

Stop the Execution of Cuban Workers! Flood Washington and Havana with Your Protests!

Detroit Still Trails Cleveland and Pittsburgh in the Subscription Drive! Press Run Yesterday—49,800

Daily Worker

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

NATIONAL EDITION

Vol. XII, No. 65 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1935 (Eight Pages) Price 3 Cents

WORKERS' BILL IS PLACED BEFORE HOUSE

Deputies and Vigilantes Arm to Attack Dock Strikers

SHERIFF SAYS HE MAY CALL TROOPS OUT

Philadelphia Seamen Vote to Support Coast Walkout

CROCKETT, Cal., March 15.—A large force of deputies and vigilantes gathered here today to disperse longshoremen picketing the California-Hawaii Sugar Refinery.

Against Framed Election The 300 striking warehousemen of the company's refinery, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, an A. F. of L. affiliate, walked out in protest against an election that was framed to determine collective bargaining representatives for them.

Largest sugar refinery in the world, the California-Hawaii plant has been closed since Wednesday, when the strike began. Members of the I.L.A. from San Francisco, Oakland and other Bay cities have come to the support of the strikers and have been on the picket line.

Support Tankers' Strike PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—After the regular membership meeting of the local organization of the International Seamen's Union had voted support to the striking seamen on West Coast oil tankers, the district committee of the union, the headquarters of which are in New York, notified local headquarters that their supporting action was unconstitutional. The local union will act on the District Committee letter shortly, it is understood.

U. S. Acts in Seattle SEATTLE, Wash., March 15.—Fearing that the strike of seamen on oil tankers may develop into a general West Coast marine strike, the government, newspapers and shipowners are bringing forward the strikebreaking forms which were used last summer. Government "conciliation" was rushed to all ports by Secretary of Labor Perkins. The Hearst papers are in the fore, and scream of an "oil shortage."

Detroit to Hear Lundeen Talk (Daily Worker Michigan Bureau) DETROIT, Mich., March 15.—Congressman Lundeen, J. B. Matthews of the Socialist Party, and Maurice Sugar, labor candidate for Judge of Recorder's Court, will be among the speakers at a mighty protest meeting here Sunday, 2 p. m., at Deutsches Haus, 7200 Mack Avenue, against the vicious attacks of the Hearst press on the labor movement and the Soviet Union.

Sedition Bill Beaten By Arkansas Protest LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 15.—The Gooch sedition bill was defeated 24 to 6 in the Arkansas Senate today, following vigorous protests by workers' organizations against the measure, which would have banned, as "seditious activities," virtually all efforts by workers and tenant farmers to better their appalling conditions.

Attempt on Ibn Saud MECQA, Arabia, March 15.—Three assassins, natives of Yemen, subject to Arabian rule, were shot to death by guards of King Ibn Saud, whom the Yemenites attempted to kidnap by a sudden saber attack.

Huey Long Is Active Foe of Negro People

JAMES J. FARLEY POSTMASTER GENERAL WASHINGTON D C

WE DEMAND TO KNOW WHETHER HUEY LONG'S DICTATORSHIP IN LOUISIANA HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO INCLUDE THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE. COPIES OF THE DAILY WORKER OF MARCH TWELFTH THIRTEENTH FOURTEENTH CONTAINING EXPOSURE DEMAGOGY CORRUPTION AND ANTI-LABOR ACTS OF LONG REGIME REMAIN UNDELIVERED BY NEW ORLEANS POST OFFICE. WE DEMAND IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OF PAPERS AND INVESTIGATION OF MEANS WHEREBY SENATOR LONG DICTATES REGULATIONS OF NEW ORLEANS POST OFFICE OF THE US GOVERNMENT AND DEPRIVES PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA KNOWLEDGE REAL FACTS OF HIS DICTATORSHIP

CA HATHAWAY EDITOR DAILY WORKER

Denies 'Slander' That He Will Let Negroes of Louisiana Vote

By Sender Garlin ARTICLE V.

The Negro people of Louisiana have no worse enemy than Huey P. Long, dictator of the State.

He has tantalized them with the prospect of regaining the right to vote. At the same time he has been depriving them of every human right. As part of his demagogic program of reducing certain unpopular taxes while increasing the total tax burden of the population, Huey Long abolished the annual poll tax of \$1 per person instituted many years ago in numerous states for the purpose of limiting the right of the masses to vote.

Long Denies 'Slander' Immediately upon the abolition of the tax, anti-Long forces in Louisiana charged that the Kingfish was planning to enfranchise the Negro. Stung by the accusation, the senator issued a sensational leaflet vigorously denying that he had any such intention.

Over the signature of Huey P. Long, the leaflet declared: "An underhand and secret lie is being spread about that this amendment for free poll taxes will let the Negro vote in our elections. This is not true and everybody telling it either does not know the truth or doesn't want to know the truth. The free poll tax will not affect the status of the Negro at all. Negroes can pay and do pay their poll taxes now, but that doesn't give them any better chance to vote. It is the registration law and the white primary that keeps the Negro out of our elections."

This is a remarkably candid statement, coming as it does from such a canny demagogue as Huey P. Long. That Long's policy toward the Negro people is carried out consistently was demonstrated to me in the course of an interview with

(Continued on Page 2)

TROOPS CLASH WITH TOILERS IN HAVANA

More Than 2,000 Are Held in Prison by Mendieta Regime

Scores of leaders of the Cuban masses face court martial and a firing squad for fighting Wall Street bloody rule in Cuba! We must act quickly to save their lives. Send protests to the U. S. State Department! Cable Mendieta and Batista in Havana now demanding the release of the 2,000 arrested workers! Mobilize mass protest meetings immediately against the brutal reign of murderous terror gripping Cuba today!

HAVANA, March 15.—Heavy shooting broke out in Havana today when soldiers attacked a group of striking workers, in an effort to arrest them and drive them back to work. A number of workers and soldiers were wounded in the outbreak. Under terrific pressure of the army resulting in more than a score of deaths, and more than 2,000 arrested.

(Continued on Page 2)

N. B. C. Strikers Stage Parade in Wall Street

Thousands watched the mass picket demonstration of the National Biscuit Company strikers who marched with signs and placards in the heart of America's financial section at the noon hour yesterday. For an hour and a half the N. B. C. strikers marched with their signs along Wall Street, Broad, Nassau, Maiden Lane, Broadway and other streets in the center of the financial section, shouting slogans and distributing leaflets. "Order Mills locked us out," the pickets chanted, "Don't Buy National Biscuit Products."

The demonstrating pickets passed and repassed the First National Bank of the City of New York, at the corner of Wall Street and Broadway, the bank whose president, Jackson Eli Reynolds, is a director of National Biscuit Company—the Bank of J. P. Morgan, which controls the N. B. C. company. "You don't need a biscuit!" the strikers shouted, as they wound up Nassau Street, past a street corner mass meeting which was being held by the Office Workers Union, and wound back to Broadway.

The three truckloads of strikers swung off Broadway onto Wall Street to Beaver Street, where they aligned and formed into line for their march through the financial area. As the strikers alighted one policeman tried to force them back onto their trucks but the strikers insisted on their right to march and from that time on were unopposed. "Ogden, did you ever try living

(Continued on Page 2)

C. P. Ticket Barred in Chicago; Strachey Nails Hearst Fraud

Election Board Obeys Dictate of American Legion Group Repudiates Lie Printed As Part of Drive for His Deportation

By A. B. Magill (Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., March 15.—John Strachey, noted British anti-fascist writer, on his arrival here today for a lecture, repudiated a garbled article attributed to him in the Hearst newspapers throughout the country. Sections of the article, published in the current issue of the magazine, The Modern Thinker, are reproduced in the Hearst press as part of their campaign to secure his deportation. Strachey is now out on bond, fighting the Government's attempt to deport him. He is scheduled to receive a hearing in Chicago March 21. His official statement follows:

"My attention has been called to an article in the current issue of The Modern Thinker, entitled, 'Why I Became a Communist' and purporting to be written by me. 'I must state that this article was not written by me and that I am not responsible for any statements contained in it. The article appears to be a greatly garbled version of an article written by me and published in Scribner's magazine last year. 'The Modern Thinker' article is quoted today in the Hearst newspapers and the statements contained in it are attributed to me. I must warn all publications which attribute to me statements contained in The Modern Thinker that I am taking immediate legal steps to protect my interests."

Litvinov Sees Railroad Sale Aiding Peace

MOSCOW, March 15.—Declaring that the Soviet Union was willing to consider, in the interest of its peace policy, the mutual removal of Japanese and Soviet armed forces to certain distances on both sides of the border, provided the Japanese government signs a non-aggression pact and comes to an agreement on other outstanding problems, Soviet Foreign Commissar Litvinov today discussed the significance of the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

This statement was made in the course of an interview with the Moscow correspondent of the Rengo, official Japanese news service. The correspondent asked Commissar Litvinov to express his opinion concerning the initialing of the agreement of the Chinese Eastern Railway. "It seems to me," replied Litvinov, "there can't be two opinions on the fact that the agreement on the C. E. R. should be considered as a solution of one of the most complicated Far Eastern problems, and at the same time, as one of the

(Continued on Page 2)

LEGISLATION NOT ON FLOOR FOR DEBATE

HR 2627 Must Run the Gauntlet of House Gag Committee

By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In a trenchant report directly attacking the Roosevelt Administration's Wagner-Lewis unemployment reserves bill, the House Labor Committee today formally recommended enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2627. The reserves principle of the Administration's measure tends, declares the report, "to reduce rather than to expand purchasing power. The Administration's work-relief bill, now being debated in the Senate, will, at best, if enacted, provide relief for approximately one-third of the jobless."

The Committee recommends the passage of this bill as necessary to prevent and relieve widespread destitution; as practical in view of the great productive capacity of the nation and its surplus available for taxation; as sound in its probable effects upon purchasing power and the monetary system; and as constitutional under the obligation of Congress to legislate for the general welfare.

Chairman William P. Connery, Jr. (Dem. Mass.), submitted the report on behalf of the majority of the full Labor Committee. He announced that within a day or so he will present to the House Rules Committee, which yields the big stick over all legislation, a resolution providing full discussion on the floor and a vote.

A brief minority report on the Workers' Bill, submitted by Representative Robert Ramspeck (Dem., Ga.) significantly refrained from directly attacking the measure. This one-page statement declared opposition on the ground of "unconstitutionality." Greeted by supporters of the Workers' Bill as a pleasant surprise in its feebleness, the minority objection had already been argued by the majority report.

Plans Petition Fight Representative Ernest Lundeen (Farmer-Laborite, Minn.), who introduced the bill which was initiated by the Communist Party and the Unemployed Councils and endorsed by millions of industrial and professional workers, told the Daily

(Continued on Page 2)

T.U.U.L. Opens National Parley

[See message of William Z. Foster to T.U.U.L. Convention, in this issue.]

The Special National Convention of the Trade Union Unity League will open at 11:30 this morning at the Auditorium of the Needle Workers Industrial Union, 253 West 28th Street. The convention will meet all day today and tomorrow.

The convention was called to take up the present hunger drive of the Roosevelt administration and the employers, and the problem of unity in the ranks of labor for a counter attack to defend the unions and living standards. A draft resolution to be submitted by the National Executive Committee of the T.U.U.L. points to the many recent steps that were taken in the attack against the working class, through the N.R.A. and other open government action. Strikes during the past year are cited to show the readiness of the workers to resist the attack despite the splitting policy and surrender to the Roosevelt administration of the A. F. of L. top officials.

The draft resolution, pointing to the success for the workers in many parts of the country where partial unity was already achieved, declares that this process must be carried through in every branch. Such unions of the T.U.U.L. as are still unable to force unification, will have their activities coordinated by a Unity Committee, which will agitate for the completion of unity.

For a Mighty Working Class United Front on May Day!

STATEMENT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

Forge a mighty united front for May Day against the Wall Street N. R. A. program of hunger, fascist reaction and war! Down tools, turn out into the streets and demonstrate on May First!

To all Workers, to the Laboring Masses!

On May Day, 1935, the sixth year of the crisis that capitalism tries to solve at the expense of the working people, the demand for a fighting united front of the whole working class is more insistent than ever in American Labor history. The First of May, The International Day of the working class, is the day above all others, when the workers unite in a world-encircling battlefront against their robber rulers. On this day we renew our pledge to carry on the world struggle for freedom from exploitation, from wage slavery, from capitalist tyranny.

In the United States, where the First of May was initiated, in connection with the fight for the eight-hour day in 1884-5, as a day of united struggle of the whole working class, the splendid revolutionary American traditions stand out in sharp relief against reaction fostered by monopoly capital and its fascist agents.

On May Day, the American working class revives the revolutionary traditions of the workers and farmers who fought and fell in the war for independence from the British monarchy. On this day we pay our revolutionary tribute to the hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers, Negro and white, who gave their lives in the Civil War, to destroy the system of chattel slavery.

THE American revolutionary traditions have been enriched by the heroic struggles of the working class, by the fighting Molly Maguires who kept unionism alive in the Pennsylvania coal pits in the face of the ruthless terror of the bosses which aimed at rooting out all traces of unionism; by the stubborn battles of the steel and railway workers against the army and the military forces in the '70's; by the courageous struggles and the heroic death of Parsons, Spies, and all the other Chicago Haymarket victims of a capitalism frenzied in the face of the nation-wide eight-hour movement; by the great struggles led by the Western Federation of Miners; by the struggle for the liberation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; by the revolutionary stand of Debs, Ruthenberg and the Left-Wing Socialists against the World War; by the mass strikes in

metal mining and lumber during the war led by the I. W. W. and class-conscious A. F. of L. members; by the great steel strike of 1919 led by Wm. Z. Foster, now chairman of the Communist Party; by the magnificent General Strike in Seattle in 1919; by the sweeping movements in behalf of Sacco-Vanzetti, Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro Boys; by militant mass unemployed demonstrations on March 8th, 1930, and the succeeding struggles of the unemployed for relief and unemployment insurance; by the life-and-death struggles of Negro workers and share-croppers against employers and landlords, and their lynch gangs.

These are the fighting traditions of the American working class which have come to life in the great strike wave of last year, the inspiring struggles in Toledo, of the marine workers on the Pacific Coast and in the General Strike in San Francisco, of the great Textile General Strike. The Communist Party, the living embodiment of all that is best in these traditions, calls upon all workers and laboring masses on the basis of these traditions to forge in the preparations for May Day a mighty united front of struggle against the attacks of the robber ruling class on their standards of living and political rights.

Today the American Working Class, every section of it, is facing the most vicious drive in history against its wages, living standards, and political rights. The whole working class faces fascist reaction, fostered by Wall Street and its government.

Under the N. R. A. more than 45 per cent of the industrial workers have been forced into company unions—the most sinister sign of fascist reaction in America today. The right of the workers to organize in genuine unions is challenged everywhere by the employers, and by the full force of the Federal government. A new series of sweeping injunctions, Labor Board rulings, and Presidential decrees threaten the very existence of the trade unions. In the last year, 81 workers have been murdered and thousands clubbed and gassed on picket lines by troops, police and "vigilante" bands.

THE main task for May Day, 1935, thus stands out with crystal clearness. It is the unification of all forces of the labor and revolutionary movement in action against the starvation living standard set by Roosevelt, for higher wages and shorter hours;

(Continued on Page 2)

Litvinov Sees Peace Aided

(Continued from Page 1)

greatest positive events in the development of Soviet-Japanese relations.

"Seeing in the sale of the C. E. R. one of the means of strengthening peace in the Far East, the Soviet Government showed the maximum willingness and complaisance to start negotiations."

Negotiations were carried on for about two years. "The favorable outcome of the negotiations," Litvinov continued, "shows that with the presence of good will, and the real desire for peace the most complicated questions between neighbors can be solved peacefully with mutual advantage."

"By this I want to answer your question concerning the possibility of the influence of the agreement on the C. E. R. on the solution of the other questions you mentioned. The fishing agreement problem, it seems to me, won't present difficulties, because the existing convention functions satisfactorily, making no discount for the parties."

Litvinov referred here to the fishing treaty between the Soviet Union and Japan which expires in 1936. The treaty gives Japanese fishermen the right to fish off the Soviet northern coast and off the northern section of Sakhalin Island.

"If both parties desire to change some details," said Litvinov, "it can be done through normal diplomatic channels."

"As regards the question of the so-called demilitarization, I must truly say that this word does not quite correspond to the situation in the Far East. Too often in the history of demilitarization followed the termination of military actions, whereas between the U. S. E. R. and Japan there has been no war. I hope there won't be."

"Although in this case the question is raised of voluntary mutual demilitarization, still I believe that such a formulation of the question should be avoided. It would be, however, quite normal if in proportion with the lessening tension created in the Far East as a result of the events of the last four years, the interested parties would start studying and quietly discussing questions about the mutual removal to certain distances some parts of their armed forces, including aviation, taking into consideration, of course, the geographical position of each side."

"Considering the placing of such a question, I believe that one would be able sooner and more successfully to solve this question to the extent that mutual confidence is strengthened and apprehension of any aggression is removed."

"It would be, for instance, very important to dissipate in the Soviet Union those unfavorable impressions which were caused by the negative attitude of the Japanese government toward the proposal made by the Soviet government to conclude a pact of non-aggression."

"I hope that the agreement on the C. E. R. which took place and its loyal realization will create the necessary atmosphere for a peaceful, mutually benevolent solution of all questions of interest to the U. S. E. R. and Japan."

"From this viewpoint one can be certain that the formal signing of the C. E. R. agreement will be welcomed by all friends of peace both in Japan and the U. S. E. R. as well as in other countries."

Compass Specials

to the

SOVIET UNION

A SELECTION OF 36 TOURS
Covering every part of the Soviet Union
40-62 days—\$177 up

PHYSIOLOGICAL CONGRESS
LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW
42 days—\$245.50 up

MOSCOW UNIVERSITY
Summer School and Tour
62 days—\$385 up

Many other interesting and inexpensive trips to the Mediterranean, Scandinavian Countries and South America

For information apply to
Compass Travel Bureau
Longacre 3-3070
55 West 42nd St., N. Y. City

SPRING Gifts TO YOUR RELATIVES in U.S.S.R.

Send a Torgsin Order to your relatives in the U.S.S.R. and enable them to buy clothing, shoes, underwear, foodstuffs and other domestic and imported articles at the Torgsin stores.

Prices compare favorably with those in America

For Torgsin orders see your local bank or authorized agent

TORGINSIN
General Representative in U.S.A. at 201 First Ave., N.Y.

For a Mighty Working Class United Front on May Day!

Statement of Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.

(Continued from Page 1)

against company unionism, for the right to organize, strike and picket.

Workers, unite to fight for these basic rights: Build a fighting United Front in the unions, in the factories, offices and stores! Smash the company union drive! Defeat the injunctions by mass violations! Unite to build and safeguard the existence of genuine fighting unions!

The Roosevelt-N.R.A. "Security" program means starvation for the millions of unemployed. Sixteen million unemployed—the result of more than five years of crisis and of the N. R. A.! These millions and their dependants are forced to live at starvation levels. Unite to force the passage of H.R. 2927—the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill!

Under the N. R. A. as an essential part of the drive against the working class, there has been introduced in Congress and various State legislatures a new series of anti-working class repressive measures. The anti-anti, deportation, seditious and criminal syndicalist laws are used more than ever before to terrorize foreign-born and native workers and disrupt their organization—to break strikes. Hundreds of workers have been given prison sentences for labor activity. The Communist Party, the vanguard of the working class, in the fight against hunger, fascism and war, the leading force in the struggle for the united front against starvation wage and relief, has been made the special target of fascist attacks. The spokesmen and the press of Wall Street monopoly capital, of fascist reaction, are demanding the outlawing of the Communist Party. This is part of the drive for the open shop, for the suppression of all genuine workers' organizations, especially the unions, for the destruction of all democratic rights. The Hearst press is spreading its fascist poison like a pestilence throughout the land, aiding and abetting the fascist demagogues, Coughlin, Huey Long, and the entire fascist program of the Roosevelt New Deal. Behind the screen of democratic phrases, Hearst, Matthew Woll, Coughlin, Huey Long and their ilk, advocate for America the program of Hitler and Mussolini. Back of them stand Wall Street and its various organizations—the Bankers' Association, the National Manufacturers' Association, the National Chamber of Commerce, etc., etc. Workers, unite to struggle against fascist reaction—in whatever form it appears! Unite for the repeal and defeat of all existing and proposed anti-labor repressive laws! Defend the foreign-born workers! Defend all democratic rights of the working class! Unite and defend the working class organizations! Defend the Communist Party! Unite to free Tom Mooney and all class-war prisoners!

Under the N. R. A. a new campaign of lynch terror, and of special "legal" suppression is carried on against the Negro people, especially in the South. New efforts are made by the government, by Wall Street and its hangers-on, like the top officialdom of the A. F. of L., a section of the Socialist Party leadership, the reformist leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, to widen the breach between white and Negro workers. Unite in the struggle for Negro rights and the liberation of the Negro people! Abolish discrimination against Negroes in the unions and industries! Fight for the release of the Scottsboro Boys and Angelo Herndon!

WORKERS, the time has come for a decisive break with the political parties of monopoly capitalism, the Democratic and Republican Parties. Build an anti-capitalist mass Labor Party to extend and strengthen the fighting united front of all working people through independent working class political action against monopoly capital; to aid in the organization of a powerful trade union movement in which capitalist party politicians shall have no place; to be a central rallying point in the unification of the American working class for effective struggle against the Roosevelt-Wall Street N. R. A. program of hunger, fascist reaction and imperialist war. Break with the political parties of our class enemies! Unite in an anti-capitalist mass Labor Party!

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is further ruining the already impoverished farmers, forcing them into peasantry, or into the ranks of the unemployed in the city. With millions of unemployed subsisting on starvation rations, government officials declare that two to three million farmers are no longer needed. Drought was used by the government to destroy the livestock and farm business of the small farmers. Cotton croppers are being "plowed under," and driven into forced labor and more terrible peonage. The farm hands and rural workers get starvation wages and are working under unendurable unsanitary conditions. They are denied even the few rights which the industrial workers have won. Their strikes are suppressed with even greater brutality than the strikes of the industrial workers. Unemployment is rife among them, and the relief extended to them is entirely inadequate.

Unite to force the repeal of the A. A. A.! Fight the forced reduction and destruction program of the New Deal! Fight the subsistence farming program! Unite to force the enactment of the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill, H. R. 3471! Fight the Bankhead Gin Tax! Force the cancellation of the mortgage, land and tax debts of the small and middle farmers! Fight against evictions and forced sales—for cash relief and long term production credit without interest for the toiling farmers! Unite and fight for the abolition of the white landlord store system in the South! Unite and fight for the right of the agricultural workers to organize, strike and picket!

A whole generation of youth is denied the right to work and live. Under the N. R. A. young workers and women workers are more exploited and discriminated against than ever before. Women workers are discriminated against in the wage provisions of the codes. Young workers are discriminated against in the payment of wages, through the apprentice clauses of the N. R. A. codes. Youth are everywhere denied relief payment and work relief jobs. School retrenchment programs keep millions out of classes. Under the N. R. A. three-quarters of a million youth are forced into army-controlled C. C. C. camps, with their enforced military training. A whole barrage of propaganda has been released to win the youth for fascism. Bills are being introduced in State legislatures aiming to turn the schools into fascist barracks, forcing upon students jingoistic patriotism and military training. Directly and indirectly the government is attempting to centralize the control of all youth organizations behind its reactionary program.

Workers unite to secure the special demands for women and young workers! Fight against the fascistization of the youth! Fight for jobs and relief for the unemployed young workers!

UNDER the N. R. A. the World War veterans have been deceived and double-crossed. Fight for the immediate payment of the bonus!

Roosevelt's gigantic military and navy budget has assailed the world. More than one billion dollars has already been appropriated in 1935. It is the largest "peace" war budget of all time! It shows that monopoly capital and its government have chosen war as the way out of the crisis—

that they intend to infuse strength into decaying capitalism through the blood of millions of workers and farmers. The C. C. C. camps are part of the military set-up. So is the Roosevelt plan for forced labor on public works. So is the \$50 per month Roosevelt "security" wage which brings workers' wages close to and even below the army scale. Unite to defeat the war program! Support the military front organization, the American League Against War and Fascism! Fight for the transferring of all war appropriations to unemployment relief and insurance funds!

Against the background of the decline and decay of capitalism, the historic achievements of the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union in Socialist construction stand out in bold relief. The victories of Socialist construction in the Soviet Union are victories in the struggle of the new Socialist world against the decaying capitalist world. The Soviet Union is the inspiration of the workers and toiling farmers the world over. All the more intense therefore is the hatred of the capitalists for the Soviet Union. The threat of a new war against the Soviet Union is now real and immediate. The lying and provocative assaults on the Soviet Union by the Hearst press in agreement with Hitler, the attacks by the Roosevelt administration, and the State Department are followed by the demand from representatives of clerical and fascist reaction for the breaking off of diplomatic relations. These warlike provocations coincide with the march of Japanese imperialism toward the Soviet frontiers, and with the new war-like activities of German-Fascist fascism against the Soviet Union. In this campaign, the A. F. of L. top bureaucracy, leaders of the Socialist Party, counterfeited liberals, Lovestonite renegades from Communism, and the counter-revolutionary Trotskyite-Musteite outfit join forces with Hearst and all enemies of the American working class.

WORKERS and toiling farmers, unite to repel these attacks on the Socialist fatherland of the world working class! In this struggle the defense of the most basic interests of all working people is at stake! Unite in defense of the Soviet Union against all enemies!

The Cuban people are waging mighty struggles against the regime of terror imposed by Wall Street's lackey government of Mendieta. The trade unions have been suppressed and their leaders forced into hiding. The developing Cuban revolution aims at the National emancipation of Cuba from the yoke of American imperialism. The American laboring classes must raise higher and higher the banner of international solidarity with the oppressed people of Cuba, against the oppression and intervention of American imperialism. Support the revolutionary struggles of the Cuban people! Stop the shipment of munitions to Cuba! Demand the withdrawal of Ambassador Caffery!

On May Day, 1935, the sixth year of the crisis, the bankruptcy of capitalism is written in large letters that spell decline and decay. The new exactions of monopoly capitalism in crisis press with intolerable weight upon employed and unemployed alike. Our task is to organize and unite the entire working class, and around it the impoverished farmers and middle classes, the oppressed professionals and small traders, to resist the daily attacks upon our living standards and working conditions, on the unions and other workers' organizations and upon workers' democratic rights. In these struggles, the working class and its allies are equipped for the overthrow of capitalism with its permanent mass unemployment, mass want and destitution—and its continuous war for profit.

Workers unite for these vital battles in defense of your daily needs! Prepare the way for power—for a workers' and farmers' government in the United States! For the only true democracy—the democracy of the working class—the dictatorship of the proletariat—against the dictatorship of monopoly capital and the horrors of fascism—for a Soviet America! This is the revolutionary way out of the crisis, the only way out of the crisis that does not lead to surrender and defeat, to ever-worse slavery for all working people, but instead leads to victory of a united working class over all its enemies. Workers, Negro and white, employed and unemployed, organized and unorganized, native and foreign born, Communist and Socialist, Democrat and Republican! White collar workers! Exploited farmers! This is a call for united action in the life-and-death struggle for the right to work and live.

BUILD the united front in the unions, factories and shops, mills and mines, in railway and marine transports, in offices and stores, in city and country! Down tools on May Day! Turn out into the streets! Strike and demonstrate in a mighty working class united front against the Roosevelt N.R.A. program of hunger, fascism and war!

Unite for May Day for the right to organize and strike! For higher wages and shorter hours, against speed-up and stretch-out! For fighting unions and the union shop! Against company unions and the open shop! For industrial unions! Unite to abolish anti-labor injunctions, to defeat injunctions by mass violations! Unite to build an anti-capitalist mass labor party!

Unite to force the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2927!

Unite against all anti-working class laws! Unite to defeat and repeal all laws against foreign-born workers! Unite to repeal all criminal syndicalism and seditious laws used against the workers! Unite to free Tom Mooney and all class war prisoners! Secure the right of free speech, free assembly and free press! Unite to defend the democratic rights of working people and their organizations! Defend the Communist Party and all organizations of the working class.

Unite in the struggle against lynch and murder terror and all discrimination against Negroes! Unite for the immediate release of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon! Unite in support of the liberation struggles of the Negro people!

Unite to win jobs and relief for the youth! Fight the militarization of the C. C. C. camps. For equal pay for equal work for youth and adult, women and men! Fight against the fascistization of the youth!

Fight for the passage of the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, H. R. 3471! Against eviction and forced sales! For the cancellation of the mortgage, rent and tax debts of the small and middle farmers!

Unite and fight for the release of Ernst Thaelmann, Rakosi, Pena and all anti-fascist prisoners! Unite to defend the Socialist Fatherland—the Soviet Union! Hands off China! Defend the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Revolution! Hands off Cuba! Unite for the revolutionary way out of the crisis! For a Workers' and Farmers' Government! For a Soviet America, for working class democracy!

Organize the United Front to carry out this program in the unions, factories, mills, mines, in railway and marine transport, in offices and stores, in city and country! Join the Communist Party—the revolutionary Party of the American working class! Organize the mass united front against hunger, fascism and war.

**CENTRAL COMMITTEE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A.**

Huey Long Is Active Foe of Negro People

(Continued from Page 1)

R. J. ("Bud") Gregory, Registrar of Voters in New Orleans, Mr. Gregory, a loyal Long henchman, who has been state fire marshal for nine years, told me exactly how he "keeps niggers from voting in Orleans parish."

Echoing the words of Huey P. Long, Gregory told me that the elimination of the poll tax "doesn't change the status of the nigger one damn bit." Elaborating and using the contemptuous term, "nigger," Gregory stated:

"Here's the point, even when the nigger paid the poll tax, that didn't qualify him to vote. That crowd (anti-Long) is handing you a foolish argument when they tell you that Huey means for the niggers to vote. All they have to do to get by the poll tax is to give their name and address. But when they hit the registration office, they have to have to qualify the educational clause. Besides, we have the right under the law to make any man, nigger or white, to interpret the constitution of the state of Louisiana or the United States to my satisfaction."

Expressing my eager interest in the whole matter, the Registrar of Voters inquired of me, "more 'Some of these niggers don't even know where they were born.' Mr. Gregory went on, 'It's comical as hell, we get a regular picnic out of it. One nigger was looking over a white man's shoulder and saw him writing Catholic after 'sex.' I got 'K,' says the nigger, 'my sex is 'Mehodist.' And another nigger, after the word 'signature,' wrote 'Mayor Walmsley.'"

"Oh, sure, they're coming down here alright, but we're turning 'em down by the hundreds because they don't qualify. The monkeys just waste our ink and paper. Naw, this poll tax change don't provide no problem as you express it; no room for complaint."

He Gives Me a Tip
"Let me tell you, we had quite a dose of nigger voting during the Reconstruction days, right after the Civil War. I wouldn't like any community to go back to the days we had then. It was a sad state of affairs. Nobody knows what Louisiana went through in those days, nigger Representatives, pole-leech (police) and such."

Mr. Gregory bent forward me in a friendly fashion and said, "I'll tell you what you ought to see for a good write-up on this whole thing, that's old Judge Caise. He was one of those who helped call the Louisiana constitutional convention in 1898 that disfranchised the nigger, and, in other words, held him down to a certain extent."

"Judge Caise is a wonderful old fellow and well versed. He'll give you history in the making. A picture of me, as you check, I don't have one here, but there's a big steel engraving of me that a gentleman from up North (Georgia), once put into a history of Louisiana, but I got that, to home."

Huey Long's henchman, reviles the Negro people for their "ignorance," while he supports the system which squanders millions of dollars in closing down state institutions, prisons, and schools but this Louisiana Renaissance petted out for a few short months, enabling the Kingfish and his crowd to put forward the claim that literacy had been placed to 12.5 per cent which placed Louisiana in 45th place rather than 48th.

According to the Louisiana Department of Education literacy among Negroes is 23.3 per cent as compared with 7.3 per cent among white. According to the latest available report of the State Department of Education (Bulletin No. 266), the annual average expenditure for each white pupil in the public elementary and high schools of the state was \$44.98, while for a Negro pupil the average was \$7.88.

Huey P. Long has made a noisy din over the fact that the state is now providing free school books to all children. The books came at a time when taxes were soaring and the Kingfish felt that some kind of a sop would have to be thrown to the restless population.

But while Long provided the school books "which, incidently, brook lucrative contracts to his henchmen," wages of teachers throughout the state were slashed, classes "consolidated," teachers' pay held up in many parishes, and hundreds of schools closed down before the end of their terms.

An Interview With a Teacher
A young Negro school teacher with whom I talked in Cadeo parish in the cotton belt revealed to me that her wages which in 1933 were \$65 a month, were cut to \$55 last year and to \$45 this year. The official attendance in her Jim-Crow school is about 100 Negro children whom she is supposed to teach with one assistant. The day I visited the school only about 20 pupils were in attendance. When I asked the teacher the reason, she pointed to the broken window, the poor stove and the ragged, hungry children. At that moment three little Negro boys trundled into the schoolroom carrying a bundle of twigs for the stove which they had had to gather.

School is supposed to "keep" nine months for white children and six months for Negro children. Most of the Negro schools, however, close down long before their terms expire.

In hundreds of other Negro schools throughout Louisiana there are no desks, the pupils writing on their laps. Teachers also complain about the constant shortage of paper and pencils. Few, if any, of the Negro schools have toilet facilities in the building.

What a fine educational system this is, especially for the Negro children of Louisiana!

Croppers Enslaved
Never since the days of chattel slavery have the conditions of the Negro sharecroppers been worse than they are today in the state of Louisiana. As a result of the Roosevelt A.A.A. program, which Huey Long opposes only in words, sharecroppers have been forced to become day laborers on hundreds of plantations, getting 60 cents for a 12-hour day, working from "dark to dark."

Cash is not paid to the sharecropper, and he is compelled to buy what food the planter allows him on credit at the plantation. This includes only the barest of necessities, and tobacco, movies, books, recreation, etc., are entirely out of the question. In response to my question, the cropper told me of the exorbitant prices: the plantation store charges for necessities: flour, meal, meat, rice and lard—a regulation pellagra diet.

A Sharecropper's "Home"
A Negro sharecropper in the same neighborhood showed me through his two-room shack. The walls were papered with pictures from the Sunday sections of the sharecropper papers, describing the gay life of the rich. Of his seven children, only four go to school. The mother answered my questions, and there was despair in her voice.

"They have no shoes, and hardly sufficient clothes to go to school, they fix barns for mules better than for us people to live in, that's the truth. What do I do? I hoe, chop cotton and take care of my children."

In the shack I could find no phonograph, no radio or other musical instrument of any kind. I asked the cropper whether or not the A. A. A. had helped him as a result of the government curtailment of his crop. The planter, he informed me, "promised the money, but makes out the check didn't come."

Earlier in the day, Mr. C. C. McCarty, Cadeo Parish Agricultural Agent, had informed me that "the government deals only with the producers (planters) and sends all checks to them."

I see by the papers that Norman Thomas is appealing to Huey Long to aid the victimized sharecroppers in Arkansas. If the Kingfish ever had any inclination to aid the sharecroppers and the Negro people generally, he would have found plenty to keep him busy in his own Louisiana kingdom.

Huey P. Long boasts about the "progress" that has been achieved in the state institutions under his administration. Yet conditions in the State Charity Hospital are frightful.

The capacity of the hospital is between 2,000 and 2,500. It is a regular procedure for two patients to sleep in one bed, and frequently three. Patients have been known to sleep on chairs, using the foot of beds as pillows. In proportion to population, twice as many beds are provided for whites as for Negroes.

The attitude of some of the white doctors toward Negro patients is shockingly illustrated by an incident in the clinic. The doctor sought to produce a pneumothorax (collapsing lung) and the patient writhed with pain. The doctor, promising relief to the patient, turned to the internes and medical students and said, "You see, sometimes we must even treat niggers like human beings."

MONDAY — How Huey Long "cares" for the unemployed; an interview with Mayor Walmsley.

N.B.C. Strikers Prevailing Pay Stage Parade Measure Seen Lost in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

on the N. B. C. wage scale" asked one placard borne by a striker, addressed to the multi-millionaire Republican committeeman who is a director of the N. B. C. company. Another sign bore the poem:

"Roses are red,
Violets are blue,
The N. B. C. sells
State products to you."

The Strike Committee calls attention that all sympathetic organizations have been urged to collect food for the strikers' kitchen. Food which can be used for the kitchen, and also food that can be sent to strikers' families at their homes, is family needed. All workers and organizations should respond rapidly to this call and send food, groceries, etc. to the headquarters of the Inside Bakery Workers Federal Local 19585, at 245 West 14th Street, New York City.

William Galvin, president of the local, which is conducting the strike, wired from Atlanta, Ga., that the strike of N. B. C. workers in the Atlanta plant is out solid.

Four National Biscuit Company girl-strikers were arrested at 9:30 p.m. yesterday after they had vigorously defended themselves in an altercation with strikebreakers at 15th Street and Seventh Avenue.

Workers' Bill Before House Troops Clash With Toilers

(Continued from Page 1)

Worker that if the Rules Committee fails to give it the right of way, he will file a petition to force it out upon the floor. Such a petition, however, would have to be signed by 218 members under present rules.

"Furthermore," added Lunden, "if the Administration brings up any such piece of medieval barbarism as the Wagner-Lewis Bill, I shall do everything in my power to substitute the Workers' Bill for it."

Drawing a sharp parallel between the corporation relief and bank relief already enacted by Hoover and Roosevelt Congresses, and the people's relief now proposed, the majority report continued:

"The Congress which passed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, the Home Owners Loan Corporation Act and the bulk of the national emergency legislation clearly conceived that it was for the 'general welfare' that individuals, corporations and banks should be given money out of the Treasury of the United States. When Congress passes this bill, it will have realized that it is for the general welfare that all human beings in the United States who, through no fault of their own, are unable to earn the necessities of life, should receive money representing their contribution to production, so that they may purchase the necessities of life and, in so doing, maintain not only their lives but the economic life of the United States."

Policies Enumerated
Representative Ramspeck complained that "no specific policies" are enumerated. The majority report enumerated the policies specifically, including the benefits must equal average wages and in no case be less than \$10 per week plus \$3 per dependent.

Use the special two-month-for-\$1 subscription offered during the circulation campaign to introduce the Daily Worker to your shopmate.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The Senate today defeated the McCarran "Prevailing Wage" Amendment by a vote of 38 to 56.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 15.—An amid multiplying predictions of an Administration victory, the Senate today approved a choice between the pay-cutting Roosevelt \$50-a-month average for relief jobs and the McCarran "prevailing wage" proposal.

Senator Alben Barkley, Kentucky, henchman of the White House, "tacitly agreed in the debate that the Administration would set rates lower than those prevailing under its program. He said that if the McCarran Amendment were adopted, 'We might as well admit that we cannot employ 3,500,000 men (as promised under the Roosevelt suggestion). We can only employ 2,500,000.'"

From Senator Bronson Cutting, (Rep., New Mexico) came the flat declaration: "We can do absolutely certain, that the President will reduce wages" under his proposal. To this Senator James Couzens (Rep., Mich.) added:

"The argument (against the McCarran Amendment) is that the workers would get too much pay. It is being proposed that they give two days' work for one day's pay."

(Continued from Page 1)

rests of workers and student strike leaders, the general strike, which began three days ago, is being smashed.

Army officials, under orders of Col. Fulgencio Batista and President Mendieta (who tries to hide behind the claim that the constitution has been suspended), are rushing the court martials of scores of strike leaders, Communists and student leaders. "All face death penalties, unless mass protests can be aroused throughout the United States. Jefferson Caffery, Wall Street Ambassador to Cuba, is directing the campaign of terror against the Cuban people, as the general strike was aimed at ousting Mendieta and Batista, the American bankers' chief native agents in the island.

Manuel Porto Pena, charged with being a Communist leader, is the first chosen for summary court martial.

Other similar court martials are being conducted in the provinces, though details are lacking in Havana.

Not all workers have yet returned to work. Even government employees have not capitulated to the ferocious terror, and more than 500 of their number are in Principe Fortress for refusal to return to work.

The body of another student, Silvio Machado, was found in the streets of Havana today. He was shot in the back after being taken for a ride by army officers.

Headquarters of trade unions are being raided and smashed by gangs of fascists, assisted by Army officers. The tobacco workers' union was raided. The offices of the Circulo Medico, doctors' headquarters, was raided and wrecked, all furnishings being destroyed. Headquarters of the typographical union were destroyed when a gang of fascists and Army officers raided the place.

Troops Man Cars in Dublin

DUBLIN, March 15.—The Irish Free State today provided troops for scab service on street cars and buses in the citywide transportation strike. The government made the decision to act as strikebreaker when the workers urged the "arbitration" proposal put forward by Sean Lemass, Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Administrative officials of Ireland, long active in carrying out the order of the British landlords, are now letting out hints that legislation is in the making to prevent any transportation strike from taking place in the country.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Alfred Byrne, is now in the United States, hiding the misdeeds of the Irish workers and peasants under cheap talk of the Irish Sweepstakes and compliments to the Mayor of New York.

America faces the future

Symposium

EARL BROWDER
General Secretary Communist Party

GEORGE SOULE
Editor, The Worker

JOHANNES STEEL
Foreign Affairs Expert

FRIDAY, MAR. 22
8 P.M.

Tickets 35¢-50¢-75¢
At All Workers Clubs & in U.S.A. and all WORKERS BOOKSTORES

ST. NICHOLAS PALACE • 69 W. 66th Street

WILLIAM F. DUNNE
Noted Revolutionary Labor Leader & Journalist

will speak on
"NEXT STEPS FOR AMERICAN LABOR"
— at the —

Workers School Forum
35 East 12th Street, Second Floor

SUNDAY, March 17th — 8:30 P. M.

QUESTIONS — DISCUSSION
Admission 25c.

V. J. JEROME
Co-Editor of "The Communist"

will give a three-lecture course on
"The United Front and International Social-Democracy"
— at the —

WORKERS SCHOOL
35 EAST 12th STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Begins Saturday, March 16—3-5 P.M.
Tuition Free 75c.

REGISTER NOW!

MAY-DAY EXCURSION

CELEBRATE THE PROLETARIAN HOLIDAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA

FOR OUR EXCURSION AND TRAVEL BARGAINS ALSO TO OTHER COUNTRIES SEE PARTICULARS ABOVE

GUSTAVE ELINGER
123 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
TEL. CHELSEA 3-6880

Save this Coupon

A numbered coupon will appear each day in the Daily Worker. Fifteen consecutive coupons and \$1.50 entitles you to a copy of "HUNGER AND REVOLT: Cartoons by Barck."

DAILY WORKER
50 East 13th St., N. Y.

COUPON NUMBER 30

GAGGE A AFL RALLY, BROUN SPEAKS A YOUNG ON INJUNCTION FIGHT

Will Also Demonstrate Again Proposed Tax on Food

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—In protest against Vice Chancellor Berry's injunction that declares picketing by Newark Ledger strikers or advertising their strike in any way to be illegal, an enthusiastic anti-injunction mass meeting and picket line was held here Wednesday night.

More than 450 workers attended the rally held under the auspices of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor. Leaders of the Federation, however, had planned to use the steam roller and "bar" discussion from the floor, which might possibly embarrass the officials who are keeping the printers at work in the Ledger plant in spite of the strike of the reporters led by the Newspaper Guild.

Broun Denied Floor
Long speeches by local chairs of the labor movement dominated the first part of the evening. When Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, asked for the floor he was denied the right to speak. The meeting was abruptly adjourned by Chairman Michael Condon, vice-president of the Federation, and the lights were turned out.

Immediately the indignant workers demanded that Broun be given "freedom of speech" and refused to leave the hall.

Urges Unity
The lights were turned on. Broun went to the platform and spoke, urging unity of all workers with the Guild strikers.

Following the meeting a mass picket line marched in front of the Ledger office in defiance of the injunction.

The meeting went on record to demand that the injunction be removed and that Chancellor Berry be removed from office.

Hathaway to Address Five Minnesota Rallies On Labor Party Policy

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 15.—A series of mass meetings and symposiums at which Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will explain the policy of the Communist Party on the formation of a national Labor Party have been arranged in five Minnesota cities. Leading members of the Farmer Labor Party will participate in the symposiums.

The following is a list of the meetings: March 20, Austin; March 21 at the Eagles Auditorium, Fourth and Eighth Avenues, Minneapolis, with Howard Y. Williams, chairman of the Farmer Labor Political Federation; March 22, Eveleth; March 23 in Duluth and March 24 in St. Paul.

Now is the time to build a strong anti-Hearst movement throughout the country. Use the Daily Worker to refute his lies.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.
"Paris Commune, Its History and Lessons," a lecture by H. M. Wicks at Workers School, 7th W. 24th St. Sunday, March 17 at 8 p.m. sharp. Subs. 25c, unemployed 10c.

"April Pool" Children's Festival, Saturday, March 30, 8 p.m. at the Girard Manor Hall, 911 W. Girard Ave. Program: Battle on Chicago World's Fair, 125 children participate in the creation of Little League. Will speak and draw: Dave Green, secretary of the Youth Soc. I. W. O. Will be the main speaker. Adm. 30c, unemployed 15c, children 5c.

The Office Workers Union presents their 3rd Anniversary on Friday, March 22 at the Hotel Stephen Girard, 207 Chestnut St. Music by Howard Lanin's orchestra. Program: Edward Dahlberg, Negro Talent, Ed Giesburg, Chalk Talk by Al Lavone and many other surprises in store. We urge the cooperation of all organizations and workers. Tickets may be obtained at the union headquarters, 731 Walnut St. Adm. 35c.

Joint Film Showing Film & Photo League and Federation of Architects, at New Theatre, 311 N. 16th St. Saturday, March 16, 8 p.m. Rene Clair's great film "A Nous La Liberté." Also "The Hypnotist and the Astronomer's Workshop." Continuous showing beginning at 6 p.m. Subs. 30c.

Package Party and Entertainment, Saturday, March 16, 8 p.m. at 1137 N. 41st St. Good time guaranteed. Adm. 25c. Supp. West Phila. Workers Bookshop Comm.

Cleveland, Ohio
Pre-convention Dance, March 16, at the D. R. Hall, 100 W. 24th St. Refreshments, good orchestra, all welcome. First prize, 1 ton of coal or 25 cash; second prize, 1 pair of shoes or 25 cash; third prize, 50 lb. flour; fourth prize, 25 lb. sugar. Door price 52. Help the struggle for Unemployment Insurance. R. 227.

Dr. G. O. Vennesland
Dentist
4616 N. Western Avenue
Longbeach 0787
Chicago, Ill.

NEWARK, N. J.
SEE ART • PRISON EXHIBIT at the S. M. Hall, 6:30 to 8:30 P. M.

Paris Commune Celebration

Speakers: MOTHER BLOOR RICHARD B. MOORE Newark Collective Theatre in "They Shall Not Die" Eugene Nigob, famous pianist

SUNDAY
March 17
8:30 P. M.

SOKOL HALL (formerly Doelgers) 358 MORRIS AVE.
Aspen, New Jersey District I.L.D.

Chicago, Ill.
Paris Commune Celebration, Sunday, March 17, at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Program starts at 8 p.m. Dancing, recitation, speakers. Adm. 25c, advance, 25c at door. Supp. I.L.D.

To all the workers of Chicago! Come and enjoy an evening in Soviet China with the "Kindergarten" at 8 p.m. at the Hirsch Lyceum, 2733 North St. Colorful program is being presented. Plans, dancing, music, representing life in Soviet China. Chop Suey dinner, fun games. Come and bring your friends. Adm. 35c. Everybody invited to big benefit cabaret dance, South Side I.L.D., at Roseland Hall, 4717 South Parkway, Saturday, March 16, 8 p.m. Kindergarten and Jane Newton, guests of honor. Adm. in adv. 25c, at door 35c.

Central Labor Forum, 508 So. State St. "Father Coughlin: A Fascist Menace," by A. Henderson, Sunday, March 17, at 3 p.m. Adm. 20c.

Rockford, Ill.
The Workers School will end their 19 weeks session with a banquet at 8 p.m. at the Hotel Stephen Girard, 207 Chestnut St. Music by Howard Lanin's orchestra. Program: Edward Dahlberg, Negro Talent, Ed Giesburg, Chalk Talk by Al Lavone and many other surprises in store. We urge the cooperation of all organizations and workers. Tickets may be obtained at the union headquarters, 731 Walnut St. Adm. 35c.

Newark, N. J.
Paris Commune Celebration, Sunday, March 17, at Sokol Hall, 358 Morris Ave. Program: "The Paris Commune," by Richard B. Moore. German Night in Newark. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments. Saturday evening, March 16, 9:01 Broad St. Subs. 25c in advance, 35c at door, including wardrobe. Supp. Jack London Club.

Package Party, dance, given by Labor School Educational Association, 71 Newark Ave., Jersey City, at 8 p.m. Saturday, March 16. Adm. free. Bring package.

Boston, Mass.
Gala Affair! 1029 Tremont St., Saturday, March 16, at 8 p.m. Good music, dancing, refreshments, suppers. Sub. 15c. Proceeds for the upkeep of the Scottsboro headquarters.

Police Jail 2 in Birmingham For 'Sedition'

I.L.D. Organizer Held Incommunicado for Two Days

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 15.—Police have arrested Blaine Owen, member of the Communist Party and James Stevens of the International Labor Defense in a new drive to smash the growing unity of white and Negro workers in the mass fight for the Scottsboro boys and in preparations for strike struggles in the coal fields and laundry industry.

Owen was arrested Sunday night as he was leaving his home. Stevens was arrested Monday morning at his home by Paul Cole and Milton Duff of the strikebreaking McDuff Detective Agency. They were accompanied by Policeman Ellinger. Both workers were charged with violating the Down's "sedition" literature ordinance.

The personal belongings of the I. L. D. representative, typewriters and other material were confiscated. Stevens was held incommunicado for 48 hours, before being released on bail. Trial was set for March 20 in the police court, at City Hall.

Branding the arrests as part of the drive by Alabama corporations against the Scottsboro defense and the preparations for a general strike in the coal fields on April 1, as well as against the impending laundry strike, the I. L. D. is calling for nationwide protests to Commissioner W. O. Downs, City Hall, Birmingham, Ala.

Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union spoke here last week, after protests forced Sheriff Fred McDuff to retreat on his attempt to prevent Baldwin from speaking.

Negro Boy Shot In Back by Cop

NEW HAVEN, March 15.—Tracy Woods, a 16-year-old Negro youth, was shot in the shoulder Sunday by Patrolman James T. Shalvey, while playing in a back yard.

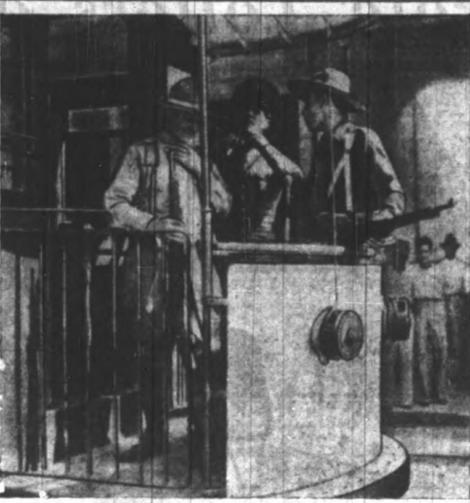
Several Negro men were engaged in a crap game in the same back yard, when Patrolman Shalvey raided the game. Woods, who had no part in the game, got frightened and started to run away. The patrolman immediately opened fire on him in the back and hit him in the shoulder. Woods was badly wounded and in considerable pain. The police took no steps to take him to a hospital.

Because of wide protest against the outrage, the patrolman now claims that the shooting was "accidental," that Woods "bumped into him," and set off his revolver. This is patently a lie as Woods was shot shooting him in the back and witnesses testify that the patrolman fired at him as the youth attempted to run out of the backyard.

The entire neighborhood has been aroused by the outrage, and a number of workers, unconnected with any organization, have started circulating petitions for the removal of Shalvey from the police force and the maximum punishment for his crime.

The Sacco-Vanzetti branch of the International Labor Defense is actively participating in the campaign.

CUBAN ARMY SCABS



When Havana street car men struck, along with nearly every other worker in Cuba, the army took over the street cars. Three soldiers, armed with rifles, are in charge of this car—but nobody seems to want to ride.

200 New Subs Received By 'Daily' in Past Week

Jumping from eighth to sixth place, Pittsburgh has become the district making the most rapid advance in the Daily Worker subscription campaign. Barely more than a week ago it was eleventh.

It still remains slightly below the 25 per cent mark, though. Five districts are now over that point. New York leads the field with 37 per cent.

A gain of 200 subscriptions was recorded for the week of March 7 to 13. This is not taking into account the totals for the Saturday edition. Cleveland, continuing its steady pace upward, led in the number of subscriptions obtained. Almost 2,000 new subscriptions have been received since the beginning of the drive. The Daily Worker circulation is growing steadily. Since the beginning of the drive, the press run has increased from below 40,000 to an average of 47,000, and probably will soon be around the 50,000 line. New York alone has leaped from under 15,000 sales a day to more than 20,000 circulation. Under ordinary circumstances this would be a sizeable step; with the present objective conditions—the leftward swing of the masses, the disillusionment with the capitalist parties, the growth and accounts of trade union organization—it is a step that can be increased tenfold. That the districts are aware of this is proved in the efforts they are now making to reach the 100,000 circulation mark by July 1.

The tempo in securing Saturday subscriptions is ascending. Cleveland and Pittsburgh are battling for first place here. Cleveland got 31 Saturday subscriptions at the present tabulation. This is ten more than it got the week before. Philadelphia and Detroit also moved up the line in the Saturday ratings.

Los Angeles Students Commune Rally Is Set In Paterson Tomorrow

LOS ANGELES, March 15.—Calling themselves the University of California, Los Angeles Anti-War Committee, a large group of university of California students, headed by Celeste Strack, are laying plans for a student strike against war and compulsory military training April 12.

At a recent meeting of the committee, Penton Earmshaw, president of the Scabbard and Blade university military society, was present, as well as John McEhenny, leader of a campus group known as the Americans. Both argued that such a strike would discredit the university.

Pamphlet Distributed Secretly by Oneal in the S. P.

'Militant' Leaders Move To Bourgeois Parties, Oneal Reveals

In this fifth installment of his secretly circulated pamphlet, James Oneal, "Old Guard" editor of the Socialist New Leader, in defending his own reactionary policies, exposes at the same time the facts which bare the opportunism and equally reactionary policies of the "radical" groups opposing him.

In today's installment, Oneal shows how one of the "Militant" leaders, Alfred Baker Lewis, advocated subsidies to the capitalists as a solution for the crisis. Yesterday's installment showed that the "American Guardian" has connections with the Democratic Party. Previous installments showed the bourgeois connections of Norman Thomas.

It also will be noticed that Oneal in this installment sounds the cry for mass expulsions from the Socialist Party.

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.

There are some fine exceptions but they are all too rare, some fine youngsters who continue to grow in knowledge. All honor to them. They are the salt of the earth, but the egoist of little knowledge and experience is all too common. He easily passes from the militant mood into something else or remains a case of arrested development. He is the type cast up by the depression, shallow, arrogant and contributing nothing to a stable movement.

The limitations of this pamphlet do not permit further analysis of this phase of party history. Out of this group, with accessions from other members, came another one.

Before turning to the R. P. C. however, it may be said that the militants, although an organized group of several years, have not produced a single piece of enduring literature. This is due to their chaos of ideas. Socialist history has shown that a genuine new trend of thought in the movement has always produced some striking pamphlets and even more ambitious publications. Militancy has produced no such literature. Its poverty of thought is such that one cannot obtain a consistent and logical series of ideas that invite serious consideration.

House Gag Rule Is Endangering Workers' Bill

Representative Urges Increased Pressure on Committee

Unless tremendous pressure is brought to bear at once, the House Rules Committee, into whose hands the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, has been committed, will not report the measure to the floor of the House of Representatives for vote. This information was sent to the unemployed and employed workers by Representative James H. Gildea, a thirteen congressional district of Pennsylvania, in a letter to the Shamokin Unemployment Councils.

"I have your resolutions in support of H. R. 2827—the Lundeen bill for unemployment and old age pensions," Gildea wrote. "As you know the Labor Committee reported the measure out at its meeting Friday morning. However, that does not mean that it will reach the House at this session as the Rules Committee may sidetrack the measure and report in its stead the Wagner-Lewis Bill."

Gildea, a member of the House Committee on Labor who has supported the Workers' Bill, and who voted for it in committee, declared that only continued mass pressure through groups such as your unemployed group, Gildea wrote, the Shamokin Unemployment Councils "will eventually result in the legislation desired."

The National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Unemployment Insurance has urged that a continued flood of resolutions and telegrams be directed to the House Rules Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., demanding that they report the bill at once, and to individual Congressmen demanding that they support the measure without amendment that would limit the bill in any way.

'Stevedore' Ban Sought in Ohio

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 15.—Reactionary forces in this city are seeking a court injunction to ban further performances of "Stevedore," a revolutionary play of Negro life and struggles, which is being presented here by the Gilpin Players at the Karamu Theatre.

The play has been under attack for several weeks. Last week the Gilpin Players secured an injunction to prevent the police and fire departments from interfering with the play.

In their sermons last Sunday, twenty-five Negro ministers attacked the play.

The next day Rev. C. Lee Jefferson, president of the Colored Ministers Interdenominational Alliance of Cleveland, filed suit to enjoin the Gilpin Players and Russell W. Jelliffe, director of the Playhouse Settlement, from continuing the play. The Gilpin Players are affiliated with the Settlement, a Community Fund Agency. Leaders of the Baptist Ministers Conference have presented an appeal to Mayor Harry L. Davis and to Community Fund authorities to ban the play.

NEWARK UNEMPLOYED WILL PROTEST TODAY AGAINST RELIEF CUTS

Akron Jobless Plan Meeting For More Aid

Unemployed to Mass At Court House Tuesday Afternoon

AKRON, Ohio, March 15.—Sharply raising the issue before all the unemployed, who in the face of the Roosevelt inflation policy find their beggarly relief doles bringing them less and ever less food, the Summit County Unemployment Councils have called upon all the jobless to demonstrate next Tuesday afternoon at the County Court House for a 50 per cent relief increase.

The demonstration, which will protest the miserable relief dole, will present a four-point relief program to the County Commissioners and the Akron City Council. In addition to the 50 per cent rise in direct relief, the demands call for payment of gas, light and water bills of the jobless; for a work relief program at trade union wages; and for endorsement of the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827 by the City Council and the County Commissioners.

Rubbers Workers Endorse H. R. 2827

AKRON, Ohio, March 15.—United Rubber Workers Federal local of the A. F. of L. in the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, endorsed the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. The bill was introduced by a member of the union executive committee and passed at the regular meeting almost unanimously.

This is one of the biggest local unions in the rubber industry and the membership is now engaged in work to build up the union.

The local has invited an anti-Nazi speaker to address them this Saturday on "Fascist Brutalities in Germany."

Hathaway Will Speak On Coughlin and Long In Allentown Tomorrow

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 15.—Speaking here Sunday at 2 p. m. in the Odd Fellows Hall, 118 N. 9th Street, on "The Menace of Fascism," Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will deal with the demagogic promises and programs behind which Father Coughlin, Huey Long and other enemies of the working class hide their fascist aims.

After his lecture, Hathaway will answer all questions that may be asked by members of the audience. The lecture will be followed by a banquet and Round Table discussion the same evening at the Labor Temple, 7:30 o'clock.

Strike Closes Two Factories

'Old Guard' Reactionary Calls for Expulsions Hitting R.P.C.

RACINE, Wis., March 15.—The two plants of the J. I. Case Company, manufacturers of heavy machinery, were at a standstill today as the 2,100 employees came out on strike in demand for wage increases and recognition of the union.

The Wisconsin Industrial Union, now in the A. F. of L. which called the strike, has 1,483 members in the plants. Jack Duller, general organizer declared. Mass picketing is being conducted.

U.T.W. Strike in R. I. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15.—The Narragansett Cotton Mills of Aponaug was closed yesterday when its workers, members of the United Textile Workers, went out on strike to enforce union conditions.

READING, Pa., March 15.—Demanding the discharge of foreman who were at a standstill today in their trade in the vicinity of Philadelphia and other nearby regions to stay away from Wilmington until the strike is settled.

The local masses are demanding \$1.10 an hour, eight-hour day, five-day week, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday work. The contractors refused to negotiate with the local.

Overall Workers Strike INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 15. Five hundred workers of the Stahl Manufacturing Company, makers of overalls and breeches, came out on strike yesterday in demand for recognition of the United Garment Workers of America. The workers walked out when the company refused to negotiate a contract.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 15.—Striking stone masons, members of local 11 of the Stone Masons Union, have appealed to workers in their trade in the vicinity of Philadelphia and other nearby regions to stay away from Wilmington until the strike is settled.

The local masses are demanding \$1.10 an hour, eight-hour day, five-day week, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday work. The contractors refused to negotiate with the local.

Wolf Carries Boy Away LEHNTITSA, Montenegro, March 15.—The parents of a seven-year-old boy, Radoye Risticvich, had the terrible experience of seeing their child carried away by a wolf while they were cutting wood in a forest. The father ran after the wolf with his axe, but was unable to overtake it.

(To Be Continued)

In Memory of the Heroic Toilers of the Paris Commune

Lessons Are Cited From Lenin Speech On Paris Commune

Liberation of France from German Invasion and Socialist Liberation of Workers from Capitalism Undertaken by Proletariat Which Rose Against Old Regime

By V. I. Lenin

(Speech delivered on March 18, 1908, at an international gathering in Germany)

After the coup d'etat which crowned the Revolution of 1848, France came for eighteen years under the yoke of the Napoleonic regime. This regime reduced the country not only to economic ruin, but also to national humiliation. The proletariat which rose against the old regime took upon itself

two tasks: A general national, and a class task—the liberation of France from the German invasion, and the socialist liberation of the workers from capitalism. This combination of two tasks is the most original feature of the Commune.

The bourgeoisie had established "the government of national defense," and the proletariat had to fight under its leadership for national independence. In reality, this was a government of "national betrayal" ordained, as it thought, to fight the Paris proletariat. But the proletariat did not realize this, for it was blinded by patriotic illusions. The patriotic idea had its origin in the Great Revolution of the eighteenth century; the minds of the socialists of the Commune were under its spell, and Blanqui, for instance, a true revolutionary and an ardent advocate of socialism, could not find a more suitable title for his newspaper than the bourgeois cry: "Our Country is in Danger!"

Contradictory Tasks
It is this combination of contradictory tasks—patriotism and socialism—which constituted the fatal error of the French Socialists. Already in the manifesto of the International, September, 1870, Marx warned the French proletariat not to be carried away by the false national idea: profound changes had taken place since the time of the Great Revolution, class differences had become more acute, and although at that time the struggle against the reaction of the whole of Europe united the whole revolutionary nation, the proletariat of the present time can no longer unite its interests with the interests of the bourgeoisie.

And true enough, the idea underlying bourgeois "patriotism" was not slow in revealing itself. Having concluded a shameful peace with the Prussians, the Versailles Government devoted itself to its direct task—it tried to prevent the arming of the Paris proletariat which it dreaded. The workers replied by proclaiming the Commune and Civil War.

Although the Socialist proletariat was divided into many sects, the Commune was a brilliant example of the capacity of the proletariat to unite for the realization of democratic tasks to which the bourgeoisie could only pay lip service. Without any special complicated legislation, the proletariat which had seized power, carried out simply and practically the democratization of the social order, did away with bureaucracy, and had all officials elected by the people.

But the errors robbed the brilliant victory of its fruit. The proletariat stopped half-way. Instead of proceeding with the "expropriation of the expropriators," it was carried away by dreams of establishing supreme justice in the country, based on the common national task. For instance, institutions such as the banks were not seized; the theory of the "Froudonists" of "equitable exchange," etc., still held sway among the Socialists. The second error was unnecessary magnanimity of the proletariat: instead of annihilating its enemies, it endeavored to exercise moral influence on them; it did not attach the right value to the importance of purely military activity in civil war, and instead of crowning its victory in Paris by a determined advance on Versailles, it hesitated and gave time to the Versailles government to gather its dark forces and to prepare for the bloody May week.

Greatest Example
But with all its errors, the Commune is the greatest example of the nineteenth century. Marx valued very highly the historical importance of the Commune: if, during the treacherous raid of the Versailles gang on the arms of the Paris proletariat the workers had given them up without a fight, the disastrous effects of the demoralization which such weakness would have brought into the proletarian movement would have been much more serious than the injury from the losses suffered by the working class in the fight while defending its arms. Great as were the sacrifices of the Commune, they are redeemed by its importance for the general proletarian struggle: it stirred up the socialist movement throughout Europe, it demonstrated the value of civil war, it dispersed patriotic illusions and shattered the naive faith in the common national illusion of the bourgeoisie. The Commune has taught the European proletariat to deal concretely with the problems of the Socialist revolution.

A lesson was taught the proletariat which it is not likely to forget. The working class will make use of it, as was already the case in Russia during the December insurrection. "The epoch which preceded and

prepared the Russian revolution was somewhat similar to the epoch of the Napoleonic rule in France. In Russia, too, the autocratic clique had reduced the country to the horrors of economic ruin and national humiliation. But the revolution could not break out for a long time—not till the social development had created conditions for a mass movement, and, in spite of their heroism, the isolated attacks on the government in the pre-revolutionary period came to naught owing to the indifference of the masses. Only Social-Democracy, by its persistent and systematic work, educated the masses up to the highest forms of struggle—mass demonstrations and civil war.

The Inevitable Stage
It was able to eradicate "common national" and "patriotic" aberrations in the ranks of the young proletariat, and when with its direct intervention it was possible to make the Tsar proclaim the Manifesto of October 17, the proletariat took up energetic preparation for the further inevitable stage of the revolution—armed insurrection. Free from common "national" illusions, it concentrated its class forces in its mass organizations—the Soviets of workers and soldiers deputies, etc. And, in spite of all the differences between the aims and tasks confronting the Russian Revolution and those of the French revolution of 1871, the Russian proletariat had to resort to the same means of struggle which the Paris Commune had used in civil war. Bearing in mind its lessons, the proletariat must not disdain peaceful weapons of struggle—they serve its everyday interests, they are essential during the preparing of revolutions—neither must it ever forget that under certain conditions the class struggle assumes forms of armed struggle and civil war; there are times when the interests of the proletariat demand ruthless annihilation of its enemies in open battle. The French proletariat was the first to demonstrate this in the Commune, and it was brilliantly confirmed by the Russian proletariat in the December insurrection.

These magnificent insurrections of the working class were crushed, but there will be another insurrection in the face of which the forces of the enemies of the proletariat will prove impotent, an insurrection in which the Socialist proletariat will be victorious.

December insurrection, 1906.
In 1908, the Bolsheviks were in the ranks of Social-Democracy. At that time the world "Social-Democracy" was not an opprobrious term.

The Paris Commune represented the first discovery of the form by which the proletarian revolution could free the working class economically from the oppression of capitalism. The Paris Commune represents the first attempt of the proletarian revolution to smash the bourgeois State apparatus and to place a proletarian State form in its place.

... Lenin.

All Class War Victims Look To I.L.D. for Aid

Defense Fund Appeals Are Made on Day of Paris Commune

By ROSE BARON
(Secretary, Prisoners Relief Department, International Labor Defense)

March 18, 1935, might have been just another day passed behind high stone walls and heavy steel bars for hundreds of thousands of political prisoners in the dungeons of fascism and in the jails and penitentiaries of the "democratic" countries of capitalism.

It might have been another dreary round of monotony like March 17th and March 19th but for the fact that sixty-four years ago the workers of Paris organized their forces and established the first workers government and defended it with their lives until their last barricades were smashed by forces of terror in May, 1871.

And the international defense and relief organization of the working class, the International Red Aid, of which the I. L. D. is the American section, has been given the privilege of commemorating Paris Commune Day as I.L.D. Day in every country of the world, where sections of this organization exist—as a day dedicated to material and moral support to the class war victims today, as a concrete renewal of our pledge to the Paris Communards that they did not give their lives in vain.

In Germany, Ernst Thaelmann, for two years the captive of Hitler's secret police—without a trial, without an indictment for his heroic leadership of the German masses—and the tens of thousands of prisoners in the concentration camps—will gather new courage from the message of hope that the German I.L.D. will get to them. For despite Hitler's fascist terror, the German I. L. D. continues its work.

In Spain, where every available spot, ruined convents, bull rings, abandoned battlefields, have been turned into jails to hold the tens of thousands of victims of Spanish fascism, the I. L. D. supported by the workers of other countries, works day and night mobilizing support and relief for the fighters of Spain's October.

In China, the classic land of torture and terror against the enslaved masses, relief and defense activities are carried on by the I. L. D.

During the thirteen years of its existence, the I. R. A. which was founded in the Soviet Union, has built sections in more than seventy countries, with a membership that now exceeds fourteen millions—a membership daily engaged in carrying forward the traditions of the Paris Commune, of organizing defense and relief for the victims of white terror.

In America today there are hundreds of political prisoners. With the increasing terror drive against all workers' organizations, and particularly against the trade unions we must face the facts, and realize that hundreds more will be added to the rolls of our class war prisoners. Their families are left absolutely destitute by the forces that send the breadwinners to jail and they look to the I. L. D. for whatever relief we can send them.

Letters from every corner of the country come, to tell us how the miserable state or country relief was cut off, how there is not enough money for rent, for clothing, for food and each one ends the same way. "If it was not for the money you sent us, I don't know what we would do."

This year on Paris Commune Day the I. L. D. calls on its friends and supporters to express their solidarity with those behind the bars at home and abroad by realizing the contributions for their relief to the Prisoners' Relief Department of the I. L. D., 80 East 11th Street, New York City. They turn to us and we must not fail them.

The vindictive authorities, tools of Hearst and other big capitalist interests, are determined to keep them in jail until they die.

Among the many lessons of the Paris Commune, is the lesson of

ceaseless activity to win back the imprisoned fighters for active service in the labor movement. In commemorating the Paris Commune in this year of sharpening terror, directed particularly at the growing movement for trade union organization, we must not forget our imprisoned labor heroes, not only in our own country but all over the capitalist world—heroes like Thaelmann, Rakosi, the Rueggis, Pens.

Tom Mooney is directing the last legal battle possible before the California courts. The U. S. Supreme Court has passed the buck back to the courts that have succeeded in keeping Mooney jailed for 18 years. He has appealed to the working class for funds to make this battle possible. Only the support of great masses of workers all over the country, and particularly of the organized labor movement can help this veteran trade union fighter win his freedom. J. B. McNamara, whose quiet courage, unwavering loyalty and confidence in the workers, has been a constant source of admiration and inspiration to me, has said: "We'll stay in jail until the workers come and take us out," has placed the responsibility upon us.

We must rally our forces to win the release of our imprisoned comrades. We must answer Mooney's call for material support, by helping him raise the necessary fighting fund of \$10,000.

The International Labor Defense, which during the last ten years has carried on the gigantic task of organizing the defense and relief apparatus in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, Gastonia strikers, the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon, is calling on all the friends of labor to answer Mooney's call. The task of freeing our imprisoned fighters rests with the working class.

... Lenin.

... Clara Zetkin.



Tom Mooney's Appeal Should Be Answered By U.S. Working Class

Foster Urges All Toilers to Rally Behind the Campaign for the Release of All Class War Prisoners Now Lodged in American Jails

By William Z. Foster

Sixty-four years ago on March 18, 1871 the workers of Paris established the first workers' government in the world's history. It was short lived. It lasted only 77 days. It was destroyed by one of the cruelest bloodbaths seen in France, a country whose rulers had shown the world repeated examples of ferocity and terror.

Following the massacres in the streets of Paris, where workers were stood up against the nearest wall and mowed down with fire and artillery, a military tribunal sat in judgment upon the survivors and meted out sentences paralleled only by the savagery demonstrated on the streets of Paris during the bloody week of May, 1871.

Hundreds were sentenced to death. The more "merciful sentences" consisted of life imprisonment, life long exile in the penal colonies of France on the west coast of Africa and on islands south of Australia.

The workers of the world, rallied by Karl Marx, came to the defense of the comrades in France. Marx personally supervised the organization of an extensive relief and defense apparatus, which continued to protest against the sentences and demand the freedom of the heroic Communards until the reactionary French government of the Third Republic, in 1880 and 1881, was forced to grant complete amnesty to all those imprisoned and exiled.

It was during this same period that the American labor movement was beginning to consolidate its organized strength. The battles were sharply fought and sent many victims to jail. The bosses began to develop a favorite weapon—one which they continue to wield to the present day—railroading militant labor leaders to jail by every means at their command.

And amnesties, particularly of political prisoners, are unknown in this country. Thousands of murderers, hold-up men, political grafters have been released in the United States, but brave union fighters courageous pioneers of the American labor movement remain behind the bars for life. Outstanding among these are: J. B. McNamara, the oldest political prisoner in the world in point of time served—who has spent twenty-four years in San Quentin, Matt Schmidt, who has served twenty-one years and Tom Mooney with eighteen years of cruel imprisonment behind him.

The vindictive authorities, tools of Hearst and other big capitalist interests, are determined to keep them in jail until they die.

Among the many lessons of the Paris Commune, is the lesson of

ceaseless activity to win back the imprisoned fighters for active service in the labor movement. In commemorating the Paris Commune in this year of sharpening terror, directed particularly at the growing movement for trade union organization, we must not forget our imprisoned labor heroes, not only in our own country but all over the capitalist world—heroes like Thaelmann, Rakosi, the Rueggis, Pens.

Tom Mooney is directing the last legal battle possible before the California courts. The U. S. Supreme Court has passed the buck back to the courts that have succeeded in keeping Mooney jailed for 18 years. He has appealed to the working class for funds to make this battle possible. Only the support of great masses of workers all over the country, and particularly of the organized labor movement can help this veteran trade union fighter win his freedom. J. B. McNamara, whose quiet courage, unwavering loyalty and confidence in the workers, has been a constant source of admiration and inspiration to me, has said: "We'll stay in jail until the workers come and take us out," has placed the responsibility upon us.

We must rally our forces to win the release of our imprisoned comrades. We must answer Mooney's call for material support, by helping him raise the necessary fighting fund of \$10,000.

The International Labor Defense, which during the last ten years has carried on the gigantic task of organizing the defense and relief apparatus in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, Gastonia strikers, the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon, is calling on all the friends of labor to answer Mooney's call. The task of freeing our imprisoned fighters rests with the working class.

... Lenin.

... Clara Zetkin.

Commune Day Today Shows Need of I.L.D.

Fascist Drive Must Be Met With Greater Defense of Labor

By ANNA DAMON
Acting National Secretary, I.L.D.

The question is often asked, why is March 18, Paris Commune Day, designated as International Labor Defense Day. March 18 marks the establishment of the first government of the workers ever established on the face of the earth. March 18th honors the memory of the tens of thousands of men, women and children who defended their government, their Commune with their lives—against stronger forces of reaction and terror. March 18th is a day on which every year since 1871 the organized forces of the working class renew their pledge to those who fell over the barricades that they did not die in vain defending the glorious principles of freedom from hunger, terror and exploitation.

What then, can be more fitting than to assign March 18th to the organization which fights today for the freedom of all those victimized for carrying on the struggles against capitalist oppression; that organized material support for these class war victims and their families; that struggles to save them from the fighting ranks from which they were removed by the vicious sentences of bourgeois class justice?

To the International Labor Defense, as well as to all the other sections of the International Red Aid, the task of mobilizing international solidarity for the victims of the fascist terror has been assigned. March 18 has become a special day for solidifying this solidarity, for giving it concrete expression in the form of material and moral support to these victims at home and abroad.

Karl Marx Organizes Defense Apparatus
The importance of this work was seen almost a century ago by one of the greatest leaders of the working class—Karl Marx. The ravages of the revolution of 1848 in the European countries, sent thousands of refugees wandering from one country to the other in search of asylum. Hundreds were imprisoned for their activities. There was no apparatus for their defense or relief.

The Paris Commune placed an even greater burden on the working class of the surrounding countries. The task was faced and met by Karl Marx—who personally supervised the organization of the first large scale relief for political prisoners and their families. He had not only organized this relief but he left as a shining page in his teachings, the lesson of organizing working class solidarity in defense of militant fighters against capitalism.

I.L.D. Fights in Germany and Spain
All over the capitalist world today, the number of class war prisoners and victims of fascism mounts higher. Their families are subjected to special persecution and misery. Here in the United States even the miserable relief given to the destitute is denied to them. It falls to the I.L.D. here at home and in every country to maintain them to the best of its ability.

In Spain where the terror that followed the uprising in October, depleted the ranks of the I.L.D., these gaps were quickly filled so that today, in spite of all the efforts of the fascist government the Spanish I.L.D. lives and fights. Thousands of leaflets calling for support are openly distributed. A special committee of women—Republicans, Socialists, Communists, organized a movement for relief of the children of the victims. Seven thousand packages were distributed to the prisoners, their families and the wounded in the hospitals at Christmas by the Spanish I.L.D.

Similarly the I.L.D. in Germany

... Lenin.

... Clara Zetkin.

Ruthenberg Review Holds Up Commune To American Toilers

U. S. Workers Facing Most Powerful and Most Ruthless Class Enemy Have Much to Learn from Experiences of Communards, Says Article Written by Leader

By C. E. Ruthenberg

(NOTE:—The following article, written by C. E. Ruthenberg, who was until the time of his death general secretary of the Communist Party, is still fully applicable today. It is particularly fitting that this article should be reprinted at this time, as March 2 was the eighth anniversary of the death of this outstanding internationalist and leader of the American revolutionary struggle.)

It was on the 18th of March, 1871, that the working men and women of Paris answered the provocations of the despicable Thiers by arising and vesting power in the hands of the National Guard.

Ten days later, the Commune was set up. Its life was short and stormy. But even in the few weeks of its existence it proved able to "advance the struggle of the working class against the capitalist class and its state to a new phase to achieve a new point of departure of world historical significance." (Marx).

The Paris Commune was the first attempt of the proletariat to organize its power. Spontaneously, elementally, hesitatingly, it is true, the Commune marched along the road to Socialism.

The Commune was no longer the bourgeoisie state. "It was essentially the government of the working class, the result of the producing against the appropriating class. It was the definite political form... under which labor could work out its economic emancipation." (Marx).

The Commune was international. It spoke in the name of the "Universal Republic." It freely admitted to citizenship foreigners who showed any interest in the struggles of the masses. It proclaimed the universal fraternity of all labor!

But the Commune fell—its life extended hardly two months. Its failures and its shortcomings are now obvious; all reflecting its fundamental weakness—the lack of a consistent revolutionary theory embodied in a strong, conscious unified leading organization—the Party of the proletariat.

The Paris Commune was not defeated. It was drowned in the blood of the Parisian masses who defended their revolution to the bitter end. The horrors that were perpetrated in those bloody May Days are indescribable. Corpses of Communist workers choked the streets—the rivers ran red with blood. Forty thousand of the best of the Parisian workers were massacred by the blood-maddened bourgeoisie. Thousands more were brought before the "tribunals" of the Versailles and condemned to death and deportation. The tolling masses of the earth will never forget the martyrdom of their Parisian comrades—the blood lust of their "humane" oppressors.

History has raised an imperishable monument to the Commune. The extermination of the Communards has not diverted the proletariat from its historical path. In the Soviet Union the proletariat, supported by the peasantry and the toilers of the world over, has erected a Commune, not of one town, not of one country; but of millions and millions of toilers, of over one-sixth of the globe. The victorious Russian proletariat and the advancing proletariat of the world over recognize their historic debt to the valiant heroes of the Commune.

The American workers also have their heroic traditions of struggle. But the traditions of the revolutionary proletariat are international. We have much to learn from the experiences of the Communards—we who face the most powerful and most ruthless class enemy the world has ever known, the American bourgeoisie.

The Vengeance of the Bourgeoisie
Twenty-five thousand men, women and children killed either during the fighting or murdered after it, three thousand who died in the prisons, in the pontoons, in the forts or of sickness contracted during their imprisonment, thirteen thousand and seven hundred sentenced to hard labor, the most of them to hard labor for life, seventy thousand women, children and old people robbed of their breadwinners by death or deportation. One hundred and eleven thousand victims, that is the minimum vengeance of the bourgeoisie for the revolution of the 18th of March. ... Lissagaray, "History of the Commune."

Torn with pain the world proletariat stands before the graves of its murdered leaders and comrades. On its lips is a flaming indictment of the murderers. Not only of the petty instruments whose hands struck the foul blows in bestial dullness, but also of those who pose as defenders of bourgeois law and order, those who created the atmosphere in which the murders were possible, those who incited to murder. They bear the real responsibility for the murders. No amount of legal soap and scents can clean their hands of the blood which stains them, no bourgeois court can acquit them of the crimes for which they are politically and morally responsible. The fighting proletariat is their appointed judge and history will carry its verdict into execution.

... Clara Zetkin.

BARRICADES IN PARIS—1871



WORKERS' RULE—1871



Lenin on the Paris Commune

The memory of the fighters of the Paris Commune is honored not only by the French workers, but by the workers all over the world. For the Commune did not fight for a local or even a national cause, but for the freedom of the whole of the toilers all over the world, for the exploited and humiliated workers of all countries.

The Commune is a glorious memory everywhere workers are suffering and fighting for freedom. The life and death of the Commune, the sight of the workers' government which seized and held the world town Paris in its hands for over two months, the memory of the heroic struggle of the proletariat and its sufferings in defeat, all these things strengthen the spirit of millions of workers, arouse their hopes and draw their sympathies toward socialism. The thunder of the cannon around Paris awakened the backward sections of the proletariat from their long sleep and gave a tremendous urge to revolutionary socialist propaganda.

For this reason, the Commune is not dead, it lives down to this very day in the hearts of all of us. The cause of the Commune is the cause of the social revolution, the cause of the final and complete emancipation of the toilers, it is the cause of the international proletariat! And in this sense the Paris Commune is immortal.

V. I. LENIN.

FOSTER TELLS HISTORY OF STRUGGLE FOR TRADE UNION UNITY

Role of TUUL as Leader and Organizer of Most Militant Sections of the Labor Movement Recounted

Following is the text of a letter addressed by William Z. Foster, National Secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, to the T.U.U.L. convention now in session in New York.

By William Z. Foster

Inasmuch as the proposals made by the National Committee deal with the analysis of the present situation and the program of the T.U.U.L., and in view of the fact that this convention will doubtless carry through a drastic reorganization of the T.U.U.L., it is fitting that I should confine my remarks to a general summary of the historical role of the T.U.U.L. in the class struggle.

The Trade Union Educational League, immediate forerunner of the T.U.U.L., was organized in Chicago in November 1920. The T.U.E.L. was an outgrowth of preceding Left Wing trade union organizations: The Syndical League of North America (1912-1914), and the International Trade Union Educational League (1915-1917).

The T.U.E.L., like these predecessors and the I.W.W., was at the date of its foundation a syndicalist organization. But under the influence of the Russian Revolution and the newly formed Communist Parties and the Communist International, it began rapidly to shed its characteristic syndicalist features. In 1921 the T.U.E.L. sent delegates to the first congress of the R.I.L.U. in Moscow, and was there recognized as the American Left Wing trade union section. The R.I.L.U. condemned the dual anti-political policies of the I.W.W.

From this point on, the T.U.E.L. worked in close cooperation with, and with the fullest support of, the Communist Party. Its general policy was the building of the Left Wing in the trade unions. For the first few years of its history, the T.U.E.L. included the Canadian Left Wing trade union organization.

The T.U.E.L. was born in the midst of the great post-war drive (1919-1922) of the employers against the trade unions to deprive the workers of such achievements in the way of organization, better wages, shorter hours, etc., that they had gained during the war. Hardly was the organization in the field than the most militant elements in the labor movement generally rallied to its standards. From that time on, the T.U.E.L. developed rapidly and the I.W.W. with its policy of dual unionism, which had previously been the revolutionary labor movement organization, gradually sank into insignificance.

Began Work for Union Unity

Although still weak, the T.U.E.L. plunged immediately into the current tremendous struggles and was able to exert a considerable influence in a number of them, especially the national strike of the packing-house workers, coal miners and railroad shopmen; as well as the Chicago Building Trades and the various New York needle trades strikes. Meanwhile the T.U.E.L. rapidly developed its activities within the A. F. of L. and Railroad Brotherhoods, coming into violent collision with the reactionary officialdom. It placed special stress upon three major policies: amalgamation, the Labor Party, and recognition of the Soviet Union. So successful was its campaign around these issues that direct endorsements of them were secured from at least half of the organized workers in the U. S. The top union officialdom, however, by their iron-clad grip on the unions, were successful in preventing amalgamation, the establishment of a mass Labor Party, or official A. F. of L. endorsement of Russian recognition.

At this period the T.U.E.L. also carried on an active campaign against the widespread corruption in the unions; for trade union democracy; for defense of the Communist leaders arrested in Bridgeman; for the release of Mooney and Billings; for the relief of the Russian famine sufferers, etc. While vigorous propaganda of the T.U.E.L. based its main campaigns upon a united front with progressive elements around programs of immediate demands.

The era of the Coolidge "good times," which including the few months of Hoover, lasted without a break from the middle of 1922 until the October crash in 1929, was one of difficult struggle for the T.U.E.L. It was a period of little militancy generally among the working class, the lowest ebb of struggle in the history of the American labor movement, and the T.U.E.L. felt the effects of it in loss of mass contacts and mass movement. The basic cause of this great ebb in militancy was the huge upsurge of American imperialism during this period and the oceans of anti-proletarian propaganda which accompanied it. The T.U.E.L. also made some mistakes at this period in the direction of sectarianism, which contributed to its own difficulties.

Fought Class Collaboration of Bureaucracy

The trade union leaders took an effective hand in crippling the fighting force of the trade union movement in these years by developing a system of class collaboration with the bosses far more in-

tense and elaborate than anything the labor movement had known up till that time. They picked up the employers' slogans of rationalization and speed-up, that is, of more production for less cost; they hired efficiency engineers, and practically turned the trade unions into adjuncts of the employers' producing organizations, with their B. & O. plans, higher strategy of labor, minimum standards of production, etc. Strikes were declared out of date; the union leaders were determined to make the trade unions more subservient to the bosses than the company unions themselves; the class struggle was declared liquidated; the revolution an idle dream. The way to better conditions now and for eventual emancipation for the workers, said the A. F. of L. and railroad union leaders, was through the closest cooperation with the employers.

Mass Expulsion, Terrorism By A.F.L. Leaders

The trade union leaders backed up this program by instituting a terroristic campaign against all militant elements in the trade unions who dared to raise their voices against class collaboration. Following the lead of the 1923 A. F. of L. convention, which called for the expulsion of all Communists and T.U.E.L. militants, the top leaders of the various unions adopted a policy of wholesale expulsions of fighting elements throughout the A. F. of L. and railroad unions. The T.U.E.L. was condemned as a dual union and membership in either it or the Communist Party was sufficient ground for union expulsion and blacklisting from industry. The expulsion campaign covered almost every union and thousands of militants were expelled. Gangster rule in the unions prevailed as never before, and trade union democracy sank to its lowest ebb. In this shameful campaign of disruption and demoralization, the Socialist trade union leaders blazed the way. The expulsion campaign began in the Socialist needle trades and reached its highest point by the expulsion of 35,000 cloak makers and 12,000 furriers in 1927-8.

As a result of such tactics, the trade unions were devitalized and lost the greater portions of their fighting spirit. So low was the morale of the movement in the Coolidge years that for the first time in the American labor history the trade unions did not increase their membership during a period of "prosperity." On the contrary, all through the Coolidge period, they steadily declined in numbers, morale, and strategic position in industry.

Led Strikes During "Prosperity" Era

It is to the great credit of the Communist Party and T.U.E.L. that they never fell victims to the widespread "prosperity" illusions of this period, which affected the A. F. of L., S. P., Musteltes, etc. On the contrary, as Marxist-Leninist bodies they were the only organizations in the country to understand and combat these illusions. They exposed the fallacies of class collaboration and capitalist rationalization, and constantly warned of the inevitable industrial crash which finally came in 1929. They resolutely combated every phase of the class collaboration movement and all its reactionary supporters from Carver and William Green to Norman Thomas and Musteltes, they spared no efforts to educate and mobilize the workers for a policy of class struggle. They were the only working class organizations that made any fight whatever against the employers and the government. In the Coolidge period the C.P. and T.U.E.L. gave a real demonstration of their truly revolutionary character.

During the Coolidge period, the T.U.E.L. forces took an active part in organizing the relatively few strikes that occurred. In the needle trades, the T.U.E.L. among others, led the strikes of 12,000 New York furriers (1926), and 35,000 cloak makers (1928), etc. In the textile industry, the T.U.E.L. led the big strike of 15,000 Passaic workers (1928), and exercised strong influence in New Bedford during the 1928 strike of 7,000 textile workers. It also led the historically important Gastonia strike early in 1929. In the mining industry, where the T.U.E.L. also was especially strong, it played a very active role in the life and death struggles of the U.M.W.A. during this period. In the great national strike of 1927-1928 more than 100,000 coal miners were represented at the T.U.E.L. "Save the Union" Conference in Pittsburgh on April 1st, 1928, to extend and strengthen the strike.

While few of the T.U.E.L. strikes were completely victorious, as a whole they put a substantial barrier against the steadily worsening conditions that was taking place in the industries involved. In the strike of the fur workers, the T.U.E.L. forces established the 40-hour week for the first time in the needle trades.

Besides supporting this strike policy, which could only be done in the face of powerful and disruptive opposition from the top leadership, saturated with class collaboration policies, and which expelled many thousands of militant fighters from the various unions, the T.U.E.L. forces carried on a number of struggles inside the old unions. Among these were several inner-union election fights. Twice in the U.M.W.A. (1924-25) elections the Left Wing ticket carried a majority of the votes, the election in each case be-

Reporting to Convention of T. U. U. L., Leader of Great Working Class Battles Says That Unity Can Now Be Realized

ing stolen by Lewis padding the returns with tens of thousands of fraudulent votes. In the needle trades unions, the T.U.E.L. forces polled heavily in every election and in the 1925 convention of the I.L.G. W.U. they represented twice as many workers as the right wing, but had 30 per cent less delegates owing to the gerrymandering system of representation. In the International Association of Machinists national elections of 1925, the Left Wing united front slate was officially accredited with 17,076 votes against 18,021 for the Johnston leadership; but the latter undoubtedly stole several thousand votes, thus manufacturing the majority. Many other important election struggles were conducted in the carpenters and various other national unions.

A. F. L. Unions Weakened By Opportunist Policies

Towards the close of the Coolidge period a number of factors combined to make necessary a fundamental change in policy on the part of the T.U.E.L. in the direction of building independent unions. Because of their officials, intense class collaboration policies, backed up by gangster rule, mass expulsions and complete suppression of union democracy, the trade unions were becoming less and less instruments that the workers could use effectively in defense of their interests. As I have stated before, the A. F. of L. and railroad unions constantly declined in membership throughout these years, falling from over four million in 1922 to less than two and a half million in 1928, and their fighting morale and strategic position in industry declined even more so. The trade unions had been vastly weakened in the basic industries, being completely wiped out in steel, meat packing, automobile, metal mining, etc., and seriously weakened in coal mining, railroad, textile, etc. Meanwhile important sections of the masses of unorganized workers began to show signs of wanting to organize, a demand which the devitalized, crippled A. F. of L. unions, with the best elements everywhere being expelled, could not satisfy. From the time of its formation, the T.U.E.L. had been sharply opposed to the establishment of dual unions, as tending to isolate the militants from the masses, even leaning backwards to some extent in its opposition to independent unions. But in the latter days of the Coolidge period, because of the general decadence of the conservative unions and the new surge for organization among the masses, it began to realize that in many instances it would have to be necessary to organize independent unions.

Independent Policy Historically Correct

Unquestionably this basic change of policy on the part of the T.U.U.L. was fundamentally correct. It was made necessary, as I have stated, by the decadent, class collaborationist, gangster controlled condition of the unions, the wholesale expulsion of militants and by the pressure of disorganized masses for trade union organization. It must be noted, however, that during the few years following, there was a considerable tendency to abandon work in the old trade unions, in spite of the warnings of the 4th National Conference that this should not be done. Such a tendency, of course, could only work out to the advantage of the reactionaries by weakening the opposition to them in the existing unions.

Policy of Independent Unions

At this juncture, in March 1928, A. Losovsky, general secretary of the R.I.L.U. pointed out the growing reactionary spirit of the A. F. of L. and the expanding basis for militant independent unions in the United States. After some hesitation in the matter, the T.U.E.L. agreed with Comrade Losovsky's analysis and began to lay more emphasis upon organizing the unorganized directly into independent unions. By the middle of 1928 the T.U.E.L. began to reorientate itself to the building of independent revolutionary industrial unions. The first steps to this effect took place in the then three main fighting zones of the T.U.E.L., namely, textiles, mining and the needle industries. In each case however, the T.U.E.L. had been somewhat slow in taking action, the best time to launch the new organizations, namely in the heat of the struggle, had passed and the tide of battle was temporarily on the wane. In September, 1928, the T.U.E.L. launched the National Miners' Union. This was soon followed by New York by the foundation of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union in January, 1929, and the National Textile Workers Union in October 1928.

The new tendency toward independent industrial unionism came to full expression at the Fourth T.U.E.L. national convention, which was held in Cleveland, beginning August 31, 1928. At this conference the T.U.E.L. definitely shifted its main emphasis from work inside the old trade unions to the building of independent revolutionary industrial unions. Thenceforth the T.U.E.L. became primarily a center for the revolutionary industrial unions and leagues (which were preliminary stages of industrial unions). But the conference sharply warned, however, against the revolutionary elements giving up work inside the old unions, as it clearly realized that to do so would be tantamount to allowing control of these organizations to go by default to the reactionary Green, Wolf & Co. The conference radically changed the constitution of the T.U.E.L. and gave the organization the name of Trade Union Educational League (T.U.E.L.). The existing unions and leagues were yet loosely organized and had estimated membership, was approximately 30,000 at the time of the Cleveland conference.

Following the T.U.U.L. 1929 conference, within the next four years,

COMMUNIST LEADER



William Z. Foster

several new industrial unions were formed. Among these, the principal unions were the Agricultural Workers Industrial League, Marine Workers Industrial Union, Steel & Metal Workers Industrial Union and unions of Auto Workers, Food Workers, Shoe Workers, Lumber Workers, Tobacco Workers, and Furniture Workers, etc.

Reformists Put Over NRA On Workers

It was this growing sentiment for struggle that brought forth the National Industrial Recovery Act as an attempt to stop the struggles of the workers. The "New Deal" came to the workers with promises for higher wages, reduced hours, and the right to organize—the very things for which the workers were striving for the fight. Though A.F.L. bureaucracy, the Socialist Party leadership, all types of reformists (among them the renegade Lovestone and Trotskyite groups), preached to the workers reliance upon the N. R. A. It is to the credit of the T.U.U.L. as events soon proved, that it from the very beginning exposed the N. R. A. as an instrument of the further enslavement of the masses and developed a sharp struggle against it.

The Roosevelt government with the assistance of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, was able for a time to postpone major strike struggles. Then the workers, growing impatient with promises, but still under the illusion that the "New Deal" will help them, began to strike for the "enforcement of the 'New Deal.'" The A. F. of L. bureaucracy tried to prevent these strikes, and where this was impossible, to disrupt them and end them quickly through arbitration. But despite this the workers, especially the miners, needle workers, some sections of the textile industry, etc., especially in those industries where the T.U.U.L. unions were a factor and where the left wing forces generally were influential, succeeded in making some substantial gains. With these struggles went a forward stride in the workers joining the unions. From the beginning, where the mass of the workers, for one reason or another, chose the A. F. of L. union, the T.U.U.L. directed its members to become part of the A. F. of L. organizations. Thus already in the July 1933 miners' strike, the National Miners Union membership joined the U.M.W.A. and the whole of the T.U.U.L. supported the right for the recognition of the U.M.W.A.

Mass Disillusion With N.R.A. Grows

More and more the workers learned that the N.R.A. was used against them. Especially was this true of the basic industries of steel, auto, textile, etc. At the same time the workers learned that the "right to join a union of your choice" was a fraud. On the one hand the bosses with the aid of the N.R.A. forced the masses of the workers, by the millions, into company unions. At the same time the most vicious bloody attacks were made against the workers who joined the T.U.U.L. unions (Ambridge strike, New Mexico, Utah, etc.). The strikes that developed became more militant in character and inevitably were directed, not only against the employers, but also against the strike-breaking of the N.R.A. and its numerous arbitration boards. As the A. F. of L. leaders worked feverishly to prevent the growing strike movement, the rank and file which by now included new sections of the workers that joined the union, went ahead and organized their struggles. It was this spirit of the rank and file, their experience with the N.R.A., that led to the important strikes that have made history, such as Toledo, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, culminating in the heroic general strikes of San Francisco and the textile workers. The methods used by the workers in these struggles showed the direct influence of the

Played Role in Organizing Jobless

Besides all of these strikes, the T.U.U.L. together with the Communist Party and the Unemployed Councils carried on a militant struggle for unemployment insurance and relief. Its organizations participated in the several national hunger marches, as well as in the hundreds of State and local hunger marches and unemployed demonstrations. Under the general politi-

Led Important 1931 Coal Strike

Among the most important of the strikes of the T.U.U.L. in these years of the crisis were the three and a half month strike in 1931 of 42,000 miners in Western Pennsylvania, North Western Virginia and Eastern Ohio, under the leadership of the National Miners Union. This was the largest strike ever

conducted by a revolutionary union in the United States. It was soon followed, in January, 1932, by the strike of 8,000 Kentucky miners under N.M.U. leadership. Both of these strikes were "lost," but they nevertheless exerted a great effect on raising the morale of the miners and putting a halt to the sweeping wage cuts. The N.M.U. and T.U.U.L. miners' opposition also played a considerable role in the several "outlaw" strikes among the miners in the Anthracite and Illinois. The National Textile Workers Union conducted a whole series of strikes in 1931-32, in Lawrence, Paterson and throughout Rhode Island, involving approximately 50,000 workers, and most of which were partially successful. The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union also led many strikes, among which the following are some of the more important—in New York, Feb. 1929, 10,000 Dressmakers; Jan. 1929, 2,000 Furriers; Feb. 1931, 3,000 Dressmakers; July 1931, 4,000 Furriers; Feb. 1932, 8,000 Dressmakers; July 1932, 7,000 Furriers. Besides these there were at least 30,000 in shop strikes in New York and a number of strikes in other places. These Needle Trades strikes, all of which were conducted in the face of unparalleled police terrorism and A. F. of L. gangsterism, exerted a powerful effect in checking the downward trend of working conditions in the Needle industry, which was being aided by the treacherous policy of the A. F. of L. leaders.

In the Automobile industry, the Auto Workers Union also conducted several important strikes including Flint, 1931, and a whole group of strikes in Detroit early in 1933, which tied up such plants as Motors Products Co., Briggs Body Co., Hudson Motors Company, etc.; the latter strike by cutting off the supply of auto bodies, brought the great Ford plants to a complete stand-still for several days, the first time in their history that they had been stopped by the action of the workers.

The Agricultural Workers Industrial League likewise led several very important strike struggles in the early years of the crisis, particularly of Mexican, Filipino and Japanese workers in California and Colorado. In general, these strikes involved together about 75,000 workers and were the largest, best conducted and most successful agricultural strikes in the history of the United States, and all were carried on under conditions of extreme terrorism. Besides these strikes, a number of other important T.U.U.L. struggles were conducted by the Food, Shoe, Tobacco, Marine, and Steel Workers.

These T.U.U.L. strikes of this period were highly significant in that they were the advance signal of the growing radicalization of the workers and of the tremendous upheaval of the working class which has been manifest since the latter part of 1933. In these struggles, the T.U.U.L. proved itself indeed the best fighting section of the trade union movement.

Throughout the period from 1929 to the beginning of the New Deal in 1933, the T.U.U.L. unions gradually built up their forces, with many advances and set-backs in individual cases. By the time of the introduction of the New Deal, the T.U.U.L. unions, still relatively loosely organized, numbered 40,000 members.

The role of the T.U.U.L. since 1933, which coincides with the Roosevelt "New Deal" are too well known to require any detailed statement on my part. The activity of the T.U.U.L. throughout the period preceding 1933 had a great influence on the struggles that developed subsequently. In fact, the year 1933 began with the important strike of the Detroit auto workers led by the Auto Workers Industrial Union in which some 20,000 workers participated. On April 1st of the same year 16,000 miners led by the National Miners Union struck. Most important is the fact that in both the case of the auto workers and miners the workers were able to gain substantial concessions. This marked a turning point in the struggles of the workers since the beginning of the crisis. Workers in numerous industries and plants, among them the textile workers in the first place, began to place demands upon their employers. Clearly the workers were on the march. The capitalist class, sensing the sentiment of the workers tried to arrest the strike movement through small wage increases. But this only whetted the appetite of the workers to regain some of the positions they had lost during the first crisis years.

activity of the T.U.U.L. and the T.U.U.L., and that these traditions are living and are being carried forward by the organized workers of the U. S.

To us it was clear from the beginning that the policies of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy would deliver the workers to the most serious blows of the capitalists who would use the whole situation to attack the workers and their trade unions. Today even Green is compelled to talk about the Roosevelt auto code renewal as "facism." Today it is clear that the capitalists, with the full support of the Roosevelt government, are developing their attack on the labor movement on all fronts. Today even Green is compelled to state that "perhaps I made a mistake in calling off the textile strike." But the workers must not trust these belated "confessions." They are made with the purpose of winning back the waning confidence among the masses and to trap the workers once more. For even Green, while speaking about "facism," also in the same breath tells the workers that "Roosevelt is our only hope." The workers' hope lies only in the organized and militant struggle of the trade unions against the company unions, for better conditions, for the rights of the workers.

Because of the danger that threatens the whole labor movement, all labor must unite to fight back. The T.U.U.L., which has always fought for the unity of the trade unions, now finds a ready response to its proposals among the rank and file in the A. F. of L. unions. That is why trade union unity can today actually be realized. But that it will be realized only by overcoming the obstacles and sabotage placed in our path by the top leadership in the A. F. of L., is proven by experience in the recent efforts to establish trade union unity. In this spirit and with this understanding, the T.U.U.L. has all-unity carried through in many industries, and continues to fight for, the unity of the trade unions.

In its fifteen years of life, the T.U.U.L. and the T.U.U.L. has carried on a relentless struggle against the capitalist system and all its defenders; and for the maximum amelioration of the workers' conditions. It has shown itself worthy of the very best traditions of the American labor movement. It is the inheritor of the fighting spirit of the Haymarket martyrs, the A.R.U. militants, of the Knights of Labor battlers, of the I.W.W. in its revolutionary days, and of all the fighting militants that the trade union movement has produced—with the important addition that it is animated with a clear revolutionary path along which the workers must travel to emancipation.

Under the general guidance of the R.I.L.U. the T.U.U.L. has carried on a militant fight for better wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions. It has struggled against the speed-up system and all the class collaborationists, and of the attempts of the labor leaders to cut wages and weaken the unions and help the bosses further exploit the workers. It has carried on a militant battle for the organization of the unorganized, for amalgamation of the various unions into one of Company Unions; for trade union democracy and rank and file control of strikes, and the development of a scientific strike strategy. It has pursued a relentless struggle against gangster and grafter control of the unions.

The T.U.U.L. from its inception has always been an ardent fighter for the unity of the working class, and has fought for the united front of all unions and other working class organizations. It has aggressively resisted every attempt of the A. F. of L. to play off Americans against foreign born workers, white against Negro workers, men against women workers, or adults against young workers. The T.U.U.L. can truly claim that together with the rest of the militant and revolutionary labor movement it has carried on and developed among the masses, the struggle for the needs and rights of the Negro toilers, for equality. In this, like on all class issues that it raised, it had conducted a sharp struggle against the white chauvinist position of Gompers, Green & Co. It has demanded and struggled for the equal rights of all these groups of workers in the unions and in the industry.

The T.U.U.L. has also been sturdily international in character, losing no occasion to clasp hands in solidarity with the oppressed workers in all other capitalist countries, as well as in the victorious Soviet Union. It has been an inveterate enemy of capitalist war and war preparations. The T.U.U.L. has steadily followed the policy of politicizing the workers' struggles, of connecting up their scattered economic fights into a broad political struggle of the working class and of directing this struggle not only against the bosses, but against the capitalist government. It has combated syndicalist anti-parliamentary illusions, the pseudo-neutrality of the A. F. of L. union and Railroad union leaders' policies, which amount to a treacherous endorsement of the capitalist parties. It has been one of the principal factors in the long struggle of the American working class for the es-

establishment of a genuine Labor Party, based on the trade unions. In the National elections of 1924-26 it endorsed the National candidates of the Communist Party.

The T.U.U.L. has carried on its activities in the face of sharp persecution from the capitalist government. Its militants have been clubbed, arrested, shot down, and otherwise terrorized. It has left its trail of martyred dead in a score of hard fought battles, but through it all, the T.U.U.L. militants have shown themselves to be infused with true revolutionary fighting spirit and courage.

In its fight to secure for the workers the best possible conditions under capitalism, the T.U.U.L. has never lost sight of its revolutionary goal. Through the course of its 15 years of struggle, it has carried on never-ceasing propaganda for the abolition of the capitalist system and the building of Socialism. One of the principal phases of the education of the masses has been to bring home to them the lessons of the great Russian Revolution and to develop amongst them a growing determination to defend the Soviet Union from all capitalist attacks.

In its long and complicated struggle the T.U.U.L. has, of course, made some mistakes. But its main line of policy has always been sound and its revolutionary integrity unquestionable. The general effect of its work has been to enormously strengthen the revolutionary element in the working class, and to create, should select national officers out of the unions that will be directly affiliated to it. As for myself, I shall devote my chief attention immediately to the work within the A. F. of L. and Railroad unions. Of course, I will never sever my connections with the militant workers organized in the former T.U.U.L. and other existing independent unions in their fight against the employers' offensive, for militant unions for every nation and every corner of the world that will be directly affiliated to it. As for myself, I shall devote my chief attention immediately to the work within the A. F. of L. and Railroad unions. Of course, I will never sever my connections with the militant workers organized in the former T.U.U.L. and other existing independent unions in their fight against the employers' offensive, for militant unions for every nation and every corner of the world that will be directly affiliated to it.

Task of Unions to Fight War and Fascism

In its fight to secure for the workers the best possible conditions under capitalism, the T.U.U.L. has never lost sight of its revolutionary goal. Through the course of its 15 years of struggle, it has carried on never-ceasing propaganda for the abolition of the capitalist system and the building of Socialism. One of the principal phases of the education of the masses has been to bring home to them the lessons of the great Russian Revolution and to develop amongst them a growing determination to defend the Soviet Union from all capitalist attacks.

Mass Sentiment for Unity of Unions

Because of the danger that threatens the whole labor movement, all labor must unite to fight back. The T.U.U.L., which has always fought for the unity of the trade unions, now finds a ready response to its proposals among the rank and file in the A. F. of L. unions. That is why trade union unity can today actually be realized. But that it will be realized only by overcoming the obstacles and sabotage placed in our path by the top leadership in the A. F. of L., is proven by experience in the recent efforts to establish trade union unity. In this spirit and with this understanding, the T.U.U.L. has all-unity carried through in many industries, and continues to fight for, the unity of the trade unions.

Summary

In its fifteen years of life, the T.U.U.L. and the T.U.U.L. has carried on a relentless struggle against the capitalist system and all its defenders; and for the maximum amelioration of the workers' conditions. It has shown itself worthy of the very best traditions of the American labor movement. It is the inheritor of the fighting spirit of the Haymarket martyrs, the A.R.U. militants, of the Knights of Labor battlers, of the I.W.W. in its revolutionary days, and of all the fighting militants that the trade union movement has produced—with the important addition that it is animated with a clear revolutionary path along which the workers must travel to emancipation.

Under the general guidance of the R.I.L.U. the T.U.U.L. has carried on a militant fight for better wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions. It has struggled against the speed-up system and all the class collaborationists, and of the attempts of the labor leaders to cut wages and weaken the unions and help the bosses further exploit the workers. It has carried on a militant battle for the organization of the unorganized, for amalgamation of the various unions into one of Company Unions; for trade union democracy and rank and file control of strikes, and the development of a scientific strike strategy. It has pursued a relentless struggle against gangster and grafter control of the unions.

The T.U.U.L. from its inception has always been an ardent fighter for the unity of the working class, and has fought for the united front of all unions and other working class organizations. It has aggressively resisted every attempt of the A. F. of L. to play off Americans against foreign born workers, white against Negro workers, men against women workers, or adults against young workers. The T.U.U.L. can truly claim that together with the rest of the militant and revolutionary labor movement it has carried on and developed among the masses, the struggle for the needs and rights of the Negro toilers, for equality. In this, like on all class issues that it raised, it had conducted a sharp struggle against the white chauvinist position of Gompers, Green & Co. It has demanded and struggled for the equal rights of all these groups of workers in the unions and in the industry.

The T.U.U.L. has also been sturdily international in character, losing no occasion to clasp hands in solidarity with the oppressed workers in all other capitalist countries, as well as in the victorious Soviet Union. It has been an inveterate enemy of capitalist war and war preparations. The T.U.U.L. has steadily followed the policy of politicizing the workers' struggles, of connecting up their scattered economic fights into a broad political struggle of the working class and of directing this struggle not only against the bosses, but against the capitalist government. It has combated syndicalist anti-parliamentary illusions, the pseudo-neutrality of the A. F. of L. union and Railroad union leaders' policies, which amount to a treacherous endorsement of the capitalist parties. It has been one of the principal factors in the long struggle of the American working class for the es-

establishment of a genuine Labor Party, based on the trade unions. In the National elections of 1924-26 it endorsed the National candidates of the Communist Party.

The T.U.U.L. has carried on its activities in the face of sharp persecution from the capitalist government. Its militants have been clubbed, arrested, shot down, and otherwise terrorized. It has left its trail of martyred dead in a score of hard fought battles, but through it all, the T.U.U.L. militants have shown themselves to be infused with true revolutionary fighting spirit and courage.

In its fight to secure for the workers the best possible conditions under capitalism, the T.U.U.L. has never lost sight of its revolutionary goal. Through the course of its 15 years of struggle, it has carried on never-ceasing propaganda for the abolition of the capitalist system and the building of Socialism. One of the principal phases of the education of the masses has been to bring home to them the lessons of the great Russian Revolution and to develop amongst them a growing determination to defend the Soviet Union from all capitalist attacks.

In its long and complicated struggle the T.U.U.L. has, of course, made some mistakes. But its main line of policy has always been sound and its revolutionary integrity unquestionable. The general effect of its work has been to enormously strengthen the revolutionary element in the working class, and to create, should select national officers out of the unions that will be directly affiliated to it. As for myself, I shall devote my chief attention immediately to the work within the A. F. of L. and Railroad unions. Of course, I will never sever my connections with the militant workers organized in the former T.U.U.L. and other existing independent unions in their fight against the employers' offensive, for militant unions for every nation and every corner of the world that will be directly affiliated to it.

As for myself, I shall devote my chief attention immediately to the work within the A. F. of L. and Railroad unions. Of course, I will never sever my connections with the militant workers organized in the former T.U.U.L. and other existing independent unions in their fight against the employers' offensive, for militant unions for every nation and every corner of the world that will be directly affiliated to it.

HOME LIFE

Today SLAVA DUNN tells about emotion problems of children. You will stop for a while to watch any group of children playing in a city park...

MANY people believe that children are born with different natures and that there is nothing that can be done about it. Fortunately it is not so.

THERE are children who are born into large families where little fuss is made over them. They have little attention and have to get along somehow.

SOME of the undesirable traits cause endless worry to puzzled parents who cannot understand how the children got that way.

(Next Saturday SLAVA DUNN tells how to prevent these emotional difficulties.)

Can You Make 'Em Yourself? Pattern 2105 is available in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8. Size 4 takes 1 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax for each pattern order).

Fake Strike Vote Blocked

By a Mine Worker Correspondent BOOTH, W. Va.—This is to let you know what is happening in this territory and what action the U.M.W.A. officials are taking in preparation for April 1.

The officials of the local are all company men, only they hide behind the name of the union. Motor men are running the motors as high as ten and eleven hours a day.

For example, the superintendent's wife died and the financial secretary of the local went ahead and bought flowers for the grave for \$22, without even getting the consent of the local.

Primaries Won By Miner

By a Worker Correspondent JOHNSTON CITY, Ill.—The primaries held last Tuesday show that McElroy Trout, candidate on the Labor Ticket and endorsed by the working class organizations of this town including various lodges and the P.M.A. local, won in the primaries, polling 423 votes.

Urges Support for Workers' Ticket

By a Worker Correspondent VIRDEN, Ill.—Nearly all the workers in Virden know what a crooked political machine is in the City Hall of Virden. Now the workers of Virden have a chance to clean these crooked politicians out by voting the Workers' Ticket.

Scottsboro-Herdon Fund International Labor Defense Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City

Miners Strike For Pay Checks

By a Mine Worker Correspondent BOOTH, W. Va.—At the Hildebrand Mine, the miners were on strike three times for their pay checks. Every time, the miners came out, the district officials of District No. 31, headquarters at Fairmount, W. Va., came and sent the miners back to work without any gains.

Miners have trouble in cashing their checks when they do get them. This last time that the miners came out on strike, the big shot Frank Miley, the District President, and his right hand man Leo Wisnowsky came down to send them back to work.

Frame-up Threat In Illinois

By a Worker Correspondent STAUNTON, Ill.—Last summer nine workers of Virden were arrested for putting the furniture of an evicted worker in the City Park at a time when the P.M.A. held a picnic there.

The workers here are indignant over this attempt to frame these innocent workers. A committee from the I.W.A. to the last meeting of Local 1 of the P.M.A. with membership of over 2,200 received the unanimous endorsement of this local and voted to send a telegram of protest to the county authorities.

Win Rehiring Unit Raises Of 'Committee' 'Daily' Sales

By a Mine Worker Correspondent PANAMA, Ill.—The Progressive Miners of America Local No. 56 of Panama had a strike for two days because a member had been refused the right to work in a room that was rightfully his. Carl Jones was elected by his local as a "pit committee" in the last election, and the company decided to get rid of him after the bosses had seen that they could not control him.

Are you competing in the Daily Worker subscription contest? You can win Frank's cartoon "Hunger" and "On the other hand" by securing the equivalent of 5 yearly subs.

The Ruling Claws Bu Redfield



"Any more demonstrations today? It's getting so noisy. Fifty can't stand the city."

Conditions Grow Worse In Zeigler Coal Mines

By a Mine Worker Correspondent ZEIGLER, Ill.—I will give you a brief report of the mining situation here in Franklin County, Illinois. In this county we have a group of miners who term themselves striking miners of the Progressive Miners Union.

Now the Macoupin County sheriff and State's attorney has issued subpoenas for workers from Taylor Springs, Thayer, Virden and Staunton to appear in court for contempt of court.

When we came out on March 27, 1933, the head officials raised the slogan of "stay at home," "listen to the whistle blow," "go fishing," etc., so the mines are working under the UMWA provisional officialdom and the conditions in the mines are very bad.

Win Rehiring Unit Raises Of 'Committee' 'Daily' Sales

By a Mine Worker Correspondent ZEIGLER, Ill.—The Progressive Miners of America Local No. 56 of Panama had a strike for two days because a member had been refused the right to work in a room that was rightfully his.

Miley Mob Attacks Jobless Parley

By a Mine Worker Correspondent RIVESVILLE, W. Va.—On Sunday, March 3, there was supposed to be a meeting at Fairmount, W. Va. of the delegates to the National Unemployment Insurance Congress.

UMWA Local Flays Lewis Machine

By a Mine Worker Correspondent CENTRALIA, Ill.—Several weeks ago the miners of the Glen Ridge Local went on record that the company shall not send the dues directly to Lewis, but shall turn them over the local union first.

YOUR HEALTH

Lead Poisoning THERE are many occupations in which lead is a constant danger, killing and crippling as surely as car accidents.

Another feature is that we have the lying capitalist press to compete with and our community is very poor. We have some miners who are blacklisted as a result of the 1932 strike and those working are not making enough.

Employment Agency Recruits Seabs

By a Worker Correspondent NEW YORK—Here's news that should interest strikers in Brooklyn and I must say, all strikers. I had left my name in an employment agency for clerical work about a month ago.

Jobless Workers Framed for Deportation

By a Worker Correspondent PORTLAND, Ore.—Walter Baer, unemployed worker of Portland surrendered to the immigration department for deportation on Thursday, Feb. 21.

Subscription Blank

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

With Our Young Readers

By Mary Morrow, Children's editor, The Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City. THE TRAITOR It was spring in France, 1871. The workers of Paris set up, for the first time, a government of their own.

Subscription and health information section including 'Subscription Blank', 'Health and Hygiene', and 'Are you competing in the Daily Worker subscription contest?'.

All Political Rights Menaced By Hearst-Roosevelt Reaction

URGENCY OF UNITED ACTION AGAINST FASCIST MENACE SHOWN BY DISFRANCHISEMENT OF C. P. IN CHICAGO, STRACHEY ARREST, DELAWARE ACT

THE fascist propaganda of Hearst, openly or covertly supported by the Roosevelt government, is already beginning to bear its hateful fruits.

In the past few days alone, we have seen the growing violation of the basic political rights of the people.

In Chicago, the Communist Party, with 58,000 signatures on its petition, has been summarily ruled off the ballot.

In Delaware, the Governor has signed a bill wiping the Communist Party off the ballot, and prohibiting any working class political opposition whatever by threatening prosecution for "sedition."

The arrest and threatened deportation of John Strachey, noted British writer, for his warning of the menace of war and fascism is clearly a part of this steady advance of fascist reaction. The meaning of all this is clear.

It means that the Wall Street plans recently laid down in the secret meetings of the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and the White Sulphur Springs Conference are now being executed by Hearst and the Roosevelt administration.

These plans are directed at smashing the trade unions and the labor movement, fixing a yoke of militarized terrorism in the shops and factories, and the

establishment of coolie wage levels for American labor.

An atmosphere of stifling terrorism, paralyzing all criticism, all trade union activity, all labor organization and struggle, crushing every manifestation of the political life of the masses—this is what Hearst is driving at in the latest drive against the Communist Party.

Arrests, deportations, smashing of meetings, wholesale brutality against workers, ousting of progressive students and instructors from the schools—this is what faces the American people in the Hearst anti-Communist, anti-Soviet incitements.

There is growing resistance all over the country to this advancing fascist beast. The defeat of many

of the anti-Communist measures and the protest aroused by the Strachey arrest prove it.

But this resistance must double and redouble—and there is no time to be lost! On one side is reactionary fascism—on the other must be everything that is honest and progressive in American life.

The right to speak, assemble, organize, and strike must be defended if the whole trade union and labor movement is not to be engulfed in a wave of Hearst-Roosevelt reaction!

The American working class, the American people, must unite their ranks, to block the menace of Hearst and his fascist march!

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)
"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
FOUNDED 1924
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
COMMUNIST PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 19th
Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.
Cable Address: "Delwork," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 554, National Press Building,
1415 and P St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7918.
Midwest Bureau: 161 South Wells St., Room 708, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Dearborn 3921.
Subscription Rates:
By Mail (except Manhattan and Bronx): 1 year, \$4.00;
6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.50; 1 month, 50 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$5.00;
6 months, \$3.00; 3 months, \$1.75; 1 month, 60 cents.
By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.
Saturday Edition: By mail, 1 year, \$1.50; 6 months, 75 cents.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1935

Paris Commune—Today

ON THIS 54th Anniversary of the Paris Commune, the executioner of the Cuban masses, Col. Batista, agent of Wall Street, seeks to act the role of Gallifet, hangman of the Paris Commune of 1871.

The glorious Commune, first proletarian state, harbinger of the victorious Russian revolution, was drowned in a sea of blood by the enraged French bourgeoisie. Today bloody fascism throughout the world, and at our very doorstep, the American bankers, seek to hold back the rising tide of world revolution by the most brutal tortures and murders.

In commemorating the Paris Commune this year, in pillorying its persecutors, we must raise the cry against the white terror of today and particularly for the defense of the Cuban masses and strike leaders facing death at the hands of the criminal puppets of Wall Street.

Fifty-four years after, the Commune still lives and advances. This fact enrages the ruling dogs, and drives them to the most ferocious attacks against the revolutionary leaders of the masses.

Rally to the defense of the Cuban workers and students facing execution! Demand the freedom of the heroes of the world proletariat—Thaelmann, Rakosi, Gramsci and all working class political prisoners.

T.U.U.L. — Greetings!

GREETINGS to the National Convention of the Trade Union Unity League which opens its convention this morning!

The T. U. U. L. has fought all through its career for the interests of the working class, for welding the forces of the labor movement into a united, powerful weapon.

Today, at its convention, with the present situation in the unions, the T. U. U. L. makes its main task the realization of trade union unity; to make the A. F. of L. the fighting instrument of organized labor against capital.

Roosevelt's convict wage scale on government projects, the defeat of the "prevailing wage" amendment, the open shop auto code, are all indications of the menaces that confront the workers.

United action in the unions must be won to defeat this Wall Street offensive.

The T. U. U. L. will spare no efforts for this goal.

Collect Food for N.B.C.

THE strikers of the National Biscuit Company, out on strike nine weeks, are running a relief kitchen at their headquarters. The strike committee, some time ago, issued a call for support for this kitchen, in the way of finances and food.

The workers' organizations have not sufficiently responded to this appeal for support. Food is needed both for the kitchen, and in the form of groceries, etc., which can be sent to strikers' homes.

Every worker and sympathizer, and every workers' organization is urged to send such food now to the headquarters of the Inside Bakery Workers Federal Local 19585 at 245 West Fourteenth Street. Support the N. B. C. strikers!

Two Books

KARL MARX'S "Capital" has been chosen as the most important book of the past fifty years by a committee of John Dewey, Dr. Charles A. Beard, and the editor of the Atlantic Monthly, Edward Wechs.

Lenin's "Imperialism" was also listed as among the twenty most important books in the last half century.

These books are the mighty creations of the genius of the working class.

The Bronx Strike

THOUGH the Brooklyn building service employees' strike continues, the Bronx local of the B. S. E. I. U. has called off the Bronx strike. A truce was agreed upon Wednesday night between the union and the realty interests. Negotiations are now going on for a blanket agreement.

Before the truce 850 Bronx buildings had been signed up by the union. According to union officials the following concessions were won: Eighty dollars per month on Class "A" buildings and \$70 on Class "B"; a nine-hour day shift and 11-hour night shift with a 45-minute lunch period; time and one-half for overtime; one week's vacation with pay; reinstatement of all strikers; no discrimination. These terms, together with the Curran award, are to serve as the basis for the blanket agreement.

A partial victory has been won by the union, and of equal importance the union has been established—and to a degree recognized—in the Bronx. Now the task is the consolidation of the union and the enforcement of the terms of the agreement. The members of the union should be exceptionally vigilant in guarding against discrimination in any form. Particularly they should see to it that the wages and hours agreed upon are really put into effect in accord with the true classification of their building in category "A" or "B."

The May Day Manifesto

THE May Day Manifesto of the Communist Party, printed in today's issue, sounds one basic note—the urgent need for working class unity.

"The main task for May Day, 1935," the Manifesto states, "is the unification of all the forces of labor and revolutionary movement IN ACTION against the starvation living standards set by Roosevelt, for higher wages and shorter hours, against company unionism and for the right to organize, strike and picket."

Pointing to the growing menace of fascism in this country, growing out of the fascization of the Roosevelt regime, the Manifesto sounds the alarm against the spreading pestilence of Hearst's propaganda, and the need for working class unity to defeat this monster.

Surely, on the immediate struggles that face the labor movement, whatever the fundamental programmatic differences, it is the duty of all working class groups to work for unity.

Long's "Labor Record"

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the A. F. of L. and H. E. Williams, head of the Louisiana Federation of Labor, praise the "labor record" of Huey P. Long in letters to the New York Post.

Never was there a better illustration of the old maxim: "Those who have eyes and see not, and those who have ears and hear not."

"The record he [Long] has thus far made is 100 per cent favorable to labor," writes Green. "My opinion is that he has been for labor 100 per cent from birth," writes Williams.

These testimonials to the Louisiana dictator are made in the face of the fact—admitted by Senator Long himself—that workers received 10 and 15 cents an hour on State construction work!

The expose of Huey Long now appearing in the Daily Worker provides a mountain of facts to prove that Long is one of the most vicious enemies of labor, organized and unorganized, Negro and white.

A St. Patrick's Day Thought

ST. PATRICK may have driven all the snakes out of Ireland and into Bantry Bay, but quite a few crawled back—and into high places, too.

And today they aid, in one form or another, the worst enemy of the Irish people—English imperialism. They try to choke off the struggle for a free Irish Workers and Farmers Republic. They attack the best fighters for Irish freedom—the fighting young Communist Party of Ireland.

And they have their brethren here: the self-constituted "leaders" of the Irish people, the leaders of the home county organizations, the ward heeled. They attack most bitterly precisely those who fight for the real freedom of all the workers in the United States, the Communist Party.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

How Not to Write Concrete Issues First Emphasize Workers' Needs

A NEW shop paper was issued last month in a Cleveland furniture factory. In this factory we have a local of the industrial union, which has a shop agreement. We also have a Party nucleus whose members are active in the union. However, among the most active members in the union are also the most active anti-Communist elements.

There are many reasons why these leading elements are still against the Party but the main reason is that the program of the Industrial Union, especially its class struggle program, has not been thoroughly explained to the members. Space does not permit going into all the details, but it is sufficient to say that a well-planned campaign has started against the Party's activity in the shop. This campaign is supported by the company officials for the purpose of smashing the union before the question of the new agreement comes up.

In the light of this situation how is the shop paper to approach the workers? Under the barrage of anti-red and anti-union activities our comrades became panicky and decided to take the bull by the horns. The issue before the local membership, obviously, is the new agreement that is to deal with wages and working conditions. Instead of making this the central issue and explaining on this basis the role of the Communists our comrades decided to place on the first page the topic "The Communists and What They Stand For." This was bad enough, but to make matters worse the comrades, in explaining the Party position, wrote:

"Every day we come across fantastic stories about the Communists in the capitalist newspapers and magazines. According to these people, the Communists are everything that is despicable, bad and destructive, and there is some truth in this." Of course, the comrades responsible had the idea in mind that we Communists are all these things as far as the capitalists are concerned. But these workers do not understand us when we make such statements.

THE article continues with many high-sounding formulations. Only after two full pages our comrades have the following to say about the actual conditions facing the workers in the factory. "In this factory we stand for these same principles. Here too the Communists are fighting for better conditions, for higher wages to meet the steadily rising cost of living, for equal distribution of work and for a strong union controlled by the workers in the shop."

PRECISELY here is where the Party should have been brought forward. The Communists should have been shown to be the most loyal and active defenders of the daily needs of the workers. A definite program for the union should have been drawn up and elaborated upon. Further, the Communists should have been shown as those who are the best fighters for higher wages, better working conditions, the right to organize, cash relief, unemployment insurance. Then it should have pointed out that Communists lead the struggle against fascism and war, and consequently against the whole system of mass misery and hunger that produce them. In other words, all the political problems facing the workers should have been explained as springing from the problems facing the workers in the shop and in the local union.

THE reactionary elements took full advantage of the clumsy article in our shop paper and prepared their followers to break the union. They tried to show that this is a union that does not believe in improving conditions for the workers, but that the union is a front for the Communist Party that "wants to overthrow our government." In fact, a motion was made to withdraw from the industrial union and to remain an independent local of furniture workers.

However, our comrades, realizing their mistakes, and realizing what was liable to happen, also prepared, knowing that the approach at the meeting must be one that would place in the forefront the burning grievances of the workers. The result of such an approach at the local meeting was that the motion of the reactionaries was defeated and the proposal to remain in the industrial union and build it stronger was overwhelmingly accepted.

JOHN SCHMIDT, Cleveland.

STOP THE EXECUTIONS!



by Burck

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Hitler's War Game The Sword Dance Epidemic of Boy Kings

HITLER by quick marches is trying to force the issue in the present huge world imperialist war preparations. For the time being the result of his actions has been an intensification of the conflicts between the European capitalist powers.

Just now matters stand as follows: Following the severe attack on fascist Germany's armament program contained in the British White Paper, the Nazis openly announced that they had built up an air fleet including offensive bombing planes. Originally, the British imperialists had offered German fascism a four power pact (France, Britain, Belgium and Germany) which would allow legal arming of Germany, though safeguarding French interests, while gently but firmly pushing the anti-Soviet front to fruition.

The crisis of German fascism made impossible the acceptance of such slow methods. Hitler took cold, and lost his voice when Sir John Simon proposed a personal conference. Later Sir John was invited. But before he came the Nazis confronted him with a fait accompli (an accomplished fact), the existence of a mighty air fleet, which they intended to appear as a danger to British and French imperialism, but a danger very easily avoided by joint action for war against the Soviet Union.

THE Nazis' efforts to force the issue along the path of more rapid anti-Soviet war provocations is inspired not only by sharpening antagonisms on the European scene.

The Roosevelt regime, which gave Japanese imperialism many encouragements for the united anti-Soviet war, is now also pressed to increase its armaments against Japanese imperialism over the domination of China and the Pacific generally. The Japanese proposed plan for hegemony in China didn't help anti-Soviet matters.

Still more, the issuance of permits by the U. S. Navy Department to the Pan-American Airways for construction of air ports on Guam, Midway, and Wake Islands, to form a chain of bases for air flights clear up to the front door of Japan, didn't have exactly a unifying effect.

The British diplomats realize the strained situation, and the still more difficult task, with the growing crisis in their own country, of advancing the anti-Soviet war maneuvers of German fascism. In true British imperialist style, they are trying hypocritically to straddle the issue, threatening Germany, while secretly proposing to come to agreement with Hitler, talking peace and preparing for war.

ON more than one occasion, recently, the Soviet Union ruler bluntly called the British slaveholders' attention to the issues involved, Karl Radek, writing in "Investia," Soviet organ, answering Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the British Council, who called attention to the Soviet's increased defensive measures, as follows (as quoted by the Associated Press): "We can tell Baldwin that any direct or indirect concession by English diplomacy to German aggressive plans will lead to an increase of defensive measures by the Soviet Union."

"England must choose between the decisive support of general peace or a readiness to take part in a general war. It is very difficult to dance long among so many swords."

AN epidemic of boy kings has descended on the world in this second childhood of capitalism. The latest recruit is Ananda, 11-year-old King of Siam, yet to be crowned. We already have the 12-year-old King Peter of Yugoslavia, and the recently sidetracked 13-year-old King Michael of Rumania, who at any moment may again sidget on the throne, now shared by his father and Madam Lupescu. The other infant is Henry P. VI, more dignified known as Emperor Kang Teh, although upon in his twenties is nothing more than a baby in the strong arms of the Japanese militarists.

Another ruling infant, one seldom heard much of, is the Living Buddha, who is being groomed in some monastery, where he now pukes and rules in some monk's arms, for rulership in Mongolia. Not so long ago the former Living Buddha kicked off, and some time was spent in finding the infant born at the exact moment of his death, and into whose body the departed soul of the defunct Living Buddha took earthly refuge. The infant monarchs, like their older brothers, of course, are trappings for fascist dictatorships, or dictatorial rule of the bourgeois-landowning class.

Letters From Our Readers

Five Collect \$2 to Renew "Sub" to "Daily" Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor: We got the ten-day notice on our "Daily" subscription. I'm sorry to say that for the first time in five years we can't scrape up in any way the \$6.

We are not working, as the pack- inghouses have laid off almost 50 per cent of the workers. And you know why. Meat is so high people can't buy it. The packers made millions by our sweat last year—due to Roosevelt's help and the drought. We worked on that rotten canned beef. Many girls fainted from the awful stink. And now that we are laid off the relief gives us this rotten meat to eat.

I'm enclosing \$2 for we don't want to miss any issues. We have five people here reading it all the time and then we pass it on, but everybody is so broke, we just collected \$2 so far. If we don't renew it again, we'll get it at the next stand, for we just can't do without it. G. A. G.

Hails C. P. for Foresight And Courage New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: After seeing the Communist Party in action for the past few years, leading the workers in their day-to-day struggles, I have become convinced of the need for supporting such a Party, especially since the inauguration of the N.E.A. It was the Communist Party that had the foresight and courage to come out against the Roosevelt and Wall Street program of further enslavement of the toiling masses of the U. S. A.

My brief stay in the Soviet Union last summer further strengthened my belief in the Communist Party of our country, the party that is organizing and leading the working class toward a Soviet America.

I am glad to be able to enclose a contribution of \$25. M. ALBEE. (Signature authorized)

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.

Radio Comedian "Entertains" With Anti-Soviet Jibes Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: I was amazed, on Monday evening last, to head the inaugural ceremonies in honor of Station WOR's new 50,000-watt transmitter turned into, of all things, an attack on the Soviet Union. How many workers heard this same program? The guilty party was Eddie Dowling, the so-called comedian. He led off by noting the "lovely, beautifully dressed people" in Carnegie Hall from which he broadcast, then stooped to contrast this with the straw for shoes which he claims he saw on a peasant's feet in a Soviet film! He then said that the head of the Soviet oil trust gets 25,000 roubles a year as salary and that in American money this amounts to sixteen dollars. How do you figure your rate of exchange, Mr. Dowling? Aside from the stupidity of Dowling's remarks, they were amazingly out of place on a program of this kind.

There is a more sinister note in this matter, however, that must not be overlooked. Dowling is a close friend of Roosevelt's and was in charge of the theatrical unit in F. D.'s last campaign for the presidency. Just how much connection has this with Dowling's public exhibition of anti-Soviet viciousness? Dowling is at present appearing in a current musical show in New York. I would advise every Soviet sympathizer and most certainly every comrade to stay away from Dowling's theatre. Such action will teach a smart-alec a deserved lesson. TOM McGUIVER, Jr. (Name Authorized)

Marxism a Sharp Weapon Against Coughlin Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor: According to some recent reports, the personal fortune of Andrew Mellon amounts to more than \$200,000,000. In order to perceive how enormous \$200,000,000 is, let us look at it in terms of time. A person earning \$20 a week (this is above the N.R.A. industrial code) would require 192,300 years to make this sum. If he saved \$5 a week, he would require over 760,000 years to accumulate such a fortune.

This inequality is not something new. It is as old as capitalism and older. It becomes glaring, however, when it exists in the midst of great hunger and destitution. We have only to state the problem to see how rotten is our whole economic structure. Karl Marx pointed out long ago that this condition is inherent in capitalism.

How true do his words ring out today! No person can call himself educated who has not at least read the Communist Manifesto. When one compares the quick remedies offered by Huey Long and Father Coughlin with the writing of Karl Marx one sees the difference between demagoguery and sophistry on the one hand and careful, scientific thinking on the other. There is truly a need, now more than ever before, for a wide dissemination of Marx's ideas. T. D.

Changes From Hearst Press To Daily Worker New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: I was a reader of Hearst's newspaper for years, and when I noticed the slander and lies which Hearst wrote about Soviet Russia, I discontinued reading his papers. Now I am a reader of the Daily Worker. I sure enjoy the editorials, "The Ruling Classes" and Burck's cartoons. I wish there could be a Sunday issue of the Daily Worker. From a Fordham merchant. H. G.

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.)