

Does Detroit Intend To Increase Its Pace in the Subscription Drive?
Press Run Yesterday—\$1,000

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COAL MINERS PREPARE APRIL 1 STRIKE

Hitler Calls on Simon for United Front Against U. S. S. R.

EYE-WITNESSES TELL OF HARLEM MURDER

FORD PRESSES C.P. DEMAND FOR INQUIRY

LaGuardia Committee Bars Press, Public From Session

A demand for an investigation of the brutal murder of the worker, Edward Laurie, in Harlem last Saturday morning, was made yesterday by James W. Ford, Harlem Section Organizer of the Communist Party, in the following letter to the Mayor's Committee for the Investigation of Conditions in Harlem as follows:

March 25, 1935

Chairman, Mayor's Committee for the Investigation of Conditions in Harlem,

447 West 151st Street, New York City.

Gentlemen:

"Early Saturday morning Edward Laurie, a Negro worker, was murdered by policeman Abram Zabutinski at 511 Lenox Avenue. This unprovoked brutal murder confirms my statement made less than 24 hours after Tuesday's outbreak that repeated violence against the Negro people on the part of officers of the police department was one of the factors at the bottom of the recent events in Harlem.

"I insist that your committee make as its first official act an investigation of this killing by policeman Zabutinski, that his immediate arrest be ordered, and that an autopsy be performed upon the body of Edward Laurie in the presence of qualified medical experts.

"Our organization stands ready to appear before your committee at any time to supply additional information about starvation, discrimination, and police brutality in Harlem, all of which are basic causes of the outbreak on March 19th.

"I am making this an open letter to the press.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) JAMES W. FORD, Secretary, Harlem Section of the Communist Party.

By Cyril Briggs

Edward Laurie, Negro worker murdered early last Saturday morning by a white policeman, was killed for "talking back" to one of Mayor LaGuardia's uniformed thugs. The killer, Patrolman Abraham Zabutinski, was immediately exonerated by his police superiors.

Eye-witnesses to the fatal occurrence at Lenox Avenue and 136th Street agree that Laurie had not swung at the policeman, as the latter claims. Laurie was savagely punched on the chin because he

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U.T.W. Gives Strike Threat

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Following a three-day session of the Executive Council of the United Textile Workers of America, Francis J. Gorman, vice-president, and Thomas McMahon, president, today again threatened a strike in the textile industry unless the order of President Roosevelt's Winant Board for creation of work assignment boards is complied with.

Charging that New England silk mills are evading the executive order which gave him the reason for calling off the general strike, Gorman declared:

"Unless the employers are willing to wait for the findings of the work assignment boards, there will be a strike in the silk industry, not because we want it, but because we shall have no other course."

Gorman cited the figures released following the recent investigation of the industry by a Federal commission, which show that average wages in the industry dropped from \$21.25 during the 1925-30 period, to \$11.25 in April 1933. He admitted that since April 1933 there have been further increases in the world lead and reductions in pay.

Jobless Forced to Live In Firetraps of Slums

Mayor's Committee on Unemployment Admits Sweeping Rise in Starvation of Children; Finds Whole of Relief Inadequate

Insufficient rent allowances to the 245,644 families on home relief in New York City are causing unhealthy overcrowding, setting up super-slum areas, cramping the jobless into firetraps, and the use of food allowances to pay landlords; the difference between inadequate rent vouchers and the rental demanded is driving still lower the starvation rates of the unemployed. This, in essence, the content of the second report of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment Relief reflects the basic reason for the recent occurrences in Harlem, where the practice finds its most vicious expression.

"The inadequacy of the rent allowance is having another vicious consequence," says the report. "It is forcing relief families to live in houses which, according to the Housing Authority, are 'practically unfit for human habitation.' Thus tax monies appropriated for the administration of relief are, through their inadequacies, being used to maintain

tenements that have been condemned by the Housing Authority. The failure of the Federal, State and City governments to appropriate sufficient funds to meet the minimum housing standards of health and decency presents one of the most serious problems of the entire relief administration."

With only one exception, the committee reported, all administrative supervisors in the city reported unanimously that the home relief allowance was insufficient to meet the rentals in the districts. The difference was from \$3 to \$25 a month. In many cases families were forced to supplement rent checks with some of their food allowance. Landlords, who are forced to wait six weeks for their money, discount the checks, or refuse them outright.

In Queens, the committee said, "families are evicted and there is no place for them to go unless they

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General Ship 100 Face Death Strike Weighed In Bulgaria

1,100 Pacific Seamen on Strike on Coast Oil Tankers Dimitroff Urges Mass Protest to Halt the Mass Murder

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 25.—Officials of twenty-six marine unions forming the Council of Marine Crafts of America held in abeyance today a plan for a general shipping strike on the Pacific Coast in sympathy with 1,100 seamen on thirty tankers now out.

The strike, which now extends from San Diego to Ketchikan, Alaska, involves unions of the sailors, firemen, cooks, mates, engineers and telegraphers. The striking unions are united by a strike committee of thirty-six here. This committee is now fighting for full power to arouse the support of the workers in the unions involved.

Resentment High

Resentment was running very high among seamen along the entire coast when it was discovered that Paul Sharrenberg, national official of the International Seamen's Union; Eugene Burke and George Larsen, district officials of the I. S. U., signed a secret agreement, never brought for approval to the members, which permits the shipowners to hire and fire whomever they please.

Section 4 of the agreement declares: "Nothing in all this agreement shall prevent any of the parties of the second part from discharging any member of the crew who does not satisfy them."

There is no provision that binds the employer to hiring union seamen. Thus the basis of the "fink" halls, which were the main cause of the strike last summer, is retained.

One hundred anti-fascists, soldiers, workers and peasants have been sentenced to death in Bulgaria, and face immediate execution.

This information was received today by Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense, in a cablegram from George Dimitroff, hero of the Reichstag Fire Trial at Leipzig.

Eight soldiers and sailors have been executed in Bulgaria during the past few months, for anti-war and anti-fascist activities, on charges based for the most part, on participation in the August 1, 1934, anti-war actions.

Dimitroff's cable, his third direct appeal to the American masses for defense of the heroic anti-fascists of Bulgaria, follows:

"Bulgarian government decides to carry out in near future death sentences against one hundred soldiers and sailors. Beg you do everything possible to hinder the gruesome fascist act against our brave sons of Bulgarian people. Help mobilize public opinion to save them."

A flood of protests against this mass butchery was called for by the I. L. D. in response to this cable.

Delegations of protest to the Bulgarian consulate in New York, 21 West Street, (telephone Whitehall 4-0349), and wires, letters, and resolutions to the Royal Bulgarian Embassy, Washington, D. C., were urged by Anna Damon.

Workers' Groups Mobilize For Garden Demonstration

Mobilization of workers' organizations in preparation for the mass meeting in "Defense of American Liberties" to be held in Madison Square Garden April 3, is going on at a rapid pace according to statements of endorsement pouring into the City Office of the American League Against War and Fascism, 213 Fourth Avenue.

Called by the American League Against War and Fascism and the American Civil Liberties Union in protest against the repressive alien and sedition legislation now pending in Congress and many state legislatures, the Madison Square Garden meeting will be one of the first steps in an intensive nationwide campaign to defeat these bills which take away American liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL RALLY IS ARRANGED

Biggest Meeting Since 1919 Will Launch Union Drive

(Special to the Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 25.—What is expected to be the biggest mass meeting of steel workers since the 1919 steel strike has been called for next Sunday in the Central Auditorium here at 2 p. m. The meeting, called by the Sixth (Ohio) District of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) will give the program of the rank and file in the A. A. and expose President Mike Tighe's disruptive policies to the masses of steel workers.

The Ohio District Organization Committee of the Amalgamated Association under the presidency of Clarence Irwin, heard reports from all over the district showing growth of the union under the stimulus of the organizing drive launched by the rank and file.

Four Leaders To Speak

At the mass meeting next Sunday—Clarence Irwin, Bill Spang, President of the A. A. First (Pittsburgh) District; Mel Moore, president of the Second (Weirton) District, and A. W. McPherson, militant Negro secretary of the First District, will speak.

The Sixth District meeting today received a communication from the Friends of the Soviet Union inviting them to elect a delegate to tour Russia for two months at the expense of the Soviet trade unions. The invitation was accepted and Charles McCarthy, Republic Steel worker of Niles, an officer in De Forest Lodge No. 66 of the A. A., a veteran of the famous New Castle strike of 1909 and one of the foremost fighters in the rank and file movement, was unanimously elected to be the delegate.

Lodge Acts against Tighe

It was announced today that Riverside Lodge No. 164, Cleveland, after giving Tighe ten days' notice to withdraw expulsion notices is proceeding at once to secure an injunction restraining Tighe from molesting the property of the lodge or preventing in any way the normal functions of the lodge. Similar action is contemplated by other lodges.

More Relief United Front Funds Asked On Cuba Urged

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, March 25.—A delegation of six sent to the capital by the 30,000 members of the first conference of professional, cultural and white collar workers, today conferred with Federal Relief Director Harry L. Hopkins and demanded that he ask President Roosevelt to substantially increase the \$300,000,000 tentatively ear-marked in the four billion dollar "works relief" program.

Hopkins agreed "in principle" but said that he "must stick to the practical viewpoint." He was non-committal concerning the request to get Roosevelt to increase the \$300,000,000 figure.

Morgan Heads Group

Willis Morgan, of the Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees, was chairman of the delegation. The others were: Henry Goldsmith, of the American Federation of Government Employees; American Federation of Labor; Dr. Caroline Whitney, of the Graduate Students Council of Columbia University, the teachers' delegate; H. Dash, of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians; and Wallace Miller, of the Writers Union.

The white collar delegation told the press: "We stressed the point that we do not want preferential treatment at the expense of the manual workers."

The program presented to Hopkins called for the abolition of the pauper's oath as the basis for getting a job; union rates of pay where unions exist; prevailing rates where unions exist; and the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively; and the enactment of a "genuine unemployment and social insurance measure."

HUGE NAVY AND ARMY IS DEMANDED

Polish Protest Note Is Spurned by the Berlin Fascists

BERLIN, March 25.—Boldly declaring that German fascism demands control of the Baltic Sea for attack upon the Soviet Union, Hitler today sounded the tocsin for an alliance of major powers against the Workers' Fatherland. In a close conference with Sir John Simon and backed almost to the hilt by British imperialism, Hitler let loose a vicious barrage against the Eastern Locarno pact, the series of non-aggression pacts initiated through the peace policy of the Soviet Union, and urged that the capitalist governments of Europe allow and aid the full re-equipment of the German armed forces against "the Bolshevik menace."

The multiplication of the German war strength to three times the standard of the old imperial armies was outlined to the delegation of the British government.

Polish Protest Rebuffed

Without the formalities of preliminary visits with lesser functionaries of Nazi officialdom Simon had been requested to visit Hitler without delay, and the conference was held the moment the representatives of British imperialism arrived.

A split in the fascist camp against the Soviet Union became definite today when German government officials rebuffed the protest of Poland against the scrapping of the Versailles Treaty. That German fascism was willing to reject the protest of its ally is significant of the desperation and resolution of its anti-Soviet policy.

"The best we can hope for is that Germany will demand parity in troops and air forces with the strongest of the European powers," declared a spokesman for the British delegation this afternoon. Posing itself as "powerless" to interfere with the rapid militarization of Germany, this spokesman hinted that Europe must soon expect to face a German air fleet of some 2,000 planes and an armed land force of about one million men.

That the United States government would be approached on the

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Japan Urged to Uphold Far East Railway Pact

Contrasting War Moves in Europe with Removal of the C. E. Railroad Danger Spot, Izvestia Calls for Maintenance of Pact

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 25 (By Cable).—The dangers to peace now brewing in Europe are contrasted in an editorial in Izvestia, the Soviet Government's leading organ, with the welcome fact that at least one knot of contradictions, the Chinese Eastern Railway, has been disentangled in the Far East and that the sale of a road to Japan has removed the center of one of the sharpest military dangers in existence.

"Originally," Izvestia points out, "the Chinese Eastern was an instrument of the aggressive policy of Czarist imperialism. It served the aim of dividing up the Chinese nation. The only relation which the broad masses bore to this policy was that by their labor they had created the means for carrying out this policy, and they paid for it with their blood."

Hoped to Save Road

"Having overthrown the Czarist regime and eliminated the domination of the bourgeoisie, the Soviet proletariat hoped to save the rail-

way from ruin in the struggles of provincial generals and later to transfer the railway to the Chinese people, thus converting the Chinese Eastern into an instrument of rapprochement between two great nations."

Showing how this latter aim proved unrealistic, Izvestia says: "To this day the Chinese people has not been able to free itself from the domination of foreign imperialism and its agents—the various military cliques. The weakening of China, which was the result of the defeat of the Chinese masses, made it possible for Manchuria to be broken away from China and led to the domination of a foreign army, a fact which aroused acute armed struggles around the railway."

"Without a strong military defense the conditions for peaceful work on the C.E.R. could not be secured. The U.S.S.R., which has resolutely and irrevocably

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A.F.L. Unions Reserves Bill Aid Boycott Nearing Vote

Baltimore, Cincinnati Council to Boycott Nabisco Products Pressure for Workers Bill Is Cited by House Members

The hearing on an injunction sought by the National Biscuit Company against the Inside Bakery Workers Union, Local 19585, will be held tomorrow morning in the Court of Judge Dore, at the State Supreme Court, located at Pearl and Center Streets. The company seeks \$100,000 damages and to stop all picketing. The union will be represented by Attorney Kalman Sklar.

The Baltimore, Maryland, and Cincinnati, Ohio, Federation of Labor Councils have taken action in support of the National Biscuit Company strikers, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor, together with the Label Trades Department, has organized a Women's Union Label League to carry on the boycott of scab N.B.C. products and to encourage buying of union made goods.

The Women's Union Label League in Baltimore held a meeting in Cados Hall on March 20 which was attended by representatives of fifteen women's trade union organizations, as well as wives of many trade unionists.

Visit Stores

Steps are being taken by the Women's Label League to call on Baltimore storekeepers who still sell National Biscuit products to demand that they discontinue the sale of these scab goods.

The Cincinnati Central Labor Union, at its last meeting, placed

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(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Driven by worker pressure behind the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 8227, the Roosevelt Administration is pushing its substitute, the Wagner-Lewis-Doughton Bill, toward action in the House early next week.

The Ways and Means Committee, which has not yet reached the section on unemployment benefits, is facing strong "heat" from big corporations seeking "exemptions" from what little cost may be proposed.

The administration-inspired reports of a drive to push through "reform" legislation continued today—but more enlightening were widespread discussions of a "deal" between American Federation of Labor leaders and the White House.

"Deal" With Richberg

Since President William Green and President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America unblushingly buried the hatchet with Emergency Council Director Donald R. Richberg at the White House last week, the capital has echoed with talk about this "deal." One member of the House Labor Committee told the Daily Worker today that "undoubtedly" some swap was cooked up. The assumption is that the labor bureaucrats agreed to swallow their bitter words about Richberg and get behind the extension of the N. R. A. in return for the placing of Vice President Phillip Murray of the United Mine

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PLANS LAID AT MEETING IN PITTSBURGH

Rank and File Delegates Act to Set Up Strike Committees

By Tom Keenan

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 25.—One hundred delegates, representing the rank and file miners of Districts 4 and 5 of the United Mine Workers of America, met here yesterday afternoon to lay plans in preparation for strike April 1.

The plans adopted call for the issuance of 50,000 leaflets within the next three days, popularizing the rank and file demands, and immediate action within each local, sub-district and district to keep all leadership of the strike and negotiations in the hands of the rank and file.

Veteran leaders in the fight against John L. Lewis, such as Martin Ryan, Scotty O'Hara, Ted Gail and Mike Stanovich, took the floor in the meeting yesterday to emphasize the need of unity to prevent the "Ozar" from selling out the miners again through what Ryan called "nothing but a damned open shop agreement."

Plan Big Demonstrations

In the huge demonstrations which are scheduled for various parts of the mine field April 1, the miners will march with banners bearing the demands of the rank and file, and speakers from the rank and file will voice the same slogans, it was decided yesterday.

In a statement issued today the committee declared:

"One hundred delegates at the meeting yesterday voiced the sentiment of the miners they represent for strike April 1."

"The leaflets issued within the next three days will call on every miner in the Western Pennsylvania field to prepare for an April first strike for the 46, six-hour day, the five-day week, elimination of all open shop sections of the agreement, for increase in wages to meet rises in the cost of living, and for referendum on all agreements."

For Rank and File Control

"The rank and file will not stand for another agreement being shoved down their throats, as John L. Lewis shoved the last one."

"Steps are being taken immediately to set up strike committees in all local unions, on a sub-district and district scale, which will keep the leadership of the strike in the hands of the local unions. These committees will be in charge of all negotiations, and no agreement will be accepted until every miner has the opportunity

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PWA Strikers Parade Today

Local Three of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers circulated a telegram to Mayor La Guardia yesterday informing him that union representatives and strikers on the city-owned subway will come down this morning to the City Hall, and requesting that he receive a delegation and give consideration to its demands that only union men at union rates be hired on all P. W. A. jobs.

The parade to City Hall will begin at 10 a. m. from Local Three headquarters, 130 East 25th Street. Five thousand of the union's membership, it is expected, will take part in the parade. A large contingent of veterans will be at the head of the procession.

While the parade marches to City Hall, the Building Trades Council will hold a special meeting on the question of urging all allied trades employed on signal installation work on the Independent Subway System to join in a sympathy strike with the electricians.

Pupils in 2 Schools Walk Out To Support Striking Miners

(Special to the Daily Worker) WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 25.—Students in two schools in Nanticoke came out on strike this morning, refusing to attend classes with children of strikebreakers. The action of the children, most of them mine strikers' children, follows the example set by students of the G. A. R. High School at Mayfield, who struck three days last week after two of their number were jailed for one year each for taking part in the strike. The school strike is expected to spread throughout the Wyoming Valley.

Following the placing of charges against ninety-one more leaders of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania because of their refusal to call off the strike, a dozen miners have been framed on "dynamiting" charges. The arrests are being prominently displayed here in the press and are coupled with a defense of Judge Valentine's mandate, ordering the strike called off.

Typical of the frame-ups planned against those arrested over the week-end is that of Ed Kretzschmar of Plymouth, who, returning home from a mass meeting, found State Troopers waiting for him to arrest him on a charge of participating in a dynamiting which was supposed to have occurred a half hour before.

The twenty-nine jailed officials of the striking miners are reported to be in the best of spirits, and have called upon the workers to continue the fight. Judge Valentine's injunction was defied by thousands of workers at mass meetings Saturday and Sunday. "We will have seven other sets of officials if necessary," was the declaration frequently heard at strike meetings. Judge Valentine is commonly referred to in the country as "Little Hitler."

Unemployed Forced to Live In Firetraps

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reduce their living standards below the standard of decency."
"Although the landlords in accepting relief vouchers agreed to accept such vouchers in full payment, it is common knowledge that the home relief families are forced to make up a considerable share of the discrepancy in a large number of cases. They are thus forced to pay part of their rent either out of their food allowance, which is based on the minimum health standard, or from an undisclosed source of income."

The Committee conducted a study of 2,201 home relief families in three Manhattan districts, covering the lower East Side, the lower East Harlem section and the upper West Side.

The survey disclosed appalling conditions. Many of the houses were old law fire traps with vermin, fire-escapes or no fire-escapes for front apartments and with open wood stairways without light.

"Ordinary sanitary facilities were lacking in almost one-half of the houses. Families shared hall toilets and even slept in bedrooms without windows."

"The survey showed that 863 of the 2,201 families studied had no private toilets, 647 had no steam heat while only 671 had both private toilets and steam heat. It also revealed that 24 per cent of the families were crowded together so that there were more than two persons per room excluding kitchens, which is less than the minimum standard set by housing experts."

Food Versus Rent

The rent allowance for 366 of these families was being supplemented definitely from the food allowance. In other words, 17 per cent of the families on relief, assuming the study to be typical, were using money solely needed for food to keep a roof over their heads.

In still other cases, it was found that the family was meeting the additional rental from boarders and part-time earnings. Upon discovery of this fact, the Home Relief Division proceeded to deduct such income from the family relief budget, thus making it necessary for more families to turn to the food allowance to make up the difference.

Starvation Rises

Malnutrition among the school children has increased 31 per cent, the committee reported, recommending an 11 per cent increase in food budgets for the unemployed. Food budgets have only been raised 10 per cent since the institution of relief. While food costs have soared 34 per cent, according to the Federal reports, the city has announced that relief checks will be raised only 7 per cent.

Whereas private agencies allow \$200 a year for clothing to families, the Mayor's Committee reported that the relief department allowed only an average of \$18.20 a year during 1934 for this purpose.

Thus, in September the average amount to each family for clothing was only three and one-half cents; October, 7 cents; November, 7 cents; and in December, 2.74 cents. A survey of every Home Relief Precinct in New York City resulted in additional evidence that the Home Relief Bureau has never been able to allow sufficient funds to cover even the barest necessities of clothing for either adults or children on the relief rolls. The report said, "Every one of the 24 administrative supervisors stated that the clothing allowance had been entirely inadequate. The failure to provide necessary clothing has been a vital factor in the breakdown of the morale of the unemployed. No man or woman can be expected to remain employable or seek work if he is not decently clothed. It is necessary to correct this situation. It is necessary to secure a report from each investigator as to the immediate needs. In addition to this correction the family budgets must be modified to include a regular minimum allowance so that occasional and inadequate clothing allowances shall not be continued. The funds to be appropriated for this purpose must be recognized as an absolute necessity by the city, State and Federal appropriating bodies."

Warren Batterson, Nebraska Daily Worker

Warren Batterson, Nebraska Daily Worker agent writes: "Because of the failure to increase the South Omaha bundles around the packinghouses, we . . . arranged for moving into this area immediately to build the sales . . ."

Hitler Arms Against USSR

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possibility of joining the Anglo-German anti-Soviet front was openly expressed at the conference. It was confirmed, Baron von Neurath, Nazi Foreign Minister, who was present at the meeting with von Ribbentrop, Hitler's arms representative, pushed the project of forming a broad alliance of major nations as soon as possible, the more readily to concrete steps to be taken against the Workers' Fatherland and if necessary against France whose immediate interests are in line with the constant peace policy of the Soviet Union.

More French Warships

PARIS, March 25.—The Chamber of Deputies today voted 463 to 125 to build a 35,000-ton battleship and two destroyers as part of the 1935 naval program. The rising war talk here is being fostered by daily accounts of increases in German armaments, and war budgets of French imperialism are being revised to keep in step with the frantic building of war machines now speeded by German fascists.

The semi-official newspaper, Le Temps, said today that Germany, with complete indifference for the Versailles Treaty, is building pocket battleships of the Deutschland class which are much superior to the authorized 10,000-ton ships. The German Navy Ministry has decided to create a fleet of 400,000 tons, Le Temps said.

WAR PROPAGANDA ISSUED IN PARIS



These "preparedness" bulletins, now being spread throughout the country by French imperialism, hide their war incitement under the familiar demagogic slogan of "in order to prevent war, let us prepare for it." The bulletins call for increased military service, greater expenditure for war budgets and the broad-casting of "defensive" tactics in war time.

A.F.L. Unions Aid Boycott

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The National Biscuit Company products on its unfair list.

In New York City, the members of the Newspaper Guild of America, at the mass meeting Sunday afternoon in St. Nicholas Palace, pledged support to the National Biscuit Company strikers and to aid the fight against the injunction being sought by the company. After William Galvin, president of Inside Bakery Workers Local 19585, spoke, Heywood Brown, chairman and president of the Newspaper Guild of America, declared: "Remember three things—U. Don't Need a Boycott—Boycott Hearst's anti-labor press—and support the Newark picket strikers." One-third of the collection taken at the meeting was donated to the N. B. C. strikers.

Picketing Strong

The Nabisco Strike Committee was busy yesterday sending out picket committees to picket stores still selling N. B. C. products. The twenty-four hour picket line around the plant remains strong.

Strikers Urging the Necessity of Organizing the Broadest Fight

Strikers are urging the necessity of organizing the broadest fight against the threatened injunction against the N. B. C. strikers. They also insist that William Galvin, as the leader of the union, now has the duty to call on all labor, especially in New York, to mobilize to fight the threat of the injunction.

C. P. Urges Mass Picketing

In the statement issued by the Communist Party, Section Three, with headquarters at 228 Tenth Ave., it was pointed out that mass picketing will win the strike, and that it is necessary to enlist the support of all trade union and working class organizations and to urge their members to march on the mass picket line with the strikers.

Statement of the Communist Party

The statement of the Communist Party then calls on the strike committee, with the Executive Board, to call a strike conference that will organize support for the strike. The workers of New York are willing to help, and the Central Labor Union is necessary to enlist the support of the officials, the raising of relief and other strike activities.

Warren Batterson, Nebraska Daily Worker

Warren Batterson, Nebraska Daily Worker agent writes: "Because of the failure to increase the South Omaha bundles around the packinghouses, we . . . arranged for moving into this area immediately to build the sales . . ."

New Wage-Cut Drive Threatens Rhode Island Textile Workers

By JOHN WEBER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25.—A general drive to cut wages from 15 per cent to 30 per cent and to speed up the workers through increasing the number of looms handled by each worker is sweeping through the Blackstone Valley.

In reply to this the sixty-two workers of the Hertz and Morgan mill in Valley Falls are on strike and picketing daily.

A meeting of United Textile Workers Union members in the General Fabrics mill decided unanimously that if a rumored wage-cut becomes actual that it will be answered by a strike of all 600 workers in the mill.

Workers in the small Cadillac mill refused to reply to the mill owner's plea for a wage-cut in the mill meeting and militantly insisted on having a union meeting first.

Milwaukee Workers to Demand Increase in Relief April 1

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MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25.—The Joint Action Committee for the Workers' Bill and the Unemployment Councils have called upon all workers to assemble at the County Court House, Monday, April 1, at 3:30 p. m., when an elected committee will present relief demands to the County Board.

The main relief demands to be presented call for:

- 1. Cash relief on the basis of H. R. 2827—the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill—\$10 weekly for each person plus \$3 for each dependent; 50 per cent increase pending this rise.
- 2. Increase in all meat tickets from \$2.75 to \$3.75; transients to be considered on the same status as legal residents.
- 3. County Board to elect a committee to present demands jointly with workers' committees for immediate passage of H. R. 2827 by State.

Oppose War Measures

The statement also voiced the opposition of the miners to Senator Guffey's coal operators' bill, declaring: "We are against especially those sections of the bill under which the government would buy up unprofitable mines and set them aside for war purposes." It concluded with an appeal for a fight against the vicious Valentine injunction against the hard-coal strikers.

Almost every speaker at the meeting stressed the importance of uniting all districts of the miners for the fight against war and war measures now contemplated by the government, and against growing fascist tendencies throughout the country.

A committee representing District 1 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) attended the miners' meeting to pledge unity in the coming struggles of both unions. The A. A. representatives report real progress in the rank and file organizing drive now on in the A. A.

Reserves Bill Nearing Vote

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Workers of America on the board which administers the N. I. R. A. and, possibly, energetic administrative support of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill.

Administration Stalling

This measure, which would encourage company unionism and supply new arbitration shackles for real unionism, is endorsed by the A. F. of L. heads on the theory that it "puts teeth into" the collective bargaining promise of the N. I. R. A.

There is still much questioning as to how rapidly the administration will push the Wagner Bill.

One plausible prediction is that it will ride until later and, in the lag and rush, bring out a substitute or greatly amended draft patterned by the industrialists. This is what happened last session. Big business, which had opposed the bill, saw the necessity for the substitute under which the present National Labor Board was set up, when the strike wave neared its summer peak.

Fear Workers Bill Pressure

Several members of the Ways and Means Committee freely admitted that it is trying to "bury" the Wagner-Lewis-Doughton substitute because of the continuing unemployment crisis and increased unemployed organization and agitation for the Workers' Bill.

They are plagued by the possibility of strong support of a move to substitute the Workers' Bill for the Roosevelt measure, once the latter came to the floor. However, they might overcome this by gag rule. They say frankly some action on unemployment legislation is becoming imperative. As one member told the Daily Worker: "We've just got to do something—the question is, what?"

Committee members took one draft of the bill to the White House Saturday and talked it over with President Roosevelt. They are working closely with the White House.

Loose Draft

The present draft is still an omnibus proposal for "social security" including unemployment, old age, health and maternity benefits— but with restrictions and worker-contribution provisions that makes them spurious. The committee still has to decide whether it would require worker contributions toward old-age pensions; it has already set a \$15 per month top limit for Federal contributions per individual, and even this will be supplied only on the basis of matching dollars appropriated by States. The whole section on unemployment has yet to be discussed and approved. At present it does not even suggest any specific guarantee. It merely proposes a graduated payroll tax for contributions toward "reserves."

Telephone in the Providence office of the United Textile Workers, Elizabeth Nord, field organizer, would make no statement whatever concerning the situation. Questioned as to whether she had sanctioned a wage-cut from \$1.90 to \$1.65 in the Salisbury mill in Putnam County, she evaded a direct answer, stating that she had been there the day before the workers met to vote on the cut. From reliable sources in Pawtucket, I learned that at that meeting the workers had decided to reply to the effect that they would accept \$1.65 on georgette work only, and \$1.45 (a five-cent cut) on all other work.

Schedules Promised

As much as three weeks ago, at the March 3 regional silk conference of the U. T. W. held in Pawtucket, a committee was authorized to set up definite wage schedules for weavers and all other crafts in silk and rayon, and an announcement made that the schedules would be ready within two weeks.

While the McMahons, the Bytvis and the Riveres continue to delay this burning question, the textile mill owners throughout New Eng-

Eye-Witnesses Tell of Killing

(Continued from Page 1)

"talked back," because he called the officer "one of them wise coppers," when Patrolman Zabutinski placed him under arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Brutal Lesson

Not to "talk back" to the white bosses and their police thugs—this is one of the brutal lessons that the LaGuardia administration is intent on teaching the Negro people of Harlem, through the bestial reign of terror it has launched against the Negro masses following their stormy outbreak last Tuesday night against their appalling misery, hunger conditions, and jim-crow discrimination in relief and jobs.

This vicious aim of terrorizing the Negro population of Harlem is behind the eye-witnesses' report, set out with lightning rapidity by the courts against scores of workers arrested last Tuesday night and subsequently.

Terrorization of the people of Harlem, whitewashing of police brutality, covering up of the horrible conditions of hunger and misery in congested Harlem—these are the aims behind the "Reckoning" by District Attorney William C. Dodge in his attacks on the Communist Party and other militant labor organizations in Harlem.

Terror Obvious

Symptomatic of the terror engendered in Harlem by the LaGuardia administration is the evident reluctance with which eye-witnesses of Saturday's police murder related the events to the writer. And no one was willing to have his name used in connection with his statements. A discussion of the murder by a group of four Negro workers Sunday night on the corner of Lenox Avenue and 135th Street, halted immediately I joined the group. Only my Daily Worker card and the accident that one of the group recognized me, caused them to loosen up and answer my questions. Two of the group were eye-witnesses to the affair.

"Did either of you see Laurie swing at the cop?" I asked.

"That's just a damn lie," one of the two eye-witnesses replied. "That boy was drunk, but he did not swing at the cop. At least not after he was brought out of that lunchroom," pointing up Lenox Avenue to the Eagle Lunchroom at 517 Lenox Ave. "The cop suddenly punched him on the button, and Laurie went limp all at once. His head struck the pavement as he fell."

"Did any of you see what happened in the restaurant?" I asked.

"No, we were crossing 136th Street together when we see the cop dragging Laurie out. That boy didn't make any pass against that cop. That's just the cop's excuse after he found his own weakness. The other persons interviewed by the writer were more reticent. The white proprietor of a drug store at 213 Lenox Avenue brusquely replied he "knew nothing whatever about the matter." The same reply was given, less brusquely, by the white proprietor of the Harlem Grill at 515 Lenox Avenue.

Called Police

At the Eagle Lunchroom, the manager said he was not present at the time Laurie was arrested and killed by the policeman. The night manager told him, however, that Laurie was drunk at the time and had been "acting loudly." He had paid his bill, but he kept shouting and carrying on, so the night manager finally decided he had better call an officer. He thought the boy would turn out this way.

Next of the workers in the lunchroom saw Laurie swing at the officer. The manager said he understood Laurie had "talked back."

"What do you mean 'talked back'?" I asked.

"He called the officer 'one of them wise coppers.'"

The night manager was absent Sunday evening. No one seemed to know his home address. At the barber shop, at 517 Lenox Avenue, where Laurie worked, the manager described Laurie as "a quiet, respectable fellow." He worked part time.

Killed for "talking back" to a white officer? That was the fate meted out by one of LaGuardia's police to the Negro worker, Edward Laurie, last Saturday morning. It is clear that no Negro worker will be safe in Harlem if this wage-cut police murder is permitted to go unchallenged. Every worker, every organization, Negro and white, should support the demand raised by the Daily Worker in its telegram Sunday to District Attorney Dodge for an open investigation of this latest police murder in Harlem. Demand an autopsy on the body of the murdered Negro worker! Demand the arrest and prosecution of Patrolman Zabutinski! Demand a halt to the police terror in Harlem!

Cuban Workers Appeal 'Old Guard' To Toilers in U. S. A. Makes Thomas Back Down

Urge Immediate Protest Against Terror of the Mendieta Government—Say Union Leaders Ordered Seized Dead or Alive

An appeal to American workers to send immediate protest against the terrorism of the Cuban government against the Cuban workers was received here from the Petroleum Workers Union of Cuba.

Describing the danger that hovers every worker who

is under the whip of the murderers. The jails are filled up with workers.

"We ask that you protest, demanding the right of the workers to go back to occupy their posts, as well as the right of existence for the Petroleum Workers' Union, the immediate withdrawal of Ambassador Caffrey."

Where To Protest

The protest should be sent to the following:

- Batista, General Army Staff, Columbia, Havana, Cuba.
- Chief of National Police, Havana, Cuba.
- President of the Republic, Presidential Palace, Havana, Cuba.
- Compania Petrolera La Sinclair, Aguilar 72, Havana, Cuba.
- Compania Petrolera La Shell, Oficio 18, Havana, Cuba.
- Compania Petrolera La Standard, Lista de Correo, Havana, Cuba.

"We expect that you will do all this as soon as possible. Secure protests from the reformist trade unions. This is very urgent, since we are under the threat of death, torture, imprisonment and all kinds of abuse."

With revolutionary greetings.

"For the Petroleum Workers Union."

"P. This trade union is very much persecuted because of the importance of the industry. The government is particularly vicious against us."

Demand the dropping of the framed-up charges and the release of the Negro and white workers arrested last Tuesday night and in the police raids on workers' organizations and homes since then.

Killed in Lynch Fashion

Laurie was murdered in typical Southern lynch lynch fashion for "talking back" to a white policeman.

"Don't dare protest brutality by police and white storekeepers against Negro children!" This is the additional fascist edict of the LaGuardia administration, voiced by Magistrate Renaud in Harlem Court last Saturday in imposing sentence of three days in the workhouse or \$10 fine on Margaret Mitchell, the 18-year-old Negro girl who spread the alarm last Tuesday night that a Negro child was being beaten in the S. H. Kress store on West 125th Street.

The police and the press now claim that the boy was not beaten. Lino Rivero, produced by the police as the boy in question, stated in an interview published in the N. Y. Journal of March 20 that one of the floorwalkers had said, "Let's take him down the cellar and beat hell out of him."

Rivero, under evident intimidation by the police, denied he was actually beaten. Witnesses of the affair, including Anna Knauer, a white worker of 421 West 94th Street, have told the Daily Worker that the floorwalkers and policeman snatched the boy while he was huddled up with fright in a back room of the Kress store. Mrs. Knauer was one of the white and Negro women who protested the outrage. She was herself threatened by a policeman, and told "You are not colored, so why the hell are you fighting for them?"

Quite clearly there was ample cause for concern over the treatment of the boy. Certainly it is public knowledge that Negro children have been brutally beaten before by white storekeepers and policemen. But the LaGuardia administration, through its courts, ordains prison sentences and fines for workers who protest such brutality, and the wanton murder of Negro workers who "talk back" to LaGuardia's police thugs.

LaGuardia, District Attorney Dodge, the courts and the police must not be permitted to get away with these vicious attacks upon the workers of New York and the Negro people. Flood City Hall with protests! Demand the release of the Harlem defendants! Demand an open investigation into police murders and brutality in Harlem, into jim-crow discrimination in relief!

The press and the public were barred yesterday afternoon from the opening session of the committee appointed by Mayor LaGuardia

to investigate the economic and social conditions in Harlem which led to last Tuesday's outbreak in the community.

The Mayor's Committee opened its meeting at 4 o'clock in the District Court at 447 West 151st Street. At that same hour, Mayor LaGuardia was reported to be addressing a conference of Negro ministers at the Salem Baptist Church, 129th Street and Seventh Avenue.

District Attorney William C. Dodge yesterday moved to obtain felony indictments for criminal anarchy against militant Negro and white workers arrested during last Tuesday's outbreak in Harlem against mass misery, jim-crow relief and pestilential housing conditions.

Heretofore indictments had been sought against the Harlem defendants on charges of "inciting to riot," usually a misdemeanor, and for burglary in the third degree, on allegations of looting in connection with last Tuesday's events.

Addressing the Colored Interdenominational Ministers' Conference of Greater New York and vicinity, Mayor LaGuardia yesterday afternoon admitted the basic economic causes of Tuesday's outbreak in Harlem, but continued to yell for the blood of Communist and other militant workers.

He spoke vaguely of municipal housing for Harlem, but argued that his hands were tied because of the reluctance of the Federal Government to make loans for low-rent housing. He did not mention, however, that all housing projects so far undertaken by the city, either directly or indirectly through loans to contractors, had completely ignored the crying needs of the people of congested Harlem for better housing facilities.

Hathaway to Address Meeting in Chicago On Events in Harlem

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, March 25.—Negro and white workers of this city will have an opportunity to hear the Communist position on the events in Harlem, the great New York Negro community, when Clarence A. Hathaway, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, speaks here on Thursday at the Roseland Hall, 4711 South Parkway, on "What's Happening in Harlem."

The sale of the C. E. R. became possible due to the firm decision of the Soviet Government to do everything to avoid a conflict in the Far East. The U. S. S. R. hopes that the Japanese Government will do all to fulfill the loyal fulfillment of the signed agreement and contribute towards the consolidation of the relations between the U. S. S. R. and Japan.

Priest Dodges Bid to Debate

Despite his publicly issued challenge to debate on the sixteen points of his Program for Social Justice, Father Coughlin, radio priest, yesterday refused to meet Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker and member of the Communist Party Central Committee, in debate.

The reason given for the refusal is that Coughlin "requires" all the radio time he can get for to employ in explaining his sixteen basic principles. The challenge to public debate on these principles, apparently, was meant only for publicity purposes.

The challenge to Coughlin was issued by the Committee to Support Southern Textile Organization, which was authorized by Hathaway to speak for him.

The proposed subject for a debate on a national radio hook-up was "The Program for Social Justice versus the Program of the Communist Party."

Japan To Be Finally Out Of League Tomorrow

GENEVA, March 25.—Japan ceases to be a member of the League of Nations on Wednesday when her two years' notice of resignation becomes effective. Japan indicated that she would break off all relations with the League two years ago during the height of the imperialist drive into Manchuria. At that time the League machinery inadvertently expedited to expose the savage raiding expeditions of the Japanese armies.

These and other questions are agitating the minds of the United Textile Workers Union members facing the savage wage-cut and speed-up drive of the mill owners. Are these wage-cuts the "sacrifices" which McMahon told the Feb. 3 conference "will not only be for the good of the movement, but for the workers themselves?" The workers in one mill have already given their answer. Workers in other mills have already indicated they are ready to take sweeping strike action.

Farm Parley Delegates Win Aid from City

Sioux City Officials Back Down on Refusal in Face of Wide Protests

SIoux FALLS, S. D., March 25.—The city of Sioux Falls and the county officials are helping to feed the 1,000 delegates attending the Farmers' Emergency Relief Conference, which opened here today.

Twice the city and county officials turned down the demand of the sponsoring committee to help the drought stricken farmer delegates. Then a barrage of protest from farmers and workers of the vicinity caused a quick right about face.

The community kitchen, chef and equipment, also a cash donation, were quickly offered. Mayor Graff, who was elected on the promise that he was a "friend of the workers and farmers," was compelled to issue a welcome to the visiting delegates.

The workers of Sioux Falls, in contrast to the officials, are wholeheartedly backing the conference. The Amalgamated Butchers and Meats Union (American Federation of Labor) are supplying housing facilities for a number of delegates and the women's auxiliary of the same union will help in the feeding arrangements. Other workers' groups are helping in completing the preparations for the conference.

The united front of farmer organizations, including the Farmers Union, Farmers Holiday Association (Reno Plan) and Farmers Holiday Association (Madison County Plan), the United Farmers League and others are meeting to get "more relief and more control over relief distribution." The conference is the largest united front conference of farmers ever held. Three days before the date of opening, 315 acres of land had been donated. The mass meeting tomorrow is expected to draw more than 3,000 workers and farmers.

"This conference will be of great importance in developing the unity of all farmer organizations in their battle for relief from crop destruction, whether at the hand of man or nature." It will demonstrate the interests of all who work whether on the land or in the towns are the same. When the various interested groups come to realize this and unite on a common ground of action their demands for relief will not go unanswered," said Lem H. National Communist Party for Action and secretary of the Local Sponsoring Committee.

Ohio Councils Appeal for Beds for Delegates

CLEVELAND, O., March 25.—The Arrangements Committee for the Ohio State Convention of the Unemployment Councils, which will be held here on April 13 and 14, has appealed to all workers of Cleveland to assist in housing the unemployed delegates. At least 150 beds are needed for the night of Saturday, April 13.

All who can help are asked to communicate at once with the Arrangements Committee, 942 Prospect Avenue, Room 409-C, Cleveland.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

John Strachey will lecture in Philadelphia on Wednesday, March 27, 8 p.m. at the Erlanger Theatre, 12th St. Tickets on sale at Workers Shop, 46 W. 9th St., 2nd floor.

Build a Fight Defense Fund. Support the I.L.D. district ban and carnival. Friday and Saturday, April 13 and 14, Ambassador Hall, 1704 N. Broad St. Interesting program. Russian atmosphere. Solo dancing. Music. Entertainment. 20c one night. 35c both nights. Asp. I.L.D. 48 N. 8th St.

"April Fool" Festival, Saturday, March 30, 8 p.m. at the Grand Manor Hall, 911 W. Girard Avenue. Program will consist of a satire on the Chicago Workers' Fair with 100 children participating. Scenes from "Strike Me Red" by Harry Allan Potamkin.

Draw. Dave Gee, secretary of the Youth Dept. of I.W.O. will be the main speaker. Adm. 30c unemployed 15c, children 5c.

Next showing on Friday, March 29, at 1:30 and 8:30 p.m. of the German sound film with English subtitles, "Kuhle Wampe."

Chicago, Ill. I. W. O. Br. 500 will show a Soviet movie, "Road to Life," a new and timely comedy at the Alvin Hall, 104 W. 42nd St., Saturday, March 29, 8 p.m. Adm. 25c. Adults 15c, children 10c.

Concert (Quartet of Workers Musical Collective) and Dance (Slovak Orchestra) Saturday, March 30th at 8 p.m. at the Madison Square, 300 N. North Avenue. Tickets in adv. 20c, at door 25c, unemployed 10c.

Cicero, Ill. "Soviet on Parade" will be shown in the home of Mrs. J. J. 2318 St. Wednesday, March 27, at 8 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. Adm. 25c. Asp. New World Film Club.

Newark, N. J. Hear the truth about Hitler. Mass meeting and White Unemployment Speakers. Ben Davis, editor of the Liberator, Lewis L.D. attorney, director of Anti-Red League, Dr. Howard, and Dr. H. H. March 27 at 8 p.m.

SHAPING THE IMPERIALIST LINE-UP FOR A NEW WORLD WAR



While British imperialism backs to the hilt the re-arming of fascist Germany against the Soviet Union, France and Italy, both fearful of a change of the status quo in Europe, make strong efforts to weaken the Anglo-German front. From left to right: Hitler and Sir John Simon, now in conference together in Berlin; Premier Laval of France, and Italy's fascist chief, Mussolini.

Workers Push Fight Against Nominee Fees

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau) DETROIT, March 25.—A vigorous campaign to defeat the proposed anti-labor amendment to the city charter, which would require candidates for city office to pay a filing fee of \$100, has been launched by the Joint Committee for Defense of Civil Liberties, a united front of the Socialist, Proletarian and Communist parties.

As a part of this campaign the Joint Committee has arranged a big mass protest meeting for Friday at 7:30 p.m. in Deutsches Haus, 8200 Mack Avenue.

Speakers will be Richard Naysmith of the Socialist Party, Matthew Smith, general secretary of the Mechanics' Educational Society of America; William Weinstein, secretary of the Michigan District of the Communist Party; Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, and Al Renner of the Proletarian Party. Rev. J. H. Bollens, chairman of the Detroit Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, will act as chairman.

This vicious amendment was passed several weeks ago by the City Council, despite the protests of the Joint Committee, and will be presented for approval by the voters at the elections on April 1. The Joint Committee points out that this is rich man's legislation, designed to keep workers' political parties from putting up candidates. If passed, it will mean that it will cost no less than \$1,200 to file a complete city ticket.

Rubber Bosses Balk at Union

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau) CLEVELAND, O., March 25.—The Goodyear Rubber Company turned down the demands of the United Rubber Workers Union to enter into collective bargaining and abolition of the company union. Similar demands have been placed with the Goodrich and Firestone companies.

WILLOUGHBY, O., March 25.—Workers of the Ohio Rubber Company are preparing for a new strike as officials of the United Rubber Workers Union declared that the company union broke its agreement which followed the recent strike, failed to rehire all strikers and promoted the scabs.

The trial of eighteen employees of the company arrested in the recent strike was moved to Painesville, Ohio, on request of the prosecutor, who declared that jurors of Willoughby would be prejudiced in favor of the strikers. Five of the strikers were defended by the International Labor Defense. The I. L. D. carried out a militant defense and as a consequence forced the prosecutor to drop charges against the five. But of the rest of the workers defended by lawyers of the A. F. of L. union three were fined \$25.00 and costs, and were placed on a peace bond for one year, which is a trick to keep them out of strike activity. Some of the workers were advised to plead guilty by the union lawyers.

Knit Mill Workers Strike in Reading

READING, Pa., March 25.—One hundred and sixty-five employees of the Industrial Knitting Mills continue on strike here in protest against the appointment of Roy Lape, a professional union wrecker, as foreman of the mill.

Lape has a long record of strike-breaking dating to 1922. He is shifted from one shop to another, where he can be useful in forming company unions, breaking a strike and similar work. He is known as a poor knitter, but that does not prevent his being hired for the special strikebreaking work.

When he was appointed superintendent at the Industrial, the night shift, knowing the object of the step, walked out. The day shift followed and now the workers are actually in a struggle to save the union. The mill remains tied up, and the strikers are solid, and conduct mass picketing every day. Despite the offer of high wages for knitters no scabs could be obtained.

Hathaway Will Speak At Baltimore Meeting

BALTIMORE, Md., March 25.—Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will speak here Sunday night at an election campaign rally at Lehman's Hall, 400 Block N. Howard Street. Hathaway will explain the Communist position on a Labor Party.

On Saturday night, March 30, he will be guest of honor at a banquet arranged by the Communist Party of Baltimore at 208 S. Bond Street.

Foreign Born Workers Who Built Industries Thrown On Scrap Heap

By Dwight C. Morgan III. For the early colonizers, America, although rich in natural resources lacked labor power. Almost the entire supply of this commodity, the prime necessity for capitalist development, was imported from Europe. Fully half the number of the Colonial working class arrived in this country as indentured slaves, sold for a term of years to pay for their passage.

In Jernegan's "Laboring and Dependent Classes in Colonial America—1607-1783" is an account of the conditions under which these tens of thousands of workers were taken to the New World. "More than half the passengers frequently died of hunger and privation. Children from one to seven rarely survived. Little children thrown into the ocean during one voyage. When the vessel finally made port, no was permitted to leave unless the passage had been paid for.

Bought from Ship Captains. Soul-drivers would purchase fifty or more servants from the captain of one of these ships, and drive them through the country like a drove of cattle, offering them for sale to the highest bidder. In case no buyers came to the ship the passengers were sold to agents, who chained them together and peddled them through the towns and villages.

The first Negro slaves were brought to America in 1620, and began to form the basis of labor power for the feudal system of the South. By 1770 the State of Georgia had a population of 50,000 of whom 25,000 were Negro slaves.

The indentured servants were pitted against the "free" workers in America, the Negro slave against the white, on the labor market.

America was pictured as a land of liberty and the asylum for the oppressed of every nation. It was said to offer a refuge for political and religious dissenters from the tyrannies of the old world. The American bosses, however, were chiefly interested in their need for workers to exploit.

Instead of finding gold in America, these workers dug the coal, built the railroads, worked in factories, and formed the backbone of the young industrial republic. Thousands of Chinese workers, drawn to America by the promise of riches, were cruelly exploited by American "empire builders." Crews of Chinese were pitted against crews of native workers in building the transcontinental railroads. The Chinese came to America seeking gold and then were excluded on the excuse that they could "live" on a "bowl of rice a day."

Agents for employers vied with one another in scheming to draw contract labor systems to chain industrial workers to certain industrial groups. In a fake move to combat this type of industrial slavery, Congress passed contract labor laws in 1885. These laws were easily evaded, and although they were amended in 1887 and 1888 the American employers continued this practice of chaining workers to the wheels of industry as long as American capitalism needed labor power.

When there was a scarcity of workers during the war thousands of Mexicans were herded in droves into the agricultural fields and the factories of the Southwest. Herman Feldman in his book, "Racial Factors in American Industry," says that their shoes and clothing were often stolen to keep them in one place. Entire families of Mexican workers slaved in the sugar beet fields of Colorado for a few cents a day. During the regime of "Deportation" Doak thousands of Mexican workers were seized by "welfare" workers and immigration officers and shipped back to Mexico in freight cars. The Association Press estimates that a quarter of a million "returned" to Mexico since 1930 in this forced exodus.

By united struggle of native and foreign-born, with the help of the Negro masses, the workers and farmers of America can secure the vast wealth they have created, and themselves fulfill all the promises of wealth, security and equality, that have been made to them.

Flour Workers Union Adopts Voice of Action As Official Spokesman

SEATTLE, March 25.—Federal Local 19169, Flour and Cereal Workers Union (A. F. of L.) at its last regular meeting adopted the Voice of Action as official spokesman.

Regular payment of \$5 a month was voted and an order placed for 25 copies of each issue.

Sunday the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance recognized the Voice of Action as the only publicity medium in the Northwest devoted unwaveringly to the interests of labor and chose it as the committee's organ.

N.Y. Unionists Hold Banquet To Greet Spang

William Spang, president of the Duquesne District of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America, was given an enthusiastic welcome by New York trade unionists at a banquet held in his honor at 52 West 40th Street on Sunday night.

The militant union leader from Pennsylvania, his hair as grey as the steel he has worked for years, answered the many greetings and promises of support from the New York union people with a pledge to work hard to overcome the many obstacles placed in the way of the steel workers by the mill owners and the Roosevelt government.

"If the miners come out on strike on April 1 the steel workers will come out too," Spang said. Spang came to New York in answer to an invitation from Heywood Brown with other union leaders to speak at a mass meeting at St. Nicholas Arena, Sunday afternoon, called by the Newspaper Guild to protest against the NRA anti-union policies.

The banquet held in the evening was arranged by the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief. Louis Weinstein, secretary of the committee, in extending greetings to Spang announced that a committee was being formed in New York to aid the organization of the steel workers. Many of the unions present volunteered to work on the committee and assist in raising funds and mobilizing a strong backing for the organizational campaign in the steel industry.

A collection of \$53 was made on the spot. Union representatives also pledged an extra \$50 to be sent immediately to the steel workers' chest.

Among the outstanding labor representatives who attended the banquet were Francis Cline, a steel worker and a member of the Duquesne District of the A.A.; Robert W. Dunn, director of the Labor Research Association, who acted as toast master; Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union; Charles Vignorio, president of the American Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers (Local 1733); Henry Berger, vice-president of the Paterson Local of the Typographical Union; Mary Van Kleeck, director of the industrial research department of the Russell Sage Foundation, and Dorothy Douglas of Smith College.

Letter Shows Nazi Horrors

ZURICH, March 25.—The grueling regimentation for war in the German "Labor Camps," is revealed by a letter received here by the Swiss Arbeiter-Zeitung from a worker in one of these camps.

I never thought I was going to join the worst sort of military training school. What we have to do here is train, train, train all the time. There is no question of any freedom. Everything is done at a word of command, and I don't think it could have been much stricter with the old soldiers.

"Reveille is at a quarter to five morning drill, coffee, and from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. we have to work hard with axe and spade. If an order is not carried out, that means no holiday for three weeks. Most of us are fed up but nobody dares to complain, as we are not only to die but to be taken away from our loved ones, the slightest carelessness is looked upon as rebellion and may be followed by imprisonment in a concentration camp. From 4 to 6 p.m. we do military exercises, and from 6 to 7 lessons in geography, reconnaissance, race questions and history, as well as firing practice and anti-aircraft defense. We receive 25 pfennigs (5 cents) a day."

Bomb Frame-Up Effort Fails to Break Strike

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau) ELYRIA, O., March 25.—A attempted bombing of a hotel, home of the plant superintendent, marked another frame-up to break the strike of the workers of the Steel and Tubes, Inc. here.

The first attempt at a frame-up came last week when the workers walked out on call of the Mechanics Educational Society and threw a mass picket line around the plant. Today all these workers are faced with the menace of fascist tyranny here in the United States. Increasing millions of workers face starvation, or death in imperialist war.

The workers are demanding a 15 per cent increase in wages and recognition of the union. The workers were 95 per cent organized before the strike was called. More than 100 special police and thugs were placed on duty to try to clear the way for scabs.

Ford Workers Launch Drive To Build Union

Press Preparations for Conference April 7 to Rally Support

By A. B. Majidi (Daily Worker Michigan Bureau) DETROIT, March 25.—"Hundreds of Ford workers have had their wages increased from 40 cents to 80 cents a day as a result of the activity of the Ford Federal Local 987 of the United Automobile Workers, affiliated by the American Federation of Labor."

The eyes of William McKie, president of the Ford Local, gleamed happily as he spoke. We were sitting in his home, where he agreed to be interviewed by the Daily Worker. He talked with enthusiasm about the plans for the big conference the local is calling on Sunday, April 7, in St. Andrew's Hall, 431 East Congress Street, to rally the broadest possible support for the intensive organization drive the local has launched.

35 Years in Movement. McKie is a lean, gray-haired Scot of about 60, with 35 years of unbroken activity in the British and American trade union movement behind him. He was one of the outstanding witnesses at the N.R.A. hearing on the auto industry, held in Detroit Dec. 15 and 16, where he exposed the low wages, speed-up and terror in the Ford plant.

McKie formerly belonged to the National Metal Workers' Union, affiliated to the British Trades Union Congress, and was one of the pioneer members of the Labor Party. He was a member of the Executive of the Edinburgh Trade and Labor Council and of the Edinburgh District Committee of the National Labor Council. He had known many of the old Socialist and Labor Party leaders, including William Morris, John Ruskin, Cunningham Graham, Keir Hardie, Robert Burgess and Robert Blatchford.

"The Ford servicemen (spies)," McKie said, "are trying a new trick in an effort to stop us. Instead of the servicemen walking around in ordinary clothes, they now wear overalls in order to find out who the active men are. So far they haven't had much success. In one case they got hold of a suspect—who incidentally didn't belong to the union at all—and used police methods on him, grilling him for three-quarters of an hour in a dark room under a spotlight. After that they took him to the police station, where he was grilled some more."

More Speed-Up. The speed-up at the Ford plant is constantly being increased, McKie stated. "On the body finishing job, eight men were turning out 160 bodies a day in February. Two weeks later two or three of them were given a nine hour raise; the speed was then increased to 200 and 230 bodies a day, with the foreman driving them to put out 250."

"On the final assembly line, production of cars was 5,000 a day at the end of February. This was then increased to 8,000 a day, with no increase in the number of workers. Naturally, every job in the plant had to be stepped up in proportion."

At a recent concert of the Ford Symphony Orchestra, William Cameron, Henry Ford's chief press agent, said the company was not discriminating against old men. No doubt you can find a number of old men that Ford keeps on as showpieces; he keeps some cripples around for the same reason. But I worked at Ford's for years and have had personal contact with thousands of Ford workers, and know that if a person went to Dearborn, to Inkster or Lincoln Park, and called out in the street: 'Are there any old men who haven't been able to get jobs at the Ford plant?' thousands of voices would shout: 'Here I am!'

"As for the cripples, I know doctors, 60 per cent of whose cases are Ford workers who have been injured and been unable to get medical care or compensation despite state compensation laws in Dearborn. Discussed Conference. McKie discussed the April 7 conference and the organization drive, which started March 18 and will last till May 1.

"Our purpose in calling this conference," he said, "is to rally round us the entire labor movement, as well as churches, fraternal and other organizations and outstanding individuals. We want them to learn the true conditions in the Ford plant and to aid us in building a strong union that will be able to change these conditions."

"An important part of our plans is to get as many members as possible to act as volunteer organizers. There are 70,000 workers in the Ford plant, and to organize them we need scores of volunteers who will pledge to do specific work.

"One of the lessons we have learned is the importance of driving the Negro workers into the union; otherwise, the company will use them against the union. The Negro workers are the worst treated and we have adopted special demands for them as equal rights to secure any job, equal pay for equal work, no discrimination, etc."

Canadian League Backs Anti-War Conference

SEATTLE, Wash., March 25.—Expressing their international solidarity with the movement against war and fascism, the British Columbia section of the Canadian League Against War and Fascism, with headquarters in Vancouver, will send delegates to the Northwest Congress Against War and Fascism, to be held in this city, April 6 and 7.

Push the special two-months for \$1 subscription to the Daily Worker.

Dallas Unemployed Camp in City Hall In Strike for Relief

DALLAS, Tex., March 25.—With practically every relief project in the city shut down tight by the relief strike here, city officials threatened to eject the strikers from the City Hall auditorium, where they have been encamped since the beginning of the strike a week ago.

Chairman L. B. Denning, of the Relief Board, pleaded in vain with the strikers to accept the starvation work relief dole and call off the strike.

The relief strikers are demanding substantial increases in relief wages in order to meet their living costs.

'Daily' Subs Increase 60% in Vermont

Vermont and New Hampshire, are stirring mightily these days! Out of their suffering and bitterness, the farmers and the toilers in the mills and quarries are fashioning a feeling of unshakable solidarity with their brothers in the rest of the land.

From that section comes a picture of rapidly growing class-consciousness, of revolutionary thinking, of the seeking for organization.

Sixty Per Cent Increase. "The Daily Worker drive in the section comprising Vermont and New Hampshire has netted an increase of 60 per cent to date," writes Jack Wilgus of the New Hampshire subscription campaign committee.

"In Vermont, almost altogether an agricultural state, we are getting subscriptions from poor farmers, and in New Hampshire, which is the second most highly industrialized state, for its population, in the union, we get these subscriptions from workers who are living under the most impoverished conditions imaginable. Every town is a mill village."

"I would like to have others who are getting subscriptions to read the following letter that I got from a comrade today. Three Subs In One Day. 'I got three subs today, making a total of nine to date. In this work in the Daily Worker drive I have come to one conclusion. The comrades cannot make themselves out to be revolutionaries unless they take this Daily Worker drive seriously. I know that if any comrade does take this drive seriously, the Daily Worker can be sold. That fifty per cent trial offer is easy to sell. I have given subs by just dropping into unknown houses and just explaining the need now-days for a workingman's newspaper. Of the nine subs I have gotten only one is from a Party member."

Real Bitterness. "We cannot overemphasize the revolutionary importance of getting the Daily Worker circulated among our New England people. It is because these people are everywhere, thinking along revolutionary lines. They know that there is something wrong and they know what it must eventually come to. There is real bitterness among these Yankees. I have been in the humblest homes, and saw no newspaper or radio in the homes, anywhere. But they know and were eager to tell with bitterness about the government shooting down working people in the last textile strike. They have even, in an amazing number of cases, connected up these struggles against the power of the state. The point is these people are thinking, and thinking seriously."

"It is such an easy task, getting subs, that there can be no excuses. Who knows but that, with the organizational and political leadership the 'Daily' gives, there may be a future Chapayev in one of these hill towns."

Similar Condition All Over U. S. It is necessary to add to this further proof of the need and the ease in getting subscriptions for the Daily Worker? What is happening in New Hampshire and Vermont is happening in every other section of the country. Workers and farmers are reaching out everywhere for the message of the Daily Worker. We must put the Daily Worker within their reach!

3 Unions Call Strike Against Gimbel Store

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25.—Three unions, uniting their forces in a strike against the Gimbel Brothers Store here Saturday, called out 469 clerks, building service and building trade workers.

Despite a large force of police a mass picket line demonstrated at the main entrance of the store.

HUNGER & REVOLT: Cartoons by BURCK

"A Book Worth Having!" —GROPPER.

Now! \$1.00 BRINGS YOU A COPY Plus 25c to Cover Postage

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 Burck."

Mass Protest Kills Coast Anti-Labor Bill

Ott Bill Illegalizing C. P., Dies in Senate Judiciary Body

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 25.—Statewide protest has resulted in the State legislature adjourning without passing the notorious Ott bill, intended to bar the Communist Party from the ballot. The Ott bill, prohibiting inter-racial marriages, was also killed in committee by a storm of protest.

The Ott bill was originally passed in the House of Representatives with only two dissenting votes, but due to the tremendous protest that followed, the bill was killed in the Senate Judiciary Committee and never reached the Senate floor.

Up to the last minute working-class organizations kept vigilant guard against the possibility that the bill might be resurrected and rushed through the Senate in the final legislative jam.

The last act of the Legislature was the passage, after days of debate and conference, of a thirty million dollar revenue bill which carries a 2 per cent sales tax.

Production Of Gold Rises In the USSR

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, March 25 (By Cable). Under an editorial heading of "Our country is growing rich," the leading organ of the Soviet Communist Party, Pravda, sums up a statement of the solidity and power of Soviet economy with the declaration that "the Soviet Union is the only country which has paid and still pays promptly on its foreign commercial operations because it is the only country whose economy has no crisis and is advancing strongly."

"Industrial production and the national income are growing," Pravda points out. "The output of gold has increased fifteen times in recent years, to which must be added the income from our favorable balance of trade. In 1933 the favorable balance of foreign trade of the U. S. S. R. was 147 million rubles in gold, while in 1934 it was 187 millions. It is not surprising," Pravda concludes.

"The Soviet state is the only one in the world whose currency situation is considerably strengthened and which in recent years has reduced its past accumulated commercial indebtedness almost to zero."

Bemidji, Minn. Council Endorses Workers' Bills, Urges Aid to Farmers

BEMIDJI, Minn., March 25.—The last meeting of the City Council here endorsed both the State and Federal Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bills. At the time the endorsement was voted the small council chambers were packed with workers and farmers. In endorsing the bills, the City Council voted to send copies of their resolution to Representatives Lundeen and Buckler and Senators Shipstead and Schallala from this district. In behalf of the State Workers' Bill, H.F. 120, resolutions were sent to State Senator Bridgeman and Assemblymen Erickson and Bennet.

The workers and farmers are preparing for a mass mobilization at the County Courthouse on Wednesday, April 3 to force the County Commissioners to support the Workers' Bills and the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, H. R. 3471.

Support of New Leader Is Withdrawn by Lewis

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—A letter telling all members of the Socialist Party in this district that the New Leader need no longer be supported by them as a Socialist Party organ was sent out by Alfred Baker Lewis, secretary of the New England district.

The letter states: "The State Executive Committee voted to call your attention to the fact that the New Leader has taken out of its constitution the provision that requires it to support the Socialist Party. So party members are no longer under an obligation to support the New Leader."

Use the two-week for 25 cents gift subscription to introduce the Daily Worker to your friends and shopmates.

DAILY WORKER 50 E. 13th St. N.Y. COUPON NUMBER 38

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

"In your March 22nd Home Life column, there was no mention made of the N.B.C. strikers in York, Pa.," writes a Harrisburg, Pa. reader.

"The strikers are still carrying on. The women on the picket line are doing splendid work, have proven themselves to be very courageous and militant. Many of these women have never been in a strike before. The wives of many of the N.B.C. employees who are out on strike, have taken their places on the picket line, fighting with the rest of the workers."

"One worker's wife, who has a full time job at home, taking care of two small children, was accused by a cop who wanted to know what she was doing on the picket line. She turned to him, exclaiming, 'I know my children need food and clothing and I'm here to help them get it!'"

"When the strikers went to the relief offices for relief, they were offered relief jobs. Very few took them. Those who did not, walked out of the place saying, 'No one on the picket line fighting for decent living wages, and the job you offer us is just another kind of scabbing and another way to break up the strike!'"

"V. B. of New York City writes us that she can see through her own day to day experience, the approach of war.

"My experience last week," she says, "should convince those who are sceptical of the fact that war is impending. After deciding upon a pewter tea set as a wedding gift to a friend, and after ransacking the stores which would most likely carry such things, I found to my surprise that pewter is completely out of stock in New York City, and there is no immediate hope of having it replaced. Upon my questions, I learned that the price of tin, which composes 85 per cent of pewter, and which is imported mainly from Japan, has more than tripled in price."

"The Japanese manufacturers have found it more profitable to use this tin in the manufacture of ammunition. The American manufacturers are closing down their pewter plants, and are undoubtedly following the example of their Japanese brother manufacturers in turning to the production of war machinery!"

ALTHOUGH the lack of pewter will not concern a large section of the working-class women this letter brings to mind how during the World War, war meant to the women and children "wheatless" days, etc. The bosses, in a war, starve the workers at home, drive the soldiers into horror and death, and like vultures, grow fat upon the corpses.

Today it is obvious how not only Japan, but all the capitalist countries are rushing towards war. The United States government has just voted the largest war budget ever seen in peace times. Various measures are before Congress to provide for low wages for workers during war-times, to protect the profits of the war makers. Now is the time for the women among neighbors and shopmates, to become organizers of committees to fight bosses' war.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2222 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

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). Write plainly, your name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED.**

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 245 West 17th Street, New York City.



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). Write plainly, your name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED.**

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 245 West 17th Street, New York City.

LITTLE GIRL STARVING

Reading Relief Board Refuses Aid to Family

By a Worker Correspondent
READING, Pa.—Enclosed you will find a photo of little Pauline Blessing, aged seven years, who re-

UNDERNOURISHED



Little Pauline Blessing of Reading, Pa., seven years old, weighs 30 pounds.

sides with her mother at 210 N. 10th Street, this city, and whose father was forced to leave his family to go to a C. C. C. camp. The photo was taken just before the case was taken before the Berks County Unemployment Relief Board by the Unemployed Complaint Committee of the Goodwill Citizens League.

Pauline is 46 inches tall and weighs only 30 pounds, an outstanding instance of malnutrition. She is only one of the many children in the schools of Reading who, in more commonly understood words, is slowly starving to death.

The mother of this child has been denied relief for the past several months owing to the fact that the father cannot be located. The head of the Relief Board in Berks County could find no way by which emergency relief could be granted until the proper authorities could locate the father. The case aroused the sympathies of the relief supervisor to the extent that he finally contributed a one dollar bill to tide this mother and child over until relief could be granted.

When the committee arrived at the school to take this child to the relief station another case of a similar character was handed to the committee by the teacher.

Bares Relief Bureau Insurance Swindle

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—Please note the accompanying soundly communication from the Home Relief Bureau, which lies:

"Your investigator has no doubt explained to you that the Home Relief Division maintains a staff of Insurance Advisers (sic) for the purpose of giving advice and help to clients in all matters of insurance. In addition, we require for our records all information concerning your insurance, past and present."

The Home Relief Division "maintains a staff of Insurance advisers" for one purpose only—to fire those who have any.

As soon as the worker gives them the "information for their records," he is fired and that's the end of it. The "advice" is "cash it in."

Rahway City Council Endorses Workers' Bill

By a Worker Correspondent
RAHWAY, N. J.—Through the organized efforts of the Rahway Unemployed and Relief Workers Association the City Council of Rahway has endorsed the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. Copies of this endorsement were sent to the Union County Representatives at Washington.

NOTE

Every Tuesday we publish letters from steel, auto and metal workers. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Friday of each week.

District Daily Worker Agents: Send reports of circulation drive activity into the National office for publication!

Fraternal Orders Endorse H. R. 2827

By a Worker Correspondent
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill has just been endorsed by Linwood Council 343, Junior Order United American Mechanics. It has 282 members.

This is the third fraternal body to endorse the bill within the last two weeks in the Cincinnati area. Previous endorsements were those of Fulton Council of the Junior Order and Hyde Park Council No. 87, Daughters of America.

Landlords Cash in from Croppers, Government

By a Sharecropper Correspondent
CAMP HILL, Ala.—The times is might rough here. This country is jobless.

There is ten of us in one house and none has worked since last fall. The landlords are hard on us here. They won't let us have any governmental rental.

I had to pay rent twice in a year. \$25 once and next time \$25. O. O. Andrews is the rentier landlord. He rent out his land for \$24 and served out all the rent, and then rent it to the government and got all their rent.

Socialist Local Declines United May Day Offer

By a Worker Correspondent
ELIZABETH, N. J.—Despite excellent work among the unemployed along united front lines, the Elizabeth Local of the Socialist Party was one of the few that turned down the United Front Working-class May Day Celebrations.

Many A. F. of L. locals, workers' organizations and the Communist Party are participating in the United Front Celebrations and hope that it will still be possible to merge the Socialist meeting with that of the united front committee.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

The Ruling Class By Redfield



Communist Organizer Answers Attacks of Johnstown Paper

By a Worker Correspondent
JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The Johnstown Democrat, a local newspaper, recently published a scurrilous attack upon the Communist Party. There follows the reply of the Communist Party to the Johnstown Democrat.

Hiram G. Andrews, Editor, Johnstown Democrat, Johnstown, Pa. Sir:

In the Round Table column of the March 15th issue of the Johnstown Democrat, several questions were asked concerning the Communists. Also, a statement was made about the Daily Worker, a working class newspaper.

Since these questions were asked, I assume that you desire an answer, and as I am Section Organizer of the Communist Party in this section, I feel it my duty to answer them. Hence this letter, which is meant not only for you but for the public of Johnstown.

Your questions were asked in the next to the last paragraph. I answer them in the order they were asked.

The first sentence reads: "If the Communists are in charge of the relief situation here... that is news." You express doubt. Let me expel it. The Communists are certainly not in charge of the relief situation in Johnstown. If we were, then certainly there would be a change in the amount of relief received by the unemployed of this city. It would by no means be less than the minimum provided in the Lundeen Bill (H. R. 2827) now before Congress; namely, \$10 a week and \$3 for each dependent. Do you wonder where the money would come from? Henry Ford said some time ago that "according to the wealth produced in this country each man's earnings is about \$27 per day." But, of course, the worker receives in wages only about 10 per cent to 20 per cent of his earnings.

DRIVEN IN RAIL MILL

Tonnage Rises—Pay, Crews Cut in Gary Works

By a Steel Worker Correspondent
GARY, Ind.—What are the conditions in the rail mill department of the Gary Works of the Illinois Steel Company?

In this department, where the workers are straightening the rails, there used to be three in a crew to handle the big rails, a section of 125-27 or 150-25. Now there are only two workers to handle these rails. What do we mean when we say section 125-27 or 150-25? We mean by this 125 pounds to a yard, or in other words 1,250 pounds to each rail. And even when we say three men handling this weight, it means that two are working the rail and the other man tells them where and how to place the heavy weight.



Now as to the tonnage for the workers. Five years ago when the workers used to handle smaller sections of rails like No. 85/40 or 90/26, they used to make from \$8 to \$12 a day. Now that they handle these heavy rails they average about \$6 a day.

But that's not all, there is something else. The bosses have their friends, and they make sure that they put on the big tonnage. By putting their friends there, they make sure that not only do the workers make enough bonus for themselves but some for the bosses also.

I myself being a steel worker, having been connected with almost every department, know that there has been some complaining about this friendship business.

The rail mill doesn't roll rails only, but it also rolls billet and slab, with only half the crew that's required when they roll rails alone. When they do roll rails, which is very seldom, the hot beds get black.

San Francisco General Strike, the Johnstown Democrat again came out with a vicious anti-labor editorial. This editorial compared the strike committee to a one-man dictatorship. Your headlines throughout the strike were deceiving, continually placing the workers in bad light. In any strike of major importance, your paper always protects its masters, the capitalist class.

On the other hand, in these two same strikes, the Daily Worker continuously exposed the strikebreaking and sell-out moves of John L. Lewis of the miners, and Ryan of the marine workers. The Daily Worker carries on a continuous campaign for organization of labor—it has done much in helping to build, for instance, the U. M. W. in the past two years, and in doing this it always warns the workers of the capitalistic agents within their ranks. It shows them the way to real rank and file organizations that alone can win the workers' demands. This, we see that the Daily Worker also serves its masters—but these masters are the workers of America.

You accuse the Communists of boasting that they have "intervened with... startling effectiveness in the relief situation of Johnstown." This is not so. It was and is the Unemployment Council with their organized strength which are leading the fight for betterment of relief conditions. It so happened that the Communist Party dared to furnish leadership, which it always does in every working class struggle. With the exception of the Unemployment Councils and the Communist organizations; their members hold varying political beliefs. The policy of the Unemployment Councils is not Communist; its policy

is the defense of the interests of unemployed—yes, and employed workers, also.

"How many of the brave boys (you refer to Communists) ever actually worked?" you inquire. Your insinuation is ridiculous on its face. To fight for the aims of Communism, for a socialist society, all Communists must be placed so as to stop the heart beat of capitalism. This heart beat is the creation of profit, and where can you find the creation of profit but inside the mills, factories, mines, shops, and fields? But if you want the work record of one Communist, I offer mine. Beginning at the age of eleven I worked two summers in a bakery in Lilly, Pa. I then worked three years as a carpenter's apprentice. Forced out of work by a slump in building, I had to migrate to Canton, Ohio, where I worked three years in the sheet mills and in the Timken Roller Bearing plant. When the crisis hit the steel industry I found employment and worked for two years for the Ebensburg Coal Mine in Colver, Pa., then in Dillon, where, after a few months, I joined my fellow workers in a strike against intolerable conditions. As a result of that strike I am blacklisted in this territory.

Finally, your innocuous innuendo forces me to smile. We would suggest that some lessons at the feet of the god of the capitalistic press, Mr. Randolph Hearst, might improve your technique in lying considerably. You certainly show signs of leaning toward the methods of this Hearst, who is well known to be Public Enemy No. 1 of the American working class.

ELMER KISH, Section Organizer, Communist Party of Johnstown.

YOUR HEALTH

Medical Advisory Board
Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise.

Thousands Die
THOUSANDS of workers die every year from the deadly disease known as silicosis. Most compensation laws do not insure you against it. Very little has been done to combat its spread in the "dusty trades" where it is most prevalent. Yet it can be prevented.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE, the new monthly magazine of the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board, will carry a complete analysis of this dreaded disease in the first issue which will be on sale at all newsstands on March 27. You can still get a year's subscription—twelve months of expert health service—for one dollar. This offer is good only until May 1. Thereafter the price will be \$1.50.

Alcohol for Medical Purposes
H. H. Chicago, Ill.—Alcohol has certain definite, but limited, uses in the practice of medicine—so limited in fact that many doctors never prescribe it at all. However, it may be usefully given under the supervision of a physician in severe infectious diseases, such as Typhoid fever, Septicemia and severe Pneumonia, where it has some value as a stimulant and as a food. It is also useful in certain cases of heart disease in which the patient has sudden agonizing pain over the heart accompanied by anxiety and extreme weakness. The alcohol appears to have a good effect on the action of the heart and it also lessens the anxiety in these cases. Alcohol, in any form, is of no value whatsoever in low blood pressure. A small amount of whisky taken before retiring at night may bring a more restful sleep but there are cheaper, more effective and healthier ways of doing the same thing—such as warm milk, a hot sponge, a glass of warm milk (alone or containing about ten grains of Sodium Bromide).

Alcohol should not be used as a stimulant in cases of poisoning. There are specific remedies for each type of poisoning and these should be administered first. If alcohol is given first it may block the action of the specific remedy.

Severe cramps of the stomach require a diagnosis by a physician. However, if you are sure of the cause, it probably will not do any harm whatever to the cause of the cramps and will very likely help those cases due to the presence of excessive amounts of gas in the intestines.

Elderly persons who have a poor appetite are frequently greatly helped by taking a small amount of alcohol before meals in the form of a cocktail or highball, or wine. Individuals convalescing from a serious illness can also stimulate their appetite and improve their circulation by drinking a small amount of good wine, whiskey or brandy. Equally good non-alcoholic substitutes, however, are employed by many physicians for these cases.

Pre-Natal Care
E. I. Crystal Falls, Mich.—Your letter is very interesting because it shows the absolute lack of any plan to protect motherhood in the richest country in the world. I advise you first to write to the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., and ask for Publication No. 4 on pre-natal care. We also think it would be of interest to you to write the Maternity Center Association, 1 East 37th Street, N. Y. C., stating your situation.

Before the baby comes it is important to eat the proper food. We realize that, through no fault of your own you may be unable to follow. The essential daily diet consists of at least a pint of milk, fresh fruit, one egg, a cooked green vegetable and a raw vegetable. Milk, fruits and greens are the protective foods which supply the necessary vitamins. See that your bowls move daily by using prunes and figs or a mild cathartic like milk of magnesia or cascara. Try to obtain all the rest you can and do not allow anyone to tell you that it is not your duty to walk a lot, as you are getting plenty of exercise with two children to take care of. Take daily baths and obtain plenty of fresh air and sunshine. Your blood pressure should be taken and your urine examined at least every three weeks during pregnancy.

Certain danger signals should be kept in mind during pregnancy, especially any bleeding or any swelling of the face, hands or ankles or perspiration anywhere. After the baby comes you ought to be able to have at least ten days rest in bed with several weeks more to recuperate.

"FRESH AIR FUND"
of the
MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD
30 East 13th St., New York City
I enclose \$... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ka.
Name _____
Address _____
City and State _____

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

The Struggle for Restoring the Free Trade Unions in Germany

By FRITZ HECKERT

(Member of the Central Committee Communist Party of Germany)

(Concluded from Yesterday)

Nothing can substitute for trade union organizations. The Trotskyites, who have already sufficiently exposed themselves as lackeys of the bourgeoisie in the struggle against the revolution, claim that trade union organizations are not needed at all. Simultaneously, opinions can be heard among some circles of social-democratic workers, who have by now lost all illusions after the betrayal of their leaders, that trade unions are a thing of the past, something referring to the liberal epoch of capitalism. The mood can be seen in these same circles that instead of trade unions the workers must set up military organizations, in order to be able to smash the enemy. These "clever" people want to compel us to forget that armed action of the working class in revolutionary battles, aiming to smash the enemy, can acquire sufficient significance only in the event that it is taken on the basis of a general strike. However, in order to be able to prepare and wage this general strike, the working class must organize and restore the smashed working class organizations.

Where to Begin

Where must we begin with restoring the free trade unions? Is it possible to do so effectively at the workers' homes, by means of casually uniting the workers, without proper choice, outside of their place of work? As a rule, no! The free trade unions must be restored primarily at the enterprises. Only here can the process of restoring the free unions be linked up with preparations for militant action. Only here the restored union will be able to directly show what good it can do for the working class. As the trade union of the enterprises continues to wage the struggle of the workers, evermore new workers will join these groups and will eventually turn these groups into real mass organizations.

But how, then, is it possible to build trade union organizations, and mass organizations at that, in the factories and shops, where there are so many eyes fixed on the

workers? Well, in the factories we have an excellent screen, which can greatly alleviate this task. The screen consists of the different compulsory organizations into which the fascists themselves have driven the workers. These are the Front of Labor and its auxiliary organizations.

Let us recollect only one fact. Of fifteen million German workers employed in the factories and plants, the fascists, according to their own data, enrolled only seven million in the organizations of the Front of Labor. This means that over half of the workers are unorganized. However, this bears witness to the fact that despite the strong pressure brought to bear by the fascists up till now, they have not succeeded in turning all workers into members of the Front of Labor. The bulk of the members of the Front of Labor are workers who formerly were organized in the ranks of the Christian or free unions. They are members of these compulsory organizations not because they find pleasure in it, but because they hope in the Front of Labor to utilize the rights won by them in the old unions, or because they hope that after the downfall of the Hitler regime, the Front of Labor would again reorganize and become their old trade union organization. It is precisely these former members of the free trade unions who render it possible for us to organize trade union groups in the Front of Labor, as nuclei of the free trade unions being restored in it. In order to stimulate this process the revolutionary workers might also utilize many of the lower positions in the Front of Labor. There is and can be no better screen for restoring the free trade unions than precisely this Front of Labor.

If we utilize the Front of Labor as a screen for restoring the free trade unions, then, in order to alleviate our work, we shall build also trade union groups within the framework of the industrial groups of the Front of Labor. Wherever there are no industrial groups, we shall act in line with the old legal

forms of the free trade unions. However, in doing so we will not give in to schematism and not turn the question on the forms for recruiting members into a disputable question. We shall apply forms and methods which are expedient and which correspond to the given local conditions. But in all we shall build local trade union cartels, N. F. O. T. U. committees, in order to be organized fashion be able to rally the forces of all trade union groups to the struggle.

When the Brandenites declare that the workers, desiring to restore the free trade unions, must preliminarily completely turn away from the Front of Labor, in order that no one should suspect them of membership in this boss organization ("Members of the restored free trade unions must be absolutely completely isolated from the broad masses enrolled in the Front of Labor, leaving these masses wholly to fascism, and would generally renounce the idea of organizing the struggle of these masses. In restoring the free trade union we must base ourselves not on some secret viewpoints, but on real facts at our disposal. Precisely the mass character of the Front of Labor and its monopolist nature, the hostile attitude of the members of the Front of Labor, who were forced to join these organizations, towards the Hitler regime, their adherence to the old reputed trade union traditions, give us the best possibility to build up our own organization within the Front of Labor. If we begin our work in the Front of Labor we will thus be able to reply to the question: a cadre or mass organization? Outside of the Front of Labor we could in the best sense of the word create a narrow cadre organization. Within the Front of Labor we can really win over the masses in as far as there will be the possibility to implant the ideas of the free trade unions in the ranks of the workers of whole rank-and-file organizations of the Front of Labor.

Naturally, in restoring the free trade unions it is necessary to ob-

serve all rules of conspiracy. If we started work without observing conspiracy, it would be to the good only of our enemies, since owing to our carelessness they would learn the names of our finest revolutionary workers, would arrest them and perhaps even physically destroy them, thus warranting for themselves a more lasting existence. The separate groups on the basis of which the free trade unions are to be built, must therefore be numerically small, in order to enable all members to know one another well, in order to prevent spies and other harmful elements from getting in. In those places where a group grows too large, it must be divided in order to render it more safe. Besides, separate groups must not be directly connected with one another, so that in case of the failure of one group the enemy should not be able to discover the other groups. Naturally, for leading the work of these groups it is necessary to elect absolutely trusted workers, while everywhere it is essential to have reserves, so that in case the enemy destroys one leadership, a new one should immediately be able to take its place. In conditions of Hitler terror the German workers have learned a great deal about conspiracy and we can be sure of the fact that they will be able to mask their trade union organizations in such a way that the enemy will not so easily discover them. It must not be forgotten that free trade unions can be built only on the basis of the class struggle and labor democracy. This question will not call forth any controversy on the part of the workers. For we know that the struggle for the defense of labor conditions or against the Hitler regime is in itself a class struggle. Similarly, the necessity of labor democracy is absolutely obvious for the workers. We cannot imagine that today, in present conditions, it would be possible to develop a real effective struggle in the factories, without conversing in detail, in real comradely fashion, with the workers enrolled in the free trade unions, without discussing with them all possibilities and

tactical methods of struggle. As concerns the leaderships of separate groups or of a number of groups, the necessary condition is: complete confidence of the membership masses in the leadership; however, this can be guaranteed only by means of electing top organizations.

Leaderships can be elected only on the basis of labor democracy. Besides Communists also Social-Democrats should be elected to the leaderships, as well as functionaries and members of the former free trade unions and also non-party workers. It is not according to party membership that the workers must elect their leaderships; they must elect those workers and functionaries in whom they have confidence, people who in the movement for restoring the free trade unions and in organizing the struggle manifested their loyalty to active fighters. The workers will remove from the leadership all those whose past does not bear witness to their being real honest fighters. The workers will approach such people incredulously, even if at the given moment they "come out in a radical spirit."

Insofar as meetings cannot be called in present-day conditions, contacts must be set up among the groups through the medium of the system of mandatories who, acting as the trusted persons of their groups, charge the delegates with the task of electing a leadership for several groups or for a whole branch, or instruct them to call conferences at which decisions are taken about joint action.

What will be demands that the restored free trade unions will raise? These can be only demands which touch on the direct interests of the broad masses and which at the given time might have the chance for success. Therefore, demands must be raised first of all the winning which avoids the worsening of labor conditions. For example, against wage cuts, against dismissal, against fascist rules and regulations in the factories, for better social insurance, for the free-

dom of assembly and discussion. However, in those cases when the situation allows the putting up of demands for higher wages, the free trade unions must do so. The free trade unions must from the very beginning fight for legalizing the workers' organizations. Also in this direction work in the Front of Labor will alleviate the struggle, inasmuch as at meetings and everywhere else where the possibility arises we shall demand election of all functionaries, reports of functionaries to the workers, voluntary payment of membership dues, regular convocation of meetings, etc.

In building the free trade unions major attention must be paid to winning over the working youth. The bulk of the young workers still know nothing about trade union organizations, or at least know nothing about their good sides. Simultaneously we know that many of the young workers, as born out by experiences acquired in past years, always come out in the front ranks of revolutionary battles. This is why we must win over the youth and mobilize it for restoring the free trade unions and for building the free trade unions with the more so since the working youth is mostly misled and robbed by Hitler and the employers.

We again repeat that the restoration of the free trade unions is in the present situation the principal task facing the revolutionary workers. This task must be coped with under all circumstances. We must openly say to those persons who, adhering to their sectarian tactics declare that this task is impracticable and even aimless: without restoring the free trade unions we shall not be able to organize a broad mass struggle, we shall not be able to win over the majority of the working class; without it we shall not be able to overthrow fascism. He who is against restoring the free trade unions, he who does not strain maximum efforts to most rapidly and effectively cope with this task, actually facilitates the continuation of fascist terrorist domination over the working class.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

MAE WEST is losing her influence. This year, it seems, the women of America are giving up the buxom hips, breasts, and bottoms they cultivated as tribute to Mae's exuberant charm. Women will be skinny again. Such is the verdict of 35,000 beauty shop owners whose delegates have been meeting in their 12th annual convention in New York.

These commercial assassins of the natural beauty of American womanhood even announce the new average weight at which women must grapple in the lists of courtship and matrimony. It is 100 pounds. That is the style this year, the face and figure butchers tell us. They mean it, too, and will enforce their edict.

For good and sufficient reasons, of course. Business has probably been slack, and if they can force millions of American women to go through the ordeal of sweating off 20 to 40 pounds from their natural weight, it will mean millions of dollars in trade. They will be able to sell all their phony chemicals and dangerous reducers again.

And the dressmakers will clean up, too, and the milliners, the quack dieticians, the doctors, and finally the undertakers. This is what is called the "style cycle." It is a business racket of which women are the victims, often, as in this case, at the cost of their health.

If I were a woman I would tell these beauty fakers to go to hell in a bucket of skin lotion. A skinny woman is a starved woman. Thousands of American women weigh only a hundred pounds because they are on the relief rolls, and haven't had a square meal for years. This is a tragedy. But for a gang of racketeers to tell us that this anemia is a form of beauty to be desired and sweated for, is a crime against American health.

Elegant Skeletons

"SKIN DEEP" is the title of a book which exposes the cosmetics and beauty racket. It was written by M. C. Phillips, on the basis of data gathered by that fascinating organization of sleuths, the Consumers' Research.

Even though I am encroaching on the doctors' column and the home column of the Daily Worker, I cannot refrain from repeating a few of the facts gathered by Miss Phillips and the Bureau.

It is not that fat reducing is one of the major special issues of our land. But as Ibsen once said, "the capitalist system is like a chain stitch; unravel it anywhere, and it all comes apart."

Capitalist commercialism makes its money out of war and famine, but it also does not scorn to gather millions in profit out of phony soaps, perfume, lotions and cold creams. Women have lost their eyesight as the result of poisonous hair removers, advertised in the most respectable magazines. Other women have gotten lead and mercury poisoning from hair-dyes. The list is long, but at this point let us unravel the chain stitch at the spot where the racketeers get rich quick persuading healthy American women to reduce themselves to stylish skeletons.

Plain Sena
IT SEEMS that all of these anti-fat cures can be divided roughly into six groups: the laxative or purgative type, that reduces fat by means of a chronic diarrhea; the medicines containing thyroid extract; the creams to be rubbed into various parts of the anatomy (lard would do as well as these phony); both preparations which really depend for their effect on the sweat that comes with a hot bath; special, phony imitations of food with fancy labels, and lastly, a comparatively new and very dangerous drug, dinitro-phenol.

The diarrhea method is the simplest and most popular one. A famous and widely advertised brand of fat-reducer, which was popular around Chicago in 1933, and which carried big ads in the "world's greatest newspaper," the Chicago Tribune, was a mess of junk named Germania Herb Tea. There were herbs in this goo, all right, including fennel, juniper, anise, calendula, and corn flower, but the bulk of it was ordinary sena. This is a strong purgative of which you can get several ounces for a dime. But you paid \$1.50 for a similar quantity of the Germania Herb Tea. The American Medical Association exposed the quack who was selling it, a certain "Doctor" Beyer who had been caught previously peddling a "sure cure" for diabetes. The Chicago Tribune, however, was glad to take his ads, and even recommended his expensive laxative to the classes at a cooking school it was conducting at the time. One thief helps another.

Fancy Junk for Fancy People

MOST of us must have read those tingling, touching ads written by advertising agency poets in praise of Kruschen Salts. This is claimed to be a reducing salt, as well as a tonic for the system better than six months on the beach in Florida.

You are supposed to hop out of bed, trilling like a lark, and take this mess every morning. It will make the world seem like a vale of roses for the next twenty-four hours. Kruschen Salts are expensive. They are used by the most fashionable people, too. The makers of these salts did not only advertise in the small town papers, the movie magazines and the pulpies. Well-posed pictures of smart women in Bergdorf-Goodman gowns appeared in Vogue, Harper's Bazaar, and Vanity Fair, those organs of the elite.

Yes, sir, it was a great movement while it lasted, but the chemists at the Connecticut Experimental Station analyzed the fancy junk around which so many prose-poems had been written. They found that the goo was only a cheap mixture of Epsom and Glauber salts. The latter salt is given by veterinarians to constipated horses. But the racketeers sold it to our better class in Vanity Fair at a dollar the half-pint.

Profits Must Go On

THE well-known Jod Salts are also the same Epsom and Glauber salt mixture. The junk can be bought wholesale at two cents the pound; the racketeers get sixty cents for six ounces of it. Marmola is a more dangerous quack medicine, as it contains thyroid extract and phenolphthalein, says Miss Phillips. Thyroid taken carelessly brings on bad nervous disorders. The Federal Trade Commission tried to stop the sale of this dangerous quack medicine, but six reputable doctors defended its virtues, and the Supreme Court upheld the racketeers. So thousands of people go on making wrecks of themselves, and Marmola makes profit.

The most dangerous fat cure goes under various names as Nox-Ben-Ol, Dinitrophenol and Dekryl. It contains a chemical used in making munitions, and several deaths and a number of serious illnesses have been reported from its use. But the tablets are sold in every drug store as freely as Lax or mercurchrome. Many more people will die of it, but the racket must go on.

LITTLE LEFTY



By Jack Herman

Bill Dunne Deals Fascist Hearst A Smashing Blow

WHY HEARST LIES ABOUT COMMUNISM. Three Open Letters to William Randolph Hearst, by William F. Dunne. Workers Library Publishers. Five cents.

Reviewed by OAKLEY JOHNSON

IN a brilliant fifty-page pamphlet put on sale this week, the fighting leader, Bill Dunne, veteran of a hundred working-class battles, makes a rapier-like attack upon the millions of fascist liars, Hearst. He talks directly to Hearst in the language he deserves. "All polite phrases," Dunne tells this journalistic reptile, "serve only to clutter up the issues." Not that Dunne uses Hearst's method of "slander, distortion, misrepresentation and outright lies"—far from that, for Dunne writes in the calmness of white-hot scorn of his correspondent, a reasoned document of disproof of the unspeakable falsehoods broadcast in Hearst's 28 newspapers. But in the process Dunne makes clear the contempt every worker must have for Hearst: "You do not come into court with clean hands," Dunne tells him.

The pamphlet consists of a Foreword and Three Open Letters to Hearst. The Foreword is the editorial entitled, "The Deadly Parallel" which Dunne wrote for the Daily Worker on January 9, printing side by side the so-called quotation from Lenin whom the Hearst papers have been offering as the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the actual quotation giving what Lenin really said. It was concerning this falsification that one of Hearst's editors said, "Even if the quotation is wrong it is a good thing."

THE first Open Letter replies to the Hearst editorial, "Number One: Public Enemies," in which Hearst describes Communists as "more dangerous than the criminals more demoralizing than the imbeciles!" Dunne discusses Hearst's campaign for "clean films" ("You of all people," Dunne says meaningfully to Hearst), showing by successive dated quotations that the chief object of the campaign to clean up the movies was to attack Communist and Soviet films, and to arouse chauvinistic incitements against Jews in preparation for the more extended pro-fascist campaign.

Dunne shows by dated quotations that the Hearst demand for an enlarged Department of Justice spy staff, which began as a "drive" against crime and gangsterism, was designed to secure the creation of a huge secret police force such as Hitler and Mussolini have for hounding Communists and other labor spokesmen. He shows by dated quotations that Hearst's definitely formulated program constitutes a direct drive against the working class.

The second Open Letter deals with Hearst's foul and absolutely unprincipled attack upon the great working-class leader, Lenin—in editorials, garbled "quotations," and cartoons. Dunne soberly reviews Lenin's services to the working class, and his devotion to the teachings of Marx and Engels. He quotes from Lenin on the subject of democracy, showing clearly that Lenin's object was greater democracy for the working class, who constitute the vast majority of society.

Dunne discusses the murder of Kirov, which Hearst used as an opportunity for attacking the Soviet Union, and shows that the White Guards and fascists of the Hearst kind have always been the filthy enemies of the World's workers and of the first workers' country.

THE third Open Letter replies directly to Hearst's infamous radio address on "Government of the Proletariat." Dunne quotes from Hearst's own papers to refute the allegations in this broadcast, the most blatantly open attack upon the working class ever published in this country. Hearst styles his address "the plain unvarnished truth," then proceeds to say that the proletariat "is the least able to manage its own affairs," that it consists of "the least conscientious elements of the community," that it institutes "government by tyranny and terrorism—government by mob!"

As Dunne shows, Hearst at last admits that the workers rule in the Soviet Union, and demands of American workers that they submit to his rule, and the rule of his fellow fascists.

Why Hearst Lies About Communism

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Bitterness Permeates Spanish Folk-Lore, Says Poet Alberti

Prisons Overflowing With Workers and Peasants

By RAPHAEL ALBERTI

(From *Commune*, Sept.-Oct. 1934)

The following speech was delivered by Raphael Alberti, editor of Spanish press and playwright, before the great Soviet Writers' Congress held in the Soviet Union last fall.

MY COMRADES of the Spanish I. U. R. W. (International Union of Revolutionary Writers) have charged me to transmit their fraternal greetings to the first Congress of Soviet writers.

In our country we are working in the midst of the most violent repression, while the prisons overflow with workers and revolutionary peasants, while meetings are forbidden, while our press is prosecuted, while our most innocent walks in the suburbs of Madrid are broken up by fascist bullets, and our celebrations, at least those we are able to celebrate, are surrounded by truck-loads of police, always ready to attack.

When, leaving such a life of perpetual anguish, of constant menace, we arrive here, and see your peaceful streets, the only ones in the world which are not filled with bayonets, it makes us see that you are really the builders of a new age.

There is no use of speaking of the economic difficulties of a revolutionary writer in Spain. The same difficulties affect the majority of writers living in all so-called neutral countries. One must declare oneself a fascist, a partisan of the government or an agrarian, to enjoy any privileges.

Our literature, corresponding to a country which was neutral during the war of 1914-1918, is not deliberately militarist. But it is necessary to draw attention to the recent appearance of a literature of historical and social exaltation which is making big strides, especially among the university students. The mummy of Charles V, rotting in the monastery of the Escorial, is being disinterred. His slogan was "Catholicism and Empire."

In opposition we are lining up the revolutionary writers and artists of Spain. Our magazine, *October*, allows us to fight and to explain ourselves. It is an illustrated literary magazine, received with great enthusiasm by the working masses, without party distinction. It is illustrated and full of photos of the Soviet Union, because some of our provinces are 70 per cent illiterate.

We know that after having dragged their nets, the fishers of Malaga come together to hear the reading of our revolutionary magazine. And we know that the walls of many houses are covered with the photographs we publish, cut out of the magazine and pasted up in the police, with blood spilt in the streets, with all the bitter problems of the realities of peasant life. The magazine *October* is filled with examples of this popular literature, and one can discern in the whole

Bitter Folk-Lore

The wonderful Spanish folk-lore, in which the epic quality still lives, is in constant evolution. It deals today with songs of curses against the police, with blood spilt in the streets, with all the bitter problems of the realities of peasant life. The magazine *October* is filled with examples of this popular literature, and one can discern in the whole

"A gun?" I asked, shocked. "Yes, sir, a gun. The man who brought him here, there's the nigger, he's breaking into apartments. You're a liar I holler. 'I'm in here looking for work. The bull, he grabbed hold of me and says, 'Come on, you goddamned nigger.' 'Another lady came in just then and she says, 'I know him, he's not looking for work. I offered him some and he refused.' 'And I never seen her but once before.' Bill emphasized the injustice that still burned in him. 'I passed her one day going to Mrs. Shore's apartment. It's a beautiful place. She came in from the store. She says: 'What's the matter, Bill, what you done?' 'Nothing, I told her. I was looking for to do some work. Tell me the man I work for, tell him, I says. 'Sure, she says, 'he washes windows for me.' 'The bull he let go of me kinda sorry like, like he didn't want to."

"OTHER day I went in another place, where I get some work, and the superintendent says to me, 'Where do you think you're going, nigger?' 'Don't call me that, man, I said.' Bill's big fists clenched hard as he spoke now. The superintendent apparently didn't fail to notice these fists, too. "Where do you

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The Heart of Harlem

By Robert Chase

"Last week I went over to a place where I get work once in a while from a lady named Mrs. Shore. I wash windows for her. I come in the door and a man comes down the stairs and looks at me hard like I looked him back, straight in the eye. Mrs. Shore wasn't home, so I waited around. I ain't there long but the same man comes running in with a bull. The bull pulled a gun on me. . . .

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Only Fascists Can Act and Walk Freely on Streets of Spain

By RAPHAEL ALBERTI

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Radamsky Concert Evokes Applause Of Huge Audience

ON Friday evening, March 22, a program of Soviet folk-music, with some excerpts from Italian opera, was given at the Manhattan Opera House by Sergei and Marie Radamsky, assisted by the Pierre Deyevy String Quartet. The performance, which was scheduled for 8:15, did not actually begin until 9, which did nothing to ameliorate the natural lengthiness of the program and the many encores.

The String Quartet played "Dniepre," by Ippolitov-Ivanov, and two movements of the first quartet of Mosolov, which, to my mind, remains one of his finest works. The ensemble was generally good, the tonal blending warm and polished, and the interpretation was usually, with a few exceptions, sensitive to the composer's wishes.

Marie Radamsky followed with a group of arias from Italian operas by Mozart, Verdi and Rossini, which could have been much better chosen for her voice and temperament. Her voice has great charm within a limited range of tone and dynamics, and is best suited to drawing-room singing, but it is definitely lacking in dramatic power and range. She was at her best in the patter-song (such as the Neapolitan Dance of Rossini, which was delightful) and in the group of folk-songs of the Soviet Union, whose spirit and charm she caught admirably.

After a duet from "Lucia" and an aria from "L'Africain," done by Sergei Radamsky, the latter sang two groups of Soviet and German revolutionary songs, which were undoubtedly the most successful things on the program, both from the viewpoint of the audience and of the performers. "Die Moor Soldaten," a song which has grown up among the prisoners of the German concentration camps, and has been harmonized by Eisler, is extremely effective, and was well sung. It is simple in structure, and yet the melodic line is varied and interesting, and the music fits the text beautifully. "Der Lampenputzer" by Reinitz (all about the writer who didn't think that the Revolution was important enough to justify the tearing down of the pretty lamp-posts to use in barricades) was also effective and rich in invention. The mood of satirical sympathy was consistently maintained in just the proper measure.

One of the most interesting songs on the program was the new elegy "Comrade Kirov," by Brouk, which was harmonized by Aaron Pressman. Sergei Radamsky's accompaniment. This was a beautiful memorial of powerful depth, with fine melodic line, variety of harmony and direction, and did not remain too much in one key, which was a fault of most of the other revolutionary songs. Some of the songs were accompanied by the string quartet, which in these cases was handicapped in ensemble and attack by the peculiar and unnecessary seating plan adopted, which did not enable the first violinist to see the rest of the quartet.

Sergei has a pleasing voice with good quality in its lower ranges, but which becomes hard and forced, in the usual tenor register. On the whole his pitch was very good, as was his phrasing, diction and general musicianship. His voice is not powerful, and is lacking in depth, although he was hampered by hoarseness.

The large audience, which was assembled in what is probably the most ornate auditorium in town, visibly enjoyed the program and showed its appreciation in demanding and receiving encores which were almost too generously given, considering the lateness of the hour.

—ROBERT GATES.

W.I.R. Cultural Center Offers Art Classes

The Art Group in the Workers International Relief Cultural Center at 5 East 19th Street announces classes every Wednesday evening from 7:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. in free-hand drawing, lettering and poster design and cartooning. With the anticipated growth and progress of the classes, many other subjects, such as screen printing, illustration, stage work, etc., will be introduced and classes will be held more often than at present.

Those interested, whether they have or have not studied art, are invited to join the Art Group. Those who have studied considerably, as well as those who are commercial artists or designers in any line, are urged to join and help speed the Art Group on to a professional status.

There is also a class in animated film on Wednesdays at 6:30 p.m. The Dance Studio conducts classes on Friday under the direction of Tamiris pupils. Other sections of the W. I. R. are housed at 5 East 19th Street are the Social Repertory Theatre, the Theatre of Advance and the newly organized Children's Theatre.

The membership dues in the Art Group are 25 cents per month. 5 cents for those unemployed. Classes are free.

THE distribution of revolutionary literature in the trade unions is of tremendous importance. Up to now it has been very much neglected. From now on, this situation must be changed. If we are really concerned about putting our pamphlets and books and magazines where they will do most good, then we must seriously set about the task of distributing them in the trade unions.

This is first and foremost the job of fractions in the locals. The literature departments of the districts and sections of the Party must push this work and give constant guidance and help. The org. departments and agit-props of the Party must be enlisted to help in this work also.

Questions and Answers

Torgsin Stores
Question: What is the function of the Torgsin stores in the Soviet Union and their branches in many countries?—V. T., Chicago.

Answer: The Torgsin stores abroad arose out of the strict Soviet regulations concerning the sending of foreign currency to the Soviet Union. From former experiences Soviet workers know that the import of money from capitalist nations tends toward smuggling and speculation in rubles—which is strictly forbidden.

Therefore the Soviet worker, through the Torgsin stores, can receive as much merchandise, gifts, etc., as the sender wishes to forward to him. The prices of Torgsin articles—of which there is an immense variety—are adjusted to the prices of all national currencies.

That workers in the Soviet Union do not in the least depend on Torgsin for either necessities or luxuries is clear from the fact that only those having relatives or friends elsewhere in the world receive gifts of merchandise. Of all Torgsin articles foods are the most negligible factor in the turnover of sales.

Another important function which Torgsin serves is that of a department store. In every large town and city these stores offer for sale the best and the latest in Soviet light production. As ever larger quantities of useful and pleasure-giving articles are turned out—the increase in light production for 1934 was 100 per cent as compared with 1933—the prices of these goods are lowered. This increase in commodities, when considered with the soaring wages of Soviet workers, makes the Torgsin stores an important link in the chain of merchandise distribution.

All Soviet workers buy at Torgsin stores. It is not true that these stores are open only to workers whose relatives in foreign countries send them gifts. This spikes the stupid slander that conditions in the Soviet Union are so bad that workers depend upon gifts to keep alive. The very great growth of the Torgsin stores and their huge volume of trade is but another indication of the continual rise in wages and the elevation in living standards of the Soviet masses.

Literature to the Masses

Literature in the Trade Unions

THE major work of the Communist Party is concentrated in the trade unions, particularly in the A. F. of L. From this it follows that our main drive in literature distribution should be to sell our literature to trade unionists and set up a literature apparatus in every trade union local, particularly A. F. of L. locals, where we have influence.

We are today carrying on a tremendous campaign to distribute 100,000 copies of Lenin's classic, "State and Revolution." Just think how much more effective this distribution will be if we can get, let us say, half this edition into the hands of Steel workers in the A. F. of L., auto workers in the federal locals of the A. F. of L. and the M. E. S. A., miners in the U. M. W. A., longshoremen in the I. L. A., textile workers in the U. T. W., etc. The big editions which we are now pushing forward, the pamphlets on Hearst, Coughlin, and Long, all our revolutionary literature will generate great power for these "transmission belts to the masses."

Revolutionary literature in the trade unions will help to raise these organizations above mere "Economicism." Literature will bring greater political content into the work of the trade unions, will deepen the revolutionary character of the struggles which the unions carry on.

Literature distribution in trade union locals can be done in three ways:

1. Communists and sympathetic workers who are members of a union can carry literature with them all the time and sell it to their fellow members in the union.

Inquiry Into Murder of Negro Must Reveal Harlem Misery

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DODGE SILENT ON DAILY WORKER DEMAND FOR INVESTIGATION—REVEALS LAGUARDIA POLICY OF BRUTALITY

A NEGRO worker in Harlem, Edward Laurie, was blackjacked and clubbed to death early Saturday morning by one of the LaGuardia police now terrorizing the whole district.

This cold-blooded murder of a defenseless Negro worker is an expression of the way the LaGuardia administration intends to cow the Harlem masses, to keep them from organizing against hunger and oppression.

In demanding a wide-open investigation into this murder, as well as a complete, public inquiry into the whole situation of the working class in Harlem, the Daily Worker takes its place, as the organ of the Com-

munist Party, in the front ranks of the struggles of the starving and exploited.

The Daily Worker has demanded that District Attorney Dodge act in this murder outrage. But this Tammany tool, who is so energetic in hunting militant workers in a "red scare," is silent and indifferent to the murder of a defenseless Negro worker.

The report which LaGuardia's own experts have submitted to him on the unemployment situation in the City reveals that this city, the largest and richest in the world, is, underneath all the tinsel and glitter, a hell-hole of hunger and suffering for the masses!

And if 50 per cent of the city workers face starva-

tion, how much more terrible must the conditions in Harlem be, where to "ordinary" capitalist exploitation are added the miseries of national oppression!

LaGuardia, and the people he serves, are mortally afraid of lifting the lid off Harlem, city within a city, where capitalist oppression takes its bitter and brutal toll from Negro masses doubly exploited.

That is the meaning of the police terrorism, of the stupid, hysterical, and lying "red scare."

The cold-blooded murder of the Negro worker, Edward Laurie, at the hands of a LaGuardia policeman, only means that LaGuardia intends to stifle any organized struggle for relief in terrorism, that he in-

tends to subdue Harlem by brutality.

But the Communist Party, and the Daily Worker, its organ, will not be stopped by such measures. The Daily Worker calls upon the Negro masses of Harlem and the working class of the entire city to unite in one mighty demand for an immediate, wide-open investigation, in which the Communist Party will have a place!

The conditions in Harlem must not be smothered over by a quick "investigation" and sustained police terrorism!

The Communist Party urges active steps for the building of a united front of Negro and white workers to bring the situation in Harlem into the open!

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TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1935

Miners Prepare To Act

MORE than one hundred delegates, representing the local unions of districts four and five (Western Pennsylvania) of the United Mine Workers of America, called on every miner in the soft coal fields to prepare for strike on April 1, when the present agreements expire. The conference again decided that the miners will not be satisfied with any agreement which does not include the demands for the six dollar day scale, and the six-hour day, five-day week. Already the majority of the miners have voted for these demands in their local union meetings.

On April 1, the conference decided, the miners will march and demonstrate for these demands.

While the local unions are preparing for strike, John L. Lewis is sitting in Washington, allowing endless delay in the negotiations with the coal operators. Lewis, allowing the agreements to run out and agreeing to postponements, without preparing for strike action, is playing into the hands of the coal operators, who want to smash the union and to enforce wage cuts, in line with the whole anti-labor drive of the employers and the Roosevelt government.

While the local unions are preparing strike, John L. Lewis tries to make the miners believe that they can hope for something in the Guffey bill, now before Congress.

The Guffey Bill does not grant the demands which the miners have put forward. The Guffey bill aids the big coal operators to swallow up the smaller ones, and through monopoly and price-fixing provisions would raise the price of coal, and throw thousands of miners out of work as concentration on bigger mines with new machinery developed.

The delegates of the local unions warned against the actions of Lewis, who is already giving up the miners' demands, and allowing the agreements to lapse April 1 without preparing any fight.

In every mining field, the local unions of the miners should take action similar to that of the two districts in Western Pennsylvania—prepare to strike for their demands on April 1.

Thomas and the 'Old Guard'

THE National Committee of the Socialist Party, controlled by the Norman Thomas group, marched up the hill—and then marched down again.

They had issued a stern order to the "Old Guard" to appear before them at Buffalo on Saturday "to show cause" why the "Old Guard" should not submit to a "reorganization" that would oust them from control.

But not only did the "Old Guard" not even show up, but they issued a statement, through their spokesman, Louis Waldman, that dared the Thomas group to do their worst.

And all that the N. E. C. could do was to pass a mild resolution "overlooking" this defiance of their own decisions, and set the final action another six weeks ahead in hopes of a "compromise"!

It was the tail that wagged the dog this time.

Having gotten this false alarm over, the N. E. C. proceeded with the greatest firmness to their real business—to reject

the united front offer of the Communist Party.

No wonder Louis Waldman can say bluntly of the Thomas group: "The N. E. C. obviously had an attack of cold feet... It is not only devoid of any constructive leadership, but is in addition weak and indecisive in its own policies."

But meanwhile the daily, vital needs of the Socialist workers, facing the menace of war and fascism, demands more than ever the building of the united front with all workers! While the Socialist leaders maneuver and berate one another on top, it is the united front that must be built by the workers themselves taking the initiative into their own hands! For an end to "left" phrases and reactionary deeds! Build the united front against imperialist war and fascist reaction!

Bend the Rules Committee

IN THE face of a mass protest, the powerful House Rules Committee has thus far refused to give a rule to H. R. 2827—the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill—and place it before the House for vote.

The Rules Committee was created with but one purpose—to place a check upon all legislation except that demanded by the Roosevelt regime. This is graphically demonstrated in their announcement that that Wagner-Lewis bill will be placed before the House Monday for discussion.

For the most part the Rules Committee is composed of Southern Bourbons. Tremendous mass pressure must be exerted to make them bend to the will of the millions who are behind the Workers' Bill.

The pressure that forced the House Committee on Labor to act on the Workers' Bill must be doubled and redoubled on the Rules Committee.

Individual and mass demands, telegrams, letters and resolutions should be addressed first to Chairman John J. O'Connor and to all other members of the committee. These are: W. B. Bankhead of Alabama, A. J. Sabbath of Illinois, A. H. Greenwood of Indiana, E. E. Cox of Georgia, W. J. Driver of Arkansas, H. W. Smith of Virginia, J. B. Clark of North Carolina, H. C. Ransley of Pennsylvania, J. W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, C. E. Mapes of Michigan, and F. R. Lehbach of New Jersey.

Demand that these men immediately give a rule to H. R. 2827, suspend the House Gag Rule on the Workers' Bill, and place it before the House at once for vote. Address demands to the House Rules Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Force Relief Increases

THE appalling conditions on relief that are being brought to light by the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment cannot be shouted down by the usual cry raised by the LaGuardia New York government—"chiselers."

Only one-half of those unemployed are getting relief; the rest are forced to live as best they can. By its admission, the whole of relief is totally insufficient. Clothing allotments are negligible; tens of thousands of children are undernourished; rents are such as to force the jobless to live in the worst firetraps.

While the report applies only to New York City, the conditions described are identical with those throughout the country.

Yet no amount of "investigations" will force substantial increases in relief; and no amount of demagoguery can cloak the fact that unemployment is a permanent feature of the present society.

The reports should galvanize every Communist into action; the reports will bring a spontaneous wave of demands from the jobless. Communists must not wait and come on the tail of this wave of protest. Make of the Unemployment Councils real mass organizations of the jobless. Raise the demand for immediate cash food allowances commensurate with the rise in the cost of living.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Waterfront Resolution Detailed Plan Outlined May Day Preparations

IN YESTERDAY'S column we published the first half of a resolution adopted by the Waterfront Concentration Unit One, Section Three, which outlined the problems, and the accomplishments of this concentration unit.

The continuation of the resolution, containing the control tasks, follows:

To further concretize our tasks, to speed up our work in line with the Central Committee resolution to work within the American Federation of Labor and in the basic industries, we pledge ourselves to carry out the following tasks by May 1:

1. To recruit into the present nucleus at least four longshoremen (one a Negro, and one an Irishman, or Irish-American, since these workers are influential on the docks), thereby making it possible for the nucleus to split into two nuclei, one on the Savannah and one on the Morgan Line.

To recruit also, at least five other workers into the Party.

2. To develop among the Party longshoremen additional forces capable of leadership within the nucleus, in the union local, and on the docks, by individual attention, cooperating with them in preparing nucleus discussion, lending and selling literature, and conducting a study circle.

3. To aid in the strengthening and stabilizing of the nucleus by cooperating with them in raising concrete issues, and making it possible for them to develop struggles on the docks.

4. To aid in the consolidation of organizational results of such struggles and of our propaganda on the docks, by establishing a rank and file committee of 12 non-Party longshoremen; also to involve in the writing, editing and distribution of The Hook, the rank and file paper of Local 1258, four non-Party men from our docks, thus forming the core of a rank and file group.

5. To assist the nucleus in the editing, writing and improving of the Dock Worker, and if possible, enlarging it. Also to raise through sales and contributions, funds for the paper directly from the longshoremen.

6. To improve the inner life of our unit by improving the weekly discussions, selling more literature to members, and establishing a literature fund.

7. To issue more leaflets for distribution on the docks, around the major campaigns of our Party.

8. To increase the sales of literature upon the docks, as follows:
To sell rather than distribute free at least 40 of our weekly order of 45 Daily Workers.

To sell ten Liberator's weekly, 75 Dock Workers monthly, 125 Hooks at each issue, ten pamphlets on various subjects weekly, at least two "Why Communism" weekly.

The above resolution is written as a tribute to Comrade Krumbein by a member of his message to "dig in," and in the hope that he will find the work greatly advanced upon his return. Also in the hope that this resolution may stimulate other concentration units to greater efforts, and stimulate us to more faithful and strenuous efforts to fulfill our task.

UNIT 1, SECTION 3.

WE WOULD like to hear from the units and the sections about their May Day preparations. May First, 1935 must be the greatest united May Day in the history of the American working class. We must begin our preparations. In every place of literature you issue, in every shop-gate meeting, in every local union, raise the issue of May Day.

Approach the members of the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist workers to join with us in May Day demonstrations. Each and every unit should begin now to make its preparations. Do not wait for directives from the district, or section, but make May Day preparations an integral part of your daily activities. Write to this column and tell us what your unit is doing.

May Day should not only be a day of demonstration, but for every Party organization should be a day of achievements. What tasks are you setting your unit to accomplish by May Day, and how do you intend to carry them out? Write to us about this also.

Join the
Communist Party
35 East 12th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

"NONE SO BLIND . . ."



World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Jugoslavian Uprising Workers, Peasants, Students News from Szechuan Bank

WHAT is happening today in Jugoslavia is typical of the growing revolutionary upsurge in the Balkans. The events in Greece have served only to intensify the inner class conflicts in Bulgaria, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Austria.

The economic crisis, unemployment, ruin of the peasantry, unprecedented national oppression that followed the assassination of King Alexander, and the hopeless condition of the intellectuals is rapidly leading Jugoslavia to major revolutionary battles.

In the past few months, the strike wave has reached huge proportions. Strikes are continually breaking out despite fascist terror. In many places the workers enter into the offensive, battling the fascist police as at Yessentiza, where the metal workers walked out; in Sagreu, where the textile workers struck; in Benvalka, where the wood workers walked out on strike. Strikes of bakers in Croatia and Slovenia have taken place, as well as strikes of cement workers in Dalmatia. There has hardly been one group of workers in the leading industries in Jugoslavia that has not been involved in the recent wave of strikes.

Some of the strikes are of a political character. Typical is the textile workers' strike at Zagreb. In each of these strikes serious clashes took place with the police, with its attendant terror. In the town of Split 80 workers were arrested, and 30 brought to trial facing heavy penalties.

RESISTANCE of the peasantry to back-breaking taxes takes place simultaneously with the workers' struggles. During the first two weeks of January the peasants near Tuzla (Bosnia) fought off police who tried to stop them from cutting trees on a rich landowners' territory. The police opened fire, killing four peasants and wounding 30.

In a number of Croatian villages in the district of Slavonki Brod, peasant struggles reached the proportions of mass rebellion, ending in bloody clashes with the police. The peasants gathered in the main city of the district and attempted to storm the prison to liberate their fellow peasants imprisoned for anti-fascist activities. Again the police shot into the crowd. Official reports admit 22 peasants were killed. The exact number has never been ascertained.

These events have resulted in deep-going indignation throughout Croatia.

The miserable economic conditions of the toiling population has also heavily hit the petty-bourgeois and its intellectual and student representatives. Students have been conducting vigorous anti-fascist activity in all Jugoslavian universities. Many students have been thrown into prison for their actions. With the jails filled to overflowing, concentration camps have been established. Twenty students of the Belgrad University have been sent to the Viscoprud (Bosnia) concentration camp.

WHEN the imprisoned students declared a hunger strike, the anti-fascists in the University barricaded themselves in the building of the school. The police arrived and began their usual shooting, killing one student after a seven-hour fusillade. Five hundred more students were arrested by the police. Eighty students have been already brought up for trial. This attack on the students was followed by a strike of the students at Zagreb.

The courts are jammed with political trials. Communists, national revolutionaries and peasants are being tried every day in Jugoslavia. Fourteen political trials were conducted in December alone, and in January of this year 600 political prisoners were arrested.

Despite all this terror, the anti-fascist mass upsurge is growing, reaching the proportions of a revolutionary crisis.

THE Daily Worker has been placed on the mailing list of the Chungking, Szechuan Branch, of the Bank of China, and receives weekly reports of the bankers' views of the anti-Communist war in this storm center of the Chinese revolution. The first items always deal with the anti-Communist war. Because of the inability of General Liu Wen Hui's troops to stop the advance of the Red Army from the South of Szechuan, the bank reports: "General Chiang Kai-shek has offered rewards ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for the capture or head of each of the Communist chieftains such as Chu Teh, Mao Tse Tung, Hsu Hsiang Chen, etc."

Former offers of this kind were unavailing. Since in China these sums are fortunes exceeding the dreams of Croesus, it indicates how valuable Chiang Kai-shek considers the heads of the Chinese Red Army are.

Letters From Our Readers

"Adventure" Story Covers War Propaganda

Omaha, Neb.

Comrade Editor:
Enclosed you will find a leaflet that appears to be subtle pro-Japanese propaganda. Ostensibly it is an advertising matter put out by the Skeiby Oil Company, describing the adventures of one Jimmie Allen. Such propaganda is influencing the minds of thousands of boys from 8 to 16 who listen to this company's program on the radio.

It tells of the beauties of Japan, of the quaint customs of that wonderful land. Nowhere is there any mention of Japanese militarism and its grave threat to world peace.

I was glad to see by a short item in the daily paper that the Moscow Pravda reported that the Soviet Union has been successful by its peace policy in holding off Japanese war maneuvers, with German fascism conniving. Every day of peace means that the Soviet Union will be in a much stronger position when the imperialist powers attack her, as they will inevitably do. Fascism does not realize that it will only be cutting its own neck.

WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

Policeman Helps Farmer Go To Relief

Loup City, Neb.

Comrade Editor:
I am a drought-stricken farmer. I want to thank through your paper the Chicago policeman who sent me five dollars to enable me to take in the Relief Conference in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to fight for better relief, unemployment insurance, better living standards and free seed for the farmers. He also extends revolutionary greetings to the Conference, and states that his home is open 24 hours a day to any worker or farmer who happens to come to Chicago on any conference.

I want to assure this true friend and sympathizer that I will bring his greetings before the Conference.

W.

Workers Get Lesson In Capitalist Justice

Department of Correction, Women's Detention House, New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
The following letter was sent to me by a group of workers who were present in court when, two weeks ago, I and eight others were given stiff sentences by Judge Mogilensky for participation in carrying back the furniture of an evicted Negro worker in the Bronx. As I have no address to answer the letter, I thought of using the Daily Worker as a medium. I hope you will find space for it. Here is the letter:

"Dear Comrade Fine:
"We want to cheer you in writing these few lines to you. To us workers, you appeared far superior to the Judge when you exposed the Home Relief Bureau, the police and the court. It was a lesson for many workers that we cannot expect any justice in a capitalist court. The people in the neighborhoods where you are known are indignant. We are invited by many to help them to arrange public protest meetings. As soon as you are released we will arrange a reception in order to show the ruling class that you spoke for us workers to whom you are dedicating your life and by whom you are loved."

The following is my answer to them:
"Dear Comrades:
Your letter shows clearly that our line of self-defense that we are adopting is a correct one. With the increasing terror and persecution against workers and particularly against the unemployed, we have to turn the court-

room into a forum, where workers can expose the rottenness and the brutality of the existing system. A forum where the accused turn accusers. It is true that when we workers learn to shake off the fear imposed upon us by the capitalist courts and other institutions, even a simple worker is superior to the Judge. I was glad to hear, comrades, that my words of truth, uttered in the courtroom, have accomplished the purpose for which they were intended. They have given courage and determination to those who heard them. Your letter in turn has given me cheer and courage. I feel strong with the love and solidarity shown to me by so many workers. Let us not forget that our work is yet before us. Garry on the struggle. Strengthen your ranks. The truth is on our side and therefore victory is ours.

Greetings from a class war prisoner. I hope soon to be back in your midst.
HELEN FINE, No. 23626.

Journalism Students Read Daily Worker

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
Last night discussion arose in my journalism class of New Utrecht High school as to what newspapers students read. The teacher asked seven students what newspaper they read; to my amazement six of the seven read the Daily Worker. I then made a personal survey and found that 25 per cent of the class read the Daily Worker.

In view of the fact that these students are the men and women of tomorrow, this is very encouraging. This clearly illustrates that the Daily Worker has become as interesting to the student as it is to the working man.

Personally, I think that the Daily Worker has greatly improved and hope you'll keep up the splendid work.

R.

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.)