Bloor, Richard B. Mansfield, etc.
Lecture on "Where the Ghetto Ends," by Leon Dennis, former literary editor of "Moonset News," author and editor of "New York Worker," at Broad St., on Thursday, March 14, at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 25c.

Plainfield, N. J.

See Kramer, I. K. Kormanman, pianist, H. Gendel, artist, for \$4 I.W.O. are arranging a concert for Wednesday, March 13, at the Community Center, Central Ave. and 7th St.

SEARCHING STRIKERS FOR ARMS IN HAVANA



A patrol stopping a civilian with guns and bayonets ready. The murderous strike-breaking terror of the Mendieta-Balata government of Cuba is shooting people in the back, assassinating workers' leaders and imprisoning hundreds in an effort to halt the revolutionary general strike.

Mass Protest Kills 'Sedition' Bill in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 12.—The Communist Party here aroused so much mass protest against the proposed "sedition" bill introduced in the Council at Tarrant City, a suburb, that the bill was hastily withdrawn by its sponsor, Alderman Alford.

A petition containing several hundred names was presented to the Council, and a delegation of close to 100 workers came to support the petition. Led by C. D. Smith of the Relief Workers League they demanded that the bill be dropped. The Council decided to postpone action on the measure.

25 Jobless Sentenced to Jail After Secret Hearing in Scranton

SCRANTON, Pa., March 12.—Twenty-five members of the Unemployment Council, who were arrested here for picketing the Relief Board in protest against the cutting off of clothing checks and coal, have been tried in camera, with the public barred from the courtroom and the defendants denied the right to counsel, and sentenced to jail terms.

Helen Dorio and Harold Spencer were later arrested for protesting the violation of the constitutional rights of the defendants. Mrs. Dorio was being up by the police when she refused to voluntarily submit to being fingerprinted. She was forcibly fingerprinted, threatened with the straightjacket, and sentenced to 30 days in jail or a fine of \$25.

2,000 Dallas Garment Workers Out on Strike For Wages and Hours

DALLAS, Texas, March 12 (FP).—Fighting for the right to organize, Dallas garment workers have tied up the industry. About 2,000 workers in 13 plants are out.

Workers are asking higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Picketing is going on despite attacks by cops. Some of the firms are seeking an injunction against the strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12 (FP).—Pacific coast locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union will send delegates to a meeting at San Francisco, March 23 and 24, at which plans for renewing labor agreements will be discussed. The agreements expire June 1.

Pennsylvania Police Try to Pin Robbery On Jobless Leader

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 12.—Attempts are being made to frame Frank Fisher, leader of the Unemployment Council who led a delegation to Harrisburg last week against the tax program of Governor Earle, on a charge of highway robbery.

Two days after Fisher returned from Harrisburg, a State trooper appeared at the headquarters of the Unemployment Council, 919 Locust Street, looking for Fisher in connection with a robbery that took place somewhere between Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

Labor Tickets Set Up in 12 Mining Towns

Illinois Miners Form United Front in April 16 Voting

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—In more than twelve mining towns in Central and Southern Illinois broad united front workers' and labor tickets have been organized for the elections which will take place on April 16.

In Staunton there is a labor ticket, sponsored by the Trades Assembly, which is based on local unions of the Progressive Miners of America, the United Mine Workers of America, the Women's Auxiliary, the Illinois Workers' Alliance and other workers' organizations.

In Johnson City, Williamson County, in the heart of the southern part of the coal fields, a labor ticket has been set up by delegates from trade unions and fraternal organizations and many workers' clubs, including the Youth and French clubs.

Similar united front tickets have been set up in other cities as well. All these developments are pleading toward the formation of local labor parties.

Below are some of the candidates in some of the mining towns:

Panama, Ill.—City Clerk, L. Smith; Aldermen, Willard Mann, John Zolar, Ludwig Leciejewski, John Kosak, Jr., William Frey and John Cerkenik; Supervisor, Victor Renner and Highway Commissioner, A. Gad.

Zeigler, Ill.—Mayor, P. Skibinski; Aldermen, Joe Tlendis, Dave Dennis and Frank Vuk.

Virden, Ill.—Mayor, George Bolton; City Clerk, Galen Sutphin; Treasurer, A. Sibon; Aldermen, Lechner, L. Guy and A. Rmini.

Taylor Springs, Ill.—Mayor, Jos. Boggio; Clerk, Andy Daurochir; Treasurer, Mary Dobnak; Trustees, Mike Bodnar, Amos Schaeffer, Frank Pansick, Frank Mucci, Frank Prickett and Edward Long.

Chinese Workers Drive Kuomintang General Out of Meeting Hall

VANCOUVER, Canada, March 12.—Chang Pa-kwei, the Chinese fascist commander, got short shrift here recently when he attempted to hold a meeting. Supporters of Chiang Kai-shek arranged a banquet for the fascist commander at the W. C. Hoey House, at which the Commander was to address the meeting in an attempt to gain support for the Kuomintang.

Chinese workers learned of the plans during the afternoon and immediately issued leaflets in Chinese and English, calling on workers to prevent the fascist from speaking. The hall was packed with Chinese workers, and when Chang started to speak he was immediately greeted with cries of "Traitor! Murderer!" The fascist Commander was soon chased out of the hall.

Chang Pa-kwei, together with Li Fu-Lin were responsible for thousands of Chinese workers being murdered at Canton after the fall of the Commune. He had come here from San Francisco and Seattle on his way back to China.

'Daily' Drive Makes Boston District Hum

The workers of sedate Boston are fighting for a greater share of the "bean and the cod," without waiting for special dispensations from the tonier residents of Cambridge and Beacon Hill. That is as it should be . . . and that is the kind of spirit that is showing results in the Daily Worker's campaign for 100,000 readers by July!

"Every Party member, Daily Worker reader!" is the campaign motto adopted by the District; and with Boston having reached over thirty per cent of its quota, being second in the national standing, the evidence is clear that Boston is shooting ahead fast.

It has, in the first place, sent a detailed questionnaire to every Party member in the territory—and if this questionnaire is properly answered, the Boston district will be able to introduce the Daily Worker to an enormous number of new readers through carrier routes; it will be able to put the paper on new newsstands; it will be able to recruit unemployed workers for Daily Worker selling.

First used by the Midtown Section (Section 2) in New York, the questionnaire enabled that section to increase its sales 900 last month! Calls for More Subs

The gain in subscriptions which Boston has made since the beginning of the drive, however, is far from satisfying to the District Daily Worker Committee.

"While a gain," it declares, "it does not bring us as near to our quota in the subscription drive, as is necessary. The need now is for harder and faster work to put us over the top!"

The state of the bundle orders brings a similar call—and a warning. The Party units in Boston must remedy the situation—quickly!

Labor Parley On Sugar Set

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., March 12.—A united labor conference to unify the efforts of all the groups which are working for the election of Maurice Sugar as Judge of Recorders' Court, and to consider the holding of a big parade of automobile workers, has been called here for March 17 at 10 a.m. at the Danish Brotherhood Temple, 1775 West Forest Avenue.

The call for the conference states: "This conference is approved by and has the wholehearted support of the Detroit Wayne County Federation of Labor, the Mechanics Educational Society of America and a large number of other labor and progressive bodies that have endorsed the candidacy of Sugar."

This is the first united conference that has thus far been called in the campaign for the election of Sugar. On this score the call goes on to say: "That for the first time in the history of the United States labor and fraternal organizations of all complexions have united in support of a candidate of their own."

The call requests the organizations to send delegations of five or ten representatives. If the organizations will not have met by the time of the conference date, it urges that the officers of the organization be constituted as delegates, or that both the officers and an elected delegation attend.

'Liberals' Drop 'Secret Seven' Investigation

Prepare to Clean Up Against Cleveland Strikebreakers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 12.—After refusing to hear A. R. Onda, militant leader of the unemployed, here yesterday, the City Council only found ten minutes to listen to protest against the recent 37 per cent relief cut. It took two hours, however, to sidetrack the "Secret Seven" investigation, and to pave the way for eventually dropping the contempt proceedings against Frew Long, Cleveland's number one strikebreaker.

The meeting opened before a crowded chamber with the investigating committee bringing in a resolution asking the City Council to cite Frew Long for contempt if he refused to testify. Law Director Shapiro refused to commit himself as to whether the City Council has authority to order testimony or punish for contempt. Judge Cull, in Long's behalf, argued for thirty-five minutes against the City Council's right of threatening a damage suit in case Long is sentenced.

The intention to drop the entire investigation was clearly manifested by the motion of Krawson to table it "to avoid civil suits against the City Council and the Councilmen."

Hearing "Postponed" Another motion to postpone the entire proceedings was carried by one vote.

After dragging on for two hours the City Council reluctantly called on the unemployed delegates to present arguments for their resolution demanding that the City Council appropriate \$556,000 to meet the deficit in the relief allotment.

As he prepared to take the floor, Onda was immediately denied a hearing by De Mairoibus, the chairman, who asserted he insulted the City Council the last time he spoke.

Perchek of the "liberal" secret seven investigating committee, opened a vicious attack against Onda, and was seconded by Mudri and others, who voted seven against ten to deny him the floor.

The unemployed refused to be maneuvered into the trap to fall to bring forward their proposals because their chosen speaker, Onda, was gagged. Greenfield, secretary of the Small Home Owners Federation, as a member of the delegation, after ironically contrasting the treatment of Long with that of Onda, put forward a program demanding that the Council meet the relief deficit.

Following Greenfield's speech, workers marched out in a protest demonstration, emptying the previously jammed chamber.

Despite a heavy rain an impromptu demonstration held on the City Hall steps immediately after condemning the Council's action, pledged an intensified fight against the relief cut and for the Workers' Bill.

Indiana Steel Centers To Mark Women's Day At Two Mass Rallies

GARY, Ind., March 12.—International Women's Day will be celebrated in Indiana Harbor, on Thursday night at Ivanov Hall, 3707 Deodar Street, and in Gary on Friday night, at Washington Hall, 1543 Washington Street.

The main speaker at the Indiana Harbor meeting will be Lola Fortneria of Cuba, who will speak in Spanish with a translator. Speakers in English will include Lydia Oken of Gary. The program will include a one act play, "Women's Might."

The main speaker at the Gary meeting will be Catherine Ehrlich of Chicago, with Emma Hoff of Gary and others.

Pamphlet Distributed Secretly by Oneal in the S. P.

Defending 'Old Guard,' He Shows Thomas in Bourgeois Alliances

In this second installment from his secretly circulated pamphlet, James Oneal, "Old Guard" editor of the New Leader, in defending his own reactionary policies, gives at the same time a picture of the opportunism of the Norman Thomas group, showing how this group sought open alliances with capitalist-liberal politicians.

The "Marxists" of militant liberalism harp on this theme. Kantorowich was unknown to the English section of the movement until within the past two years. During the post-war period of dark reaction, Kantorowich was a cynic who sneered at the Old Guard for its constant agitation, would not participate in it, and had more interest in his personal affairs than he had in the party. Bercowitz was also inactive in this period.

During this whole period of reaction a working class apathy which undermined the trade unions, the Socialist Party, the S. L. P. and the Farmer Labor Party, these "theoreticians" were conspicuous by their absence from party circles. Kantorowich declares that following the industrial crisis in 1929 the party "did not make the great forward strides which the opportunities warranted." Correct, but in August of that year Clarence Senior became National Executive Secretary. From that time on, with few exceptions, "militants" filled the national office and were placed in the field. They bore the main responsibility for building the party but the "great forward strides" were not realized.

Oneal's purpose in this pamphlet is openly stated as that of fighting against the united front. In subsequent installments Oneal unwittingly gives a picture of the reactionary, wrecking schemes of the "Old Guard" in their fight against the left sentiments of the rank and file. The emphases are Oneal's throughout.

The outside "liberals" were Oswald Garrison Villard, Morris L. Ernst, Alfred Hayes, Paul Douglas and others. A letter sent to the conference of Dec. 15 by Comrade Thomas declared that "it ought to be possible for Socialists and Progressives to get together." Out of these conferences eventually came the League for Independent Political Action, a grouping of Socialists, bourgeois liberals, radicals and an assortment of progressives of various types, "exploring" the possibilities of a third party. It proposed the bourgeois and professional sections up town. Late in November the Old Guard made this liberalism an issue in the city convention. The "militant" liberals desired to cash in on the "liberal" and "Progressive" support received by the mayoralty candidate and there were suggestions for abandoning the party name and seeking some kind of permanent alliance with "progressives."

The Old Guard made a fight against this in the city convention and the issue was raised in November. The resolution which was adopted, declared: "We are Socialists, are proud of it, and shall continue the name Socialist Party unless or until new conditions should make a change of name advisable." The resolution was drafted by Morris Hilgert and supported by Old Guardists.

Will our pseudo-Marxists try to make out a case for themselves and against the Old Guard on that issue? The year 1929 was not the beginning of this reformism. It began as early as 1926. Noticing the change in that year, the writer, as editor of the New Leader began making written annual reports to the New Leader Association and in every report since that year he emphasized the working class character of the Socialist Party and the leadership of the Old Guard as a challenge to this "militant" liberalism that was developing in the party. It was a yearly challenge to the liberal stuff that Levinson was passing into the New Leader as a publicity agent, and yet the "left wing" bulletin declares that "The New Leader has always been an organ of right wing socialism!"

Fights United Front of Workers in Guise of 'Marxism'

Far from being true, my annual reports since 1926 and my work on the New Leader show that I was fighting the dangerous liberalism of the "militants." The bogus "Left Wing" turns party history upside down!

This "militant" liberalism continued. The L. I. P. A. became the main agency for it outside the party with Comrade Thomas, Devere Allen and others active in it. Comrade Thomas in the meantime had been speculating, in his New Leader column, on the possibility of Senator Norris, a Republican, leading in the founding of a third party. The L. I. P. A. wooed the Senator in the hope that he would consent to play this role. The issue in the party again came up when the city convention was in session in December, 1931. John Dewey, chairman of the L. I. P. A., wrote a letter to Senator Norris urging him to "help give birth to a new party based upon the principle of planning and control for the purpose of building happier lives."

As party members were still associated with the L. I. P. A., the Dewey-Norris correspondence raised a storm of resentment in the convention. I introduced a resolution in the convention stating that the "Socialist Party is a party of the working class" and that the acceptance of the leadership of Senator Norris "would shift the leadership from the workers 'into the hands of political leaders who have minor differences with the parties of capitalism, a policy which Socialists cannot approve." The resolution added that these leaders are opposed to the fundamental views and philosophy of these parties of capitalism.

The convention adopted this resolution and repudiated the action of the L. I. P. A. and its sponsors. For the second time the Old Guard fought and defeated the opportunism of the "militant" liberals. Will the Quarterly group make out a case for their bogus Marxism on this issue? If so, they will again pervert party history and place their liberal baby on our doorstep. It is theirs. They are welcome to it. (To Be Continued)

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COUPON NUMBER 27

HOME LIFE

—By—
Ann Barton

JUST imagine. The Detroit News has actually published in full a letter from an auto worker's wife. It has placed that letter in a very prominent position and given it a conspicuous headline.

But oh yes—we see now why "free speech" was given its say in Ford's city. The "auto worker's wife" is writing against unions, against strikes, is saying, in short, "don't bite the hand that's feeding you!"

"Please, all of you good fellows," she writes, "who may be persuaded to join a union, don't be yellow and bite the hand that feeds you. Any strong dog would do that and surely you have more intelligence and manhood than a dog!"

It is not Ford's own publicity man writing that story above the signature "Hattie E. W." If it is not a paid piece of stool-pigeonry as it sounds—it means there still remains work to be done among the wives of the auto workers at this time when such wide sentiment for strike is ripe in the auto plants. I don't believe that this woman, if it is actually an auto worker's wife, represents more than a very tiny section of the wives of the auto workers. But her force, as is apparent in her letter, is a very poisonous one. The unions must organize their women, their class-conscious women, to work with such women as the writer of this letter, showing her from the collected experience of all workers that dependence upon the "firm's" good will has saved none but stool-pigeons from poverty. She must be made to feel the strength of working class solidarity. And then, if she continues to propagandize for scabbing, and influence her husband to scab, the women must deal with her as with any scab.

BUT the very fact that these past months have seen so much of struggle in all of the basic industries, coal, steel, auto, etc., and that the majority of the workers and their wives are filled with thoughts of fighting solidarity as never before, makes me think this is just one more stunt of Ford's publicity man. By every means possible they want to discourage the auto workers from strikes at this time when strike sentiment is so widespread against the murderous conditions of the auto industry. No doubt they, these same employers that "Hattie E. W." worries so much about, are ever eager to use the women as a lever against the men in breaking their spirit of solidarity. Therefore they appeal to the women to keep their men from striking through "Hattie E. W.'s" letter.

The women themselves in other industries have demonstrated that they stand firmly shoulder to shoulder with their men to wrest from the employers a wage that will provide food for their family, shelter and clothing. The wives of the auto workers will demonstrate to Henry Ford and other auto manufacturers that they will do the same.

WE would like to hear from some of the Detroit women, in answer to this letter of "Hattie E. W.," printed in the Detroit News of March 3rd.

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NORTH CAROLINA UNITY FOUGHT BY OLD GUARD

Socialist Executive Committee, Controlled by Fies, Slanders Workers Who Favor Struggle

By a Worker Correspondent
DURHAM, N. C.—The Socialist Party in North Carolina has recently moved its headquarters of its paper, the Southern Socialist, to Durham. The Socialist headquarters in High Point were closed and the hall was given up.

There is an internal split in the North Carolina State Executive Committee which threatens the complete destruction of the Socialist Party here. Having been connected with the S. P. in North Carolina for a long time, I know the internal situation quite well. I happen to know, also, that because of their "family squabbles" and the domineering methods of Jack Fies and others of the Old Guard, the S. P. has actually no organization in this State. The only thing it has is an Executive Committee, and it is "divided against itself."

For a long time, High Point has been the center of Socialist activities. During the strike there, Alton Lawrence, who was then State Secretary, was arrested for strike activity. Lawrence, although not a native of North Carolina, has shown a real desire to enter into the struggles of the workers. Lawrence, in my opinion, is an honest person. He has been interested in pushing the united front movement around the Burlington "Dynamite" Case, and with the aid of others in the Executive Committee succeeded in having Professor Ericson, of the State University, appointed as an official delegate from the Socialist Party to the Workers' Defense Committee.

Attacked by Bureaucrats
Right now Lawrence is the object of an attack by the Fies controlled Executive Committee. In lengthy charges, the Fies group slanders the character and intentions of Lawrence. They are sending these charges to Clarence Senior in the hope of bringing "wrath higher up" down on the head of Lawrence.

Lawrence is charged with "confiscating moneys," failing to pay debts which cast a "reflection" on the character of the S. P., in misrepresenting the Socialist purpose while editing the Southern Socialist, and several other things. Lawrence has been almost wholly responsible for getting out the Socialist press, and now the Fies faction wants to control this press.

Disgusted with the underhanded manner in which the reactionaries under Fies' control are acting, several outstanding sympathizers and even members of the Executive Committee are withdrawing their support. Newman White of Duke University, member of the Executive Committee, is reported to be resigning from the committee. Other honest elements in the committee contemplate following his example.

Jack Fies is a cripple, a pathological case of an upper class person trying to "skop" to do something for the workers. He has a substantial monthly income with which he is able to support some committeemen. His money comes from investments in stocks in Alabama, where the most brutal sweatshop and terroristic methods are used against the workers. But that does not affect Fies' sentimental feelings. He is very definitely using this "blood money" to further mislead the workers and keep them enslaved.

Approaching Isolation
Fortunately, however, his following is becoming smaller and smaller even in the Socialist Party. All honest elements are pulling away from him. Shortly he is due to be completely isolated with only a few of his kind, or those who, while pretending to be with him, only tolerate him for the financial gains for themselves.

Now I am not a member of the Communist Party, and until a short while ago had never come in contact with any Communists. But since I have met an organizer of the Communist Party and seen the way he conducts himself, since I have read the Daily Worker and some pamphlets, I know that I should have always been in the ranks of the Communists.

I always thought that it was just a "difference of methods" between the Socialists and Communists, but now I know better. I've learned about Germany, how some of the Socialist leaders turned to Hitler, how the Socialist leaders of Austria betrayed the workers. I also know about "Socialist" mayors in America. In other words, my eyes have been opened and now I see.

Perhaps, if I had not been so well acquainted with the situation in the North Carolina Socialist Executive Committee, I might have harbored a bit longer some hope in the Socialist Party. But this has brought close to home what I have read about other places.

I believe there will be others, even members of the State Socialist Committee, who will feel as I do when they understand what the Communist Party really is. I used to fear it was a "control" and used to think that it was a "dictating party." I had learned that from such sources as Clarence Senior and the capitalist papers. Today I urge every honest worker, members of trade unions, Socialists and others to really find out what the Communist Party is and what it struggles for. I have no doubt that when any honest person really understands the Communist program, he will be for it even if he does not join the Communist Party.

Here is for greater knowledge and understanding among the workers. Here is for a mightier unity against the onslaughts of fascist terror and murder. Here is for an international working class solidarity!

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Jailed Workers Urge Struggle

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 12.—We have been convicted and sentenced—but the work must go on.

This is the militant message sent the working class by the nine Negro and white workers recently sentenced in Federal court here to terms varying from 18 months to a year for taking part in the relief demonstration here last May. For protesting relief cuts and demanding more food for starving unemployed families, the nine were charged with "conspiracy to overthrow the government."

In addition to the savage jail terms, several of the defendants were fined \$500 each, thereby adding to their time in prison. The International Labor Defense is appealing the convictions.

The statement of the defendants says: "Our being found 'guilty' by a so-called impartial jury last week on the absurd charge of 'interfering with Federal employees,' and being sentenced today by Federal Judge Edward Vaughn, and the harshness of the sentences meted out to us, is but another picture of a panic-stricken system that is attempting by intimidation and terror to ward off its inevitable doom and the triumph of the proletariat."

"The increasing attempts to outlaw the Communist Party and other militant working class organizations, and the rising tide of fascism in various states, and right here in Oklahoma, Gov. Marland's plea for a similar bill, only goes to prove our rising strength."

"We have been convicted and sentenced—but the work must go on. Our comrades must renew their struggles. We, here in jail, do not matter."

Help organize Maine!

The Ruling Class

By Redfield



"God! What a nightmare last night! I dreamed I gave everybody a raise!"

Official Shows Fascist Fangs

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent
BIDDEFORD, Me.—"Only to be a Hitler for one month!" This is how Mr. Hallet, General Executive Board member of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, speaks to the militant but inexperienced strikers of the Kesselin Shoe Co. of Biddeford and the High Shoe Co. of Sacco. This is the same Hallet who worked with Dr. Kapp of the Vigilante Committee to force the striking shoe workers of Haverhill to accept arbitration last year.

This demagogue knows full well what Hitler has done to the workers and labor movement of Germany. Yet he tried to paint a picture of Hitler as an enemy of the bosses.

Despite such fascist-minded leaders who believe in individual action and trust in the N. R. A. rather than mass action and militant picket lines, the strikers are carrying on a determined struggle to win their strike for higher wages and union recognition.

Every shoe worker knows the importance of winning the strike as the first step in the organization of the Maine shoe workers. Yet our General Executive Board—and Hallet, Geautreau and Zimmerman, who have all been in Biddeford during the strike—did not send any relief money to these workers until two weeks after the strike began. And this was done only after a committee from Biddeford went to a General Executive Board meeting in Boston.

Because of the lack of relief money, many of the workers, especially of the High Shoe which had been completely closed, went back to work after the first week.

During the second week, many locals began to send in money and promises of further aid. But even this was partly the result of another committee which visited Chelsea and Lynn. The passing out of relief at the end of the second week revived the militant determination of those still out to win their fight.

Financial support from all organized shoe workers and continued militant picketing will undoubtedly win a wage increase and a union agreement. This first step in the organization of the shoe workers of Maine deserves the support of all shoe workers.

Support the Biddeford strike! Have your local send a donation immediately! Help organize Maine!

Workers' Club met a week ago Saturday at the Long Beach Labor Temple. Mrs. Parker, organizer, seized the chair and refused to allow Ed Turner, president of the group, to preside.

She declared that it was necessary to suspend the by-laws because an "unpleasant situation" had arisen on which it would be necessary to take immediate action. This dictatorial act was backed up by Lieut. T. A. Wilson, head of the red squad, and a detail of cops.

Misleader Calls Cops in

By a Worker Correspondent
LONG BEACH, Calif.—Before unemployed workers may organize they must kiss the flag in order to prove to the local police "red squad" that they are not militant workers.

This is the latest formula used here to prevent workers from having militant leadership of their own choosing. It was initiated by Mrs. Ethel Parker, renegade of Victorville, Cal., whose reactionary activities in the San Bernardino Countywide Unemployed Association became so bad that her usefulness to officialdom ceased and she had to offer her services to the Long Beach Police Department, with whom she admittedly is now working in close harmony.

When the Long Beach S.E.R.A.



KISS THE FLAG IF YOU'RE NOT A RED!

Workers' Club met a week ago Saturday at the Long Beach Labor Temple. Mrs. Parker, organizer, seized the chair and refused to allow Ed Turner, president of the group, to preside.

She declared that it was necessary to suspend the by-laws because an "unpleasant situation" had arisen on which it would be necessary to take immediate action. This dictatorial act was backed up by Lieut. T. A. Wilson, head of the red squad, and a detail of cops.

Mrs. Parker then announced that she would give Communist Party members two minutes in which to declare their identity and resign by placing their workers' club cards on the chairman's table. No one responded.

Then Mrs. Parker said: "I have a very unpleasant task to do. I'm forced to read off the names of the Communists in this club, and as I read the names I want these people to stand up."

Mrs. Parker then read the names and in so doing tried to intimidate

BURLINGTON DEFENSE WORK MAKES PROGRESS

Money for Court Records and for Lawyer's Fee Raised to Fight Frame-Up

By a Textile Worker Correspondent
BURLINGTON, N. C.—The Workers' Defense Committee, fighting for the appeal in the frame-up of the Burlington workers charged with dynamiting the E. M. Holt Plaid Mill, has gone forward with important victories.

"First of all it has raised the money for the court records and a hundred dollars more for lawyers' fees. More workers and sympathizers are massing around the leadership of the Defense Committee."

Last week the Workers' Defense Committee issued a leaflet, exposing the brutal methods of the "detective" Steward and his cowardly abuses of Walt Pickard. The leaflet demanded that Steward be removed as special deputy and called upon the workers to support that demand. Not long after the leaflet was issued, "detective" Steward packed his grip and left Burlington!

Of course we know that such a gun thug as Steward will not be idle. Other murderous companies will hire him to do their dirty work while the company supers and owners sit in the "amen" corner of the church on Sundays.

The International Labor Defense

is pushing the indictment of the Pennsylvania "detectives" for representing themselves as Federal Officers.

His action, together with the correspondence in the Daily Worker, came up for discussion at the last meeting of Local 27 of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union. The rank and file members of our organization, tired of the rotten practices of the Bixbys and Zimmermans and bitter at the slap in the face they got at the said mass meeting, rose one by one to expose and protest such bureaucratic action. They demanded that an end be put to such practices if we ever think of organizing the local shoe workers.

It was also brought out by the membership (some of them being among the first to join the union and the most active participants in the last strike) that it is the same Zimmerman who was responsible for the breaking up of our organization last year, when the shoe workers were disgusted with his dictatorial action in removing an organizer and enforcing another without giving anyone a chance to express his opinion. That hurt the local immediately, and the attendance at meetings dropped from 200 down to 25. Now his action tends to have the same result.

Bixby, in his own defense, had but one argument, the same as used by William Randolph Hearst, the "Red scare." He claimed that Fred Biedenknapp, a known Communist, was in the hall, and that was why he closed the meeting membership or discussion, so as to not give him a chance to speak.

The "Red scare" does not serve the purpose any more. The members of our local already know the attitude of the Communists in the struggles of the workers, their action on the picket line, their aid in collecting finances and rallying solidarity for strikers, and their fight for genuine unemployment insurance.

A resolution was passed, criticizing Mr. Bixby for his rotten actions and demanding that such practices be avoided in the future.

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

Not Many Days Left
NOT many days remain before the special advance subscription offer of one dollar a year for HEALTH AND HYGIENE expires. The last day for sending in the one dollar subscription is March 20, which is the probable date of appearance of the first issue.

the membership into accepting her dictatorship, but the membership, aside from known police stool pigeons, were surly and fought back.

"Those whose names I have read," Mrs. Parker declared, "can show they are not Communists by coming forward and kissing the American flag." This in response to questioning from the audience as to whether the individuals whose names were read were to have an opportunity to make statements.

"I'm a Communist and proud of it," declared Turner.

Turner was spirited out of the hall by friends before the red squad of the stool pigeons realized it. Aiding the cops was Detective Treleven, expelled from the Communist Party some months ago.

Hansen, another stool pigeon expelled from the party, also aided the cops and Mrs. Parker.

During the course of the meeting, Mrs. Parker admitted that "the police are running this club now." She made this admission in answer to a challenge from a member as to who was running the club, she or the membership.

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

Plight of Children
The Indian children have no shoes and clothing to go to school. Those of the children who are hardy enough and have a few rags are given lunches in school. Lunches are to consist of a bowl of soup and a few crackers. A can of soup, costing eight cents, is watered and then divided among three children. The school board provides five cents and the Indian department five cents for an individual lunch. Often there is no soup, only an apple for each child. One can get four apples for five cents in the village store.

The Indians will have delegates at the Farmers Emergency Relief Conference.

Louis Larson talks about how relief is carried out in Knox County. He tells of the young farmer who lost his wife because of pneumonia; going down to the relief agency and being told that if he had enough money to bury his wife, he had enough to live on. Another young man with wife and child, unable to find work, went down to the rehabilitation offices to ask if he could be set up on a farm. They told him there that there were too many farmers as it was. The government was interested only in lending money or helping in any other way those farmers who had

security and owed banks and mortgage companies. This means rehabilitating the bankers and mortgage companies who get the government's money through the farmer. The rehabilitation agent addressing a meeting of farmers declared, "I represent Uncle Sam's pocket book. I'm not playing Santa Claus."

Though Larson is county chairman of the Holiday Association, he is no better off than most of the farmers. He lost his home because there was no feed and it had to rustle for Russian thistle. He has a team of old horses which cannot work 250 acres of land. He was finally given \$7.20 one month and was told to walk fifteen miles to the gavel pit where five farmers were forced to load eighty loads of gravel one day. When Larson explained that he couldn't walk thirty miles a day and then do a day's work, his relief was cut off.

Larson is a sick man. He has no money for treatments. He cannot keep to a diet prescribed by the doctor. He has no money to buy the proper food. But he keeps on the road day and night with me to do the work which must be done. He carries around his little bag with his Holiday papers in it. This is a bag well-known throughout the county as the bag in which Louis keeps his hides of the politicians. And he will be on tap after the Sioux Falls Conference if the Poppy, the Mummies, the Stourals, the Sorensons, the Indians, and the other dirt farmers of Nebraska and all the other states are not given relief, seed and feed, and the chance to live like decent American men and women.

pieces. It will be taken before the Federal Court. These company thugs thought that they could get by with any kind of lying and brutality, but they did not count on some workers being able to call their hand at their crooked schemes.



THEY'VE GOT THE U.D.P. ON THE CASE, CHIEF!

ONE gray hair is pulled out, only one gray hair will grow again, and from the same hair root. Plucking hairs does not cause several others of the same color to grow. The underlying cause of gray hair is unknown; when it occurs late in life it is part of the general process of growing old. In some families it tends to start early in life. Nothing can be done to prevent it. Dandruff does not increase the tendency of hair to turn gray.

Unless the gray hair actually hinders you from making a living or is socially embarrassing, you need do nothing about it. However, if you find it necessary you can have the hair dyed to whatever color you desire. This can be best and most artistically done by a skilled hair-dresser.

Baldness in Spots
COMRADE A. T. of Brooklyn:—"I am subject to a case of premature baldness. It was diagnosed as a case of 'alopecia areata.' In the last ten months it has progressed from a tiny spot on the back of the skull to almost denuding my head of hair. I've had several months of phenol treating and that was followed by two months of alpha rays. Then I took twenty-five autitrin injections. But in spite of it all it got worse and worse. I've been told to keep on with the alpha lamp and take some other kind of injection. I would appreciate a response, as the condition prevents me from seeking a job which I, like fifteen million others, need quite urgently."

THE cause of this condition, Alopecia Areata, is not known. The chances for recovery are generally less favorable. The older the patient, and the more extensive the baldness. In your young patients, except in completely bald cases, recovery is usual. The same is true of most adult cases under forty-five, except where the baldness is very extensive.

In your case, it seems that you are getting adequate treatment and we believe you should continue, as you can. It is not unusual for the condition to require a long period of treatment. As for you purchasing a hair vibrator, we believe it will be a waste of money.

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The first issue will contain, among other articles, the following: "Terrorism—Diet or Fad?"; "Miner's Lungs"; "Is the 'Safe Period' Safe?"; "Is Beauty Skin Deep?"; "Clinics in the Soviet Union"; "Workers' Health Insurance." There will be other articles and departments. Send in your subscription now. Take advantage of the special advance subscription offer of one dollar a year. Get your friends and fellow workers to subscribe.

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ON TO THE SIOUX FALLS CONFERENCE

By BEN FIELD

All over the country farmers are getting ready for Sioux Falls, South Dakota. They are electing delegates to the Farmers' Emergency Relief Conference, which will be held in Sioux Falls March 25, 26 and 27. Especially in the drought-stricken States of the Northwest, in Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, farmers are beginning to see that the politicians' promises aren't worth a hill of beans. They cannot get seed and feed loans, they cannot get cash relief unless they unite their forces to force it out of the politicians. So they are hammering away until the fire flies into the very streets of Washington. On to Sioux Falls to organize our fight. And then, if we are not heeded, mass in the villages, march on the county seats, on to the capitals.

As a member of the United Farmers' League, I am sent into Knox County, Nebraska, to help get 25 delegates for the conference. I am to see Louis Larson, who owns a 250 acre farm near Niobrara. Larson is county chairman of the Farmers' Holiday Association. The Holiday in Nebraska was the first farm union to fight evictions by massing thousands of farm men and women against sheriffs and deputies.

The roads are full of mud and snow. The car is stuck again and again. We get a tractor to pull it out. Another time we are forced

to leave the car in the road overnight to find it the next morning frozen fast in the middle of the road. We work all morning, six of us, with crowbars and oak posts to wrench it loose finally from great slabs of frozen mud like pig iron. We barge miles through the mud, wading up Louis Larson to get to a tenant farmer. And in this way we visit farms and one-horse villages scattered all over the county.

Plastered with Mortgages
We stay overnight with the Poppi Brothers at Crofton, considered better off than most of the farmers in their township. But their farm, too, is now plastered with mortgages. They, too, are compelled to buy feed for their stock. Hay selling for \$20 and \$25 a ton which sold a couple of years ago for \$20. Under the A. A. A. they were able to sell only 14¢ of their 215 hogs. They were not allowed to sell the rest of the hogs or even to eat them. Roosevelt's farm program forced them to slaughter 67 hogs and feed them to the animals. The Poppi Brothers will be down to the meeting to elect delegates to Sioux Falls.

Hans Mumm is a farmer in Lindy. He owns a farm of 499 acres. To keep alive he runs the village store, which sells everything from plug tobacco to house-collars. He is also the village shoemaker. He may lose his farm any day. "Look at these high-pollar politicians are trying to help us," he cries. "There's the Frasier-Lemke Bill, which guarantees that the government will see to it that the bankers and insurance companies have their bad notes paid. All right, it's supposed to scale down the mortgage

interest. But who around here can pay even 1 per cent. And there's the bankruptcy act, which says that the banker can take either interest or rent off us. That makes me a renter, and I got at the same time to mend fences, to fix the well and the barns, to have all the responsibilities of the owner. There's the moratorium, which is supposed to make it illegal for there to be foreclosures. But, under the moratorium the law sees to it that any property I have can be attached. That means I can also lose this store. They got us coming and going." And Mumm will arrange a meeting for Sioux Falls in the village of Lindy.

We leave Hans Mumm, to whom the law is a bitch retriever for the boss class, and drive down to the Bohemian farmer, Felix Stoural, at Fertige. Stoural is a tall, hawk-faced, brown farmer. For 22 years he used to ship out of his farm two carloads of hogs every year. Now Roosevelt's farm program forced him to slaughter 67 hogs and feed them to the animals. The Poppi Brothers will be down to the meeting to elect delegates to Sioux Falls.

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Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

TURN the pages of Jacob Burck's book of cartoons, *Hunger and Revolt*. In the powerful black and whites, from the figures often twisted and distorted, from the agony and passion and chaos drawn there, two worlds emerge.

One is the world of death, and its master wears the clothes and disguises of our day.

Here he is, in a silk-top hat, muffled to the bony darkness of his skull in a great fur coat, leaning on an ebony walking stick, smoking a Havana cigar. Now he is the powerful and wealthy banker-industrialist, who drives a Rolls Royce, and reads the morning Times, who spends his winters in Miami and owns a hunting lodge in the Adirondacks. This is his world, the world of starvation and war for the workers, of misery and hunger. He leans on his ebony walking stick, expressionless, the master.

Mister Death

YOU will meet him again in Burck's book, this Mister Death. His disguises are many. He does not always wear the great fur coat or stand smoking the fragrant Havana cigar. Now he reappears, a rag-picker in the park, raking up the desolate landscape. He is ragged, and the silk-hat is a little battered on his hairless skull. He is a rag-picker. But it is not paper and rags he is burning in the incinerator, but the squirming, tiny bodies of live men he is dropping into the blaze. There are too many men in the world, and Death is destroying them.

He vanishes again to reappear later. Now he wears neither the fur coat nor the rag-picker's fatness, but the bright new gold-braided uniform of a militarist. At his side hangs the sword of war, and on his shoulder is embroidered the insignia of a skull and crossbones. He stands rigidly at attention now, the bony right hand lifted in a precise salute to a stocky, brutal man in a silk-hat who watches an army of workers disappear into the distance. Now Death is the war lord, the servant of the stocky, brutal man in the silk-hat, saluting him, obeying his commands.

Death—The Special Deputy

LATER, he comes to us again, not the militarist now with the gold-braid, but mounted on a horse standing on a bluff which overlooks a coal company town. Death is here, in the fields where the coal is mined, where men labor in the darkness of the earth, and come out to struggle and fight for a wage to keep their children and wives alive. In his fist he carries a long club, over his shoulder is slung an automatic rifle. He is the coal trust's policeman, he is the special deputy of the mine-owners.

And now he is a vote-catcher for a demagogue who will grant no relief to the starving voter. And now he comes, horrible, raving, foaming at the mouth, madness in his huge eyes, Death, the fascist maniac, Death with a Charlie Chaplin mousethatche. Over his hunched shoulders looms a huge headman's axe marked faintly "made in Wall Street," and in his hand he now carries a hypodermic which will inject into thousands the horrible germs of syphilis. All around him the land is blossoming with grotesque trees, the gallows, from which hang the fruits of dead men. And now he is a dancer, dancing the dance of the seven veils, doing a fantastic whirl of disarmament conferences, while against his bony breast clinks and sways a huge dollar sign.

World of Workers

THIS is Death's world. But there is another world in Jacob Burck's cartoons. The world of the workers. Those who live in the world where Death rules are gaunt, scarecrows of flesh, tortured by hunger. You see them vanishing into the dark caverns of factories, sitting on a stump naked while clouds of smoke roll up from burned cotton fields, dying in the lots beyond textile mills while out of their blood forms the murderous shadow of the Blue Eagle, falling with bullets in their uniformed breasts while their boots jerk up the barbed wire which becomes the graph-lines that mark the rises in the profits of the rich.

There where Death rules you see them thus. But where Life is triumphant, in the Soviet Union, you see the huge confident worker, standing over the cadaver of Capitalism and the fat corpse of capitalism. Now he reaches after a last enemy—up into the heavens and drags down by his old goat's beard the god of ignorance, stupidity, fear and humility.

Here he is, muscular, immense, a giant laughing, lifting up two powerful arms. From the wrists hang the chains of the handcuffs he has broken asunder. And there in his hands balances the great globe of the earth. It is his to build with! It is his when he has destroyed the Death who wears the fur coat and the militarist's uniform! It is his! A World To Win!

TUNING IN

- 10:00 P.M.—W.R.A.P.—Adjusted Service Compensation—Representative A. L. Ford
- W.O.R.—Sports Bureau—Jack Flynn
- W.A.C.—Myrt and Marge
- W.A.E.—Anna's in Andy
- 11:00—W.R.A.P.—Stories of the Ring Chamber
- W.O.R.—Lum and Annie
- W.Z.—Plantation Echoes
- W.A.C.—Just Plain Bill
- W.A.E.—E. E. E.
- W.O.R.—Beretta Orch.
- W.Z.—Red Davis—Sketch: Comedian Earlhart, Astoria, Guest
- W.A.C.—The O'Neills
- 11:45—W.R.A.P.—Uncle Sam
- W.O.R.—The Puzoski-sketch
- W.Z.—Dangerous Paradise
- W.A.C.—Beats Carter, Comedian
- 8:00—W.R.A.P.—Play, Test of the Strong Country, with Harry Pickford
- W.O.R.—Lone Ranger
- W.Z.—Penthouse Party, Mark Hilling, Gladys
- W.A.C.—Peggy Ryan, Comedian; Coleman Orch.
- Jane Froman, Songs
- W.A.C.—Dance-Musical Comedy
- 8:15—W.A.C.—Evelyn G. Hill, Comedian
- 8:30—W.R.A.P.—Warne King Orch.
- W.O.R.—Variety Musical
- W.A.C.—Lobby Bass, Tenor; Sellar Orch.; Ruby Mercer, Soprano
- W.A.C.—Sweetie Marshall, Soprano; Elizabeth Lane, Soprano; Constance Arden, Contralto; Fritz Schae, Soprano
- 9:00—W.E.A.P.—Fred Allen, Comedian; Rayton Orch.
- 10:30—W.E.A.P.—Ray Noble Orch.
- W.O.R.—Hillbilly Music
- W.Z.—20,000 Years in Six Days—Sketch, with Wagon-Laves
- W.A.C.—Lily Pons, Soprano; Kostelanets Orch., Mixed Chorus
- 9:30—W.O.R.—Harv and Esther, Comedy
- W.A.C.—Henry McCormack, Tenor
- W.A.C.—George Burns and Gracie Allen, Comedians
- 10:00—W.E.A.P.—Orcher Orch.
- 10:45—W.E.A.P.—Lombardi Orch.
- Ricardo Cortes, Narrator
- W.O.R.—To Be Announced
- W.Z.—Hollywood—Jimmy Fidler
- W.A.C.—Peter Pfeiffer, Sketch, with Jack Pearl, Rich Orch.
- 10:15—W.O.R.—Current Events—N. E. Reed
- W.Z.—Beauty—Anna Sylvia
- 10:30—W.E.A.P.—Ray Noble Orch.
- W.O.R.—Variety Musical
- W.Z.—Dramatic Sketch
- W.A.C.—Symphony Orch., Tenor
- W.A.C.—George Barrows, Pianist
- 11:00—W.E.A.P.—Talk—J. E. Kennedy
- W.O.R.—News
- W.Z.—Silly Orch.
- W.A.C.—New York Assn. Contralto Bridge
- 11:15—W.A.C.—Belasco Orch.
- 11:30—W.E.A.P.—Robert Joyce, Tenor
- W.O.R.—Memoranda Trio
- 11:30—W.E.A.P.—Dance Music (also W.Z., W.O.R., W.A.C.)

LITTLE LEFTY



According to Hoyle!

by del Verses from the play by Irene Prall.

Questions and Answers

Recognizing a Class-Struggle Labor Party

Question: How are the workers to recognize the difference between a genuine labor party and a reformist party which uses radical phrases?—J. R.

Answer: Since the reformists will deliberately use radical phrases to cover up their class collaboration program, the Communists propose a labor party that will not restrict itself to putting up candidates who will merely make speeches. Merely to make speeches would not differentiate the genuine labor party from the reformist one.

If the workers are to recognize the essential differences between a program of class struggle and a program of class collaboration, then what is needed is a labor party that will really fight constantly for the everyday needs of the workers. In these struggles in which the workers will participate, they will see just who retreats and betrays, and just who leads the struggle forward in the true interests of the workers. This is the only true test of the difference between a class struggle party, fighting for the workers, and a reformist party—which betrays the workers to the class enemy.

Local or National Labor Party

Question: When Communists, in speaking of a labor party, stress the word "local," does that mean that there will be no national labor party?—K. S.

Answer: Communists are helping to build local labor tickets wherever there is a basis in the trade unions, mass organizations, etc. In localities like Paterson, in the Middle West, and on the West Coast where such a basis is in the making, there are already indications that local tickets will be established.

But the question of building a national labor party can only come to the forefront when on the basis of local labor parties and of militant work in the daily class battles of the workers, a foundation for a national class struggle labor party has been established. As yet this does not exist, and therefore the Communist Party does not undertake the job of organizing a national labor party. The question will become a practical one, when as a result of work in the trade unions and in the mass organizations of the workers, the political demand of the workers for national labor party will arise out of their own experiences in daily class battles and from their experiences in local labor parties.

News of Workers' Schools in the U.S.

NEW YORK WORKERS SCHOOL

The New York Workers School, 35 East 12th Street is making all necessary preparations for the coming Spring Term. The catalogue is now at the printers and will be ready March 18th. Registration will also begin on that day. New and interesting courses have been added, which we will talk about in next week's column.

The next short-term course at the New York Workers School will begin this Saturday, March 16, 3 to 5 p.m. V. J. Jerome, Co-Editor of the Communist, will lecture on "The United Front and International Social-Democracy." Registration is now going on.

Due to the very large registration for the classes on Finances which started two weeks ago at the Workers School, arrangements have been made to open an additional class which will start Thursday, March 14.

LOS ANGELES WORKERS SCHOOL

In answer to the demand of workers engaged in the revolutionary working class movement "we need more education," the Los Angeles Workers School was established on March 5, 1934—nearly a year ago. For the first time in Los Angeles an opportunity to obtain thorough, systematic, revolutionary education was possible. The many workers who have attended its classes have obtained increased understanding and efficiency for organization, struggle and educational work.

On Feb. 23, the First Anniversary of the School was celebrated. The Los Angeles Workers School is now in the middle of its first term for this year. The enrollment is 205 students—twelve courses in practical and theoretical work are being held.

The record of the School's progress during the first year of its establishment is but the beginning. This year should see an increase in activity and accomplishment. This can be achieved if all those who realize the special importance of revolutionary education at the present time will support and help to build the School.

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS SCHOOL

At an organization meeting held last Friday, at the Philadelphia Workers School, 908 Chestnut Street, a local chapter of the National Research League was founded. Plans were made to start a weekly class in research methods, in which the members will begin at once to do research. While this group will occupy itself at first mainly with local labor and political problems, their work will be spread out into other fields, particularly on the cultural front, as new members are enlisted.

HUDSON COUNTY WORKERS SCHOOL

The Hudson County Section is starting a branch of the Workers School in Hudson County. The School has its headquarters in the Educational Association at 71 Newark Avenue, Jersey City. The following courses will be given: Political Economy, Trade Union Strategy, Role of Women in Society, etc. The fees are 50 cents and \$1.00 (depending on the course) for the entire course, consisting of eight classes.

PITTSBURGH WORKERS SCHOOL

The Pittsburgh Workers School has secured headquarters at 6 Stevenson Street. There is a large hall on the second floor, seating capacity 125. The third floor will contain classrooms, library and office. Registration is now going on for the Spring Term which begins April 15.

The School Committee has prepared an elaborate program for the coming term. The enthusiasm and excellent cooperation of the mass organizations indicates that the first term of the school will be a success.

A week-end Workers School has started in Paterson, N. J., at 201 Market Street. Classes will be held Sundays, lasting twelve weeks. Tuition will be \$1.00 for one course and \$1.50 for two courses. Classes begin March 17. All students wishing to register should do so at once.

Because of Spring Term registration news, the article by Comrade Markoff had to be omitted in this issue. We have also received several interesting letters from students and instructors of Workers' Schools which we will publish soon.

Lessons of History for Collective Farmers

By KARL RADEK

NOTE: The following article, written for the collective farmers of the Soviet Union, has such a direct connection with the problems now facing the American farmers, especially the Farmer-Labor movement in the Northwest, that the Daily Worker has had it especially translated. We recommend these "Lessons of History" to our farmer-brothers for their most serious study.—EARL BROWDER.

THE vast agricultural masses in the collective farms have had little time to study history in school or from books. Those of the older generations, for the most part, did not go to school. But even if they did, they could learn precious little in the old schools beyond what was taught about the life of the czars. The Soviet peasants, however, the overwhelming majority of whom are now in collective farms, have received such lessons from living history that it is easier for them than for farmers of any other country to grasp what history teaches.

From time immemorial peasants have dreamed of a peasant government—for hundreds, perhaps even thousands of years. They dreamed of a peasant government when, under the yoke of the landlords, their condition became insufferable and no longer bearable. They revolted. But when they revolted they realized that to slaughter the landlords was not enough. They knew it was necessary to establish a new power capable of taking the land from the landlords and of protecting the new order.

But to establish such a government was extremely difficult. For one thing, the peasants, scattered over the face of the countryside,

did not know one another and seldom were able to advance leaders from their own ranks who would inspire general confidence. One locality would put forward one leader, a second another. The result was that peasants rarely achieved unity on the safeguarding of their conquests.

geologic potential beginnings of a middle class.

Thus, the small peasant, the artisan, or the trader who was lucky to sell his wares at a profit, who was shrewder than others at the business of exploiting hired labor, who took advantage of the precarious condition of others in order to en-

grabbed all the lands, represented a new landlord class. The existence of this class naturally made it very easy also for the old landlord to come back. The only difference was that, whereas formerly the landlords were exclusively noblemen, members of a single ruling class, generally regarded as different and

the lives of millions of peasants' sons, which ruined them and turned their farms into battlefields, the peasants began to dream about establishing their own power. This power was to secure peace and prevent the peasants from again being driven into war for the interests of the bankers and the manufacturers. It was to destroy and put an end to exploitation of the peasants by the bankers, the businessmen and the speculators.

Peasant Parties

Accordingly peasant parties came into power in Bulgaria and Rumania. Why? For the simple reason that the proximity of the Soviet Union, the danger of a real revolution, and the widespread movement of the peasantry frightened the bureaucracy, the bourgeoisie and the military, who realized that it would be easier to cope with a "peasant" party than it would be if the peasantry united with the workers and took power under their leadership. In other countries, as in Poland, for example, "peasant" parties came to power with the help of petty bourgeois parties. So what was the result of these attempts at establishing a "peasant" government?

Representing the well-to-do peasantry and the kulaks, all these parties not only would not unite with the working class but completely turned their front against it. They asserted that it was necessary to fight both against the capitalists, who were exploiting the peasants, and against the workers, who, they alleged, purposed to destroy the peasants. They began to persecute the working class movement, even as the landlords and the capitalists, and were compelled for this purpose to depend upon the support of the military, the police, and the old bureaucracy.

(To Be Continued)



On a collective farm in the U. S. S. R.

However, it did happen once (as, for example, during the French Revolution) that the peasantry became thoroughly united under the leadership of revolutionary elements from the cities, for whom it was easier to get together, unite, and establish a single power. This new revolutionary power helped the peasants to put an end to feudal exploitation, to take control of the land, and to create an army for its protection by suppressing uprisings of the old exploiters.

But what was the end of this struggle for the peasants? The revolutionary party of the Jacobins, which organized the peasants during the French Revolution, represented the lower middle class of the cities, the petty bourgeoisie. What is the petty bourgeoisie? For the most part, small producers who have their own instruments of production and who very often do not exploit other people's labor at all, although in the majority of cases they do to a limited extent. Did the petty bourgeoisie of the cities protect the interests of the peasants?

A Dual Position

The petty bourgeoisie, to repeat, consists of small producers who happen at the same time to be toilers and owners of the means of production. This dual position is the basis underlying their vacillation and their movement's inability, as a class, to stand on its own. The production of goods and their distribution create within the petty bour-

slave them, could become a capitalist. Capitalists also sprang up through war, robbery, usury, etc.

Thus out of the lower middle class, and even of the shrewder peasants, as we saw it during the French Revolution, there emerged a stratum of kulak blood-suckers, war speculators and profiteers, who had instantly bought up all the lands wrested by the embattled peasant masses from the landlords. We see, then, how the basis of counter-revolution is formed.

The French army, consisting of peasants but already protecting the interests of growing capitalism, was still defeating armies of landlord governments. While the fame of this army reverberated throughout the world, as the power in France already stood elements of new plutocrats, elements who became rich at the expense of the masses of the people, and therefore tried to forget the Revolution, striving with all their powers to establish a capitalist system. The status of the masses remained unaltered. So much so, that when Napoleon was defeated and the old kings with their feudal retinues returned to France, there was very little for them to change in the life of the masses.

Rise of New Landlord Class

The restoration of the landlords had already been thoroughly prepared, because the stratum of kulaks and rich merchants which had arisen from the peasantry and the petty bourgeoisie, and which had

distinct from other: by virtue of its "noble lineage," now, after the Revolution, they were mixed with those whose "lineage" did not "shine" but who had amassed considerable money and who had helped to establish a new nobility, a gold bag nobility. As for the large masses of peasants, they were in complete bondage to both the landlords and the capitalists.

The peasantry everywhere made up the bulk of the population. Consequently, for the masses of the people, the new order meant either a change from the power of landlords to the power of landlords and capitalists, or else a change to the power of pure capitalists. In this power there frequently participated so-called peasant parties, parties which spoke in the name of the peasants and claimed to represent their interests. These "peasant" parties varied according to their social composition and the interests of different groups within the dominant classes which they reflected.

To parties of this kind, such as the Radical Party in France and the Party of the Catholic Center in Germany, millions of peasants have given their votes at various elections. However, these parties did not protect the interests of the majority of the farmers—the poor and lower middle-stratum farmers—but rather the interests of the kulaks, i.e., the village bourgeoisie.

After the World War, completely disillusioned about capitalism as responsible for the war, which took



Farm woman caught in a moment of diversion.

Engels' Anti-Duhring Classic Exposition Of Marxist Theory

When Frederick Engels crushed the pretentious "socialism" of the newly-converted Professor Duhring, he wrote something more than a polemic of the hour. His powerful counter-statement became the classic and most comprehensive exposition of Marxist theory over the widest theoretical domain.

Just reissued by International Publishers in a scientific edition, the book is as vivid and topical today as when it was first written in 1878. The words of Engels himself emphasize its importance. In the process of opposing Marxist truth to distorted "socialism," Engels explains in his introduction, "the polemic was transformed into a more or less connected exposition of the dialectical method and of the Communist world outlook represented by Marx and myself. . . . It seems therefore that there is a public whose interest in the subject is great enough for them to take into the bargain the polemics against the Duhring statements, in spite of the fact that these have now largely lost their point, for the sake of the positive conceptions developed alongside of the polemics."

To answer the reformist distortions of Professor Duhring, Engels divided his work into three main parts: Philosophy, Political Economy and Socialism. The first section constitutes one of the most important expositions of dialectical materialism in all of Marxist literature. Karl Marx summarized his great work, "Capital," in the section on Political Economy, and in the concluding section the materialist conception of history is applied to past and present social change.

International Publishers provides the first complete and unexpurgated English edition of this work. The translation and annotation were done under the supervision of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute.

More About Eisler Concert

By MICHAEL G. BURD (Secretary, Anti-Nazi Federation.)

SINCE March 2, the date of the Hanns Eisler Concert, numerous complaints, many of them accurate, all of them justified, have been received about the inept presentation of the program.

There are many details involved, many aspects and many considerations entering into this whole discussion. Unquestionably there was gross inefficiency by those in charge. Let us face the facts.

The Anti-Nazi Federation is a relief organization, the purpose of which is to raise funds to help all refugees and victims of German fascism. Our main task with reference to the Hanns Eisler Concert was, therefore, to publicize, organize and in general secure all ways and means that would be of benefit in ensuring a financial success—for only by raising a substantial sum of money could the International Committee to Aid the Child Victims of German Fascism bring about a transfer of the Children's Homes from the Saar to Basle, Switzerland.

Carl Sands, in his review in the Daily Worker of March 6th, quite correctly appraised the situation, for that which he assumed actually took place. The Anti-Nazi Federation did have a division of the work preceding, and outside of, the actual presentation of the program itself. The program we enlisted the support of proletarian municipal and dramatic organizations and entrusted them with this task. The Anti-Nazi Federation, itself not

equipped to carry out the concert part of the program, supposed that a rational division of labor and responsibility, based on co-operation had thus been created.

OUR share of the work, we believe, was carried through to a successful conclusion, as witnessed by the overwhelming attendance and the gratifying net income thus far amounting to \$1,213.41.

Unfortunately, we realized that the gross mismanagement of the program more than offset this financial success. Thousands of sympathizers left Mecca Temple disappointed and heartsore.

Where Did the Fault Lie?

Did it lie in the general construction of the program? We believe not. The aim of the Anti-Nazi Federation was to present an all-cultural anti-fascist program, including music, the dance, and the theatre. The real fault lies, first, in the gross mismanagement of the choral and orchestral sections of the program and lack of stage direction. We particularly feel it necessary to single out for criticism Lahn Adomyan, representative of the Workers' Music League for irresponsibility in carrying through his assigned task of managing the stage, and second, in the mistake of the Anti-Nazi Federation in failing to give continuous supervision to the programmatic arrangements as well as in failing to give all due technical facilities for the participating groups.

As to the anarchy in the Workers' Music League, touched upon by Carl Sands, we had received some inkling of it during the preparations

for the concert and reception. To say that we are not at fault for not insuring a successful organization of the program, would be to avoid a large share of our responsibility. We have discovered that when a group of comrades are collectively responsible for an assignment, whether it be cultural or political, then every aspect and every detail of that assignment must be looked after by the group as a whole. This we did not do.

We were wrong in assuming that certain portions of the work were not within our province, since it seemed therefore to other responsible groups. We therefore avoided the responsibility of this phase of the assignment, and in self-criticism say that the mismanagement of the program was in a great measure due to this mistake.

HOWEVER, despite all the errors of omission and commission, the proletarian greatness of Hanns Eisler is in no way overshadowed. If one thing definitely emerged, it was that we have in our midst a revolutionary composer of the highest merit—the foremost proletarian composer in the capitalist world. The new songs that Hanns Eisler introduced from the stage, especially "You Must Be Ready to Take Over," and "United Front," struck a response that the audience will not soon forget.

New Deal 'Critics' Groove Masses for Roosevelt Support in 1936

COUGHLIN SPEECH AND HEARST PLEDGE SHOW THAT "OPPOSITION" IS BAIT TO TRICK DISILUSIONED MASSES ONCE AGAIN

OUT of the Johnson-Coughlin-Long controversy one highly significant fact is emerging swiftly and clearly.

Coughlin is unreservedly for Roosevelt. "It is still Roosevelt or ruin," he concluded on Monday night in his reply to the attack of General Johnson.

Only two days before, this demagogue had branded the first two years of the Roosevelt New Deal as a colossal failure which had left the Wall Street bankers "unhampered, untouched and unafraid," increasing their profits tremendously and tightening their monopoly grip on the country's life.

Now he says: "Roosevelt or ruin," seeking once more to trick the masses behind the same Roosevelt who has wrought widespread devastation—RUIN. "Have faith in Roosevelt"—this is also the slogan

of General Johnson, the open-shop strike-breaker, and the man who carried through the Roosevelt N. R. A. program for the enslavement and intensified exploitation of American labor.

And right after Coughlin, William Randolph Hearst pledged in his press that he would support Roosevelt in 1936.

Thus after all the stage-play attack on the New Deal, Coughlin joins with the pro-fascist, war-mongering Hearst around the Roosevelt band-wagon for 1936.

Huey Long now attacks the New Deal. But Huey Long supported both Roosevelt and the New Deal not so long ago. Huey Long now attacks the New Deal because he sees that the masses are becoming disillusioned with it, and he wishes to ride into the White House on the wave of this mass disillusionment.

But this does not mean that his policies will be any

less servile to Wall Street than Roosevelt's. In all fundamentals, especially the fundamental of protecting private property and profit, Long is at one with Roosevelt. As is shown in the articles by Sender Garlin, Huey Long is tied up with the same Wall Street capitalists as is Roosevelt.

Johnson attacks Long because he fears that Long's demagoguery will stir up the masses so greatly against the New Deal that the masses will get out of Long's control in their demand for some real solution for their problems.

Coughlin is now rushing in with the oldest and shabbiest of political swindles—"it was not Roosevelt, but the men who surrounded him who are responsible," he says. As if it was not Roosevelt himself who personally carried through every major act of the N. R. A.

program in the past two years. As if Roosevelt and the Wall Street banks are not now in closer agreement than they have ever been, working hand in hand to smash the wage levels, cripple the trade unions, and prepare for fascist reaction and war.

Coughlin and Hearst are the bell-wethers for Roosevelt's advancing New Deal fascism.

Long is the fascist demagogue who hopes to take the whip out of Roosevelt's hand and apply it with equal harshness to the backs of the workers.

These are the sinister enemies of the working class, who, whatever their differences on the method or tempo of fascistization are united in their drive to protect Wall Street profit, and clamor out of the crisis on the backs of the American people, via the path of fascist reaction and imperialist war.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1936

'U Don't Need a Biscuit'

U DON'T NEED A BISCUIT. This is the slogan of the Inside Bakery Workers' Union, Federal Local No. 19,585, which is leading a strike of 3,000 employees of the National Biscuit Company. The Morgan-controlled company, which protects scabs with scores of police and armed guards, refuses even to negotiate.

The National Biscuit Company strikers deserve the support of every worker in New York City. They are picketing twenty-four hours a day in the tenth week of their strike.

Members of all workers' organizations should come out on the picket lines and help the N. B. C. strikers picket.

Housewives, union members, and all workers' organizations should refuse to buy N.B.C. products. Warn your grocer not to stock N.B.C. products until the company settles with the union.

Every organization should protest against the use of the LaGuardia administration's police force to protect scabs and terrorize pedestrians.

What Kind of Socialism?

HOW far can a Party go and still claim to be a Socialist Party?

We have commented on a number of occasions on statements and activities of the McLevy group in the Connecticut Socialist Party.

The Hartford Daily Courant of March 6 reports:

"A feature of the proposed constitution of the S. P. of Connecticut is the section governing membership, in which members are required to be citizens of the country and residents of the state. This is intended to bar aliens and prevent persons affiliated with any foreign country from having any part in Socialist affairs."

According to the same report, the membership present at the meeting voted unanimously for this new constitution containing this clause against the foreign-born.

This is the kind of poisonous chauvinism with which the most reactionary labor-haters try to spit the ranks of the working class. This is moral support for the deportation drives of the employers. This is the policy of William Randolph Hearst.

This is a betrayal of every last shred of socialist internationalism and solidarity. This approaches the national "socialism" of a Hitler!

No Gag Rule on H.R. 2827

THE gag rule, a hitherto unprecedented ruling in the House of Representatives, which was instituted to enable the Roosevelt administration to push through its own measures in the interests of big business without any effective opposition from recalcitrant Congressmen, endangers the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

Effective counter pressure must be brought to bear by the working class to force through a vote upon the Workers' Bill. Unless this pressure is forthcoming at once, the Workers' Bill will be put on the floor of the House for vote without sufficient time for debate, a vote pushed through, and all opposition to the Roosevelt program knifed.

The trade unions, unemployed groups, and all individuals should address individual and mass pressure first to the House Ruling Committee demanding that the gag rule be suspended when H. R.

2827 comes up for vote, and to all Congressmen, demanding that they vote for the Workers' Bill without emasculating it with amendments.

What About It?

THE West Side section of the Communist Party in New York City, SECTION THREE, is not sufficiently on the job.

The National Biscuit Company strike has been on in the Section's territory for nine weeks. Every morning these strikers are on the picket lines and at the union headquarters.

Yet our comrades in the Section have not seriously undertaken the systematic and methodical distribution and sale of the Daily Worker.

Yesterday, for example, Daily Worker bundles were still in the section headquarters at noon, unopened.

We expect an explanation from the leading comrades of the section—and a change!

Local 22 Election

DRESSMAKERS of Local 22, I.L.G.W.U., are going to vote for an Election and Objection Committee tomorrow. The election of this committee is of great importance because its function will be the supervision of the forthcoming general elections in the local.

The future of the union depends to a large degree upon the outcome of this election.

The present clique administration headed by the Lovestoneite Zimmerman, who works hand in glove with the reactionary Dubinsky, Hochman, Antonini officials, has a long record of betrayal of the interests of the dressmakers.

Through their class collaboration policies they worsened the conditions in the trade. Their attempts at the introduction of the unit system, their giving all the power to the code authority and their other policies they have even alienated workers who have formerly supported them. They have fallen down on all their pre-election promises to the workers.

In spite of all their talk of unity, they have to date prevented the dressmakers of the Industrial Union from becoming part of the union. They have prevented the establishment of a strong and united union able to defeat the bosses in their attacks on the conditions of the workers.

By voting for the slate of the United Dressmakers' Committee, the workers will make possible the putting into office people who are pledged to conduct a militant fight for the interests of the dressmakers and build the union into a powerful weapon in the hands of the dressmakers. All dressmakers are urged to go to vote right after work tomorrow and vote a straight United Dressmakers' Ticket.

S. P. Leaders Meet

FOR its approaching meeting in Buffalo on March 22, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has published the following agenda: the expulsion of five Buffalo members for "advocacy of armed insurrection and proletarian dictatorship," the issue of the Communist offer for a united front, and the "question of a Farmer-Labor Party."

The first issue is an indication of how far the "Old Guard" and the conciliatory Thomas group have already gone in their factional wrecking policy, ruthlessly trampling on all inner-party democracy in their reactionary expulsion tactics.

On the united front, the N.E.C. at its recent Boston meeting, and in subsequent actions, sabotaged the Communist proposal for joint action. The Norman Thomas group, "radical" in talk, showed itself an actual aid to the "Old Guard" reaction through its spineless conciliation to "Old Guard" sabotage.

The "Old Guard" has shown that its idea of a "Farmer-Labor Party" is for a party hog-tied to the class collaboration reformism of the upper trade union bureaucracy.

The Communist Party emphasizes that a Labor Party to serve the masses must be a party based uncompromisingly on policies of class struggle against capital and its reformist agents.

Honest Socialist workers should press for united action of all workers, and for a class Labor party such as the Communists call for.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Rapid Growth of Y.C.L. Fluctuating Membership More Training Needed

THE recent rapid growth of the Young Communist League in our District brings into sharp prominence the necessity of developing and training new cadres. To accomplish this, the Agitprop Department set itself as a leading task the establishment of new members classes in each section.

These classes can guarantee the education and training of all new young workers who enter our ranks only if the sections fully realize their necessity and importance. There has been, until recently, resistance towards educational work in our League, due to a lack of understanding of its role. There was a tendency towards being buried in "day-to-day" work, forgetting, as Stalin pointed out, that "theory lights the way of practice."

Membership fluctuation is to a certain extent due to the lack of development of new comrades after they enter the League, and to their consequent lack of understanding of its problems and work.

All Section Committees discussed this question four months ago and undertook to follow the decisions of the Seventh Convention of the Young Communist League to establish new member classes. In these four months, much has been accomplished. While the goal of "every new member to a new members class" has not yet been reached, it is now in sight.

PRACTICALLY all sections today have these classes and a majority of young workers entering the Y. C. L. now receive training in the basic principles of Communism and the role of the League. Those studying are enthusiastic about the class, showing a real desire for education. As in Section 5 (lower Bronx) and Section 6 (middle Bronx) and Section 8 (Williamsburg), these new members even bring their friends to the class and many of them have been recruited from the class into the Y. C. L.

The New Members Class is organized in such a way as not to withdraw the new member from all League work. Rather, attending the class is one of his functions. The class itself is organized on a section scale, and all recruits in a section are sent to that class once a week for four weeks. In those four weeks, the new member receives a summary of the basic characteristics of the world in which we live, the ultimate aim of the Y. C. L., the organization and tasks of the Y. C. L.

The Sections now realize the importance of the work and are developing it. Section 17 (Brighton Beach) has the class taken as a body to sit in on a meeting of a good concentration unit and a poor one. The class sees in practice what they learned, and the instructor points out good and bad points and when the members finish the class they are prepared to meet the problems in their units.

It is interesting to note that the District's experience shows that those sections which have the best educational work have the least fluctuation. The Negro Section of Harlem (Section 4), until recently, had practically no educational activity and fluctuation was nearly 100 per cent. Today, nearly 50 per cent of the new members attend a class and fluctuation has dropped.

In Section 5, since the establishment of the New Members Class, fluctuation has practically ceased.

There still exist shortcomings, however, such as in Section 11 (Boro Park) where organizational problems have held up the formation of the class, where "for the want of a nail the battle was lost."

These classes will strengthen our League and will help prepare us to take the leadership of the masses of young workers and students, to lead them in a struggle for a Soviet America. With an understanding of the party of Marx and Lenin, and equipped with well-trained cadres, we will be well on the path towards a mass Young Communist League.

I. J. B., Agitprop Dept., Y.C.L., New York District.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

THE SERMON ON THE "MOUNT"

by Burck



Letters From Our Readers

Welfare Island Prisoners Greet Comrade Foster

Welfare Island, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

Through no fault of mine the "Daily" has stopped coming to me. It has not reached me for about four weeks. I cannot do without it.

About two months ago I was sent to a city prison. I stayed there for about three weeks and then came back to Welfare Island. Previous to that the "Daily" and the Freiheit never failed to reach me. It is quite possible that as I moved around the papers lost my trail. Will you, comrade editor, take care of this matter for me so that I may again receive the papers. I am handicapped without them.

I wish you would extend heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to Comrade William Z. Foster on his 54th birthday. May he enjoy many more in the best of health. These wishes come from all the comrades and sympathizers imprisoned here on Welfare Island.

A. BERLINER, No. 59960.

Tribute to Ralph Gray, Hero of Camp Hill

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

The collection of Burck's cartoons is a delight. The whole make-up of the book is fine and I am very happy to own a copy, but I want to call your attention to a serious mistake in Langston Hughes' article on the Negro where he pays tribute to Ralph Gray. Surely the least honor we can give to our heroes is to remember their names, and every member of the Sharecroppers' Union knows, as every member of the Communist Party in America should know, the history of Camp Hill and that RALPH GRAY did not die in vain!

M. C. 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.

Urges United Front Fight Against Berry

Newark, N. J.

Comrade Editor:

It is about time that the entire labor movement of the state of New Jersey be brought together on the broadest united front on the issue to oust Vice-Chancellor Berry. Unions of every sort and description have felt the lash of this vicious enemy of labor.

Last year this boss' tool succeeded in smashing the strike of the resort workers of Lakewood and sending us back to our conditions of semi-slavery. He is a menace to every worker in the state of New Jersey. To permit him to remain in office may mean the life or death of trade unions in New Jersey. The Communist Party of New Jersey must now initiate the broadest possible united front of all labor against injunctions, and against Vice-Chancellor Berry, the injunction specialist.

For the right to strike and picket in New Jersey!

Against Injunctions! Kick out Vice-Chancellor Berry!
Make New Jersey a Union State!
MEMBER OF RESORT HOTEL WORKERS' UNION.

Are you competing in the Daily Worker subscription contest? You can win Burck's cartoon book, "Hunger and Revolt" (or other prizes) by securing the equivalent of 5 yearly subs.

Whole Family Reads "Daily" For Answer to Fascists

Oak Lawn, Ill.

Comrade Editor:

The Daily Worker is read by all of our family, father, mother, daughter, son and granddad. You see, we live about twenty miles southwest of Chicago and there are no Marxist theorists out here. We sometimes have to put forth some strong arguments, trying to win over some of our friends, and more than once have reverted to "Change the World" to convince them.

How would you like to go to church and have a priest get up in his pulpit and accuse the congregation of bringing on the depression. He said, "The workers grumbled so much that they had to invent machinery, and now what have you got! Unemployment. It's good for you. Stop grumbling."

Also, this same priest answered to my complaint of hard times and inability to earn a dime, "I know it's almost next to impossible to earn a dime and the solution seems to lie in a revolution and a government similar to Mussolini's."

A FRIEND.

Suggestions to Aid "Don't Read Hearst" Campaign

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I liked very much the series of articles on that snake Hearst. I have just one suggestion, that is to publish a list in the Daily Worker of all the Hearst newspapers. This would make the workers recognize the Hearst papers more quickly and would aid the "Don't Read Hearst" campaign.

I anxiously urge an Anti-Hearst pamphlet. I am sure it will receive the wide distribution that it needs.

J. O.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

What Abyssinia Faces "Native Servant Bill" Bulgarian "Relief"

THE fate that awaits the Negro people of Abyssinia if Italian Fascism is able to destroy its independence can be seen from the conditions of the Negro masses in other parts of Africa.

In the protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, to the North of the South African Union, the Negro people are treated worse than slaves. The Anglo-Boer rulers of the South African Union are agitating for the merging of these protectorates with the South African Union, so the capitalist-landlords in the extreme Southern dominion can profit more directly along with the British rulers out of exploiting the rich territory and its enslaved people.

In Bechuanaland, 80 per cent of the land belongs to the European exploiters, and only 20 per cent to the natives. In Swaziland, 61 per cent belongs to the Europeans and 39 per cent to the Negro people. Most of the land in Basutoland has been taken from the natives.

By imposing heavy taxes on the natives, they are forced to leave their homes and families and work in the Transvaal mines. In other words, they have to sell themselves as contract laborers in order to free their families from imprisonment for taxation. The excessively hard labor, the decrease of land holdings and heavy taxes has brought hunger, poverty and sickness to these Negro people that has led to a physical degeneration of the tribes.

SOME of the Anglo-Boer exploiters who want these protectorates joined up with the South African Union tell the Negro people that their conditions will improve if the merger can be effected. They do not tell them that in the Union of South Africa 90 per cent of the land has been wrested away from the Negro tribes. They do not tell them that the Negroes are forced to work on the white rich planter's land without pay.

Recently a law was introduced in the Union called the "Native Servant Contract Bill" according to which a native on the land of a white farmer must work 180 days a year, once hired. If the farmer sells the land, the Negro worker passes with the land to the new owner like the cattle on the farm. For breaking the law, or attempting to run away, the Negro farm laborer can be flogged or jailed, and often they are killed in the flogging. As they are not slaves, the farmer does not lose any investment of the wages of the average Negro worker in South Africa is one-tenth of what the white worker gets for the same work.

The International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers, which has issued an appeal to all the Negro people of Africa to support their Abyssinian brothers in their fight against imperialist enslavement, calls on the Negro people in South Africa to raise their own demands for liberation. The appeal states:

"Unite your forces against all oppressors! For the expulsion of all the oppressors from South Africa! Struggle for the right to your national independence!"

"For the independence of all native peoples in South Africa!"

THE Lerroux government in Spain is in serious difficulties. A new cabinet crisis is impending, due to the rising mass opposition to the planned execution of Socialist and Communist leaders of the Asturias uprising last October. Jose Martinez de Vascos, leader of the rich landowners' group, the Agrarian Party, supported by the Fascist Gil Robles, is spoken of as successor to Lerroux. Lerroux was forced to declare he would make "a thorough personal examination" of the case of the Socialist leader Gonzales Pena, sentenced to death. The Agrarian Party, supported by Gil Robles demands the death penalty be carried out. There are many other differences in the camp of the Fascist rulers.

GENERAL ZLATEFF, Fascist dictator of Bulgaria, has taken a leaf out of the Nazi's "relief" notebook. First he has decreed the arrest of all beggars as the streets are overcrowded with them, in order to give appearance of "improved conditions." Then he has ordered contributions from office workers, lawyers, doctors for the relief fund, as the state finds unemployment growing faster than its meagre relief funds. He has also ordered the dismissal of married women to be replaced by unemployed at lower wages.

Required Reading for Every Worker

Differences Between Capitalist and Proletarian Democracy

"Democracy under the capitalist system is CAPITALIST democracy, the democracy of an exploiting minority based upon restriction of the rights of the exploited majority and directed against this majority. Only under the dictatorship of the proletariat is real "freedom" for the exploited and real participation in the administration of the

country by the proletarians and peasants possible. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, democracy is PROLETARIAN democracy—the democracy of the exploited majority based upon the restriction of the rights of the exploiting minority and directed against this minority." (Foundations of Leninism—By J. Stalin.)