

All Out April 3
to the Garden
An Editorial

Mining Districts: Arrange for a
Wide Distribution of Saturday's
Special Edition!
Press Run Yesterday—40,700

Daily Worker

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FRANCE SEES NAZI ANTI-USSR WAR

Miners Prepare Strike as Lewis Meets Richberg

UNION CHIEFS FAIL TO ISSUE CALL TO ACT

Capital Parley Breaks Up
Without Any Proposal
Being Advanced

By Marguerite Young

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The strike-stalling conference between U. M. W. A. representatives, soft coal operators and Roosevelt government officials today broke up without advancing a single proposal. It was agreed to meet again tomorrow, however, and the threat of the government's stepping in to force "mediation" appeared when N. R. A. Board Director Richberg said he was not acting in that capacity "yet."

Again failing to mention specific strike preparations, U. M. W. A. President Lewis said, "We just asked questions today, some of them technical. We agreed to come back tomorrow afternoon." He also said that the men's staying out Monday would not work without a contract, explaining, "It would just be the natural course. If you hire a man to work three days and don't hire him after that, there's just no work."

"We had no proposal to make," Richberg said. "We are not trying to settle the controversy yet, just exploring." Asked what the board could do, he answered that involves "a great many questions." The N. R. A. Board went into secret session alone to work out its tactics.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, March 28.—As Roosevelt government officials stepped in to stop the national soft coal strike expected next Monday, officials of the United Mine Workers of America repeated that the men were not working without a contract, but failed to announce definite strike preparations.

H. B. Dulin, Negro member of the Scale Committee which has been negotiating with the operators' representatives without progress toward a new contract to replace the one that expires Sunday, said: "It looks certain now that we'll have an official strike Monday. The entire Scale Committee voted week before last, there would be no extension beyond April 1 unless a contract were signed before then. To rescind this it would take a vote of the whole Scale Committee. I don't think we'll get any wage or even an hours agreement by then."

Richard Holds Parley
Donald R. Richberg, chairman, and other members of the National Industrial Recovery Board met with a committee of operators and union representatives today, however, in an effort to prevent the strike. Just a short time ago, Richberg was denounced as a "traitor" to labor by President John L. Lewis of the U. M. W. A., but with the placing of "vice-President" Philip Murray of the U. M. W. A. on the board, last week, the union leaders buried the hatchet with Richberg.

Lewis, ex-officio member of the
(Continued on Page 2)

Special 'Daily' Sale Saturday

An urgent call to all members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, as well as sympathizing workers, to come to the Communist Party section headquarters to aid in distribution of a special edition of the Daily Worker on Saturday was issued yesterday by the District Bureau of the Communist Party.

Stressing the serious menace of war and intervention against the Soviet Union, with the advance of fascist reaction in this country, the District Bureau emphasizes the urgent need to place this special 100,000 edition of the Daily Worker in the hands of the workers of New York.

For Mass Sale
"You are urgently requested," the District statement declares, "to mobilize in full force for the mass sale and distribution of a special edition of the Daily Worker this Saturday and Sunday. Report Saturday at 1 p. m. and Sunday at 10 a. m. at the headquarters given below."

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Miners Act To Enforce Demands

Rank and File Leaders
Say Workers Will
Not Back Down

By Carl Reeve

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., March 28.—The miners will not accept a two-year agreement, Scotty O'Hara, rank and file leader and president of the Renton Local of the United Mine Workers of America, told the Daily Worker today. "The miners do not want the present agreement extended," O'Hara said. "Under it, all kinds of schemes to reduce living standards and wages have been introduced. The present agreement increased wages 10 per cent when signed but under it living costs have gone up 30 per cent."

O'Hara made this statement in answer to the report today in Pittsburgh that the International officials of the U. M. W. A. in Washington have come out in favor of a two-year agreement.

Disaffection With Lewis
I find disaffection with the stand of Lewis general in the mining field. There will be widespread strikes in the mining field unless a new satisfactory agreement is signed. The miners are demonstrating April 1 throughout the mining field.

"Unless a new agreement acceptable to the miners is signed, the miners will not go back to work in many sections on April 2," Mike Stanovich told me.

The present agreement expires Sunday at midnight. Today the miners of the Allegheny Valley were preparing for a great parade and demonstration at Tarentum on Monday, April 1, to begin at 1:30 p. m., on East Eighth Avenue to Tarentum Municipal Park, where there will be speaking.

Lewis Seeks Split
Active leaders of the rank and file emphasized today that Lewis and company are attempting to split and disrupt the fight of the miners for their demands. This disruption is at work in the Allegheny Valley where Pat Fagan is making last minute efforts to run a counter demonstration to the Tarentum meeting. To split the miners' ranks, Fagan's henchmen called a last minute meeting at Barn Street, New Kensington, for the same day, April 1, at 10 in the morning.

The Tarentum meeting was called by the Central Labor Union of Tarentum and New Kensington. A joint committee of these two councils will request the floor at Fagan's meeting.

Miners Insist on Demands
O'Hara, who is vice-president of the New Kensington Central Labor Council, declared, "We won't have it." When informed that Lewis and company want the miners to come down in their demands, he said, "We are demanding a six dollar a day scale with proportional increases for all tonnage rates; the six-hour day, five-day week; and a referendum before any new agreement is signed."

Now that Lewis is reported from Washington to be in conference with Richberg in Washington, the miners point out that Lewis is making another right about face.

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SENATE 'LABOR' BODY BARS DUNNE SPEECH

Communist Spokesman Refused Right to Talk
in Opposition to Wagner Labor Disputes
Bill at Washington Hearing

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Senate Labor Committee, now concluding its hearings on the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill today refused to give William F. Dunne, veteran labor leader and official spokesman for the Communist Party, an opportunity to appear personally in opposition to the bill.

Fully aware that Dunne had waited for nearly five hours, Chairman Walsh (Dem., Mass.), nevertheless would only permit him to file his statement in the official record of the hearings.

Rather than hear Dunne, Walsh (Dem., Mass.) preferred to spend considerable time in open strike-breaking during the hearings. When John D. House, the spokesman for the United Rubber Workers, A. F.

Byrnes Rushes
To Baruch Aid

Administration Leader
Defends War Profits
of Financier

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senator James Byrnes, South Carolina Democrat, today rushed to the defense of Bernard Baruch, millionaire war profiteer and head of the World War Industries Board, before the Senate Munitions Committee.

Since Senator Byrnes is an administrative administration spokesman, the move was probably inspired by the White House. It is felt in Capitol Hill circles.

Byrnes, who appeared before the committee, answered charges that Baruch had profited personally from the war.

"I want to say," Byrnes explained, "that there have been insinuations that Mr. Baruch in some way made personal profits out of the World War. Those insinuations are untrue."

Senator Huey P. Long and Rev. Charles E. Coughlin have most recently attacked Baruch. Byrnes said that Baruch "saved millions of dollars for the government" as head of the War Industries Board. "He personally paid the expense of one committee and it amounted to about \$85,000," Byrnes said.

"When the War Industries Board was liquidated, Mr. Baruch personally paid the expenses homebound of young women employees who were brought to Washington to replace men drafted for service abroad."

Senator Bennett Champ Clark, Missouri Democrat, also warmly defended Baruch. He denied any idea that the committee was antagonistic to the financier.

Some "Instances of Profit-Steering"
Baruch, during his appearance on the witness stand agreed that there were instances of profiteering during the war but said that the government had generally managed to limit profits to a fair level.

"Isn't it a fact," asked Chairman Gerald P. Nye, "that business made demands and insisted on them to such an extent that it had pretty much its own way?"

"I don't think so," Baruch replied, adding that the government's price-fixing committee yielded on certain occasions "only because it didn't have the power to refrain."

New Unions Plan Strike On Subway

Conference Is Called
to Spread Walkout
to Other Trades

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

After a two-hour conference late yesterday at the offices of the Regional Labor Board, 45 Broadway, the General Railway Signal Company and the Union Switch and Signal Company, holding the contracts for the independent subway installation job, paid out of P. W. A. funds, were summoned for a hearing at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning on two charges of violation of the N. R. A. code provisions.

The conference was presided over by Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional compliance director, with Colonel George S. Brady, N. R. A. administrator from Washington participating. General Duffy represented Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which is leading the strike for union conditions and wages on the job.

Further extension of the sympathy strike called by the Building Trades Council in support of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3 for union conditions and wages on the installation work in the city-owned Independent subway will be taken up at a meeting of all trades involved on the job.

Representatives of all trades not yet called out in the strike will be represented at the meeting, which will take place at Houston and Essex Streets, according to John Sorocco, of the Cement and Concrete Workers Union. The statement made by Mr. Sorocco, in the absence of John Haiker, president of the Council, was also confirmed at the headquarters of Local 3, 130 East 25th Street.

N. R. A. Hearing Held
A hearing before Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Regional Compliance Director, was held yesterday at the offices of the Regional Labor Board, 45 Broadway, where the union charged the companies with violation of the N. R. A. code provisions.

George S. Brady, N. R. A. administrator from Washington was present at the hearing. The union was represented by Gerald Duffy.

20 Scabs Quit
Twenty scabs have quit their jobs to date, officials of Local 3 stated yesterday, and the spirit of the men is high.

The members of the twelve unions already out on strike report daily to their respective unions for check up. It was learned at the Council.

The sixteen electrical workers arrested Friday for picketing the premises of the General Railway Signal Company will come up for trial at 10 o'clock this morning in the West Side Magistrate's Court, the union announced.

Gimbel Workers Strike
MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 28.—The strike of employees of the Gimbel Department Store here continued today with pickets of the three striking unions at store entrances all day. Yesterday more than 100 appeared to picket. The Regional Labor Board announced a conference with store representatives and officials of the three unions.

Police Clear Store
The boy was dragged into a rear office, out of sight. Women shoppers, indignant, tense, stood waiting, with parcels in their hands, for the boy to be released. Police were called. The police went into the rear office to confer with the manager, then emerged to clear the store.

The shoppers, waiting for the boy to be set free, anxious for his safety, refused to leave. The police became more insolent and rough.

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Litvinoff Tells Eden of Soviet Plan for Peace

Paris Papers Say Hitler
Bared War Plot
Against U.S.S.R.

(Daily Worker Paris Bureau)

PARIS, March 28 (By Wireless)—During the Anglo-German negotiations at Berlin, German fascism cynically disclosed the full sinister scope of its anti-Soviet plans, numerous French papers, including Le Temps, semi-official organ, here reported today.

"Release my hands with respect to the U. S. S. R. or I will destroy everything!" was the statement actually phrased by Hitler during his conversations with Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister. The authority for the report is shared by the newspapers Figaro, L'Oeuvre, L'Intransigeant, and even Le Temps.

"Means War on U.S.S.R."
Dormesson, foreign correspondent for Figaro, frankly declared: "If we put aside all phraseology surrounding the struggle around the Eastern Pact, the National-Socialist idea can be expressed by the formula that German expansion toward the East sooner or later means a war by Germany against the U. S. S. R. but this also means that half of Europe will be dragged into war and a European war will become inevitable."

"At the present moment the rapid and energetic organization for European safety is the only means of ensuring peace," declares the commentator on Foreign affairs in L'Oeuvre.

"The time has come when England must break openly," L'Intransigeant writes. "It is impossible forever to back two horses simultaneously enough of compromisers. We want action! It is necessary to tell Germany that if she begins aggression against any country in the system of peace, she will be faced by a coalition of all other peaceful countries."

"Doesn't England understand," asks L'Er Nouvelle, "that the day will arrive for her when Germany, relieved of all disquiet in the East, will concentrate all her forces in the West? What will be the position of Great Britain when Germany, having seized the mouth of the Scheldt River and formed a base a hundred kilometers from the British Isles, prepares for invasion into British territory? Are the British blinded and weak? Don't they understand that by energetically striving to maintain peace and safety in the East of Europe, we are striving to guarantee ourselves in West Europe? Isn't the German game plain enough?"

In the Echo de Paris, Pertinax asks: "Judging by the information in the English papers, German fascism in the Berlin negotiations put before the British Ministers an extremely definite plan for unleashing war in Eastern Europe. The question of the Soviet Union occupies the foreground."

Farm Parley
For Unity
SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 28.—The Farmers' Emergency Relief Conference is on the first step on a regional scale toward a united front fight of farmers and workers against the Roosevelt drought and A. A. A. program. Two hundred and forty-three farmers, thirty-seven farm workers, fifty-eight industrial workers and forty-three women have come together from nineteen states. The chief organizations represented are the Farmers' Union, the National Holiday Association, the Nebraska Holiday Association and the United Farmers' League.

Forty-one organizations are represented, including the Grange, the 4-H Club, Taxpayers' League, Farmers' Protective Association, Relief Leagues, Co-operatives and United Front groups. The International Workers' Order, the I. L. D., anti-war clubs, Socialist Party, the Y. C. L. and the Communist Party have also sent delegates.

The Farmers' Emergency Relief Conference is the first regional farm conference in which workers participated on an equal basis with farmers. The different sub-sections held on the last day of the conference worked toward that unity. Members of the Farmers' Union held a meeting in which they fully

Hitler Moves Against Lithuania
BERLIN, March 28.—Hitler has openly revoked the assurance given to Sir John Simon that German fascism would not act against Lithuania except by peaceful means, authoritative sources announced here.

The provocative declaration followed on the "violent" demonstrations organized by Hitler as alleged "provocation" of the German masses toward the intended shooting of four Nazis condemned to death for fascist activity in Memel.

Foreign correspondents here spoke of the "apathy" and the actual indifference of the workers as to the fate of the Memel fascists. The Nazi party organization in Tilsit marched the inhabitants of the city to the banks of the Memel River, which forms the border between East Prussia and Memel, and ordered them to shout protests across the water.

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Chicago Must Answer Hearst

An Editorial

Twenty-five thousand persons roared their enthusiasm in Madison Square Garden recently as speaker after speaker declared that Hearst's anti-Soviet war propaganda would be met all over the country with one protest meeting after another.

The prediction is becoming a reality.

Chicago's Coliseum will witness another great demonstration of loyalty to the Soviet Union as the fascists prepare everywhere to attack it.

On Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Chicago will pour its thousands of workers and friends of the Soviet Union into the Coliseum to meet the challenge of Hearst's papers spilling their lies and war incitements.

Congressman Lundeen, J. B. Mathews, Socialist, and others will speak. Hearst's war provocations against the Workers' Fatherland grow in violence. He must be answered!

Chicago! Pack the Coliseum on Sunday! Defend the Soviet Union! Block the moves of the war makers and the fascists!

Office Union
Urges Unity

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The Truth About the Harlem Events of March 19

By OAKLEY JOHNSON

ARTICLE I
The newspaper reading public is aware that "disturbances" took place during eleven hours of Tuesday afternoon and evening, lasting until three o'clock of Wednesday morning, March 19 and 20. It is known that on that night several thousand people of Harlem, mostly Negroes, congregated on the streets in the vicinity of Kress Department Store, 125th Street near Seventh Avenue; that 500 policemen, along with scores of mounted police and hundreds of plain-clothes detectives, were mobilized to put down the "riot"; that store windows were smashed and supplies destroyed or carried off; the property loss estimated at \$350,000.

It is known that police action resulted in "subduing" the "riot" and the other official steps taken have resulted in the following:
Four persons dead thus far, three from shooting, one from "convulsion."
Seventy others shot, most of them seriously injured.
Forty-seven injured received hospital treatment.
One hundred and thirty-five arrested.

Sixteen or more indicted by a grand jury.
About a dozen already convicted and fined or jailed for looting, "disorderly conduct," "inciting to riot," or shouting aloud because a Negro boy was being beaten.

Officials Make Charges
It is known that Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and District Attorney William C. Dodge have made various charges about "incitement by irresponsible persons," about revolt by Communists and anarchists, and talked about deportation of foreign born and Reds, with the Hearst press leading a lurid and scurrilous attack upon the Communist Party as the responsible cause for the incidents that took place.

It is known that two committees are investigating the affair: one is the Mayor's own committee, the other is a Citizens' Emergency Committee formed by Negro and white residents of New York upon their own initiative.

It is known, finally, that the Harlem Merchants' Association wired Governor Herbert Lehman for military troops to be sent into Harlem; and that Negro Assemblyman James

E. Stephens introduced a resolution into the State legislature calling for an investigation of the Harlem trouble.

The varied reports and explanations by the police and prosecutors and by the press are mutually contradictory. District Attorney Dodge, unwillingly immersed in an investigation of vice and gambling rackets, apparently is seizing the opportunity of the "riot" to allow the vice probe to die a quiet death and to advance his political fortunes; the Hearst press is obviously carrying out the studied anti-labor, anti-Red, and anti-Soviet policy it has been following for the past months.

The Actual Events
As made clear by the statements of eye-witnesses, the actual incidents are as follows:
About four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, while some 500 shoppers—chiefly Negro women—were in the Kress store, a Negro boy was chased through the store by two store detectives, Stephen Urban and C. J. Hurley, and caught in the rear of the store. He was supposed to have taken something from a counter. The two private dicks, under the order of Jackson Smith, the Southern-born

manager of the store (named after Stonewall Jackson, and said to have been given the job because he "knew how to handle Negroes") were not at all gentle with the boy. Hundreds of customers saw the struggle. Negro women heard one of the men tell the boy, "I'm going to take you down to the basement and beat hell out of you."

It was a climactic finish to months of endurance of studied insolence toward Negroes, of other comparable rough action by the white owners of Harlem stores. "The customers in the store were thrown into a fever of excitement," says the New York Times.

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Police Clear Store
The boy was dragged into a rear office, out of sight. Women shoppers, indignant, tense, stood waiting, with parcels in their hands, for the boy to be released. Police were called. The police went into the rear office to confer with the manager, then emerged to clear the store.

The shoppers, waiting for the boy to be set free, anxious for his safety, refused to leave. The police became more insolent and rough.

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Hitler Demands Colony
LONDON, March 28.—German imperialism has demanded return of at least one of its former colonies.

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Office Union Urges Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

As a constant attack on their working conditions. Wage cuts, the elimination of the five-day week, and the institution of a six-day stagger system have made the question of union organization and unity in the ranks of the workers the most burning problem before all department store workers.

With this in mind, the Department Store Section of the Office Workers Union at its last membership meeting addressed a letter to Local 107, Retail Clerk, Suits, Dresses and Fur Salespeople's Union, proposing a conference for the purpose of uniting both unions to launch an organizational drive to complete unionization in those stores where a union has already been started, and a drive to organize all department stores.

A delegated committee visited Local 107 for the purpose of arranging such a conference. Our proposal for unity was ignored by the officials of this local and never even reported to their membership. Instead they issued a leaflet to the Ohrbach workers without first consulting these workers in any way. In this leaflet they made certain demands upon Ohrbach's and informed the workers that they would call a strike if these demands were not granted. This morning they put up a picket line, calling for a boycott because of Ohrbach's refusal to recognize the A. P. of L.

Causing Confusion

This action is causing confusion among the workers and is only playing into the hands of the boss, who is now trying to put through a fake vote on the question of whether the workers want to affiliate with the A. P. of L. The aim of Mr. Ohrbach is to defeat any unionization in the store.

The officials of Local 107 are well aware of the fact that the Office Workers Union has just successfully completed a 12-week militant strike at the Ohrbach store, which had the support of the entire labor movement. In this strike our union won partial demands for the workers, which we are utilizing for the purpose of stimulating the campaign for the complete unification of the Ohrbach store.

Workers Will Support Plan

Mr. Levine and Nemeser, officials of Local 107, have spurned our repeated proposals for unity, to the detriment of the members of their own union, as well as the Office Workers Union. In view of the new developments, our union once more renews its offer to Local 107 for an immediate conference to discuss the whole situation and work out plans for unity and a united struggle of all workers in the industry for improved conditions. We are convinced that our proposal will meet with the support of all department store workers regardless of their union affiliation, as well as the entire labor movement.

We have decided to arrange a special emergency meeting to be held on Monday, April 1, at Germania Hall, 16th St. and Third Ave. at 7:30 p.m. We are extending an invitation to the officials and members of Local 107 to take part in the discussion and jointly help work out plans for unity. We are confident that our proposal will meet with the support of all department store workers regardless of their union affiliation, as well as the entire labor movement.

We call on the members of Local 107 to join with us in our demand for unity and to demand of their officials to immediately enter into conference with the Office Workers Union. Let us unite our forces in common struggle in defense of our interests.

Miners Act to Force Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

As late as the Feb. 18 U. M. W. A. Journal they point out, there was a front-page cartoon, showing that the N. R. A. is no good whatever for the miners. They say that the current issue of the Journal contains Lewis' speech where he violently attacked the N. R. A. and the mining code, showing that under it conditions have become worse. Now Lewis is again conferring with the "enemies of labor" as he termed Richberg a few weeks ago. Not only that, Lewis is talking of the possibility of "modifying" the miners' demands of extending the present agreement, etc.

This is in line with Lewis' actions in 1934, when he urged the miners to give up their demands for the thirty-hour week and higher wage levels, in the interests of "patriotism."

Today, Lewis, and in District 5 Pat Fagan, are preparing the same agreements, when the miners demand a one-year agreement, are talking of giving up the demand for the six-hour day, five-day week, and are asking for only fifty cents a day increase; and Lewis is again co-operating with the N.R.A. which he has been condemning. To put over a defeat for the miners.

Miners Prepare for April 1

While huge reserves of coal have been built up, Lewis has been trying to divert the miners from strike preparation.

But today in the Allegheny Valley and other sections the miners

Save this Coupon
A numbered coupon will appear each day in the Daily Worker. Fifteen consecutive coupons and \$1.20 entitles you to a copy of "HUNGER and REVOLT: Cartoons by Burek."

DAILY WORKER
50 East 13th St., N. Y.
COUPON NUMBER 41

Mayor Scored On NBC Issue

In a letter to Mayor LaGuardia, the Unemployment Councils of Greater New York protested vigorously against his refusal to grant a permit for a Tag Day to strikers of the National Biscuit Company yesterday. Reminding the Mayor that this refusal to give strikers an opportunity to collect funds for strike relief is coupled with discrimination against Unneeda strikers by relief authorities, the Unemployment Councils declared that this is nothing less than support of the company's strikebreaking by the city administration.

The letter states:

"Your refusal to grant a permit for a tag day to a committee of strikers of the National Biscuit Company is nothing short of partiality to the company. It recalls to our attention many incidents of police brutality and attacks on strikers by professional thugs in the course of the strike. It also recalls the refusal of the relief administration to grant relief to the strikers."

"We demand that you immediately grant a tag day permit to the Nabisco strikers so that friends and sympathizers that wish to help them may do so. We also demand that you instruct the relief administration to place all strikers applying for relief on the relief rolls."

In a letter to the Inside Bakery Workers' Federal Union, the Unemployment Councils again assured the strikers full co-operation in forcing relief authorities to place strikers on the rolls.

That eleven weeks on strike has not cooled the fighting spirit and determination of the strikers was clearly evident in the mass meeting of 3,000 strikers at Stuyvesant Casino Wednesday night. They cheered and applauded at every call to continue the fight until victory.

William Galvin, president, declared that even though the workers may hear of negotiations they should strengthen picketing, as that will determine a satisfactory settlement.

Peter Christman, chairman of the strike committee, reported of further success in cleaning Unneeda products off the shelves of many stores. He reported that Dillman's, Inc., Brooklyn, a chain of fifty stores, promised not to handle Nabisco products.

Four strikers were arrested Wednesday, charged with assaulting scabs an hour after the assault occurred at 15th and Eighth Avenue. The workers were not even in the vicinity. Nine scabs were reported as beaten up when they emerged out of the Nabisco plant, accompanied by detectives.

Polish Cabinet Quits

WARSAW, March 28.—The Polish Cabinet resigned today, leaving Marshal Joseph Pilsudski completely unhampered as the fascist dictator of the country. Strong pro-French and anti-Hitler elements existed in the Cabinet but its dissolution, observers said, would not necessarily bring together the two fascist governments. Pilsudski realizing that Nazi Germany is a dangerous ally,

despite all efforts at concealment, the sinister character of Hitler's pressure for an anti-Soviet offensive and the deliberate non-committal stand of British imperialism was exposed in every communique issued by the Foreign Office here. In the House of Commons Simon today admitted that, with reference to Hitler's rabid attack upon the Soviet Union, German fascism "had a pretty strong attitude."

"All the rank and file miners are against any two-year agreement."

Harlem Group Asks Hearing

A demand that arrangements be made to permit its members to testify on conditions in Harlem was sent yesterday by the West Lower Harlem Unemployment Council to the Mayor's Committee to Investigate Social and Economic Conditions in Harlem. The committee, appointed by Mayor LaGuardia following the March 19 outbreak in Harlem against hunger and Jim Crow discrimination in relief, is holding an open hearing Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the 7th District Municipal Court, 447 W. 51st Street.

The New York District International Labor Defense declared yesterday that its representatives will attend the hearing to demand an investigation of the atrocious police murder of the Negro worker, Edward Laurie, early last Saturday morning on 136th St. and Lenox Avenue, and the police shooting of Negro workers on the night of March 19.

Meantime the city courts continued to wreak savage vengeance on all persons charged with connection with the Mar. 19 events, returning a verdict of guilty yesterday on an old charge of putting a slug in a subway turnstile against 16-year old Lino Rivera. Rivera is said by police to be the Negro youth whose detention and reported beating led to a protest demonstration before the S. E. Kress store, on West 126th St., on March 19. Margaret Mitchell, 18-year old Negro girl, who spread the alarm, was sentenced several days ago to three days in the workhouse or a fine of \$10.

35 Chinese Executed

PEKING, March 28.—Thirty-five workers, members of a partisan troop fighting against the Manchurian and Japanese armies in Jehol, were executed yesterday by machine-gun fire at Ailiping.

750 Airplane Workers Strike British Factory Despite Union Leaders

LONDON, March 28.—Despite the fact that union executives have now definitely agreed to recognize the strike of 750 aircraft workers at the Hawker factory, Gloucester, the strike remains solid, not a single worker staying at his machine.

In addition a special meeting of the London factory of Hawker last week took a decision to strike in support. The workers indulged in strong self-criticism for not having coming out earlier.

The decision to strike was unanimous. The tinmiths came out at the London factory yesterday and the remaining workers in the afternoon of the same day.

Garden Rally To Hear Irwin

Clarence Irwin, militant leader of the steel workers in the Sixth District of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, will be one of the speakers at the gigantic protest meeting against anti-labor legislation to take place in Madison Square Garden Wednesday, April 3, it was announced yesterday.

The meeting will be conducted by the American League Against War and Fascism and the Civil Liberties Union.

Irwin, with years of activity in the labor movement behind him, will describe the terror loosed by the National Guard, police and armed company thugs against steel workers—terror which the various "sedition" bills in Congress and the several State legislatures are trying to enact into law.

Other speakers at the huge rally include Francis Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers' Union; Professor George Counts, of Teachers College, Columbia University, who has been accused by the fascist Hearst of being a "dangerous radical" because he defended the right of students and teachers to free speech; Elmer Carter, Negro editor of Opportunity, who will tell of the lynch law prevalent in the South and of the flight of Negro and white workers in the South for their elementary democratic rights;

One of the young delegates read a statement in a local paper, in which the head of the relief in South Dakota branded the attacks of the conference on C. C. Camps as "lying propaganda." Such "lying propaganda" and the fight of South Dakota farmers and workers against C. C. Camps has been responsible for the inability of the South Dakota wage mongers to fill the quota of 2,000 young men for the C. C. Camps.

Matty Brown, Negro delegate from the Share Croppers' Union of Alabama, described to the farmers the difficulty of organizing in Alabama. She showed how the solidarity between poor Negro farmers and the white farmers is being slowly but surely built.

She said: "Bread taken out of the Negro race is also bread taken out of the white race. If we are in the oak roots, you can't be on the house tops. We must use tongue, teeth and thought, also mass action. Not by speaking, but by mass action we take the road."

Backs Workers' Bill

The Farmers' Emergency Relief Conference endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill after a report on the conditions of employed and unemployed in Sioux Falls by E. R. Evans, president of the United Workers' League. The conference went on record as approving a bonus for the war vets. It passed a resolution on political action proposed by the delegation from Minnesota, where Governor Olson, a bird dog for the capitalists, is being groomed for third party president in 1936.

This resolution calls for an anti-capitalist labor party, which would include trade unions and farm and professional, small business men, industrial people, Socialists, Communists. Petitions were circulated among the delegates representing forty-four organizations for the purpose of forcing elected officials in country, state and national govern-

ment to take action in putting six demands into effect at once:

1. Increased relief without forcing farmers into debt.
2. Production credits to restore our farms to full production.
3. Cancellation of old feed and seed loans which can't be paid.
4. Immediate repeal of the A. A. A. reduction and destruction program.
5. Repeal of all sales, processing and special taxes put on the backs of the common people.
6. Immediate enactment by Congress of the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, H. R. 3471.

To Carry Struggle to Farms

The delegates called upon all farmers' organizations to help organize and carry on the struggle for their program of unity in action. These petitions are to be brought back to the farmers at home. Workers are to be given a chance to back these petitions because, as the delegates stated: "In our struggles, we are joining the great general movement of workers who are fighting in a rising tide for higher wages, for real unemployment relief and for social insurance. We can learn many lessons from their experience, and we count on them as firm allies in our struggle against the common enemy."

Backing to the handle Lem Harris' proposal, the delegates divided their action into action to be taken by the conference and action to be taken by the delegates. Clarence Walstad of South Dakota was elected regional secretary and plans were made for action when the farmers get back to their townships and counties.

Ask for Action

The National Holiday Association farmer-delegates sent a telegram to Congressman Burdick from North Dakota, telling him to get busy with the other progressive congressmen to produce results on the demands of the conference. Another message was sent to the State Holiday leaders in the West and to Milo Reno, president of the National Holiday, strongest of all farm organizations, stating that Holiday farmers expect full co-operation from their leadership in carrying out the provisions of the united front program of action agreed on at Sioux Falls.

The united front fight of farmers in a state like South Dakota can be effective was evident from the report delivered by the young farmers present.

Brand Press Lies

Farm Parley For Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

endorsed Secretary Lem Harris' call for unity of all farm organizations. They proposed that the Farmers' Union delegates representing the national body of the Farmers' Union in Washington wait for the arrival of the delegation of conference farmers and co-operate with them in presenting the conference's demands for relief and cash production to Congress and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. They furthermore proposed that conference plans be brought to the attention of all locals of the Farmers' Union in South Dakota.

Unity Sentiment Strong

So strong was the sentiment of the rank and file Farmers' Union members for a united front for immediate action, that two of the Farmers' Union leaders backed the program fully. State Senator Eiler, delegate from Moody County, South Dakota, and John Barcheller, state president of the Farmers' Union from 1918 to 1928, stated: "The solid front of farm organizations is a great achievement. Single-handed no farm organization can accomplish much. There are 7,000 Farmers' Union members in South Dakota and 150,000 in the whole country."

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One of the young delegates read a statement in a local paper, in which the head of the relief in South Dakota branded the attacks of the conference on C. C. Camps as "lying propaganda." Such "lying propaganda" and the fight of South Dakota farmers and workers against C. C. Camps has been responsible for the inability of the South Dakota wage mongers to fill the quota of 2,000 young men for the C. C. Camps.

Matty Brown, Negro delegate from the Share Croppers' Union of Alabama, described to the farmers the difficulty of organizing in Alabama. She showed how the solidarity between poor Negro farmers and the white farmers is being slowly but surely built.

She said: "Bread taken out of the Negro race is also bread taken out of the white race. If we are in the oak roots, you can't be on the house tops. We must use tongue, teeth and thought, also mass action. Not by speaking, but by mass action we take the road."

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Brand Press Lies

Truth About Harlem Events

(Continued from Page 1)

Some of the shoppers who knocked some goods off of counters onto the floor. Others, incensed at the police and enraged by what had happened, began to shove merchandise on the floor, to tip over counters and tables.

The rumor spread, Harlem knows of the scores of unprovoked police beatings of Negroes in recent months. As the police forced out the shoppers and the store was closed, hundreds more gathered in the street. The rumor spread. Was the boy being beaten yet? Where was he? Was he unconscious? Was he alive?

Who Was the Boy?

The police say that the boy was not a small black boy of perhaps 12 years of age shoppers declare they saw, but was a tall light-skinned Porto Rican boy named Lino Rivera, about 16 years old. The police say he was not beaten, and the boy, although he says he was not hurt, declares that he was not threatened.

"But he insisted," states the New York Journal, March 29, "that if other Negroes in the store though he was being 'shackled' they were amply justified by the threats hurled at him. Although he admitted he had not been struck, he quoted one of the floor-walkers who caught him as saying:

"Let's take him down the cellar and beat hell out of him."

So the crowd of Negroes was justified in its anxiety for the safety of the boy. It does not matter, ultimately, so far as the fundamental situation is concerned, whether or not the police substituted Lino Rivera for a smaller boy who was actually severely beaten, in order to cover up their own actions.

However, the identity of the boy is being investigated independently of the police, and more will be said on this point in later articles.

Mass Anger Grows

The store was closed, and the situation was "quieter." But the crowd of angry people on the street was growing, the story of the incident was spreading. The whole history of Negro discrimination and oppression and misery surged up into the discussion of this needlessly cruelty on the part of overbearing white store owners who charged high prices to their Negro patrons and refused to engage Negro employees.

Into the Communist Party headquarters, says Louis Bass, organization secretary of the Harlem section of the Communist Party, streamed dozens of Negroes in a white heat of rage. Bass and other workers, Negro and white Communist Party members, tried to quiet their anger, to direct it into the channels of orderly militant group protest and demand.

By six o'clock the Young Liberals organizing a picket line before the Kress store, and began a street meeting. A Negro chairman opened the meeting. The crowd was large, but orderly. The meeting was orderly. The speakers urged unity of black and white workers in the fight against Negro oppression. They pointed out the discrimination in jobs, in housing, in relief. They urged to Scottsboro. They urged particularly that the workers guard against boss incitement to race riot, which would be the opposite of workers' solidarity in the struggle for Negro rights and for working class rights in general.

White Speaker Arrested

The police had been on the scene in force for two hours. The Negro chairman introduced a young white speaker, Daniel Miller, and the crowd, chiefly Negro, applauded. The police attacked, dragging Miller from the speakers' stand and arresting him. They broke up the picket line, arresting the leaders. The crowd, already incensed at the police, and already with a memory of a long record of police violence against Negroes, hussed and protested. Some threw rocks at the police, who were firing in the air. The crowd was in front of the Kress store. Someone smashed a store window. The "riot" was on.

The police undertook to "disperse" the crowd with their usual brutal tactics. By the time they were able to clear the block where most of the crowd was, the Kress store front was well demolished.

No "Race Riot"

The effect of the "dispersal" was that the crowd, retreating along the street, smashed the windows of

Miners Make Strike Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

union committee in today's meeting, said shortly before he went in: "The wage conference has been frittering around since Feb. 18, and has made no progress. Now the government has intervened. We are awaiting to see what they can do."

Lewis Announces No Strike

Lewis pointedly refrained from announcing a strike, and members of the Scale Committee explained there is some disposition to term "the men's staying out on Monday a 'suspension' or even a lockout—something which obviously merely confuses the issue. There was also considerable talk here about the operators' propaganda to the effect that they have a forty-five-day supply of coal and would welcome suspension as an excuse for hiking prices."

Scale Committee Demands

There is among the Scale Committee a determination to stand pat on the demands now being put forward. They enumerated these as: A flat increase of 50 cents a day, a 15-cent-per-ton increase for cutting and loading, and 20 cent increase for "dead work." The six-hour day and the five-day week. They say the demand for \$6 a day never was raised in the Appalachian Conference, and that there has been no discussion here of eliminating the North-South differential.

Will Demand Relief

Dulin, who is from Logan, West Virginia, said that with the beginning of the strike, the miners will demand Federal relief.

"We can force the operators to meet our demands," he said, "by staying out until they sign a contract. We can stay out regardless of their bluff about their supply on hand. We can force the Federal Relief to give us relief since we are ready to work whenever the operators sign the contract."

Federal Relief headquarters said their position would be "the same as usual"—that they would feed striking coal diggers unless the strike were declared "unreasonable and unjustified" by the National Labor Relations Board.

"I have been out of work for the past six years," writes Auguste F. Arma, Kan. "The best I can do is enter my sub for a weekly Saturday issue. I am sending you my last dollar."

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Climax Nears in Herndon 'Insurrection' Case

By BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.

When the appeal of Angelo Herndon is argued before the United States Supreme Court, about two weeks from now, a climax will be reached in a campaign which has lasted nearly three years, and which has sinned the white and black masses of America to the very depths.

In the hands of the working-class, now more than ever before, lies the answer to the question: "Can we let Angelo Herndon go back to the chain gang?"

The thought is one that almost takes the breath away.

Chain Gang Horrors

Shall we let this young heroic man, known and beloved to thousands upon thousands of toilers all over the country who have heard him speak, have read his story, have shaken his hand, have contributed toward the \$15,000 bail loan fund that for a moment has snatched him away from it, go back to the chain gang for 20 years? Shall we let him go back to the chain gang, where it is seldom that anyone survives ten years of the torture, where it would be incredible that the brutalized guards should not attempt to do an Angelo Herndon, a Communist, to death by torture?

amputated; the chain gang is where the white bosses of the South want to send Herndon.

"Our Lord Savior never suffered like those poor niggers," a mountaineer told the investigating committee about the chain gang two weeks ago. And in another place the report states that "whites and Negroes were treated very much alike." That isn't true. The Negroes were treated worse. But the report goes pretty far in uncovering the tortures of the Negroes, and it admits the white prisoners were treated as badly as that.

The chain gang, from which the mass campaign of the I. L. D. to raise Herndon's bail saved him for a little while, just takes your breath away. We can't let Herndon go to that chain gang.

Rights Involved

But there are also other, basic, fundamental issues involved in the Herndon case. Herndon was a leader of the toilers, a black leader of black and white.

to reverse the new, cruder, verdicts in the same case.

The Supreme Court can be forced to set Herndon free!

This is what a reversal means in this case, which is appealed on the grounds of the unconstitutionality of its application in the Herndon case.

The key to the fight is the mass protest.

We cannot let Angelo Herndon go to the chain gang.

A National Issue

The whole toiling population must join in—the workers of California and the Pacific Coast, who are now fighting against the criminal syndicalism law; the workers of Illinois who have just won a big fight and secured the freedom of the fifteen workers charged under its criminal syndicalism and treason laws; the workers of New York who have just witnessed one of the most horrifying examples of police brutality and terrorization of Negroes in Harlem; the workers in the unions, whose right to organize is threatened; the unemployed for whose rights Herndon fought—all must join in.

Let the Supreme Court hear your voices. Send protests, demand that Angelo Herndon be freed.

And support the mass campaign as essential to winning his freedom by sending your contribution in material aid at once to the national office of the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

new Masses

48-Page Quarterly Issue

Escaped from Cuba

by PABLO DE LA TORRENTÉ BRAU

Fight the Gag Bills!

by ROGER BALDWIN

Jailbreak

by TOM JOHNSON

IN THIS ISSUE

Detroit Auto Parade to Wind Up Campaign of Maurice Sugar

C. P. Urges Workers To Vote Only for One Candidate

RUNNING FOR JUDGE

March Expected To Be One of Greatest in History of City

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, Mich., March 28.—Final preparations are being made for the big automobile parade Sunday to rally thousands of voters to the polling booths on Monday, April 1, for labor's candidate for judge of Recorder's Court, Maurice Sugar.

The Communist Party is calling on all workers to vote only for Sugar on Monday. Nine judges of Recorder's Court are to be elected, but every vote for another candidate helps to defeat Sugar.

The parade will start at noon from four points, winding up with a mass meeting at Arena Gardens at 3 p.m. The route of the parade follows:

NORTHWEST SECTION—1
Starts at Liversoll and 7 Mile Road at 12 noon.

Arrives at Gratiot and Vernor Highway at 2 p.m.
Joins with other sections and ends at Arena Gardens at 3 p.m.

EAST SIDE SECTION—2
Starts at Mack and Conners at 12 noon.

Arrives at Gratiot and Vernor Highway at 2 p.m.
Joins other sections and continues to Arena Gardens, 3 p.m.

SOUTHWEST SECTION—3
Starts at W. Jefferson and Waterman at 12 noon.

Arrives at Gratiot and Vernor Highway at 2 p.m.
Joins other sections and continues to Arena Gardens, 3 p.m.

NORTHEAST SECTION—4
Starts at Davison and Chares at 12 noon.

Arrives at Gratiot and Vernor Highway at 2 p.m.

WHAT'S ON
Philadelphia, Pa.

Cleveland, Ohio
10th Ward Assembly holds another mass social Saturday, March 30, 8 p.m. at 3874 Payne Ave. Refreshments, etc. Donation \$5. Try and get!

Binghamton, N. Y.
Next showing on Friday, March 29, at 10 p.m. of "The G-men" sound film with English super-imposed titles. "Kuhle Wampe." "Whither Germany" an Anti-Hitler picture, at the Masonic Temple, Main and Murray streets. Also sound symposium on Fascism by prominent speakers.

Chicago, Ill.
I. W. O. R. 889 will show a Soviet movie, "Road to Life," a comedy and comedy at the Alvin Hall, 104 E. 51st St., 8 p.m. Saturday, March 30. Adm. 40c. All children 10c. Everybody is urged to come and see this masterpiece. Soviet production.

Detroit, Mich.
Big Banquet for Maurice Sugar, for Judge of Recorder's Court, Sunday night, March 31, 8 p.m., Grosvenor Hall, 181 E. Kirby between Russell and Bivard. W. W. Weinstein and Maurice Sugar speaking. Dancing after banquet, refreshments. Adm. 50c. Sincerely invited.

Newark, N. J.
Remember the great Paris Commune Meeting? This will be better still! Free French-Soviet film "Thursday, April 4, at 8 p.m. Angelo Herndon. Sub. Rates: Ann Burska, New Orleans; W. W. Weinstein, Detroit; Scott Hall, 364 Newark Ave. Adm. 50c. with this ad. The Camp, I.L.D. and Unemployment Council.

SEVEN SOVIET PRESIDENTS MEET



The presidents of the seven republics of the U. S. S. R. are shown at the first session of the Central Executive Committee, over which they preside. Standing in the center is A. S. Yenukidze, secretary of the All-Union Central Executive Committee. Those seated are: Aitakov, Muzabakov, Petrovsky, Kalinin, Chervyakov, Rakhimbayev and Khodzhaev. They reported big Socialist gains in all the republics.

Pennsylvania Youth Congress Backs Mass Student Struggle Against War Preparations

Pledges Support to International Student Strike on April 12—Votes Affiliation with American Youth Congress Continuities Committee

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 28.—The growing American Youth Congress movement was considerably strengthened by the successful Eastern Pennsylvania Youth Congress held here on March 23 and 24.

The Congress was attended by 125 delegates, representing sixty-one youth organizations with a combined membership of approximately 30,000. The organizations included the most important Y's, settlement houses, religious groups, student organizations and political youth movements.

An outstanding event on the Congress program was a talk by Angelo Herndon, young Negro leader, now out on bail on appeal of a sentence of 18-20 years on the Georgia chain gang for organizing Negro and white youth in the fight for unemployment and social insurance. He was enthusiastically greeted by the Congress, which went on record demanding his immediate, unconditional release. Greetings were brought to the Congress by Walter Moskop of the Executive Board of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union of Arkansas.

Symposium Held
An interesting part of the program was the political symposium, addressed by Edwin C. Emhardt, Republican, chief of the Philadelphia Bureau of Weights and Measures; Rev. Marshall Shepard, Democrat, State Legislator from the Eighteenth District; John Green, Socialist, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers; Harry M. Wicks, Communist, director of the Philadelphia Workers School.

The Congress endorsed the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age, and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827 and determined to do all it could to secure its passage. The Congress.

Farm Leader Mich. Governor Seized by U.S. Dodges Query

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., March 28.—Deportation proceedings were started here last week against Alfred Miller, editor of the Producers News, a farm paper which is playing a leading role in the fight of the farmers for relief, feed and seed loans and against discrimination in the distribution of relief.

Miller was taken to the local court house by three officers of the border patrol and grilled for several hours. Five copies of the Producers News were introduced as evidence and were attached to the report being sent to Washington, D. C.

Miller, who was born in Germany, was told by one of the officers: "You would be put against a wall and shot if you would be facing Hitler now."

"Yes, aren't you trying to send me back to Germany for exactly that purpose?" Miller retorted.

Miller was placed in custody of the officers stationed here, but was released on his own cognizance to attend the Farmers Relief Conference in Sioux Falls this week.

Farmers in Sheridan County are rallying to his defense. Protests should be sent to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Cleveland Conference To Open Fight Against High Cost of Living
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 28.—The movement against the high cost of living will take a big step forward at the regional conference Sunday, March 31, called to consolidate the working women's councils throughout the mid-west.

Dallas Relief Strikers Call For Support Encamped in City Hall, Workers Demand End of Relief Cuts

DALLAS, Texas, March 28.—Striking relief workers here are holding out solidly and militant in the second week of their struggle. Work on many relief jobs is completely paralyzed, and the City Council is meeting almost daily in an attempt to stem the walk-out. For ten days the workers have occupied the City Hall auditorium, filling every corridor, and defying the police by sleeping there at night. The size of the strike and its instantaneous and mass support is so great that the police do not dare to attack.

The approximately 1,800 workers on strike are demanding the repeal of a general relief cut from 60 to 50 per cent. A leaflet appealing to the people of Dallas says:

"Relief has been cut to where people are actually starving. We have many cases to substantiate this fact. A family of three today is given \$1.07 direct relief for two weeks. A single man is given one day's work at \$3.20 a month. Another case is that of a family of six given \$1.84 direct relief for a week, with 10 bread and 11 milk tickets. Another case is a family of four getting \$2.60 in groceries for two weeks and 12 milk and 16 bread tickets. Still another family of seven gets two work days a month of two receiving \$12 per month work relief before the cut, now is given \$4 per month in groceries. We could multiply examples like these over and over. In addition, there are many hundreds of hungry families not allowed on relief rolls."

Negro, Mexican and white workers have shed old, boss-inspired prejudices and are standing shoulder to shoulder in an unbreakable front. Organizations supporting the strike include the Dallas Unemployment Council, the Central Unemployed Workers' Federation, the Workers' and Farmers' Co-operative League, the Workers' Protective Union, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, El Centro Obrero and La Liga de los Agricultores.

Yesterday the National Unemployment Councils, at the request of the strikers, telegraphed President Roosevelt, F. E. R. Director Hopkins and Governor Allred of Texas demanding immediate restoration of the relief cut.

Delegates Back N. B. C. Strike
During the course of the Congress some fifty delegates showed their support of the National Biscuit Company strikers here when they walked out of a Horn and Hardan restaurant, after already ordering their food, on discovery that the place served N. B. C. products.

The Congress voted affiliation with the National Continuities Committee of the American Youth Congress and elected a Continuities Committee of twenty-one. This Continuities Committee was instructed to organize the May 30 demonstrations, to build local committees of the Eastern Pennsylvania Youth Congress in every organization affiliated with it and in every neighborhood in Philadelphia and all towns outside of Philadelphia where it had contacts.

This Congress opened the way for the development of a tremendous, broad movement of young people which can unite the youth in struggle against hunger, war and fascism.

Imre Horvath, engineer, was sentenced to nine years and ten months in the notorious Cellarbottom prison in Seged, László Zambó, a tailor, was sentenced to two years, and Irene Praznik, a white-collar worker, was sentenced to eight years. All three are now imprisoned in Pecs. Matthias Rakosi, who was sentenced to life imprisonment, is in the Pestviseki Fogház prison at Budapest.

Conditions in Hungary are so desperate that open resistance against fascism occurs daily. This week gendarmes fired into a crowd of people at Endrod, killing five men and one woman and wounding scores.

Plan Anti-Hearst Rally
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—Hearst's campaign of slander against the labor movement and the Socialist Party will be challenged at a mass meeting on Friday, April 5, 8:15 p.m. at Moses Hall, 1421 I Street, N. W.

The meeting is being arranged by the Neighborhood Anti-Hearst Committee, consisting of many groups, among them several Negro organizations.

Strick Still Sets Pace
Thus far, Arthur Strick, of Milwaukee, one of the early reporters, has set an almost perfect record. He got eight subscriptions out of a distribution of ten of the sample copies of the "Daily."

The wrappers, placed around workers' homes, free a week, without any solicitation, are differently colored each day and bear direct messages from the Daily Worker.

"Will Enlarge Sale"
"The District Organizer turned over your letter concerning the wrapper distribution to me, and asked me to tell you my opinion," writes Charles Rowland, Minnesota literature agent. "I am very much enthused by it and I am sure that it will greatly enlarge the sale of

Minnesota Capitol Will Be Picketed for Workers' Bill

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 28.—The State Capitol in St. Paul will be picketed daily beginning Friday, April 5, by workers and farmers demanding passage of the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill. The State Workers' Bill, patterned after the national measure, has been introduced into the lower house as H.F. 120, and into the Senate as S.F. 1106.

The Action Committee of the recent State Congress for the Workers' Bill has sent out calls to all of the 107 delegates to again assemble in St. Paul on Thursday, April 18 to plan further actions in support of the bill. Should the present session of the State legislature refuse to pass the Workers' Bill, the delegates will demand a special session of the State legislature.

Vast Misery Is Revealed In Northwest
PORTLAND, Ore., Mar. 28.—Unable longer to ignore the rising protests against relief conditions, Gov. Charles H. Martin, retired army general whose combined salary and government pension amounts to \$13,000 per year, has appointed a committee of three to "investigate" in a gentle, dignified manner, relief expenditures in this State.

Throughout the recent session of State legislature Martin maintained a monotonous theme of "economy" whenever the subject of the suffering of Oregon's 192,447 jobless victims of deplorable relief conditions arose.

A large number of them are being shunted and herded into so-called "transient relief camps"—the drive to concentrate the jobless into these camps where they work 30 hours a week for meagre subsistence and a few cents pocket money being directed against unemployed single workers.

"It is to be expected that with this large volume of cases to handle and with comparatively limited funds available abuses have crept in and deserving cases have not received the full attention and aid required," Martin announced in his statement setting up the investigation.

New Investigation
The unemployed, led by the Central Federation Against Unemployment, of which James Lee is chairman, and A. R. Bishop is secretary, is launching a campaign to direct an investigation into different channels from what Martin and the relief officials intend. Conditions in Oregon's numerous "transient" forced labor camps are being investigated, wholesale relief cuts and the striking from relief rolls of workers who refuse to accept peonage-wage jobs in private industry are to be made issues in the "investigation." A. F. of L. unions are showing solidarity with the jobless, by launching a campaign to direct an investigation into different channels from what Martin and the relief officials intend.

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The Governor's committee has offices in the Oregon Building, and announce that they will receive delegations from organizations and individuals with complaints. Workers are urged to get in touch with the Central Federation Against Unemployment, 238 Worcester Building.

Regional Conference Of Women's Councils
CLEVELAND, March 28.—Delegates representing units of the United Council of Workingclass Women from many cities in this vicinity will meet here on Sunday at 1524 Prospect Avenue for a regional conference.

The purpose of the conference is the election of an executive committee and functionaries for the Cleveland District, to broaden the work of the councils and participate in making plans for extending the fight against the high cost of living and against the sales tax.

Delegates from Milwaukee, Detroit, Chicago and other middle western cities are expected to attend as observers. The conference will last only one day.

Dern Is Boomed in Philadelphia War Protest

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—A barrage of anti-war leaflets and choruses of boos from large sections of a crowd of 4,000 persons greeted the appearance of Secretary of War Dern at an exhibition of military strength on Reburn Plaza yesterday afternoon, in a drive by the War Department and the local Chamber of Commerce to drum up war psychology.

Surrounded by a military band and several mounted guns, tanks and other war equipment, Secretary Dern attempted to justify the frantic war preparations of the Roosevelt-Wall Street regime with the pretext that the building up of a huge war machine is aimed at "preserving peace." Dern's speech was interrupted time and again by loud outbursts of boos and shouts of "Down With War!" "Down With the War Racketeers!" "All War Funds for Unemployed!" Several workers, including John Adams and Matthias Shalroves, were arrested by detectives, but the demonstration against the government's war measures continued unabated.

The military exhibition was preceded by visits of Army officers to the city High Schools in an attempt to drum up business for the city. At Central High School and Franklin High School, groups of students boomed and vociferously declared they would not permit themselves to be used for cannon fodder. In both schools several instructors joined in the protests of the students.

The Secretary of War was greeted by another anti-war demonstration of workers and students last night as he arrived at a dinner given in his honor by the local Chamber of Commerce and the Philadelphia Port Army Ordnance Association. The Society of Friends joined other groups in vigorous protests against the military exhibition in Reburn Plaza.

During the past two weeks students at Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania have continued preparations for the nation-wide anti-war student strike on April 12.

Score Attack On Negro Boy
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28.—Negro and white workers and intellectuals attending the second protest meeting here Wednesday night against the brutal, unprovoked police shooting of Tracy Woods, 16-year-old Negro boy, joined the rising nation-wide protest against the murderous LaGuardia police attacks on Harlem Negroes, after hearing a report on the March 19 events in Harlem.

The report was given by A. W. Berry, acting National Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, who vividly described the stormy outbreak of the Negro people of Harlem against hunger conditions, appalling misery and Jim-crow discrimination in relief and jobs. Berry showed clearly that the outbreak was not a "race riot" as reported by capitalist press, but a spontaneous outburst of indignation in which militant white workers were recognized as class brothers by Harlem Negroes.

The meeting was also addressed by Tracy Woods, the youth who was shot in the back on March 10 by the Brooklyn James Shalvey, a medical examiner of the New York Police Department, who was shot at from a considerable distance, and gives the lie to the policeman's story that the lad bumped into him, thereby accidentally discharging his gun.

Hundreds of white and Negro residents of New Haven have joined the campaign to win full damages from the force and prosecution with the maximum punishment for Ex-trolman Shalvey. A United Front Woods Defense Committee, comprised of delegates from churches and organizations, will meet Monday night at the John Reed Club, 9 Broadway, to work out further plans in the campaign here against the murderous police attacks on Negro workers.

Workers' Enemies Exposed
Stanley Worriss (alias Stephen Day), last seen in Rochester, N. Y., has been exposed as a provocateur and secret agent of the red-baiting, pro-fascist Hearst papers.

Coming from Syracuse, he was in Rochester at the beginning of this year. He goes from place to place posing as a sympathizer of the labor movement in order to carry out his nefarious schemes. Using an old "Mooney Defense Committee" membership card from 1917, he manages to get into workers' meetings and gather "information" for his articles, which he writes under the name of Stephen Day. Six of them appeared in the Rochester and Syracuse Hearst papers, vicious, cheap yellow-journalist articles attacking workers' organizations.

He brought suspicion upon himself by a profuse show of money and by exaggerated, Wobly mannerisms, as also by provocative talk about individual violence and sabotage.

He is 40 years old, but looks younger; 5 ft. 7 inches in height; hair—dark brown, brushed back, gray at the temples; thin dark face; light ratty eyes; high-pitched rasping voice.

"I have been out of work for the past six years," writes Auguste F. Arma, Kan. "The best I can do is enter my sub for a weekly Saturday issue. I am sending you my last dollar."

Anti-War Groups in Cleveland Plan Big Demonstration

Following close on the heels of the huge mass meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden April 3, in protest against the alien and sedition bills now pending in Congress and in many State legislatures, the Cleveland Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism will hold a similar meeting at Cleveland College on April 8.

Sponsored by some of the most prominent men in Cleveland, including Max Hayes, editor of the American Federation of Labor paper, the Cleveland Citizen; Major John Sneed and the Rev. Howard Weiss, the meeting will be held to protest against Federal alien and sedition bills and to demand the repeal of the Ohio criminal syndicalism law.

Civil Rights Rally Planned In Detroit
DETROIT, March 28.—Detroit workers and other progressive-minded people will join Friday night in protesting the attack on civil liberties contained in a proposed amendment to the city charter, at a mass meeting at 8 p.m. in Deutches Haus, 8200 Mack Ave. The meeting has been arranged by the Joint Committee for Defense of Civil Liberties, a united front group consisting of the Socialist, Proletarian and Communist Parties.

The amendment, which will be presented for approval by the voters April 1, is intended to prevent workers' political parties from putting up candidates in elections by requiring the payment of a filing fee of \$100 for each candidate.

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

Steel Workers Choose Union Member To Visit Soviet Union on May 1
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 28.—At a meeting in Youngstown today, the Sixth District of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, elected Charley McCarty, long time member of the A. A. employed in the Republic Steel Co. as a delegate to the May Day Workers Delegation which leaves for the Soviet Union, April 12. The election was unanimous. The Sixth District embraces the territory of Ohio, Michigan and Buffalo.

The election was in response to a letter from the Friends of the Soviet Union, sponsors of the delegation, to members of the A. A. inviting them in the name of the Soviet Trade Unions, to elect a trusted fellow worker to the delegation. The communication pointed out that the only obligation involved was that the elected worker be truly representative of organized labor and one who could be relied upon to bring back an unbiased report.

The delegation will have an opportunity to visit mines, mills, factories, shops, etc. They will be able to observe and examine the conditions under which the workers live and work in a workers' and farmers' government.

Workers in Cleveland To Demand Anti-Labor Law Repeal at Rally
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 28.—Demands for the repeal of the Ohio criminal syndicalism law and for the defeat of the alien and sedition bills now before Congress, will be voiced at a mass meeting in Cleveland College Auditorium, Monday night, April 8.

Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, Sylvester McMahon, president of the Cleveland Bar Association; Marvin C. Harrison, Dan Moley, secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor; Professor Paul R. Rogers, John Luthringer, and Trent Longo, Paint and Varnish Makers Union, A. F. of L., will be the speakers.

Schenectady Body To Meet
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 28.—The Schenectady Joint Action Committee for Genuine Unemployment Insurance, which was recently set up here, will meet tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock at the Electrical Industry Employees Union Hall, 445 State Street.

War Threatens Soviet Russia!
U. S. Breaking Off Soviet-American Negotiations Strengthens Fascist Germany in War Plans Against U. S. S. R.

MONSTER PROTEST RALLY

Sunday March 31st, 3 P. M. COLISEUM
Wabash Ave. at 15th St.

Speakers
Congressman ERNEST LUNDEEN
J. B. MATHEWS THYRA EDWARDS
Prof. FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN HARRY SHAW

Demonstrate for Friendship
Between the American and Soviet Peoples in the Interests of Peace!
Admission, 25c—Unemployed, 10c.
Auspices: FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION, 6 North Clark St.

CHICAGO, Ill.

Workers' Theatre Contest

FOUR NEW PLAYS and CARL LOCKNER
Candidate for Mayor
Saturday, March 30th
Peoples Auditorium
3457 West Chicago Ave.
Admission 25c—Unemployed 15c

Red Election Frolic
Dancing

CHICAGO, Ill.

CHICAGO, Ill.

CHICAGO, Ill.

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HOME LIFE

Ann Barton

WHAT about this wave of school strikes these past weeks? What role should the mother play? "Mrs. M." gives her point of view.

"I THINK it is absolutely wrong for parents to let their children of school age take part in any so-called 'school strikes.' First of all children are too inexperienced to start fighting their way so young. It is the job of parents to make it as easy as possible for them. The world will be cruel enough when the child grows up. And also when a child is young, he should learn. Any time wasted hurts a child's chances for an education. I also think discipline is very important to a child. If he once takes part in a school strike, he will feel that whenever he is the slightest bit in disagreement with his teachers, he can 'strike.' If mothers had the child's best interest at heart, they would not permit 'school strikes,' and though in the case of the Flushing Heights strike, they did get them to open the school, in the long run, I think it will be bad for those children."

MRS. M. I think your letter is a perfect one for telling mothers what they should not do with their children, if they wish them to develop, become educated and disciplined. No, Mrs. M. we cannot suddenly begin at a certain age to discover "cruel" life. We learn from everything around us, from the time of infancy. And if you attempt to keep your child sheltered in a world that is full of the consequences of exploitation, some day you will find him either a coward, terrified and unprepared for the kind of a world he will at last see, or else a scab.

As long as there is exploitation, workers and workers' children will have to fight their way. The thing to do with the child is to fortify him against the life made for him by capitalism, by opening to him the knowledge of the solidarity of the working people, and the glory of the fight against poverty and exploitation.

Real education consists of knowledge about life. Otherwise "education" is useless—to the child and everyone around him. What better education can there be, in preparation of the struggles the child-grown-into-man will see, than as in the Flushing Heights case, to see unity with other child strikers and their parents. And better yet, as in the Flushing Heights case, when the strike forced the opening of the new school, through organized action, to achieve victory. There is no better discipline than the discipline of class-conscious men, women and children in a struggle. The strikes that are taking place in the anthracite coal regions, in solidarity with the striking miners, and the strikes in Staten Island and Flushing Heights for the opening of new school buildings, are teaching children the real lessons of life. Mothers are doing what is best for the all-round development of their child, as well as their class duty, when they encourage the child's participation. What do you mothers think?

There are old copies of the February Working Woman to be had for free distribution. Call for them at the Working Woman office, 50 E. 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2104 is available in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 6 takes 2 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coin 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, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Dockers Robbed on Time On New Orleans Piers

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, La.—On the New Orleans docks the men start to work at 6:55 a. m., stop at 12:10 p. m., go back at 12:48, and then work until as late as 5:15 or 6 p. m. The bosses take at the rate of an hour a day from the men, including nine minutes in the morning to get the ship lined up and nine minutes at noon.



that speaks up for the money which rightfully belongs to him is blacklisted. The president of the "Independent" Union is notified and the man who kicked is cautioned not to do that any more.

Loads for two men to a truck are 13 sacks of coffee, 20 to 25 sacks of sugar, 10 bags of soda, 6 bales of cotton. Then there are 8 barrels of oil to a sling, 4 men to a side of a ship. There are three men to handle a one and a half yard bucket of granite, or rock dust. There are three trucks to a hatch with a distance of 600 yards, and the whip must not hang more than one minute. The foremen tell the men not to grumble and get on their way to the checker.

Drastic Cuts on S.E.R.A.

By a Worker Correspondent

EL CENTRO, Calif.—During the first week of March, 620 S.E.R.A. workers were chopped off the Imperial County rolls. Before the wholesale relief-cutting started, the rolls numbered 3,908 cases, but on March 7, only 3,288 remained, of which 3,066 are on work relief.

W. J. Stierrett, the county S.E.R.A. director, here gave the following reason for cutting off these workers: "The reason why these persons were dropped is because we discovered they had other sources of income."

But, if the present relief administration is anything like the one which was recently deposed, and there is no reason to believe that there is any difference in the sentiments of these commissioners towards the workers of Imperial Valley, possibly a handful or so of the workers dropped from the rolls were cut off for the reason Stierrett stated, but the majority undoubtedly were dropped, because of the harvest now going on in the valley.

In other words their other sources of income were the possible means of getting starvation wages on the various harvests. In a lengthy report on their activities of the past two years as relief commissioners, which the following persons signed: Dr. Norman E. Dupont; Mrs. H. V. Gray; Roy Swanson; H. W. Going; Judge F. T. Cooks; and Sam Webb; it was admitted "that twice during the past two years our committee shut down the entire work program in order to harvest crops. It worked out most successfully."

The committee, which is now ex-further states in its report: "This committee does not feel that the present system of social service workers can succeed as long as the average person is on the relief rolls he makes no effort to obtain other employment."

Constant Firing at St. George Hotel

By a Foodworker Correspondent

NEW YORK—I am taking the opportunity to describe some of the conditions and grievances in our place of work, the St. George Hotel, and through the Daily Worker, try to convey to my fellow-workers the things that every employee in the St. George knows yet he doesn't dare open his mouth to even mention these abuses from fear that he or she may be fired. I find this the only method to tell the workers in all different departments what should and must be done in order to alleviate the prevailing miserable conditions we have to put up with.

In our department everybody lives under the fear that he will come in to work someday to find his time card gone, and he has a right to feel that way when one takes in consideration the everyday firings that are going on. Without justification at all, lately they fired Frank the nightcook from the main kitchen and one of the bartenders who worked in the place, ever since they opened the bar, without telling them anything. They waited till their day off and the next day when they came in to work, they found notices at the timekeeper's office that their services were no longer required. Nobody seems to know why these workers were fired. They also fired three dishwashers without any reason. They don't consider how long these workers have been working in the place nor do they give a damn whether you have a family to support. The minute you pass a remark about anything you are fired like the glass washer who, because he wanted soup instead of left-over, sour beans, was fired without being given even the chance to say that he couldn't eat sour beans because he had a bad stomach.

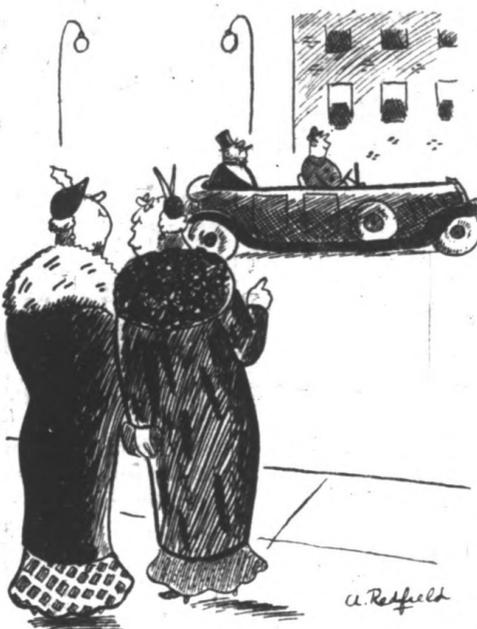
Not only do we get fired and abused every day by the many bosses who are ceaselessly pecking on our heads, but while we work we have to kick-back in many departments in order to be able to hold our jobs. The waiters at the Pool department have to kick-back anywhere from seventy-five cents to a dollar and a quarter every day. Racketeering is hitting the bell-bows the hardest. These boys are being forced to pretend that they are "eager" to hand over part of their wages to the racketeering head-men but everybody knows that they are doing this in order to hold their jobs.

How long more do we have to put up with such conditions? As long as we are not united we will never be able to improve our conditions, secure our jobs, have decent food, and get better wages. The only way to gain these conditions is by joining the Foodworkers Industrial Union which has recently merged with the Amalgamated Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union and is about to merge with the American Federation of Labor in the very near future.

NOTE: Every Friday we publish letters from workers in the transportation and communication industries: railroad, marine, taxi, trucking, transit, telephone, telegraph, etc. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

The Ruling Claw

By Redfield



"They say he owns twenty-five sweatshops but he never perspires."

Temporary Workers New Menace To Substitutes in Post Office

By a Post Office Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—While substitute postal worker correspondents have covered pretty fully the abuses prevalent in the Post Office, they failed to stress sufficiently the importance of organizational activity to correct these conditions.

We subs should join the various old line organizations and force the inactive and disinterested leadership to help us. For just a few to do such a thing is not enough. We should join in groups. By pressure of numbers we can have postal workers' organizations instead of rest homes for aged politicians.

By all means we must intensify our campaign for H. R. 5445 (Stack Bill). Filling of vacancies as fast as they occur is its most important provision. A letter or card to Hon. J. M. Mead (head of the Post Office committee) urging him to support this bill will help build up a favorable opinion for it.

Subs themselves are faced with a new menace to their little security they have in their jobs. The Post Office officials are filling the stations with "temp's", political appointees who take no exams and share the work with subs. By this means the officials can ultimately claim that there isn't enough to warrant new appointments.

In Times Square station a delegation of substitutes demanded a more favorable division of work as against the "temp's". As in the above station we do not begrudge these men the work provided that we are kept at work while there is any.

As the uninvited guest at our local union meeting, Ryan took the floor and spoke against a universal button in the port of New York. The present organization of the union is divided between the coast-wise dock workers and the deep-water dock workers. The men on the coast-wise docks receive 10 cents less per hour in wages than the deep-water men.

There is much sympathy for the fired Curb Exchange workers in the "Screw." The boys themselves seem determined to stand together. It is obvious from the simple speeches made by the Curb pages at the meetings and the general atmosphere, that the activities are not from outside racketeers. It is also evident that the boys had implicit faith in the N.R.A. and their right of collective bargaining. They may have been naive. Nevertheless, the case will serve to expose the evils of the Brokerage Code and the widespread salary chiseling in Wall Street.

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U.S. Navy Wary Of Epic Men

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Fascism has spread to the United States Navy ships in San Diego harbor, according to the treatment which has been given a worker whose only means of support has been selling uniforms and clothing to the sailors on the boats based here.

Louis Ralston, the worker, an Epic supporter, can no longer go aboard the ships in the harbor here to follow his trade. The Commander of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Reeves, says so, in an order signed by him and which came through two weeks ago.

The reason for barring Ralston from the ships is that the officers claim he is a Communist! Actually Ralston is a rank and file Epic member, and absolutely has no connection with the Communist Party. It seems to have got to the point in the United States Navy that the officers and admirals get the jitters over Epic members.

I. L. A. Vice-President Tried For Stealing Local Funds

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NORFOLK, Va.—George Millner, Negro third Vice-President of the International Longshoremen's Association, is now on trial for stealing workers' money. Over \$6,000 is missing and unaccounted for.

A public accountant, aided by Local 978 of the I. L. A., has uprooted the dirty work of Millner. Local 978 appointed Brother Roach, Negro coal trimmer and an old time union man, as the aide to the accountant. Millner's attorney chaffed the accountant for using this Negro worker and union man as his aide. The accountant said he would back up Brother Roach 100 per cent.

This has been a long hard fight, but now the men are glad to see this rat brought to light. Millner was run out of local 978 for his dirty work, and put up residence in another local. But he is now well known there and disliked by all conscious union men.

It is the object of the rank and file to chase him off the waterfront, and to make sure that he is not replaced by another one of Ryan's pets.

This is just one instance where Millner has proven himself to be an agent of the Ryan machine. Because the strength of the rank and file in the locals is not consolidated as yet we have had to take this case to the bosses' courts, otherwise we would have gotten rid of him a long time ago.

We, the dock workers, must unite and struggle against our exploiters and assassins. We pay a dollar a month union dues, and what do we get? Mr. Sampson, delegate of Local 791, gives us no protection. We can't complain to the delegate because he sides with the bosses. We workers should form rank and file groups on every dock. When we will be well organized we will be able to show such bosses as Tim Riley and such delegates as Gene Sampson what we can do.

Our delegate, Mr. Sampson, tells us that there are meetings every second week, but when you get there you find the hall door locked. Is this the way Mr. Ryan, Sampson and other grabbers hold meetings for us? We workers must sweep out our union such scoundrels and elect new militant and reliable leaders.

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Joe Ryan Tries Splitting Tactics

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—Joe Ryan, assisted by his strong arm guys and phony delegates, still continues to play the role of the old ram in the slaughterhouse, who is used by the butchers to lead the lambs to slaughter.

Sensing the growing desire for unity amongst the longshoremen, the International President personally visited Local 1288 of I. L. A. in order to attempt to drive the wedge deeper between the men employed on the coast-wise docks and those working on the deep-water docks.

As the uninvited guest at our local union meeting, Ryan took the floor and spoke against a universal button in the port of New York. The present organization of the union is divided between the coast-wise dock workers and the deep-water dock workers. The men on the coast-wise docks receive 10 cents less per hour in wages than the deep-water men.

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YOUR HEALTH

Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

Articles on Soviet Medicine

H. P. of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes—"I am a science student in an American college. I have been assigned to write a paper on the 'Progress of Medicine in the Soviet Union.' I would greatly appreciate any information or statistics you can forward me or other sources to which you can refer me. Information and sources written in English would be preferable."

Our Reply

WE RECOMMEND the following sources for your essay on "Progress of Medicine in the Soviet Union": RED MEDICINE, by Kingsbury and Newsholme, which can be secured in the Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. C., for \$1.55. "Economic Review of the Soviet Union" Vol. X, No. 2, February, 1935.

Health Protection in the Soviet Union" by G. M. Kaminski, Commissioner of Health of the U. S. S. R.

Ulcers of the Leg

J. M. Patchogue, L. I.—A sore above the ankle may be due to either varicose veins or some blood condition (syphilis). We would suggest that you go to your doctor or to some clinic in the neighborhood, and an examination of your blood (Wasserman) would tell you whether the sore is most likely due to these varicose veins and the best way to clear up the sore is to treat the underlying cause, which may be, in the case of varicose veins, injection of the veins with a solution which closes them and cures the varicose veins.

If the blood Wasserman is positive, then we would suggest that you have your physician start immediate treatment of the underlying blood condition.

Boils and Carbuncles

J. B. Cleveland, Ohio.—Boils and carbuncles are infections of the skin due to germs called staphylococci. Varicose conditions which lower the general resistance, allow the germs to start the infections. Diabetes sometimes is the cause underlying the boils. Examination of the urine and blood should be done to discover whether this disease is present.

Disturb and rapid loss of weight, as well as under-nourishment may also favor the development of boils. Being generally run down from any cause, such as over-work, not enough sleep, also favors infections.

Certain local conditions of the skin are often the cause of boils. Pressure from tight collars or constant friction from tight clothes may produce irritation and infections. Dirty working conditions, as well as wearing dirty work clothes may be at fault. Workers handling oil and greases are prone to get boils.

What you should do is go to a good skin clinic or doctor to determine what may be the basic cause. As to direct treatment, a fully developed boil must be treated surgically by incision and draining. Care must be taken to keep the pus off other parts of the skin. For prevention, absolute cleanliness of the skin through washing, must be maintained. The use of vaccines or staphylococcus germs is often of considerable value.

Gall Bladder Colic

A. D. H. Chicago, Ill.—Attacks of gall stone colic may be due not only to gallstones, but also to inflamed gall bladder ducts which may cause them to swell and thereby block the gall bladder from draining its bile, resulting in an attack of pain and jaundice. While an operation is the quickest way of curing a condition like that, it has been found that where no stones are present gall bladder drainage very often helps the condition.

A fat-free diet should be followed and a mild laxative, such as, effervescent sodium phosphate, is very helpful in these cases. If, after a fair trial of this routine, the attacks persist, we would suggest that you consult your physician in reference to the advisability of an operation.

Addresses Wanted

WE PUBLISH below some more names of comrades who failed to send in addresses, which made it impossible to reply to their letters: X. Z. Jack Johnstone, Providence, R. I.; F. Bridy, Hoboken, N. J.; R. S. Bronx Park E. N. Y.

"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD 59 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 13th 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

DOCUMENT PROVES THAELMANN'S INNOCENCE

By GEORGE DIMITROV

NOTE—The following document, has been placed at our disposal by Comrade Dimitrov. It is an extract from the original protocol of the Reichstag Fire trial—the first extract from the protocol, which has been kept secret by the national socialists, to be communicated to the public. It was among the papers which Dimitrov was able to take with him when he left Germany. During the trial Dimitrov was allowed to see a part of the stenographic report of the proceedings, and he copied out the most important parts during the night.

The following extract is from the protocol of November 25, 1933 (46th day of trial), page 52H. The dialogue reported here was preceded by an expert's report, lasting two days, given by Detective-Inspector Heller (head of the central "bureau for watching the Communist movement"), dealing with the alleged plans of the C. F. G. for an insurrection.

From the questions put by Dimitrov to this witness for the Prosecution and from the replies thereto it is evident that the prosecuting authorities were unable to bring forward any actual proof of the alleged carrying out of or even preparation for an armed uprising for the end of February, 1933, of the C. F. G.

The document acquires political importance at the present moment by reason of the fact that, according to the latest press reports, the charge of preparing an armed revolt is now to be brought against Ernst Thaelmann in the approaching trial. The outcome of the political part of the Leipzig trial (November 27 to December 5,



GEORGE DIMITROV

1933), of which this document forms an important part, plainly proves this accusation brought against the C. F. G. and its leadership to be absolutely unfounded, and thereby at the same time proves the innocence of Comrade Ernst Thaelmann.

Dimitrov: The Chief Public Prosecutor has proposed calling 37 witnesses to give evidence during the political part of the trial. Among these 37 witnesses are ten detectives, police commissars, etc.; about 25 are political prisoners on remand. One of these officials is Herr Heller, who gave evidence yesterday and today. I presume that in him we have before us not only a witness, but also a political expert. I presume fur-

ther, that we have before us in the shape of this witness a rapporteur for the national socialist government on the so-called Communist danger in Germany. He is therefore a very competent person, a very important witness. For this reason, Herr President, I would ask you to allow me, in a few words, to make clear various important matters, or rather to have them cleared up by putting one or two questions to the witness.

I have listened to this report with very great attention, and I must say, Herr President, that the lecture, in spite of its tediousness, was for me personally very interesting and very useful by reason of the great quantity of documents read out. Through this report I have learned in detail for the first time many important things, and I am very grateful for this. Contrary to Dr. Sachs, I am of the opinion that, now the trial has been converted into a political trial, it is necessary to clear up thoroughly the political background of the Reichstag trial. If you want it, you will have it. A la guerre comme a la guerre, as the French say.

President: That was only the introduction, Dimitrov. Let us now come to the real business.

Dimitrov: Although it will take up somewhat more time, I am in favor of the question being thoroughly cleared up. I should therefore like to ask the witness whether, in his statements, he was citing firstly the decisions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, of the so-called Twelfth Plenum, and secondly the decisions of the C. F. G.'s National Party Conference, District Party Conferences, and other bodies.

President: Whether what? I do not understand this question?

Dimitrov: Whether the witness in his report was referring to these decisions.

President: We know this already. He has already said so. What more do you want to know?

Dimitrov: I should like to know exactly whether I have understood correctly. It is a question of these decisions?

President: Yes, it is a question of the decisions of the E. C. C. I., Plenum and of the Central Committee and of the district conferences. That is quite clear.

Dimitrov: Secondly, it is a question of a quantity of documents, leaflets, circulars, newspaper articles and pamphlets before and after the fire. Is that so?

Heller: Yes.

Dimitrov: Thirdly, your report dealt with various reports on the activity of the Communist Party after the fire, after the Party was prohibited, with evidence that the Party, although prohibited, is still active and fighting. Finally, your report dealt with various police reports of material confiscated—also after the fire—of explosives, various stores of weapons, plan to blow up and set fire to various places. Finally, your report dealt with the "Communist poetry," which is a stupid, unreasonable, very badly formulated article in the form of a poem. That, therefore, is the whole of the evidence.



ERNST THAELMANN

ly, the thesis that the Communist Party of Germany, in January, February and March, had not set itself the immediate task of armed revolt, and that it had nothing to do with the setting fire to the Reichstag. Three-quarters of this very interesting material confirms this thesis.

Dr. Werner: But the prisoner is now arguing his case!

Dimitrov: Let him go on a bit. Dimitrov, you know that I have proposed that no speeches should be made now. The question is whether you want to go on in this manner. If so, I must ask the Court to make a decision.

Dimitrov: I do not want to make any further statement, but only to draw the conclusion. Is it true, Herr Heller, that in this great quantity of documents, which have been col-

lected from all parts of the Reich, you have not brought a single document showing that the government and the officials were expecting an armed revolt on the part of the Communist Party between the 29th and the end of February, and were holding the armed forces of the State in readiness for this revolt. You have not brought such documents here?

President: You have heard what the witness said?

Heller: Pardon, Herr President, I do not quite understand this question.

President: Whether you had documents from which it is to be seen that armed troops or the like were kept in readiness, and that the government were holding armed forces in readiness.

Dimitrov: Yes, in expectation of a revolt. Have you such a document?

Heller: I have not read out such a document. I have not such a document and such a document is also not necessary.

Dimitrov: Have you such a document at all?

Heller: I cannot answer that question here. I do not know and have not bothered about this. That is not part of my work.

Dimitrov: I therefore ask, Herr President, whether the witness, as rapporteur for these things, knows of the existence of a document, a command, a circular, an order issued by the Prussian Government or the Reich government or the police in this connection? Is there such a document dating from the period before February 27?

President: That is a repetition of your former question, which the witness has already answered.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DODGE, who is conducting the so-called "investigation" into the recent Harlem events, last week waved in the air before the faces of the Grand Jury a handful of leaflets and pamphlets and cried out: "We are going to charge criminal anarchy. We have some good clues and we are going to get somewhere. We are after certain people and we have some hot evidence."

It appears that the "hot evidence" the District Attorney was referring to were the pamphlets "uncovered in a series of raids." The reporters managed to get a glimpse of the seditious material. They were "Why Communism?", "Schools and the Crisis" and "The Ultimate Aim" — all pamphlets published by International Publishers. It took the cops, four riot-wagons, a couple of plain clothesmen and some inside information, I guess, for the police to discover this secret and underground propaganda.

In fact, the Communists have been very careful about the way in which this literature was distributed. Communists distributed this "hot evidence" only in the dead of afternoon on the busiest street corners in the city. Strict communications were released for these pamphlets to be sold secretly in the open. Only everybody could buy them at the Workers' Bookshops. They were to be hidden on newsstands on the avenues, buried in full view in the workers' clubs.

It is evident what lengths of heroism were required from the police to find this "hot evidence."

"Criminal Anarchy"

WITH this "evidence" in his possession, the District Attorney can now feel at liberty in his effort to convict militant workers on charges of "criminal anarchy." It appears that "criminal anarchy" implies an effort to "overthrow the government" and carries with it on conviction sentences of ten years.

Having read the pamphlets, Mr. Dodge is convinced that they contain material support of the charges he will make. For example, the opening words of the "Ultimate Aim" state:

"We are fighting for Communism.

"The enemies and opponents of Communism have always argued that Communism is mere empty imaginings, an unrealizable thing, a fantasy, a dream, which will never be brought to life.

"But the experience of the Soviet Union has shown that the dreamers are really those who imagine that capitalism will last forever.

"Socialism, that is to say, the first stage of Communism, is becoming a reality. Socialism is coming powerfully to life. Socialism is impetuously reconstructing life. But capitalism can only dream of its one-time strength."

Convicting "History"

THIS constitutes, no doubt, "criminal anarchy." More than that, it constitutes the "truth." With the "truth," of course, Mr. Dodge, like all District Attorneys, is conversant only in the role of prosecutor. Perhaps Mr. Dodge will find it a real grandstand play, if instead of attempting to convict a handful of "reds" he were to subpoena history.

But such a trial would leave a verdict in doubt. Instead, Mr. Dodge will attempt to pin the responsibility for the "riots of Harlem" on the shoulders of Young Communists, distributors of the Daily Worker and the Liberator, and the picketers of Kress' Department Store.

The Real "Agitator"

HOWEVER, as is usual with the police and the District Attorney's office, they will have the wrong culprit. What Mr. Dodge should do, if he really wishes to uncover the "instigator" of the Tuesday night events, should be to place hunger and poverty and tuberculosis on the witness stands and have them testify. Not the cross-examination of a couple of Daily Worker agents, but the relief officials and the discrimination against Negroes, and the owners of the big department stores, and the system of class rule and oppression.

What Mr. Dodge should do, actually, is put himself on the stand and cross-examine his own bank account. That would constitute a real investigation. That would help to discover the real "agitator" who caused the gunshots and the smashed windows. Mr. Dodge would, perhaps, understand then that what he calls "criminal anarchy" is simply the child of his own making, the logical heir of the policy of his class.

But the District Attorney will not do that. That would constitute a breach of his office. Instead, like the good court tool of the administration of New York that he is, he will attempt to pin on the Red Builders and the picketers the cause for the "riot." He will try to whitewash the Home Relief Bureau and the Chase National Bank. But who will be able to convict the tuberculosis rate in Harlem? Who will be able to get Grand Jury indictments on poverty and discrimination? Who will be able to give ten-year sentences to hunger? Not even a battery of District Attorneys could imprison those "agitators."

Legal Advice New Valuable Feature in Labor Defender

LABOR DEFENDER, official organ of the International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, April issue, 10 cents.

Reviewed by GRACE HUTCHINS

IN introducing themselves to new contacts, workers cannot do better than have with them as a calling card a copy of the Labor Defender. It is almost always a good introduction because its photographs speak for themselves, attracting immediate attention and telling a story better than words can tell it.

Occasionally this paper has had to slip back into a less attractive form through lack of funds to reproduce enough good photographs for its purpose or the funds to pay for careful proof-reading necessary to make a top-notch appearance. But, with the new April issue, just off the press, the Labor Defender steps out again in a snappy 24-page issue, each page an inch longer than before—full of meat and guaranteed to arouse spontaneous interest.

A good green and black cover carries pictures of the nine Scottsboro boys. Four years of Scottsboro history are summarized in a page, followed by a vivid account of "What the Papers Didn't Write About Scottsboro," by John L. Spivak. Limbach contributes two pages on the story of Scottsboro in general. This reviewer found most unusual and interesting of all the articles the one by Walt Pickard, president of Local 177 United Textile Workers of America, financial secretary of the Workers' Defense Committee and organizer of the Burlington, N. C., International Labor Defense. It is on the Burlington dynamite frame-up under the title "Headed for the Next Milestone."

ESPECIALLY valuable to the increasing number of workers who are being arrested are the directions on what to do when held for deportation or under arrest by immigration officials and the page which is to be a feature of the magazine every month from now on—"What To Do Under Arrest."

Other articles in the issue include the following subjects: "Halt Deportation," by Dwight C. Morgan of the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born; Tom Mooney's appeal for help, with a facsimile picture of the check for \$100 sent by the I. L. D. to the Mooney Defense Committee; "Herndon's Freedom Is Not Yet Won," by Robert W. Dunn; "A Hero On Trial," by Nicholas Wirth, on the Rakosi case; "Send Your Verdict to Sacramento," on the anti-criminal syndicalism campaign; "Law and Order in Oregon," by Dawn Lovelace; "Mass Defense In Court and on the Picket Line," on the Otrbach strike; the I. L. D. organizational page on 5,000 new members by June 28th, by Anna Damon, and "Murder in Cuba," by Maria Gonzalez.

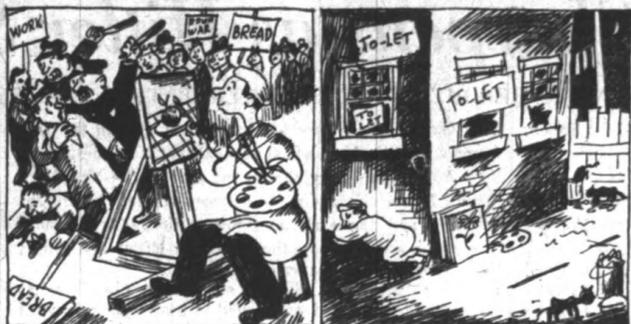
LITTLE LEFTY



Art for Art's Sake



By Jack Herman



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On a Deportation Train Bound for Fascist Italy

Herded in Filthy Car, Bullied by Drunken Inspector

By Spradling

A FEW days before John Ujich, a militant foreign born worker, was taken to a federal detention pen, he was called on by an immigration inspector bringing him a suit of cheap light underwear. John Ujich had demanded some clothes in preparation for the long ride across the country. The immigration inspector asked John Ujich to sign a receipt for this suit of extra-light cotton underwear.

"I refuse to sign anything without the consent of my lawyer," Comrade Ujich told the inspector. The exasperated inspector shouted: "Do you want this underwear or don't you?"

"I ask for shoes and some clothes to wear, not just a two-bit suit of cotton underwear. If that is the best that the United States government can offer me for my 25 years of toil in the mills, mines and smelters of the United States, then I would just as soon leave without it. I will go back and tell the workers on the other side of the ocean what was my compensation for 25 years of toil in America."

Later John Ujich found that the paper he had been asked to sign by the inspector was one by which the government was seeking to gain admission from him that he was being lawfully deported. The paper branded John Ujich as a "bad actor and a Communist." It is the strongest piece of evidence on which the government is trying to deport him.



JOHN UJICH

almost barefooted, so threathare were his slippers, with no hat, and only one shirt.

The price car was simply an out-moded old coach of the 1890's, with strong iron bars on the windows. All the way across the country this car was hooked onto one slow train after another. There were three to five guards in attendance for 24 prisoners all the way across the country. There were three other political prisoners on board the train with John Ujich—Ray Carlson, Oscar Mannisto and Paul Kettunen. Ray Carlson had his wife and four-year old son with him. For the greater part of the trip Mrs. Carlson was the only woman on board the prison car.

The trip across the country took five days. John Ujich has been in Ellis Island for five months. Every one of these days has been a day of fighting for John Ujich. He was put in solitary for protesting against workers being sent out of America in rags. They would not give him milk even when he offered to buy it. Three times he has been in the hospital due to the rotten food.

"We Are With You!" Cry Workers Meeting Prison Train

By Spradling

Inspector Rapp bragged that he had conducted 50,000 deportees across the country in this manner. Small wonder that he has formed the habit of staying drunk.

The car was always stopped half a mile outside of a station. Its movement was surrounded with the greatest secrecy. Despite this fact, class-conscious workers in several cities met this train bearing political prisoners to Ellis Island. In Spokane, Wash., a crowd of Young Communist League members were there to meet the train. Again and again they gave the workers' salute.

In Chicago there was a crowd of workers with raised fists. They shouted: "We are with you, fellow workers." "We, too, have no better than slaves, in spite of the fact that we are free to walk the streets and have jobs."

In Aberdeen, South Dakota, John Ujich noticed a few farmers standing by the tracks. "They were milling around with their hands in their pockets and their heads down as though at the point of despair and starvation, apparently wondering what the next day would bring to them."

Bookshelf For Kids - - - By Oakley Johnson

The Little Girl in the Soviet Union
Union who wrote to Maxim Gorki saying she wanted more books like "Gukelber Pin" revealed something about the literary tastes of children. She was one of 2,000 Young Pioneers who told Gorki what they like to read. The Children's Publishing House of Moscow will use their answers as a guide in publishing books for Soviet children.

Why is Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" so enjoyed by kids the world over? Why do youngsters read the funny pictures in both the Herald-Tribune and the Daily Worker? Why "Alice in Wonderland"? Why do proletarian boys and girls both like to read "All Western Magazine" and "Secret Agent 'X'" and "Dare-Devil Aces," to the horror of their non-revolutionary uncles and aunts and the disdain of the revolutionary fathers and mothers?

Why do we get books that children like which wouldn't insult or deform their expanding class consciousness and intelligence?

There is fantasy, too, in these half-impossible stories, as well as in the Os yarns and in the thousands of fairy stories that are, most of them, chucked at children with the uncomplimentary notion (as John Chamberlain airily suggests in the Times, November 12, 1933) that the "infant demons" want nothing but "witless incantation." Children love fantasy, but not just any fantasy. The bourgeois habit of offering fairy tales, for example, the Santa Claus story—as a temporary substitute for truth is bad morals and bad pedagogy; but fairy stories or other fantastic tales used as conscious make-believe have a genuine artistic and educational function. Children like make-believe. I have observed a little girl of two years solemnly pretend to feed milk to dolls, balls, shoes, and pencils, and say "Hello" or "Good-bye" to boiling water, a spoonful of sauce she was about to eat, or a fly she had scooped away from a chair-arm. But there must

be an inner truthfulness, a correspondence to the essential reality that workers' children find.

be an inner truthfulness, a correspondence to the essential reality that workers' children find. In the funny pictures, and in Mark Twain, and in rhymes and jokes of all kinds, children see humor, and like it. They clamor for comics all over the United States. They eagerly ponder pages of illustrated jokes, and sometimes they laugh. Sometimes they summarize to an older person some story that seems funny to them. Generally, however, they are silent, and often, probably, disappointed. If there isn't any sense to the comics they simply aren't funny.

Simplicity

A fourth requirement of children's literature is simplicity, and this, also, we must admit—with reservations—is achieved in the entire bourgeois funny pictures and in pulp fiction. (That funny pictures—as well as pulp fiction—are turned out for adults as well as for children and young people is, incidentally, to be noted: "Tillie the Toiler," for example, is not liked by children that I know who delight in the "Katzenjammer Kids." But the sort of simplicity that is desirable for children is not that necessary for simpletons. As an example, the "The Devil's Story," an "All Western Magazine" story (June, 1934), is editorially announced thus: "The Brand That Stamped the Soul of He (sic) Who Loped Out of the Tomtit Before a Skinner's Whip Was Heated in the White-Hot Fire of Men's Hate."

The reason we object to most pulp fiction, many fairy tales, and much of the newspaper comics is not that they are adventurous, humorous, imaginative, or easy to read. The qualities are all good, and it is our business to produce children's literature which has them. But such fiction and such humor also distort life rather than interpret it; they frequently carry bourgeois propaganda.

Gorki's Plan We Give Our Children? asks Maxim Gorki in the

Daily Worker (Dec. 16, 1933), and he shows at the outset that such can begin with it. It is neither wise nor desirable to prohibit children from reading the capitalist comics and pulp that come their way, but we should put before them the best of the old bourgeois offerings, and the available and growing supply of the new proletarian child literature.

With a Foreword by LENIN

John Reed's

Ten Days that Shook the World

Introduction by GRANVILLE HICKS

Now in the MODERN LIBRARY

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

Bookshelf for Kids

A. For young kids:

- 1) The New Pioneer (Monthly magazine) absolutely necessary for children. Stories they like, and comics on the back cover. 50c a year. Bound volumes obtainable at \$1.00 a volume.
- 2) The story series, Alice in Wonderland, written by Sasha Small and illustrated by Disher and Penny, should be re-published as a classic.
- 3) The Red Corner Book for Children (Fairy Tales)..... \$1.25
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- 9) Our Lenin, by Ruth Shaw and Harry Alan Potemkin..... \$1.75
- 10) Science and History for Boys and Girls, by Bishop William Montgomery Brown..... \$1.25
- 11) 100,000 Wars, by M. Illin..... \$1.25
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Bookshelf for Kids

- 14) Children Under Capitalism, by Grace Hutchins..... \$1.00
- 15) Bill Hayward's Book, Children's edition. (Soon to be published.)
- 16) The story series, Alice in Wonderland, written by Sasha Small and illustrated by Disher and Penny, should be re-published as a classic.
- 17) 13 Plays for Boys and Girls, Edited by Ben Blake..... \$1.25
- 18) The story series, Alice in Wonderland, written by Sasha Small and illustrated by Disher and Penny, should be re-published as a classic.
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10:00 P.M.—WEAF—To Be Announced

10:05 P.M.—WEAF—Sports Resume—Jack Filman

10:10 P.M.—WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy

10:15 P.M.—WEAF—Stories of the Black Chamber

10:20 P.M.—WEAF—Lum and Abner

10:25 P.M.—WEAF—Just Plain Bill

10:30 P.M.—WEAF—Plantation Echoes

10:35 P.M.—WEAF—Three Scapes

10:40 P.M.—WEAF—And Lee Reiser

10:45 P.M.—WEAF—Red Davis—Sketch

10:50 P.M.—WEAF—The O'Neil's

10:55 P.M.—WEAF—Uncle Ezra

11:00 P.M.—WEAF—Front-Page Drama

11:05 P.M.—WEAF—Dangerous Paradise

11:10 P.M.—WEAF—Boake Carter, Comedian

11:15 P.M.—WEAF—Bourdon Orchestra, Soprano; Male Quartet

11:20 P.M.—WEAF—Lonch Ranger—Sketch

11:25 P.M.—WEAF—Dramatic Sketch

11:30 P.M.—WEAF—Single Star

11:35 P.M.—WEAF—Current Events—H. E. Reed

11:40 P.M.—WEAF—Symphony Orchestra

11:45 P.M.—WEAF—Sketch

11:50 P.M.—WEAF—Talk—Expert

11:55 P.M.—WEAF—Variety Music

12:00 P.M.—WEAF—Variety Music

12:05 P.M.—WEAF—Variety Music

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Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

Roman "Imperialism"

Question: Is there any difference between the "Imperialism" of Rome and the imperialist policies of capitalist countries like Japan, Great Britain, the United States, France, etc.?

Answer: The difference between Roman "imperialism" and modern imperialism flows from the differences in the mode of production. Ancient Rome had an economy based on small peasant and slave production and commercial capital. Modern imperialism is based on machine production and monopoly capital. In Lenin's words it is a system of capitalist economy representing the highest stage of capitalism, and its characteristic features are parasitism and decay.

Consequently, modern imperialism is not merely a policy of the capitalist class which by force of arms subdues other countries to its rule. This policy of aggression and plunder was carried out by Rome and by many other empires. As Lenin points out "colonial politics and imperialism existed even before the latest stage of capitalism, and even before capitalism." We can have no true understanding of modern imperialism as the final epoch of capitalism, if we do not take into consideration the fundamental differences between the two social systems.

It is manifestly impossible within the limitations of this answer to give all the distinguishing characteristics of modern imperialism. Everyone should read Lenin's "Imperialism" (International Publishers) which is the theoretical basis of Communist strategy and tactics against capitalism in the present period of decaying capitalism.

Short Wave Radio

The science of communication via radio has, it is true, made immense strides forward during the last decade. This progress, however, is slight indeed compared to the potential advances. Basic patents and new improvements on existing equipment are owned or controlled by two or three large corporations who hold them secret and continue the use of inferior methods rather than scrap present means of production as long as they are profitable.

The principle of regeneration or feedback, by means of which the sensitivity of a vacuum tube may be increased many hundred fold, was discovered nearly twenty years ago. This important phenomenon was announced almost simultaneously by two men working independently. Armstrong sold his rights to the Radio Corporation of America, but DeForest, who was granted the patent, set up a company of his own, R.C.A. immediately set their pack of expert patent shysters braying at the heels of DeForest and dragged the suit through every court in the land. Unsuccessful on the legal front, they succeeded some fifteen years later in driving their competitor into bankruptcy and emerged from the ruins with the patent rights. The case was then settled a year ago, and R.C.A. won the case from themselves, or did they lose to themselves?

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11:30 P.M.—WEAF—Single Star

11:35 P.M.—WEAF—Current Events—H. E. Reed

11:40 P.M.—WEAF—Symphony Orchestra

11:45 P.M.—WEAF—Sketch

11:50 P.M.—WEAF—Talk—Expert

11:55 P.M.—WEAF—Variety Music

12:00 P.M.—WEAF—Variety Music

12:05 P.M.—WEAF—Variety Music

12:10 P.M.—WEAF—Variety Music

12:15 P.M.—WEAF—Variety Music

12:20 P.M.—WEAF—Variety Music

12:25 P.M.—WEAF—Variety Music

12:30 P.M.—WEAF—Variety Music

War Crisis Sharpens as Hitler Shows Plans to Attack U.S.S.R.

CAPITALIST PRESS CENSORS REPORT OF HITLER INTERVENTION SCHEME—WORKERS PREPARE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST FASCISM AND WAR

WITH the return of the British envoy, Sir John Simon, from his conversations with the fascist Hitler, the war crisis has visibly sharpened.

The capitalist press correspondents speak of the "nightmare" of fear which has enveloped the Foreign Offices.

In this, there is of course, something of the usual imperialist hypocrisy. British imperialism did not, we may be sure, make a determined fight to force Hitler to agree to any agreements of non-aggression. Within certain limits, British imperialism is not at all opposed to the war preparations of German fascism.

But the brazenness of the war policy of German fascism has no doubt shaken the imperialists themselves,

now that they are face to face with it and all the tremendous political and social upheaval that it implies.

An extraordinary slip on the part of the New York Times in the changes made between the late "Midnight edition" and the early morning edition tells us more about the secret negotiations between Hitler and Simon than reams of newspaper copy.

The "Midnight edition" showed us plainly what Hitler had demanded and urged in his secret talk with Simon:

"Hitler has ruined any immediate possibility of immediate co-operation. His talk was too frank, about Russia especially."

This last sentence about Hitler's brutally frank

plans for the division of the Soviet Union among the imperialist powers, was taken out of the later editions! Only the first sentence was left in!

Direct proposals for a united attack against the Soviet Union—this is what Hitler proposed to the British envoy!

What becomes now of the detestable whining of those liberals who used to "regret" the defense preparations of the U. S. S. R. as the result of groundless "war bogey"?

What becomes of their rebuke to the Soviet Union that the stern measures taken after the Kirov assassination, a murder planned as a war provocation and incitement, were the results of "a fit of fear"?

German fascism is encouraged in this plan! British imperialism negotiates for a "satisfactory" agreement. American imperialism, with Roosevelt carrying through the Hearst-Wall Street policy of breaking off negotiations with the U. S. S. R., gives Hitler direct support.

In such mighty demonstrations as the Chicago anti-Hearst rally on Sunday and the New York demonstration on Wednesday for the defense of political rights of American labor, all haters of war must proclaim their determination to defend the Soviet Union from the attack of the fascist war makers!

Against imperialism! Stop war shipments! Defend the Soviet Union! Block the fascist reaction and war incitements of Hearst!

Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1935

Miners' Strike April 1!

JOHN LEWIS, president, and other officials of the United Mine Workers, in Washington, still make threats of a general strike in the bituminous coal fields on April 1. But do they make the threats seriously?

They have not taken a single measure to prepare for the struggle. The only "preparations" they made was to attack the best fighters among the miners—those who actually took steps to prepare for the fight.

The miners know these officials from years of experience. They also know it is not the discussions in Washington that will give them a thirty-hour, five-day week, at \$1 an hour, and union conditions. They are going ahead under rank and file leadership, and calling for a strike April 1, if the demands are not granted.

A strike call is out. Mass demonstrations are called for April 1 in all important mining centers. Conferences are planned where rank and file leaders will be elected. Shouts of the higher officials that the strike preparations are "unauthorized" are not getting much attention.

This time the miners will not permit a special agreement for the captive mines, where a company union is permitted, starvation conditions remain and where, in accordance with the agreement, a worker is fined one dollar a day for striking.

This time the miners themselves should conduct negotiations.

He Prefers Federal Bullets

FRANCIS J. GORMAN, vice-president of the United Textile Workers Union, showed, at the current hearings of the House Military Affairs Committee, how he defends the rights of the workers.

To show how much he hates the use of armed force against striking workers, Gorman proposed that the Secretary of War have full charge of calling out troops against strikers instead of the National Guard!

"We will take our chances with the Secretary of War," this union leader said. "In case he has to call out troops, we believe that supervision and discipline would be more efficient."

Notice that Gorman does not for one moment question the right of the Government to call out troops against the strikers!

Mr. Gorman explains: "The workers believe that the National Guard is called out by the employers. They believe that it shows the government wants to break strikes."

Mr. Gorman's main worry is that the workers shall discover the truth he is trying to hide from them—that the capitalist government, whether it be Roosevelt or the State government, is the armed strike-breaker for the employers.

The Harlem Inquiry

IN AN article published in the New York Post of March 27, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., assistant pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, puts the responsibility for the March 19 outbreak in Harlem directly on the LaGuardia administration—where it belongs. Says Rev. Powell:

"It was not a riot; it was an open, unorganized protest against empty stomachs, overcrowded tenements, filthy sanitation, rotten foodstuffs, chiseling landlords and merchants, discrimination on relief, disfranchisement, and against disinterested administration.

Apart from the empty gesture of appointing a committee to investigate con-

ditions familiar to every one who knows anything about Harlem, Mayor LaGuardia has done nothing whatever to correct these appalling conditions. Instead, the Mayor and District Attorney William C. Dodge are still trying to hide their criminal responsibility for these conditions behind a virulent attack on the Communist Party, the Negro people and the entire labor movement of this city. The city courts have clicked out savage sentences against Harlem workers with lightning-like rapidity. The city and federal governments are threatening unemployed Negro workers with deportation to the South and to the West Indies.

The Mayor's Committee is finally holding an open hearing Saturday morning, 10 o'clock, in the Seventh District Municipal Court, 447 West 151st Street. Every workers' organization and liberal group should flood that meeting with protests! Every victim of jim-crow relief and police brutality should appear before the Mayor's Committee and demand to be heard!

Spread P.W.A. Strike!

THE action taken by the Building Council of Greater New York in calling out the 2,000 members of twelve unions employed on the city-owned Independent subway system in support of the strike of the 700 electricians of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is a direct blow against the policy of the Roosevelt administration for starvation wages on P. W. A. jobs. We greet this action as one showing a real spirit of working class solidarity.

Roosevelt's policy against union wages on P. W. A. jobs is supported by the Democratic Senator from New York, Robert Wagner, who parades as a "friend of labor." Fusion Mayor LaGuardia and Democratic Comptroller Frank J. Taylor endorsed this policy by voting contracts to two companies which refused to employ union men of Local 3 and pay union wages.

The action of these politicians should prove to organized labor of New York City and the entire country once more that whether Republican, Democrat or Fusion, these parties, in spite of all their promises and claims, are anti-labor when it comes to a showdown.

The striking electricians are learning this lesson rapidly. All former dealings with the Tammany Hall politicians have failed to help them. The sentiment for a Labor Party, based on the trade unions and other workers' organizations which will really fight for the interests of the workers, is growing among the members and some of the leaders of the unions involved.

The entire organized labor movement of New York should get behind the striking building trades workers in spreading the strike to all P. W. A. jobs in a demand for union wages, the hiring of union members as well as in leading the strike to victory for the workers.

No One Shall Starve

THE report of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment Relief in New York City will not force the LaGuardia regime to disgorge more relief.

Already the tone of the report is shown in that which was issued yesterday. Add more investigators, the report asks. But these staff relief workers are to be used not to lighten the work of the over-worked investigators, but to cut relief.

While the report is forced to score the term of "chiselers," it sanctions the use of "flying squadrons" to hound the jobless. Yet many of those cut off the relief by the "flying squadrons" were found to have been fully entitled to aid even under the pauper requirements of the city.

Pious words emanating from City Hall will not feed the jobless—will not put one morsel into the mouths of thousands of half-starved children.

"No one shall starve" is a medieval slogan. The community owes a greater responsibility today. 'Everyone shall live' is a more fitting principle upon which our unemployment and our public works relief must be based," LaGuardia said on October 2, 1933.

These snivelling words are a bitter mockery. Relief is and will continue to be in direct proportion to organization and struggle.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

A Navy Yard Letter The Yard and the Crisis On 'Outside' Distribution

FROM Brooklyn to Bremer-

ton Navy Yards:

It is with a feeling of regret that we write our first correspondence to you, in the nature of criticism. Perhaps it is just as well that we have been "provoked" to do something we have sadly neglected, by your second contribution to "Party Life."

You say that when your unit was organized in October, 1933, there were no great grievances. That was the period when Yards and all other federal employees were working under a 15 per cent cut—around which we were able to rally a mass struggle, almost getting a mass meeting.

You say that especially "six months ago" when the Yard hired 1,000 men, they had conditions "their own way" because work was plentiful. Are we to believe then, that when there is plenty of work in Navy Yards, that is sufficient to bring about good conditions? Are we to believe then, that when war is being prepared (indicated to you especially, by more "work"), that that workers have conditions "their own way"?

The end of this sentence speaks of the conditions not lasting because this was a time when the standard of the "ENTIRE" working class is being steadily dragged down to a lower level.

Now—is the Yard population a part of this ENTIRE working class, or a separate entity in itself, living tucked safely away in a vacuum? Again—if these workers' conditions get better as work increases—and we know full well that work here will increase—then it follows that these Yard men are not part of the ENTIRE working class.

In New York (Brooklyn) there was, for some time, a theory which placed the Navy Yard on a pedestal of sanctity, and surrounded it with a halo of haziness. Navy Yard was "different." Amazing "lines" were looked for. "News" and "special" tactics were in demand. But these also were not to be found—there is only one class struggle going on—and the Navy Yards, all of them, are very much involved in it.

Those in New York who did feel that way about Navy Yards, have since abandoned their feelings. Don't misunderstand me to mean that Navy Yards are just as easy for us to work in as other shops. We recognize the Navy Yards workers, like all other workers, accept our agitation and propaganda as their own—only when it touches their interests and touches them correctly and raises the correct slogans.

We also have a "Yard Voice," which is over a year old. We cannot quarrel with the fact that "inside" distribution is better than "outside"—but—that is not the reason why the paper was not considered as a paper of the workers inside.

We always issued our paper "outside"—with as much "inside" distribution as we could. Still, the time came when the fact that distribution was from "outside" made no difference to the workers inside. The reason is very simple—we wrote about the inside—and we found more grievances than we could glean from your article. Navy Yards workers, like all other workers, accept our agitation and propaganda as their own—only when it touches their interests and touches them correctly and raises the correct slogans.

Comrades, the crisis is in its sixth year. It appears that in Washington and especially in Bremerton Yard, that the crisis is sometimes there and then again not. Perhaps this vacillating "line" is why the workers would not accept you as their own. Lay-offs and the other grievances you speak of, do not develop suddenly. These should have been pointed out before they happened—and the correct slogans issued. In Brooklyn we were able to organize a "Laid Off Yard Workers" committee, of about 30 such men, and they fought for, and in many instances got, relief.

There is no doubt, when you say that the workers began to look forward to the Voice's publication after you began to write about their grievances.

Editorial Note:—Because we are anxious to bring about an interchange of experiences between units in the various districts, we are publishing this letter of criticism from the Brooklyn Navy Yard Unit. With the criticism we have no disagreement, but it is our opinion that the Bremerton Navy Yard Unit would be helped more concretely if the Unit of the Brooklyn Navy Yard would not only offer comradely criticism, but would also explain their methods of work, how they safeguard their comrades, but they recruit, how they carry on the struggle against war, what kind of May Day preparations they are making, etc. Such an interchange of letters between units would be of the greatest value to the entire Party.

SPINNING HIS WEB

by Limbach

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

"His Talk Was Too Frank" Sir John Returns Hitler's Next Step

SIR JOHN SIMON has returned to London a sadder if not a wiser man. British imperialism's nefarious game is being smashed on the rocks of Hitler's mad dash for war against the Soviet Union. Originally, the British diehards strove to tear France away from the idea of a Soviet pact and an Eastern Locarno guarantee of peace. To do this, they proposed to Hitler a four-power alliance which would give concessions to France in the way of Hitler's promises to respect French boundaries, and at the same time launch Hitler, more cautiously and slowly, on his war plans against the Soviet Union.

But Hitler would have none of it. Having built his gigantic war machine, the monster cannot reason any longer but insists on plunging the world into the bloodiest slaughter in all its history.

The explosive element in the chemistry of Nazi politics is the inverse ratios of the growing war machine and the increasing economic crisis making impossible a continuation of so gigantic a war superstructure, on an aggravated base of starvation for the masses.

For German Fascism the idea that war must come and come soon is a settled matter. Knowing the vacillations and weaknesses of British imperialism, Hitler's policy is to present the world with another fait accompli (accomplished fact), and that is—war against the Soviet Union.

HITLER believes this will decide the course of imperialist contradictions, since he gambles with the fate of the entire capitalist world.

So open and provocative was Hitler's insistence on war against the Soviet Union that he alarmed the British who did not want the game queered now. London conservative newspapers found Hitler's anti-Soviet speeches "a cause of nausea." That is, it makes the capitalist bandits sick to the stomach to think of Nazi barbarism appearing to the toiling and colonial masses as the chief savior of capitalist "civilization," seeking to drive millions of workers to their death in a war against the Socialist fatherland. Paris is even more perturbed. P. J. Philip, New York Times Paris correspondent, puts it as follows: "Herr Hitler has ruined any possibility of immediate co-operation. His talk was too frank, about Russia especially."

The situation is such that a spark in Memel, Czechoslovakia, Poland, or in any other of the thousands of dry tinder spots may at any moment ignite the flames that the Berlin incendiaries believe will light them on their gory path to the border of the U. S. S. R.

Only the world proletariat and oppressed peoples can stop the Nazi fire bugs.

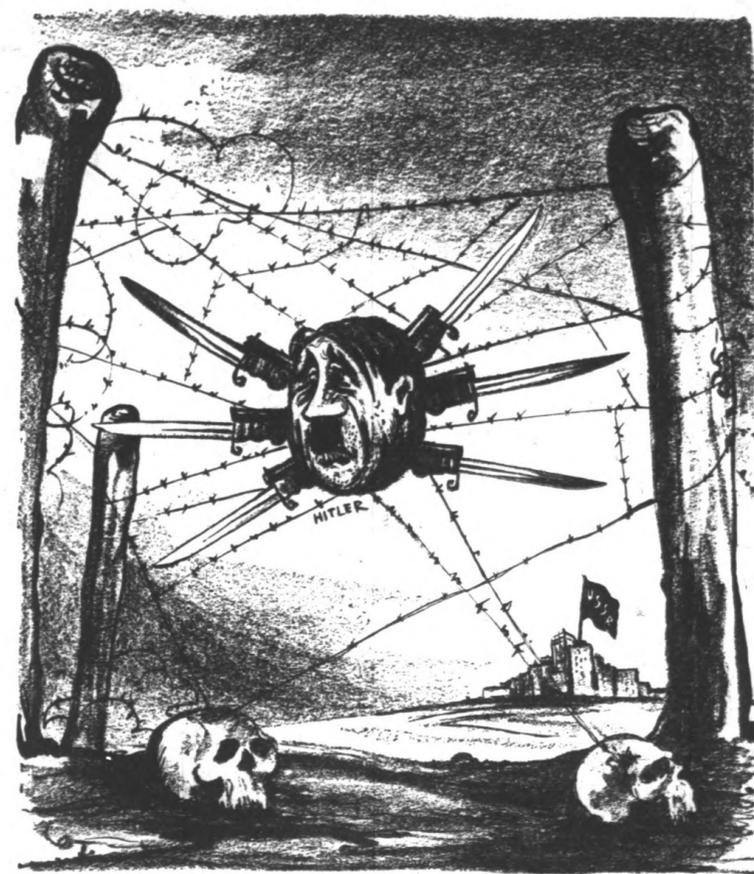
ANOTHER sidelight on the American capitalist press's handling of the momentous European diplomatic conversations is given by a worker who sends us the following letter:

"You have often called the attention of Daily readers to the brazen manner in which the New York Times consciously distorts and falsifies news of foreign events. I am wondering if the following example caught your attention. Although it isn't especially significant, there can be no doubt that it is beautifully illustrative:

"The Monday evening World-Telegram carried a front-page Associated Press dispatch reporting the communiqué issued to the press by the British Foreign Secretary, Simon. The conclusion of his first day's conversation (read: interventionary plotting) with the filthy beast, Hitler, the dispatch reads: 'All today's communiqué said was: "Conversations took place this morning and afternoon on some points mentioned in the Anglo-French communiqué of February 3. These conversations will be resumed tomorrow.'" Pittingly enough, the dispatch then goes on to say: "The communiqué was greeted with frenzied laughter when it was read to some two hundred newspaper correspondents from twenty-five nations who waited at the British Embassy for a press conference."

"The Tuesday morning Times, in pen-prostitute Birchall's report on the incident, presents its readers with this entirely misleading and, quite possibly, deliberately cynical description: 'This column statement [the communiqué: E. A.] was appropriately received.'"

"Undoubtedly, this clever bit of falsification has much the same stench that characterizes the communiqué itself.



Letters From Our Readers

Southern Workers Hail C. P. Fight for Negro Rights

Chattanooga, Tenn.
Comrade Editor:

I want to give an example of how the program of the Communist Party is penetrating into the farthest nooks and corners of the country. In the Cumberland mountains of Tennessee, while speaking to the president of a workers' and farmers' league about the problems of the working people, I was surprised to be informed that the president himself as well as other leaders of this organization wanted to join the Communist Party. This worker said that the Communists were the only ones carrying on the traditions of Debs and the earlier fighters for the working class. Then this white mountaineer added that the Communist Party also had the honor of being the first ones who took up the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys."

This is an example of the growing willingness of the Southern white masses to organize and unite with the Negroes, to struggle for Negro rights, and to build the revolutionary movement as the only road to the liberation of the American people from capitalist oppression.

A FRIEND.

Dodge Protects Bankers, Attacks Workers

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

Enclosed find two clippings from the World Telegram of March 21, 1935: one depicting the District Attorney, William Dodge, pleading for the dismissal of charges against the officers of the defunct Bank of the United States; the other foaming at the mouth in his attempt to whitewash the murderous assault upon the workers of Harlem, by clumsily waving a red herring.

A COMRADE.

Officials Ban U. S. L. Ignore Petition of 350 Students

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

Today in the school of the "liberal" Director Fallon, Townsend Harris High School, a petition for the recognition of a Student Club affiliated with the National Student League was to be voted on. Just before the vote, a member of the General Organization Committee made a motion, very obscurely phrased, to the effect that a committee report favoring the recognition be rejected, and that a charter to the club be withheld. This motion was put to a vote. When the ballots were being counted aloud, those outsiders who were interested, made a note of the vote. The result was seven to six against the motion or, in other words, for the acceptance of the report and the granting of the charter.

The Council Leader, however, counted six for the motion, and when an N.S.L. rose to point out the error, a teacher who was present, told the Leader not to recognize any outside speaker, thus preventing the N.S.L. men from objecting, though other outside speakers had previously been recognized. By this piece of out and out chicanery, the Council has pretty effectively blasted any change for recognition this term, though this petition was signed by 350 students. The Council Leader said of the names, "That petition isn't worth a snap!"

A STUDENT.

Negro Workers Buy "Daily," Defying Police

Bronx, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

I want to write to you about how the police threaten those who buy the Daily Worker. I was buying a "Daily" and a policeman tried to stop me. I told him as long as they are on sale, I'm going to buy one. He told me, if I was caught buying another one, he would arrest me.

I don't see why it is impossible to read the Daily Worker when other newspapers are being sold freely. Thousands of colored people would buy the Daily Worker, but the police threaten to arrest them if they do. Can't something be done about this? They're stopping the sale of your paper. I think the Daily Worker is one of the best black and white papers in the U. S. A.

A COLORED WORKER.

Can't Afford Papers, But Can't Miss "Daily"

Crompond, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

My subscription expired a while ago. I was given due notice but could not help it. I am in poor health, am living on a meager compensation and have to raise a boy without any support. A paper in my position is rather a luxury. A paper, yes. But the Daily Worker, unlike any other paper, is mental food. One who knows that paper cannot get along without it for any length of time, without being starved mentally. The red's supplies me with news from far and wide but it does not mention anything about how we, the workers, fare in this world. Please, comrade, stretch that dollar as long as you can and I'll make it up, spreading the "Daily" far and wide.

R. 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.)