

New York Workers! Defend Your Rights! Fill Madison Square Garden Wednesday!
Chicago Workers! Answer Hearst Fascism! Mass in Coliseum Tomorrow at 3 P. M.!

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Daily Worker

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

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HITLER PRESS REVEALS WAR PLANS

Mine Strike Held Imminent As Union Leaders Parley

STEEL MEN PLAN UNITY WITH MINERS

Richberg Sets Up Body to Hoodwink Workers and Stall Action

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Still minus a method for stalling off the nationwide strike of the soft coal diggers, which government officials estimate at 350,000, the whole National Industrial Recovery Board today again summoned committees of the United Mine Workers of America Scale Committee and of the operators into a secret session. Into the early hours this morning, a subcommittee of the Roosevelt Government Board held individual secret Pow-wows with union and operator spokesmen. So far, however, they have gotten nowhere toward averting the strike. Union leaders, while still refraining from mentioning strike and from announcing strike preparations, repeated late yesterday that their membership would not work without a contract.

Committee Appointed

NIRB Chairman Donald Richberg appointed a subcommittee to go into the question during the night. Besides himself, it included Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and W. Averell Harriman, wealthy heir of the late railroad pirate, E. H. Harriman.

The U. M. W. A. contract with the Appalachian Coal Operators Association expires tomorrow night. Meeting here off and on since February 18, the Scale Committee of the union are demanding an increase of 50 cents a day, 17 cents more per ton for cutting and loading and the five-day, thirty-hour week. The operators flatly refused.

Mass Meetings Called

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 29.—The organizing drive of the rank and file of the Amalgamated Association continues this week end with two large mass meetings.

(Continued on Page 2)

New York and Chicago

An Editorial

Every headline, every dispatch from Europe shows how vital it is now for the working class to demonstrate its loyalty to the Soviet Union, and unite in a struggle for peace.

The Hearst press gloats over Hitler's war plans aimed at the Workers and Farmers rule in the U.S.S.R. Hearst's anti-Soviet incitements have reached new depths of lying and slander.

Fascism everywhere, abroad and at home, prepares for oppression and war.

Chicago's anti-Hearst meeting called by the Friends of the Soviet Union in the Coliseum at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon will be another of the great demonstrations of the masses answering the fascist challenge of Hearst.

In New York on Wednesday evening, thousands will meet in Madison Square Garden in a united front protest against the attacks of reaction on the political rights of the people.

It is only the united strength of the masses that can block reaction and war! Pack the meetings in Chicago and New York! Defend the Soviet Union! Stop war!

Ford to Tell LaGuardia Body Of Harlem Hunger Conditions

Negro Communist Leader to Testify Today Before Mayor's Committee

James W. Ford, Communist leader and Communist Party Section Organizer in Harlem, will appear this morning at the open hearing of the Mayor's Committee to testify on the hunger conditions, jim-crow relief and job discrimination, bad housing and exorbitant rents which led to the March 19 outbreak in Harlem. The open hearing will be held at 10 o'clock in the 7th District Municipal Court, 447 West 151st Street.

Sugar Scores Green Lauds Hearst Lies New NRA Bill

Labor's Candidate for Judge to Be Honored at Detroit Fete

(See editorial "History Repeated on a Higher Plane" on page 8.)
DETROIT, Mich., March 29.—Clarence Darrow today endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Maurice Sugar for Judge of Recorder's Court in a telegram sent to the United Labor Committee which is conducting the campaign for Sugar.

Darrow's message said: "I am happy to endorse the candidacy of Maurice Sugar. Detroit now has an opportunity to put a real fighter for the oppressed on the bench."

DETROIT, Mich., March 29.—Maurice Sugar, labor candidate for Judge of Recorder's Court, who has won wide-spread support from leading labor bodies, including the Mechanics' Educational Society, the Wayne County Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.), the Communist Party, and League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and working class organizations, replied yesterday to an attack which the Hearst-owned Detroit Times launched against him.

"Hearst's attack against me as 'un-American' is a reactionary attack against the whole labor movement," Sugar declared. "Hearst is notorious for his scab, union-smashing and wage-cutting activities for the past 20 years." Sugar said. "Whatever hurts his profits becomes 'un-American.'"

Negro workers are especially urged to attend the banquet to be given in Sugar's honor on March 31 at Croatian Hall, 1531 E. Kirby St., in a statement issued by the Communist Party.

Local 3 Men Picket Mayor

More than 600 electricians picketed City Hall yesterday as two of their leaders placed the demands of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electricians before Mayor F. H. LaGuardia. The electricians are striking against non-union work on the city-owned independent subway system. Two thousand other workers on P.W.A. jobs in allied building crafts are also on strike in sympathy.

The Mayor promised the delegates, John J. Sullivan and John Lapham, both executives of Local 3, that he would consider their demand for a public hearing and would let them know by Monday whether he would grant their request.

Later in the day the Mayor's office let it be known that the Mayor would appoint an arbitration board if the sympathetic strikers went back to work.

At a conference Thursday in the offices of the Regional Labor Board, 45 Broadway, the union charged the companies with violation of the code provisions and the labor terms of the agreement by which the city obtained \$25,000,000 from the P.W.A. to complete the subway system.

LUNDEEN ACTS TO FORCE POLL ON H. R. 2827

Files Petition to Bring Bill on Floor of Congress

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Congressman Ernest Lundeen yesterday filed a petition to force the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, onto the floor of the House for vote. Under the House gag rule, 218 signatures of Representatives are required on the petition to force this action.

Since the time that the House Committee on Labor reported favorably on H. R. 2827 on March 15, the Rules Committee, which controls all legislation that comes up before the House, has refused to give the Workers' Bill a rule. Continued and greatly increased pressure should be directed against the Rules Committee in the form of telegrams, letters and individual and mass demands that action be taken on H. R. 2827, the National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Unemployment Insurance has announced. Letters to individual congressmen should demand that they sign the petition.

The action in starting the petition on the Workers' Bill was taken as the Ways and Means Committee worked to bring the fraudulent Wagner-Lewis "social security" bill onto the floor of the House at an early date next week.

The Federation of the Italian-American Democratic Organizations of New York State, with a membership of 235,000, has endorsed the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, and elected two delegates to the coming conference of fraternal groups in support of H. R. 2827.

The forthcoming conference, called by the Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance, will be held Sunday, May 19, at 11 a. m., at the Oddfellows Temple, 105 East 106th Street, New York City.

New Parley Set Seamen Win On NBC Strike In 1-Day Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29.—Seamen of the tanker Dora struck Thursday night and won union conditions within 24 hours, although Oscar Carlson, head of the East Coast district of the International Seamen's Union, tried to supply scabs to take their places.

When the tanker came into this port yesterday, most of the crew walked off, demanding union preference in the hiring, wage increases and union conditions. An effective picket line was formed.

Meanwhile the local office of the union received a wire from Carlson of New York ordering that a crew be shipped from the union hall here in place of the strikers. As the Philadelphia local refused to abide by the scab order, Carlson stated that he will come in with a crew from the New York office. The

(Continued on Page 2)

PERIL GREATEST SINCE 1914; BRITAIN HOLDS KEY AS U. S. S. R. PRESSES ONLY PEACE PLAN

War on Revolution Is What Now Confronts Fascist Regime

In a world blackened by war clouds precipitated by the Nazis' provocative maneuvers, the Soviet Union's peace policy shines out to the masses of the world as a bright ray of sunshine. Not for a moment are the Nazi madmen resting in their efforts to plunge the world into a new bloody slaughter. The situation in Memel is accurately described as an incipient Sarajevo, where one Nazi shot can set off the avalanche of war.

"War in Europe will occur most unexpectedly as a result of the present political strain," declared Gen. Federico Balbo, Mussolini's under-secretary of war, in the Italian Senate yesterday.

Up to British Imperialism. The Fascist dogs of war are straining at the leash. It is clearly up to the British imperialists now whether they will pursue the policy of lengthening the leash or of tying them with the chains of the Soviet's peace proposals.

Clear it is that the original plans of the British die-hards have gone awry.

Sir John Simon's main efforts in the February 3rd proposals to France, for a four-power armament pact, was aimed at rupturing Franco-Soviet relations and efforts to establish an Eastern Locarno peace pact.

But Hitler's insistence on a war for the changing of the Eastern European boundaries, mainly at the expense of the Soviet Union, had startling and opposite effects for the British.

They were forced to come out in the White Paper and indicate that Hitler's war preparations were dis-

(Continued on Page 2)

Browder Cable Protests Death Threat to Fonseca

Denouncing the impending execution of Manuel Fonseca, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States sent the following cablegram to President Mendicta, Colonel Batista and Ambassador Caffery in Havana, Cuba:

"March 29, 1935.
"The Communist Party of the United States of America energetically protests against the vicious death sentence imposed on Manuel Fonseca, which is a direct expression of the reactionary bourgeois justice of the present regime and demands the immediate stay of execution and the annulment of the death sentence.

(Signed) "EARL BROWDER,
"General Secretary,
"Communist Party, U. S. A."

Berlin Nervous Laval to Meet At Eden Talks With Litvinoff

Nazi Papers Urge Envoy to Resist Soviets' Peace Efforts

BRUSSELS, March 29.—Faced with the collapse of the gold standard, Premier Paul van Zeeland today declared that his government would enter negotiations for the recognition of the Soviet Union and accept the Soviet's proposal of an Eastern Locarno pact.

ROME, March 29.—"War in Europe will occur most unexpectedly as a result of the present political situation," declared Gen. Federico Balbo, under-secretary of war in Mussolini's Cabinet.

LONDON, March 29.—According to Reuters' press agency, Foreign Minister Titulescu of Rumania, will visit Moscow after his visit to London and Paris.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The House of Representatives today gave final approval of the \$401,998,170 war appropriations bill. The measure now goes to Roosevelt for signature.

KATOWICZ, Poland, March 29.—Demonstrations against fascist Germany flared up this afternoon along Germany's Eastern borders, from Lithuania to Czechoslovakia, particularly on the Polish-German frontier, where thousands of Poles massed before German newspapers and consulates.

MOSCOW, March 29 (By Wire- less).—The Nazi press visibly shows its nervousness over the Soviet-British conversations looking toward a means of averting the war for

(Continued on Page 2)

Nazi's Official Paper Admits Peace Aims of Soviet Union

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, March 29 (By Cable).—Proof that Hitler deliberately lies when he declares his rapid arming is due to fears of Soviet invasion, is contained in articles published in Hitler's personal organ, Voelkischer Beobachter, February 3, 4, 13 and 15, 1936.

Today's Investia, organ of the Soviet Government, unkindly publishes in full this series of articles from Hitler's chief mouth-piece, under the title "Political Forces in the East." The Voelkischer Beobachter is known as the official organ of both the Nazi Party and the German Government.

Declare Nazi War Aims. The Soviet Government has already declared that these articles are an excellent reply to the lying claim of the German Fascist press, that "danger threatens western Europe from the side of the U.S.S.R."

These articles, inspired by Hitler himself, say that while the U.S.S.R. is not attempting to change the present situation on the western border, Germany is interested in such alteration. The fact that the Voelkischer Beobachter gives the greatest prominence to Poland as carrying out these aims, does not in the slightest reduce the significance of this self-exposure. Hitler's newspaper states, however, that Poland does not have sufficient strength for independently carrying out such a plan, and needs German support.

By putting Poland forward, comments Investia, she is only being invited to begin the actions. Germany will do the rest.

Fascist Frankness. The frankness with which the official organ of the German government admits that its plan is directed not only against the U.S.S.R. and "midway" countries, as the fascist

(Continued on Page 2)

S.P. Move Hits Unity on May 1

(See editorial on Page 8)
Despite widespread sentiments among Socialist workers for a united front May Day, the "Old Guard," controlling the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, steam-rollered the election of a committee that will fight all efforts at joint action at its conference called to make preparations for May Day.

The conference met on Thursday at the Rand School. More than 325 delegates were present from many Workers' Circle branches, local trade unions, Socialist Party branches, Young Circles and Unemployed Unions. On a recommendation of the credentials committee, eight delegates from the Lovestonite and Workers Party groups were admitted to the conference.

The highlight of the conference was the speech of Gewirtzman, treasurer of the International Pocketbook Workers Union, who declared that he came to the conference with instructions to propose that action be taken for building one united May Day demonstration in the city.

The demonstration must be against war, fascism and the N.R.A. which is trying to fascize the trade unions. Gewirtzman said, as the delegates cheered him to the echo.

His proposals were attacked violently by Nelson, a prominent Lovestonite, who attacked the Communist Party.

Later Nelson was placed on the "Old Guard" executive committee which will plan the May Day arrangements.

The Y.F.S.L.'s were conspicuous in their absence, the State Committee having kept them out of the conference knowing the deep sentiment existing among them for unity.

Brutal Terrorism Is Police Policy in Harlem

By OAKLEY JOHNSON

ARTICLE II. The early press stories about the Harlem riots carried two apparently unimportant bits of information. First was the statement that one of the Young Liberators arrested by the police, Harry Gordon, while charged with "felonious assault," was a City College student; second, the frequent casual references—as in the Journal of March 30—to "the wrath that swept New York's Negro section."

I wanted to interview, out of curiosity, the arrested boy who attended the college where I had once been a teacher, and, more particularly, I wanted to know what caused Harlem's "wrath." I learned plenty.

Hundreds have been shocked by the simple information that so many people, chiefly Negroes, were shot—several fatally—by the police during the course of the so-called riot. Even though they were not present to see the police begin the clubbing, to see the mounted officers and the police riot cars ride up and across crowded sidewalks, shouting coarse commands and swinging night sticks, they could not help doubting the "necessity" for the blood-letting.

Record of Police Brutality. The demand by James H. Ford for investigation of the deliberate killing of the Negro worker, Edward Laurie, by Patrolman Abraham Zabutinski, and the revelation that this same policeman had killed a Porto Rican child, Santos Fernandez, in cold blood a few months ago, turns attention to a condition that many have not suspected. It focuses a spot-light upon the black record of police brutality in Harlem.

No wonder the Young Liberator leaflet distributed in the crowd about seven o'clock Tuesday night—about an hour after the picketing had begun before the Kress store—carried the slogan, "Stop Police Brutality in Negro Harlem."

No wonder the young Negro girl said, on the next morning after the bloody police attack, as reported on page 3 of the New York Journal, March 29: "We ought to beat up all the white law."

The Police as Sadists. Harry Gordon was charged with "assaulting a policeman." I asked Louise Thompson, well-known Negro writer, who contributed an eyewitness account of the Harlem events for this week's New Masses,

"It's a lie," she said. "I was standing a few feet from Harry Gordon when he was arrested. He did not strike any policeman. He did nothing. On the contrary, a policeman ran up and struck him first with his club, and another ran up and poked Gordon in the ribs with his stick. Then they arrested him, continuing to beat him. They took him to a car—one of the unofficial-looking sedans the police had ready—and were beating him still while they took him away."

I hunted up Harry Gordon himself. He is a typical, good-looking college student, his left eye still black from the police beating more than a week ago. I asked him if he could tell me what happened in the

(Continued on Page 2)

Coast Trial Goes to Jury

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 29.—After five days of argument by opposing counsel, the Sacramento criminal syndicalism case went to the jury today, as the trial entered its 79th court day.

Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney, in a ten-hour review of the frame-up trial of the fifteen labor organizers, and a critical examination of every scrap of evidence introduced, exposed in detail the lies, perjured testimony and misconduct of the prosecution.

Exposes "Terror" Charge. Gallagher exposed the contention of the prosecution that the defendants had advocated individual acts of force and violence in the strike struggles they led, which secured substantial gains for the agricultural laborers.

Pointing to the widespread suffering and mass misery through the country, Gallagher declared that the only solution to a decaying capitalism which has outlived its usefulness was a workers' and farmers' government. A revolution was inevitable, he told the court, but force and violence would result only if the small minority

(Continued on Page 2)

Nazis Face War Or Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

turbing to the peace of Europe. Hitler's answer was the open arming of Germany, and the most provocative declarations against the Soviet Union. Still, the British imperialists expected they could come to some form of an agreement with Hitler, with a view of strengthening the cracking anti-Soviet front, to bridge the madman in his dangerous moves for an immediate war. But these efforts, too, failed.

The Soviet press pointed out that while Hitler in his personal organ, the "Völkischer Beobachter," in February admitted that the Soviet Union had no territorial wishes, and that it was German fascism which insisted on a change in the boundaries of Eastern Europe, the same Hitler in March howled about the "Bolshevik danger" from the East.

Fascists Too Crude

So crude and obvious has been the fascist game that the capitalist press, sympathetic to Hitler in other countries, are forced to reject Hitler's excuses for his war provocations against the Soviet Union.

The Hearst press, with its filthy and slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union, has not yet dared editorially to come out in support of his plans for immediate war on the Soviet Union.

The New York World-Telegram in its editorial on March 29th, on the eve of Capt. Anthony Eden's visit to Moscow, put its finger on the crux of the situation:

Press Sees War Aim

"The Simon-Hilfer conversations in Berlin," wrote this paper, "were not as futile as some of the dispatches state. At least this meeting clarified and confirmed two basic factors in the dangerous situation. One is that the chief threat of a German-made war is a drive against Russia. The other is that Germany is working on the Tory British government as the weakest link in the allied chain opposing war."

"For the moment Hitler has not persuaded the British. But that does not mean much. The British government is facing a general election in the fall with possible defeat by the Labor Party. So it must move with unusual care and secrecy."

"Hitler is already trading on the London government's fear of Germany and hatred of Soviet Russia. If Hitler can remove London's fear of a German attack and convince London that the new Nazi military is aimed solely at Russia, he has a chance to obtain British neutrality or even support in such a Russian war."

Britain Put on Spot

Litvinoff, in his diplomatic conversations with the British imperialist representative is putting the British ruling class on the spot. He pointed out to them that no gun has yet been invented which fires in only one direction, and misses fire when pointed in another. Hitler has shown to the whole world, Litvinoff indicated, how matters stand. It is war against the Soviet Union, supported by Britain, or peace through cooperation with the U. S. R. and its insistent policy of peace.

It is this fact, the clarification of the whole issue before the world, which is forcing the British imperialists to deal with the Soviet Union on the question of peace.

Imperialists Fear Masses

The British and French imperialists do not love the Soviet Union. They realize that the socialist fatherland is growing day by day, developing a new order of society that will have tremendous effect on all humanity in the throes of capitalist crisis. They know the Soviet Union is striving with might and main for peace, while building its mighty defenses, its Red Army, its air fleet, and its war weapons for the preservation of the October revolution.

Yet they also fear their own masses, fear for their own interests, in the wild, mad dreams of the Nazi fiends. They know that Fascism is faced with a desperate crisis in Germany. A crisis so desperate that Hitler was forced only yesterday to withdraw the old age pensions from people between the ages of 6 and 80! Hitler's gigantic war machine rests on a foundering economic base, and must be put into motion immediately if it is not to be destroyed by an inner uprising of the hungry German masses.

War or Ruin for Nazis

Hitler aptly expressed the Nazis' desperate situation when he told Sir John Simon in effect: "Release my hand with regard to the Soviet Union or I will smash everything." It is war or ruin for the Nazi rulers, and the British are now beginning to fear it will be war and ruin.

In this situation, the eyes of the world were turned to Moscow when Sir Anthony Eden arrived. The British imperialists were forced to go to Moscow after the Berlin "nausea," as it was characterized in the New York Times, in order to avoid the impression to troubled humanity that something is being done to stave off war. Only the Soviet Union proposed a plan for peace, a means of averting war. That plan was cooperation of all powers genuinely interested in war against any nation which sought to cross the boundaries of another country.

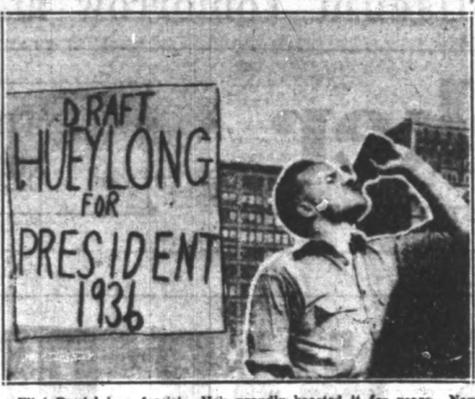
"Never since the World War," declared Litvinoff, "have there been such misgivings as now. These misgivings are shared by all friends of peace and the principal masses of all countries, who, when they are not subjected to militarist and chauvinist dope, are friends of peace."

It is to these masses that Litvinoff spoke over the heads of Eden, Simon and MacDonald—to these masses who can now see before their own eyes the real significance of Hitler's war plans. Having spoken to those whose fate it will be to die on the battlefields, Litvinoff addressed himself to Capt. Eden as the representative of his imperialist government with a concrete plan that will rankle the war-makers:

Concrete Peace Plans

"I believe cooperation between our countries, situated as they are in the extreme east and west of Europe, is a means of averting war. That plan was cooperation of all powers genuinely interested in war against any nation which sought to cross the boundaries of another country."

FASCIST CHOOSES HIS LEADER



Eliot Daniel is a fascist. He's proudly boasted it for years. Now he's for Huey Long and he's emulating his candidate for President in 1936 by taking a long walk from a little brown bottle while making a soap box speech in New York City.

Europe and merging in other continents is of decisive importance for the cause of peace and that your visit to Moscow, Mr. Eden, is not merely the beginning of such cooperation but a pledge of its continuance.

The next great step will be at Stresa, Italy, on April 11. Here the Italian, French and British powers have arranged to meet. Towering above everything else will be the Soviet Union's proposal for an Eastern Locarno pact, for European cooperation against the Nazi war-mad rulers.

War Peril Acute

Hitler will not and cannot relax his war aims. Only the vigilance of the workers of the entire world, their determination to defend the Soviet Union, and to stop their own rulers from supporting Hitler can ward off or defeat the war moves now on foot.

In the United States, the revelations of Hitler's objectives is making it more difficult for the Roosevelt regime to support the German Fascists, though it was Roosevelt's move against the Soviet Union on the debt question that gave Hitler courage to take his provocative move.

The immediate future is replete with dangers. Every worker, every true friend of peace and enemy of fascism should support the Soviet's peace efforts, and by every means mobilize the masses for the defense of the workers' fatherland.

Green Lauds New NRA Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

that the top A. F. of L. leaders had made top A. F. of L. leaders further hint that an agreement had been reached for support of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill in exchange for the Executive Council's N. R. A. endorsement was given in the course of Green's testimony.

He said that N. R. A. had given millions of workers an opportunity to organize for collective bargaining for the first time and that they would not see that right taken away without a struggle.

"On this most important phase of the new economic order instituted by the N. R. A., we need now to take the second step," he added. "We need to strengthen and clarify the collective bargaining provisions of the act. I have already urged by a Federal statute, as proposed by the Wagner Bill."

Hear Wolman Resigns

An unconfirmed report that Leo C. Wolman, automobile labor board chairman, had resigned, stirred official A. F. of L. circles today. This, it is felt, is another maneuver in the joint drive of the Administration and the Executive Council of the Federation in holding the lid down on developing strike struggles.

Just before the Harrison Bill was offered, Donald Richberg, chairman of the National Industrial Relations Board, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee in executive session.

He urged a definite future course for N. R. A. be decided quickly to restore "confidence" and prevent a strike wave.

Provocation Seen in Blast Rubber Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 29.—The automobile of Judge Valentine, who issued the mandate ordering the strike of the Glen Alden miners called off, was dynamited Thursday night in the heart of Wilkes-Barre. The car was blown to pieces and the bystander was injured. Miners declare that the explosion was an act of provocation. The dynamiting is being used by the mine owners' agents as a springboard to let loose a renewed barrage of terror against the strikers, and further preparations to the railroading to jail of ninety-one strike leaders who will come up for a hearing April 4. One of the strike leaders speaking at a mass meeting declared, "It looks as though the judge needs some sympathy and is willing to sacrifice his car to gain the sympathy of the public."

More dynamiting occurred in Newport Township, Plains and Swoyerville. Five miners were arrested in Highestown in connection with the strike at the Pittston Coal Company colliery.

Members of the United Mine Workers of America, in the Lane and True-dale, both Glen Alden collieries, at a meeting last night, demanded that a strike be called against the company is not paying the rates called for in the contract. Officials pleaded that they withhold action and effort, "will be made to do something."

Harlem Terror Is Police Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

"riot," since he was one of those accused of leading it.

Godwin's Experience

"Why, I wasn't there during any riot," he said. "I was arrested about seven o'clock and taken to the police station before any disorder started."

"Did you strike a policeman?" I asked.

"I did not strike any policeman. He struck me over the head with his club but I even saw him. He said, 'So you hit the cop will you?' as he struck me. They beat and kicked me. After they took me in the car, the cop who was driving said to the other cop, 'Go on, give it to him.' Then the other cop in the seat with me began pounding me again."

"In the station I was kicked on the legs and knocked around, and put in a cell alone."

More Beatings

"Later, four Negroes, beaten far worse than I, were put in the cell with me. One was very badly beaten, his face and whole head swollen terribly, and covered with blood. He received no medical attention whatever. I spent the whole night swabbing his face with my handkerchief, to get the blood off, or holding his head on my shoulder. He was the most cruelly beaten man I ever saw."

"When they took us upstairs for questioning, they knocked us around again. Later, when they fingerprinted us, they kicked and slugged us some more. They laughed as they told each other how they socked us."

"All these times they called us 'Nigger bastards' and 'Jew bastards.' They called us vile, unprintable names, and took pleasure in beating us. One would say to another, 'He stood there for questioning. Got your gun out? Go on—shoot him!'"

"One officer, after 'questioning' us in this way, remarked as he left, 'Well, I'll go down and kill me off a few niggers.'"

Question: Why did not Negro Assemblyman James J. Stephen mention police brutality, in the protest resolution which he introduced into the State Legislature?

The Police as Provocateurs

A Daily Worker seller who was on the scene of the Harlem events told me that the police did their best to provoke anger and resentment in the crowd. Plain-clothes dicks went about aggressively, in their hands conspicuously on their revolvers, some of them swinging a piece of rubber hose, and making insulting remarks to individuals. The Daily Worker seller heard one of them say, speaking to innocent, inoffensive persons in the crowd, "You black bastard, you! How would you like a crack with this?"

This southern-style cruelty and chauvinism was not a sudden development. As Frank Griffin, Negro leader, says in the current press release of the International Labor Defense, "These are all the customary police methods of terrorizing Harlem's population."

Chronic Terror in Harlem

Griffin summarizes the story of police brutality during the past months. He tells of Negro workers asking for relief at breadlines and Home Relief Bureau stations, who have been gratuitously beaten by police. For instance, "A Negro worker, Tommy Aiken, asking food at the 141st Street Army breadline, was knocked to the ground by a cop, beaten, and carried to Harlem Hospital to be placed under guard. Scores and hundreds of such cases!"

The police assume the right to invade Negro homes and to arrest Negroes at will. They attack the wish of white and Negro workers for social equality under the guise of conducting "vice investigations," and attempt to prevent fraternizing between "private parties of Negro and white people," says Griffin, "are invaded by police, swinging clubs and ordering an end to these friendly gatherings. Arrests of Negroes and whites walking the streets together are frequent."

Courts Aid Terrorism

The courts aid in perfect keeping with the above police policy. Outrageous frame-ups, utterly cruel punishments—and no evidence, as a rule, except the statements of the arresting officers. Three young Negro boys were recently sentenced to a combined term of 90 years for the "crime" of stealing 38 cents.

And "white merchants in Harlem shriek for more police!"

Matthew J. Eder, executive secretary of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, despite the known terrorism for which the police are responsible, actually had the crust to ask Mayor LaGuardia for more police and for more latitude for police action. "So long as police are uncertain as to the extent to which they will be supported in their efforts to stop rioting," begins this blood-lusting merchant, who particularly wants Communists handled more roughly than they are now! His slogan is, though he says it differently, "More police terror and fewer questions asked!"

Harlem Rioting Proves Department Needs More Men," says Hearst's Journal editorial headline, March 22, supporting Eder's letter.

Harst's Purpose

"Police Shoot Into Rioters; Kill Negro in Harlem Mob," says the Times headline of March 20. In the first flush of boss enthusiasm over the police violence, "Responsibility for the Harlem rioting has been placed squarely upon the Communists," says the Journal of March 23, which goes on to say, "In the riot of Tuesday night the Communists believe they see the reward of work well done. They do not disclaim responsibility for the rioting—far from it."

The crooked aim of the Hearst press in making these charges, and this lined up the big Threes of the Mayor, LaGuardia who said that the events were "instigated and artificially stimulated by a few irresponsible individuals," is roundabout and involved, but when analyzed, it is clear enough. In the first place the word "riot," purposely

8 Anti-Labor Measures Introduced in Illinois

(Continued from Page 1)

used by the capitalist press, is not the right term. It was an illegal mass upsurge by thousands of workers who knew they were being robbed and cheated, directed against those who were robbing and oppressing and cheating them.

When a crowd of people select anti-Negro stores in a window-smashing campaign, and leave unharmed the stores of those who used Negroes, they were not only rioting. When, thinking of Italy and Abyssinia on the international field, they pick out Italian shops, leaving others alone, they are not "on a rampage," for they are thinking, and directing their efforts against those whom they understand and their enemies.

Communists Back Negro Struggles

The Negro people, aroused by the beating of the boy in the Kress store, arose in mass anger, and were shamefully beaten down by police violence and cruelty. The Communist Party supported the struggles of the Negro people. The Communists joined with them, led them in struggle against police brutality, backed the fight have been respectably and decent living conditions. For this the Communists take responsibility. They do not, the Hearst Press may note, disclaim responsibility for organizing and training the Negro and white masses for struggle against Hearst and LaGuardia and the whole jim-crow capitalist system.

The next article will reveal the amazing unemployment situation in Negro Harlem, and the atrocious discrimination in the administration of relief.

Relief Aides Fight Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

Work relief employees have been dismissed or transferred; active union organizers have been especially singled out for discrimination; and although the stated policy of the relief administration calls for no discrimination against organization, this policy has in no sense of the word been lived up to. In its trenchant last section of the report, the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment Relief in New York City leveled discrimination charges at the relief administration.

The charges are incontrovertible. Fundamental rights of the unemployed, relief workers and the staff employees have been denied by the relief officials, the same officials who recently voted themselves an astounding salary grab while firing hundreds of relief workers.

But the committee approached its task very timidly. No specific cases were named—Sidonia Dawson, who was fired for protesting police handling of the jobless, President Riback of the E. H. R. B. employees, E. Tinger, who was fired for feeding hungry children in the schools; Wuntch, Crowe, Benedict, Curry, Moscow, Rosse, and many others fired from the relief bureau for organizational activities.

"In view of the pronouncements by the Federal, State and City Governments recognizing the rights of individuals to organize," the committee said, "it is regrettable that Bureau should no longer be a party to any anti-organizational activities." This is a frank admission that it has been in the past!

In its last installment of the full report, the Committee stated that dental services to the jobless are wholly inadequate and unsatisfactory. Medical care is far from satisfactory.

Another special meeting called later approved a strike settlement which resulted in a 10 per cent victory for the workers. It included a special meeting to be called by the local will declare Philadelphia a closed port, all shipping hence is to be from the union hall and union men are to be given trip-cards.

Philadelphia local and the strikers picketed all bus and railroad terminals and finally apprehended a crew from New York accompanied by cops.

It proved that the New York workers were never told that there is a strike at the union hall. Carlsson tried to "explain" his scab-herding tactic, but a vote taken by the members of the local repudiated him entirely. The workers brought in from New York were sent back.

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8 Anti-Labor Measures Introduced in Illinois

(Continued from Page 1)

introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature. The bills call for the abolition of the right to meet and the imprisonment of anyone who rents halls for such meetings. The bills would muzzle any teacher who dares express an opinion different from the official school authority. The bills call for the imprisonment of any student who organizes any club or society on the campus not in keeping with the desires of the faculty. The bills intend to keep from the ballot all candidates not supported by the two big parties of Wall Street. Especially are the bills designed to keep the Communist Party out of elections and off the ballot.

The bills are a continuation of the whole program of attack against Labor in the State of Illinois. In the city of Chicago, State's Attorney Courtney is conducting a union-smashing campaign. The fascist leaders of the American Legion are doing their utmost to keep the Communist Party out of the ballot in the spring elections. In the Aldermanic Elections the Board of Commissioners and the city administration ruled off and disqualified 274 aldermanic candidates not endorsed by the official Democratic and Republican machine. The beatings, arrests and intimidation of the Negro masses have been intended. Picket lines are smashed by the State attorney's henchmen and the Red Squad.

Fascist Advance Guard

The bills are the advance guard of fascist attacks in the State of Illinois. Only the united front of all workers and middle class people will prevent their passage. The bills are directed in the first place against the Communist Party because it is the most energetic fighter for the organization of powerful fighting unions in Chicago; because the Communist Party fights for the unification of the working class, and for solid united action against capitalist oppression.

The lobbyists of big business are working overtime to pass these bills.

Unite Against Fascist Attacks

A wide movement is developing in the State of Illinois to prevent the passage of these anti-labor bills. On March 8, at 24 hours' notice, numerous organizations, among them various teachers' groups, the Y.M.C.A., the Catholic Women's League, etc., passed resolutions against the bills and pledged to send delegations and create a movement among the white collar workers and professionals against them. Numerous resolutions have been sent to the Governor of the State and the Senate and House from workers' organizations, mass meetings, etc., protesting against the bills and branding them as attacks on the entire labor movement.

A fitting answer to the fascist bills is the preparation in the cities and towns of Illinois of the broadest May Day demonstrations and parades. The cry of the entire working class and tolling masses is unity, unity of action. One United May Day in Chicago will be a tremendous blow to the fascist advance and to feverish war preparations.

Every worker should raise the slogan of "One United May Day" in his local union, lodge, fraternal order or club, and should urge protest resolutions against the vicious anti-labor bills.

Seamen Win Javal to Meet In 1-Day Strike With Litvinoff

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Litvinoff, of his forthcoming visit.

The French expression of confidence that the Moscow conversations would make possible friendly cooperation between the two countries was timed to affect the negotiations going on now with the British representative, Captain Anthony Eden. Javal is expected in Moscow early in April.

Laval declared that firmer cooperation with the Soviet Union should lead to successes in the development of the general safety and strengthening of peace.

Conversations between Eden and Litvinoff continued today, lasting for an hour and a half, covering all questions previously discussed.

Captain Eden also exchanged his views concerning the development of Soviet-British relations, declaring they were advancing satisfactorily, and that their improvement means the further strengthening of both the political and economic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain.

Greeting Eden as the official representative of the British Government, whose arrival in Moscow undoubtedly was an outstanding event in the history of the relations of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain, Litvinoff declared that this visit is most significant because of the time selected for it, which is one when serious and alarming impediments to the preservation of normal, peaceful international order have arisen.

"Never since the World War," said Litvinoff, "have there been such worries and alarm about the fate of peace as now. These worries are shared by all friends of peace and by the broad masses in all countries, who when not subjected to militarist and chauvinist dope are ever friends of peace."

Pointing out that the war danger spots cannot be localized, Litvinoff stressed to Capt. Eden that "no weapon has yet been invented which is capable of firing in one direction only, and when pointed another way will inevitably misfire."

"It is now considered an axiom that the war danger hanging over Europe and consequently the whole world can only be averted or the risk reduced to the utmost possible extent by the collective efforts of all countries, especially the biggest countries. The British Government by an agreement with France on Feb. 3 already took a step for the collective preservation of peace. The Soviet Government, therefore, welcomed the London agreement and promised full cooperation."

"I believe," concluded Litvinoff, "that cooperation between our two countries at the extreme East and West of Europe and also extending to other continents, may have decisive significance in the preservation of peace. The visit of Mr. Eden, I am inclined to believe, is not merely the beginning of such cooperation, but a pledge of its continuance."

The coming months, perhaps even weeks, will show whether the statesmen of Europe, who cannot fail to see and understand the consequences of the possible violation of peace in any part of Europe and feel their enormous responsibility, will be capable of organizing peace by methods which are urgently required by the international situation, and whether the collective plan of work outlined in London on Feb. 3 will be carried to its logical and wise conclusion."

Admit Soviet Peace Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

paper cynically describes the Baltic states, and against the Little Entente, but also against France, is indeed paltryworth.

The Volkischer Beobachter articles are documents of extreme political significance and reveal the real objectives of Hitler's present feverish armaments.

"These facts cannot be repudiated," declares Izvestia. "It cannot be said that these articles appeared ten years ago. They are the official statement of aims of German fascist policy in Eastern Europe, in the year 1935."

"It needs great effrontery after publishing in February this plan for completely changing the territorial situation in Eastern Europe by armed force, to shout in March about 'a menace from the U.S.S.R.'"

Ways and means will be discussed of how to obtain further support for the Workers' Bill in A. F. of L. locals, in the New York Central Trades and Labor Council and in the New York State Federation of Labor. In addition the conference will discuss how to secure support for H. R. 2827 in the A. F. of L. Executive Council, from Congressmen.

In order to get the Bill on to the floor of the lower house of Congress and from State Assemblymen in order to get the Bill introduced into the State Assembly.

On the matter of projects, the conference will discuss the cut in the monthly pay to \$50, which was passed on by the Roosevelt Administration and will lay plans for fighting for the prevailing trade union rates of pay.

The whole labor movement of this city is supporting the strike. Several labor unions voted to call a general strike if German marines of the Nazi cruiser Karlsruhe are allowed to appear in Mexico City officially.

Mexico City Tramway Workers Call Strike For More Pay, Day Off

MEXICO CITY, March 29.—Four thousand workers of the Canadian-owned Mexico City Tramways went out on strike yesterday afternoon demanding increased wages, improved working conditions and one day off a week.

The whole labor movement of this city is supporting the strike. Several labor unions voted to call a general strike if German marines of the Nazi cruiser Karlsruhe are allowed to appear in Mexico City officially.

Mine Walkout Appears Near

(Continued from Page 1)

scheduled for Sunday afternoon in the Pittsburgh and Youngstown District. In Youngstown Steel Workers will gather in the auditorium to hear Clarence Irvin and William Spang and other rank and file leaders in Rankin, Pa.

A large mass meeting will be held in McKinley Hall under the auspices of Rankin Local 194 of the A. A. in addition to rank and file steel leaders. The Rankin meeting will hear Martin Ryan, militant leader of miners of the Coke region; Scott O'Hara, president of the Renton Local; Mike Stanovich, president of Russellton Local, and Lewis Ragni of Elsworth. All four are leaders of the rank and file movement in U. M. W. A. and members of the joint committee of miners and steel workers set up at the February joint conference.

By Carl Reeve

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

1,400 Textile Workers Out In New England

Cleveland Drivers Win; 36 Cleaners Lock Workers Out

EAST DOUGLAS, Mass.—March 29.—Fourteen hundred textile workers of the five plants of the Schuster-Hayward Mills here, in Millbury, Franklin and Manchaug, went out on strike yesterday demanding wages increases.

Pickets were placed on duty and the mills are closed. The workers declared that wages for men were a maximum of \$14 weekly, and women received \$6.20 for a 36-hour week. The officials of the company issued a statement that if the workers insist on striking the mills may move out of New England.

Cleveland Drivers Win (Daily Worker Ohio Bureau) CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29.—The four-week strike of 1,500 van drivers ended in victory yesterday, when 180 moving companies signed the agreement demanded by the union.

According to the terms of the settlement drivers, warehousemen and packers will get 80 cents an hour instead of the 65 cents paid previously. Helpers will get 75 cents instead of the 57½ cents per hour.

Cleveland Workers Locked Out (Daily Worker Ohio Bureau) CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29.—Following the strike called at the Waldman Cleaning Co., twenty-six major dry-cleaning firms out of 30 locked out all their workers in an effort to break the union.

The strike at the Waldman Cleaning Co. followed the refusal of the company to sign a closed shop agreement.

H. E. Greenwald, business agent of the Dry Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union, stated that of the dry cleaning companies failed to pay even 50 per cent of the wages their contract called for. The strike and lockout affects 700 workers.

Leaders to Discuss Junior Order of A. A. In Youngstown Rally

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 29.—The organization of a Junior Order of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which was endorsed by the District Committee of the Association last Sunday, will be discussed at the mass meeting to be held here at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the Central Auditorium.

Clarence Irwin, president of the Sixth District, Bill Spang, president and A. W. McPherson, secretary of the First District, and Mel Moore, president of the Second District will address the meeting. They will take up the formation of the Junior Order, the full program of the organization and the part the Rank and File movement will take in work.

WHAT'S ON Philadelphia, Pa.

Sunday Night Forum Workers' School, 908 Chestnut St., Wm. Auer of New York lectures on "The Basis of the Revolutionary Struggle in China, Germany, Cuba, etc. Subs. 25c, unemployed 15c."

"Fool" Festival, Saturday, March 30, 8 p. m. at the Girard Manor Hall, 811 W. Girard Avenue. Program will consist of the "Kassio" Chicago World's Fair with 100 children participating. Scenes from "Strike Me Red" by Harry Allen, "The Young Men of the World" by Dave Gee, secretary of the Youth Sec. of I.W.O., will be presented. Adm. 30c unemployed 15c, children 5c.

The 11th Annual Concert of the President George Washington of Philadelphia, with 125 singers, will be held on Friday, April 26, 8:30 p. m. at the Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Sts. Top famous proletarian orchestra "Gevher" with the assistance of a full Symphony Orchestra and a program of other revolutionary songs, will be presented. The Youth Choir of the P.O.F. will also participate. Tickets to be gotten from the secretary, R. Shuchman, 1110 Locust St., and from the singers.

Part by Workers' Voice at 4128 Siles St., at 8 p. m. Good evening devoted to food for the workers' voice, Saturday night, March 30.

Cleveland, Ohio 19th Ward Assembly holds another meeting Saturday, March 30, at 8 p. m. at 3774 Payne Ave. Refreshments, etc. Donation 50c. Try and get in!

Binghamton, N. Y. Open Forum, Sunday, March 31st, 7:30 p. m. at Central Labor Union Hall, 51 State St. "Pastor" H. H. U.S.A. and Preparation for War." George Skindler, Educ. Director N. Y. C. F. Questions, discussion, Adm. 5c.

Chicago, Ill. I. W. O. Nr. 589 will show a Soviet movie, "Road to Life," directed by Alexander S. S. at the Alvin Hall, 104 E. 51st St., 8 p. m. Saturday, March 30. Adm. adults 10c, children 5c. Everybody is urged to come and see this masterpiece. Soviet production.

Concert "Quartet of Workers Musical Collective" and Dance "Snack's Orchestra" Saturday, March 30th, at 8 p. m. Nature Friends Hall, 509 W. North Avenue. Tickets in adv. 30c. at door 25c. unemployed 10c.

Frederick Marx Lovett will speak on "World Peace" at the West Side Workers Forum, 1118 West Madison St., at 7 p. m. Adm. free.

Detroit, Mich. Big Banquet for Maurice Sugar, for the 25th Anniversary of the Detroit Socialist Party, Saturday, March 30, 8 p. m. at the Detroit Athletic Club, 1321 E. Kirby, between Russell and Howard. W. W. Whitstone and Maurice Sugar speaking. Dancing after banquet. Refreshments. Adm. 25c. Everybody invited.

"Ten Days That Shook the World," a Soviet movie, will be shown at 108 W. Hancock at 7:30 p. m. and 9 p. m. on Saturday, March 30. Adm. 5c. Photo League and John Road Club.

Newark, N. J. Remember the great Paris Commune Meetings? This will be better still! Free Korndorfer-Santobono Nite! Thursday, April 4, 8 p. m. Angelo Hotel, 200 N. 2nd St., Newark, N. J. Dance Group, Miriam Bisher, soloist. Social Hall, 534 Morris Ave. Adm. 25c. with 10c at the door. Aug. 11, 11, 12, and 13. Complimentary Concessions.

WAR MONGERS PARADE



Hitler, the fascist war-maker, with five Nazi military chieftains, led a parade through the streets of Berlin to celebrate the mobilization of a huge army. The mad Hitler has stated that the military mobilization was directed against the workers' Soviet state.

FERA's End Pennsylvania To Be Scored Councils Plan in Philadelphia Demonstration

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29.—Demanding continuation of work relief jobs at trade union wages and the scrapping of Gov. Earle's tax program, unemployed and relief workers will march here tomorrow on the eve of the shut-down of all work relief jobs.

Tomorrow all projects now on Public Works will be discontinued indefinitely. Gov. Earle and FERA Administrator Hopkins have joined hands to play with politics and the misery of thousands. Hopkins has delivered a starvation ultimatum to the State that unless \$5,000,000 a month is provided by the State, no further relief funds will be advanced by the FERA after April 15. Gov. Earle, who recently met with Hopkins in Washington, is attempting to push through a tax program against the masses.

The march will start at Broad Street and Washington Avenue Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. From there it will proceed north on Broad Street to Vine, up to Pine Street, south to Arch Street and into Reburn Plaza, where speakers will outline the future plan of action.

Workers' Enemies Exposed

Fred Walker, of Portland, Ore., who was expelled from the Communist Party last summer and later given permission to re-apply after six months, has now shown himself as an anti-Party opportunist element, who is not fit to be taken back into the ranks of the Party.

Although accepting certain assignments by which he was to prove his sincerity and willingness to abide by Party decisions and discipline, he has failed to carry them out. Not only that, but he has stooped to disruptive and opportunistic tactics at a re-organization meeting of the Relief Workers Protective Union, and to factious maneuvers in such organizations as the Friends of the Soviet Union.

His speaking for the "Portland Marxian Labor College," conducted along the line of the Proletarian Party, further indicates his opportunist, anti-working class character.

Farm Leaders' Trial Is Again Postponed

BISMARCK, N. D., March 29.—Trial of Kay Heikkila and Henry Wallace has been again postponed—this time to April 15.

The two defendants were arrested about two months ago and charged with "impeding, interfering and intimidating" the courts by protesting against the framing of farmers who took part in a "Sears-Roebuck" sale, as actions to prevent the forced sale of farms are locally known.

Resolutions and letters protesting the prosecution of Heikkila and Wallace for exercising their constitutional rights of free speech, protest and petition should be sent to District Attorney D. W. Lanier, and to Judge Miller, both at Fargo, N. D.

More action is needed in Pittsburgh in the subscription drive!

DETROIT, Mich. International Workers Order 34th Anniversary DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT SUNDAY, April 7th - 7:30 P.M. Finnish Hall, 5069 - 14th St. McGraw. Admission 25c.

Dr. G. O. Vennesland Dentist Longbeach 0757 4816 N. Western Avenue Chicago, Ill.

Relief Parley Set in South Minnesota

Owatonna Congress on April 7 to Press for Workers' Bill

OWATONNA, Minn., March 29.—Preparations are in full swing throughout the Southern part of the State for a broad relief congress. This congress, called by the Southern Minnesota members of the State Joint Action Committee, is a continuation of the work started by the State Relief Congress held in St. Paul on March 9, 10 and 11.

The committee in charge has set the date for April 7, beginning at 9 a. m. At 1 p. m. a parade will be held in which all organizations are urged to participate with their banners. The parade will be followed up with a mass meeting. Among the speakers are Howard V. Williams of the Farmer-Labor Party, Alfred Tiala of the Communist Party and Harry Mayville of the State Joint Action Committee. Four or five thousand workers are expected to participate in the parade and mass meeting for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

Further particulars may be obtained by writing to the acting secretary, E. J. Ochs, 133 East Front Street, Owatonna, Minnesota.

Local Backs Fight

AUSTIN, Minn., March 29.—The delegates who attended the State Relief Congress from the Independent Union of All Workers have returned resolved to carry on the struggle for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. All were tremendously impressed by the unity that this congress was able to achieve. All agree that it was the largest congress that labor has ever held in this State. The local here had 36 delegates to represent its membership of more than 3,000.

500 Hear Reports

ALBERT LEA, Minn., March 29.—Five hundred workers and farmers attended a mass meeting here to hear a report on the State Relief Congress. This meeting was called by the Relief Unit of the Independent Union of All Workers, Albert Lea local. This unit was active in the Pottery Foundry strike, and members of the relief unit are now in jail because of their picket activity.

'Bootleg' Coal Miners Are Hit

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 29.—Governor George H. Earle has announced that an early conference will be called to formulate a policy toward "bootleg" coal miners in the anthracite area. That this is a move to suppress the many organizations which have sprung up of these miners who after years of unemployment were forced to eke out a living by independently mining coal off the surface, is evident from the list of those invited to the conference.

They are: the anthracite coal operators who have been seeking injunctions against the "bootleggers"; officials of the United Mine Workers of America, who also want to suppress them; transportation officials, local law officers, coal dealers and burg and Northumberland will gather at the Sunbury Unemployment Council Hall, 200 South River Avenue, at 11 a. m.

Browder to Speak In Canton April 13

CANTON, Ohio, March 29.—Workers of this city will hear Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, for the first time when he speaks here on Saturday, April 13, 8 p. m. at German Hall, 810 Tuscarawas Street East.

Browder's subject, "The Communist Party's Position on the Trade Unions and a Labor Party," is of particular interest in view of the convention to be held a few days later, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Pennsylvania Measure Would Enslave Jobless

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29.—Representative P. C. Moomaw of Franklin County has introduced a bill into the State legislature designed to stop relief to persons participating in demonstrations.

Ostensibly the bill would halt relief for three weeks to persons convicted of drunkenness and "disorderly conduct." Demonstrations and resistance to evictions would be considered "disorderly conduct."

The measure further stipulates penalties for refusing private employment, refusing work relief at whatever wages offered, striking on the relief jobs, and for "insubordination" on relief projects.

Four Districts Pass 40% Mark in 'Daily' Drive

Neck to neck is still the order of the race among the four leading districts in the Daily Worker subscription drive.

Tampa Union Turns Lockout Into a Strike

200 Tobacco Workers Out After Company Violates Pact

TAMPA, Fla., March 29.—The strike of the tobacco workers here at the Schwab Davis and Company plant continued to spread with over two hundred already out in the stripper and cigar makers departments and the thirty-five workers still in the factory expected to come out soon, workers stated today.

The tobacco workers, who are organized in the American Federation of Labor, have expressed great indignation over the statement of Vice President Van Horn of the International Cigar Makers Union who called on the workers not to come out again when they did repudiated the strike.

An attempt on the part of the company to break the agreement with the union on the price to be paid, in the two departments, was disclosed by the Niveling Committee comprised of workers elected by the union membership and representatives of the manufacturers.

The company refused to pay the fine which the union agreement stipulated for violation of price agreements and locked out ninety workers in the two departments. The workers in the other plants here have contributed materially to the strikers. It is reported that over five hundred dollars has been collected in the plants to support the workers who have struck.

Members of the Communist Party have been active in building the union and in exposing the activities of Van Horn, who was repudiated by over 500 members of the union who stayed in the plant and declared their support of the strike. A leaflet was issued by the Party early Tuesday morning calling for a strike, for the need of watching the maneuvers of Van Horn, and calling on all unorganized workers to join the American Federation of Labor unions.

A number of the official positions in the union are held by militants and the workers have rallied behind their program of struggle for better conditions and rank and file control of the unions.

Unions to Aid Colt Strikers

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29.—Called by the Industrial Aircraft Workers of America and the Machine Tool and Co-Workers of America, a conference of labor organizations will take place here Friday, April 5, at Unity Lodge, 450 Asylum St., to organize moral and material support for the Colt Patent Firearm Company strikers.

The call was sent to A. F. of L. unions, workers, fraternal organizations, independent unions and to political bodies. Each is urged to send two delegates.

Efforts of reactionary labor officials and local agents of the Jewish Daily Forward to unseat delegates of the Communist Party to the conference in support of the Black-Cornery 30-hour bill, were defeated Sunday night. The conference was called jointly by the legislative committee of the Central Labor Union and the Socialist Party.

Morris Hurwitz, local representative of the Forward, acting as chairman, sought to expel the Communist delegates, although an oral and standing vote seated them by an overwhelming majority. The chairman of the C. L. U. and the leader of the Colt strike warned against attempts to divide the ranks of the workers by raising a "red scare."

Professor Norman J. Ware, principal speaker of the evening, declared that if Communists are excluded, then he too would consider himself excluded.

Relief Job Workers Initiate Rent Strike

HAVERTHILL, Mass., March 29.—Relief workers here have begun a movement not to pay rents from their meagre \$12 wages and are uniting the home owners to force the city to pay rents or grant an increase in the relief workers' wages.

Mayor Dalrymple has started an "investigation," and has threatened the relief workers as the movement continues to gain headway.

High Prices of Meat Bring Coast Boycott

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 29.—Boycott of all meat and meat food products will be started here Saturday by the United Conference Against the High Cost of Living and the Housewives League in protest against soaring meat prices. Resolutions scoring the A. A. A. program of the Roosevelt regime have been sent to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. It is expected that at least 10,000 housewives will participate in the boycott.

Working with might and main to do this. It is mobilizing its units again this week for the wrapper introduction plan. It has sent in a hurry call for additional wrappers. The "Daily" expects to be hearing soon from the districts about the results of their activity in this sphere.

The Daily Worker will soon begin publishing series on Coughlin, Huey Long and General Johnson. These are good points in attracting readers and subscribers. The special two months for a dollar subscription can be well utilized in this case.

But every section and unit should adopt the slogan: Over the top by May 1!

Chicago Voters Urged To Write-in C.P. Names

Lockner, Newton and Hammersmark Are on 'City Ticket'

CHICAGO, Ill., March 29.—Fighting against the Hearst-inspired action of the Board of Commissioners which has wiped the Communist Party off the ballot after more than 58,000 signatures were collected, the Communist Party here issued a call to all workers to write in the names of the Communist candidates in the April 2 elections.

"All workers of Chicago," its statement said, "know that the Communist Party has been ruled off the ballot by the Hearst-supported reactionaries. The Board of Elections have dared to deprive thousands of workers of their political rights by upholding the objections made by the Hearst-inspired 'Americanization Committee' of the American Legion.

"This reactionary attack on the political rights of the Chicago workers must be answered by a large write-in vote for the Communist Party and its candidates.

"When the ballot is handed to you, enter the booth and write the following names on the ballot in pen or pencil. Place circles before each name, then mark an X in the circle:

For Mayor, Karl Lockner; for City Clerk, Herbert Newton; for City Treasurer, Sam Hammersmark.

U.M.W.A. Mine Unions Back Strike Ended Radio Strike

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 29.—Mass picket lines, frequently comprising 5,000 workers, supported by the Central Labor Council and the railroad union, which announced that no freight cars to the Crosley Radio Corporation plant would be handled, forced complete shutdown of the company's four plants Wednesday.

The Musicians' Union threatened to join the strike on the company's giant broadcasting station, WLW, if one word unfavorable to the strikers is sent through the air. The shutdown of the plant gives the lie to the company's claim that 1,600 remain at work. Check-up by strikers showed only 200 scabs and most of these did not report to work Wednesday, following the militant picketing on Tuesday.

The Milton and Treverton, Pa., units have undertaken to distribute "Dailies" in the special wrappers in the special campaign for prospective readers and subscribers. What is your unit doing to increase circulation?

Weekly Paper Project Hailed

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 29.—The project of a weekly Communist Party paper in this district fighting the reformist schemes and theories of Farmer - Laborism, is greeted by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, in a letter to the Communist Party District organization here.

Browder's letter follows in full: "Dear Comrades: We are informed that you are preparing to launch a weekly Communist paper for the workers and farmers in Minnesota. There is no doubt but that a Communist paper in Minnesota at the present time will be of tremendous service to the revolutionary movement in Minnesota and in the northwest. It will become a weapon to fight the ideology and program of the Farmer-Labor Party among the toiling masses. At the same time, it will serve as a medium of political education within the ranks of the revolutionary movement itself, popularizing and explaining the Communist program and the struggle for Soviet power.

"The District Committee shall take all necessary steps for a thorough mobilization of the Party and all workers' and farmers' organizations in Minnesota to give their full moral and financial support to the paper. We are more than confident that you will succeed in this most important task.

"Forward with Bolshevik determination to build the Communist Party in Minnesota to a real agitator and organizer of the broad toiling masses.

"With comradely greetings, EARL BROWDER, General Secretary."

May 1 Parade Plans Are Set In Chicago

United Front Group to Hold Conference on April 7

CHICAGO, Ill., March 29.—Application for a May Day permit has been made by the provisional United Front May Day Committee. Letters were sent to the Mayor, the Chief of Police, members of the City Council and the South Park commissioners.

The parade, as planned by the committee, will start at four o'clock in the afternoon, in two sections, starting from Union Park (Ogden and Randolph) and from Twenty-Second and Wentworth Avenues. From Union Park the line will be down Ogden, south to Madison, east to Michigan, south to Congress, and then east into Grant Park. The other line of march will be from Wentworth to Archer, to Clark to Harrison, then west on Harrison to Franklin, to Madison, where it will join the other lines.

The preliminary May Day conference will be held at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, April 7, at People's Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Avenue.

Anti-War, Anti-Hearst Meeting in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 29.—A wide united front demonstration of workers, intellectuals, and professionals, against the Hearst and other fascist slanderers of the Soviet Union, and in protest against war and fascism will take place at the Milwaukee Auditorium, Plankton Hall, tomorrow night.

Congressman Ernest Lundeen and J. B. Matthews, will be among the principal speakers at this meeting.

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MAY-DAY EXCURSION CELEBRATE THE PROLETARIAN HOLIDAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA TRAVEL BARGAINS ALSO TO OTHER COUNTRIES

SPRING GIFTS U.S.S.R. TO YOUR RELATIVES IN THE U.S.S.R. Send a TORGSIN ORDER

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To Get a Copy of Hunger and Revolt The special subscription and coupon offers on Burck's popular book end April 12th. While the limited supply of copies lasts, you can still get a copy with a subscription, or with 15 consecutive coupons—plus \$1.00 for the book and 20c to cover postage. \$1.00 BRINGS YOU A COPY Plus 20c To-Cover Postage 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 Burck." DAILY WORKER 50 E. 13th St., N.Y. COUPON NUMBER 42

Coal Miners Plan Strike for New Agreement April 1

Miners Demand 6 Hour, 5-Day Week, Pay Rise

Call for Abolition of Open-Shop Sections in the Agreement

A rousing call to all mine workers to join in struggle at the expiration of the April 1st agreement has been issued by the Rank and File Committee of the United Mine Workers of America.

MINERS! STRIKE ON APRIL 1ST

Demand the \$6 A DAY, 6 HOUR DAY, 5 DAY WEEK with the elimination of all open shop sections of the agreement, for increases in wages to meet the rising cost of living, and a referendum on all agreements

Fellow members of the United Mine Workers of America

Our agreement ends April 1st. We must fight for a new one. It must be a better one. Our old agreement was a bad one. Under it the company did as it wanted. In this they had the support of the union leaders. THE NEXT AGREEMENT MUST BE A UNION AGREEMENT. We must stick to it.

Living Costs Go Up

The cost of living went up 34 and a half per cent. Newspapers speak of further rises in prices. They are trying to put the sales tax over on us. The Pittsburgh Coal Company made large profits in 1934. This year they made the largest profits in ten years. In face of this Lewis-Fagan-Hynes-Hughes ask the operators for 50 cents more a day. The miners in the Local unions, conferences, mass meetings, and conventions have demanded the \$6 DAY AND THE 6 HOUR DAY, 5 DAY WEEK AND A FURTHER INCREASE TO MEET THE RISING COST OF LIVING.

Open Shop Clauses in the Agreement

We miners also demand that we shall have some rights in the new agreement. Remember how miners were fired for fighting for their rights. In Logan's Ferry 41 of the best fighters were fired. "The company has the right to hire and fire," we were told. In Russellton 200 miners were laid off. There is no work the company said. Then they started to hire new men. The best fighters were not hired back. This case is still in the grave yard Labor Board.

Stop the Fines

Miners who dared to strike were fined one dollar a day. Miners remember this now. Fight for better contract.

While the wages in the old agreement went up, it did not help the loaders and machine men very much. Now they also want to forget about the loaders and machine men. These make up 75 per cent of all the miners. Under the new agreement the tonnage prices must go up. These must make up for the reduction in hours.

Unemployment Insurance and Relief

Thousands of miners are unemployed. Others only work part time. Lewis would solve this by the Guffey bill. This would only lay off more miners and make no provisions for them. We must fight for immediate relief for the unemployed miners. Together with this must go the fight on the Workers Unemployment Insurance bill H. R. 2827.

Under the present agreement the bosses are guaranteed a profit. We are not guaranteed a living.

Members of the United Mine Workers—Brothers—John L. Lewis and the other leaders will not get a better contract for us. They only get better jobs for themselves. Kennedy is now Lieutenant Governor and Murray is on the NRA board. They fight for recognition and the "check-off" straight to their office. We have to fight our own battles. We have to have rank and file leaders.

What to Do

1. We must fight for the \$6 scale with the 6 hour day and 5 day week. We must take up all open shop sections of the agreement.

2. We must demand a referendum vote on all agreements. We must not accept an agreement unless we agree with it. Remember what happened in the past!

3. All of the miners and their families must turn out for the April 1st Demonstrations. Make them the largest in the history of the union. Show your solidarity.

4. Elect rank and file strike committees in every local union. Put these in charge of the strike. On April 2nd we can have rank and file conferences in every sub-district of District 5 and in Districts 3 and 4. THIS CAN BE THE STRIKE LEADERSHIP.

On to Washington

5. The strike committees of Districts 3, 4 and 5 can meet and send a delegation to Washington, D. C. to negotiate a new agreement. A rank and file agreement.

Organize Our Forces

COAL MINERS—A better contract can be won. Take the steps to do it. Set up strike committees. Picket the mines. Organize the women. Bring the young people into the strike. Take control of the local unions. Get the help of the Central Labor Unions, and other trade union locals and committees. Set up the strike committees and send the delegation to Washington to sign a new agreement.

In unity there is strength. We can win. Miners stick together. Win the strike. Get a union agreement. Build a strong rank and file united mine workers.

RANK AND FILE COMMITTEE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

Over the top by May 1 in the Daily Worker subscription drive!



New Agreement Must Be Good For Miners, Not Operators

Mine Officials Aided Bosses in Firing Militant Workers

By Tony Minerich

The miners' agreement ends on April 1. Signed one year ago, the agreement gave the coal miners the 7-hour day and a small increase in wages. In return for this the John L. Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers of America got a check-off that is being sent direct to the union leaders. In return the coal companies received certain "open shop" sections in the agreement.

That the agreement is a good one for the company can be seen by the reports of the Pittsburgh Coal Company. Under it they made the largest profits since 1924. This can also be seen from what happened in some of the other mines, for instance, the Russellton mine of the Republic Steel Company and the Logan's Ferry mine of the West Penn Power company.

These two mines had a hard time trying to fire some good union miners. These coal miners had become leaders of the local unions. But under the agreement the company did fire the union men. In Logan's Ferry 41 of the best men were "laid off" and in Russellton 200 of them lost their jobs.

Militants Are Fired

In setting rid of the fighters in Logan's Ferry, District President Fagan had to expel the local union. Later it was reorganized and a new leadership was appointed by Fagan. The men were against this, but the local leaders also helped Fagan put this over by telling the men that they would get out of the way.

In Russellton the company laid off 200 men. The men protested and demanded that the work be divided. "The company has the right to hire and fire" the union leaders said, adding the company does not have work for all of the men. But a few weeks later the company started to hire new men. It was clear that the company wanted to get rid of the fighters. The Local President was one of the first laid off. "Nothing can be done," the union leaders declared.

200 Face Death In Cuba Terror

HAVANA, Cuba, March 29.—Adding to the scores of murders of strikers by soldiers and secret police, the Mendieta-Batista government today set its military courts to work grinding out new death sentences.

Manuel Fonseca, a school teacher and secretary to the Mayor of Santiago de las Vegas, was ordered to be executed by a firing squad tomorrow morning. The sentence is scheduled to be carried out in La Cabana fortress, where Fonseca is now held together with thousands of strikers arrested during the past weeks. Two hundred more strikers face execution, it was learned.

The impending murder of Fonseca has aroused all Cubans. Charged with "possessing explosives," Fonseca declared his absolute innocence as he signed his own death warrant yesterday. "I cannot understand how the soldiers can claim they found explosives at my residence," he said, "because I had none."

"We were glad to get the sample copies of the Daily Worker and every one was licked up by these old farmers. To show you its effect our organizer took in 5 new farmer members last week and 5 more this week." Progress Builders, Roswell, N. Mex.

Militant Slogans Adopted by Miners For April 1 Fight

The Rank and File Committee of the United Mine Workers of America has adopted the following militant slogans in connection with the April 1st strikes and demonstrations:

- We demand a referendum on all agreements.
- For the 6-hour, 5-day week.
- For one National Agreement.
- Boost wages to meet rising cost of living.
- Demand relief for the unemployed.
- Demand Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 2827.
- Against the Sales Tax.
- Miners support the Veterans' Bonus.
- Veterans support the miners.
- All war funds to the unemployed.
- For the Scottsboro Boys.
- Reinstate all the expelled fighters.
- Demand the right to picket.
- Demand the right to organize.
- Down with company unions.
- Beware of last-minute agreements.
- We demand rank and file democracy.
- For unity of miners and steel workers.
- Lewis must go.
- Hynes is no good.
- Fagan is no good.
- Unity of Negro and white miners.
- Fight against discrimination.
- Organize Women's Auxiliaries.
- Against forced arbitration.
- A checkweighman on each tippie.
- A wash house at every mine.
- Pay no tax to feed the poor.
- Against appointive power.
- Bank and file control of the union.
- Our fight is your fight.
- We win—you win.
- Against injunctions.
- Free Tom Mooney.
- Remember the Scottsboro Boys.
- Down with Fascism.
- Down with war.
- Don't read the Hearst papers.
- Heard is a strikebreaker.
- Bring the young miners into the union.
- Make leaders of the young miners.
- Down with the Labor Board.
- Remember Mother Jones.
- Remember Pannie Sellens.
- Pannie Sellens died for us.
- Use kids against Lewis too.

The same thing happened in other mines. As soon as the miners took some action, they were fined one dollar a day for each day struck.

Legislators Invited To Workers Bill Rally

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Congressman Harry C. Ransley and State Representatives S. C. Denning and L. A. Greenstein have been invited to state their position on the Workers Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, before a mass meeting here Sunday, March 31, 2:30 p.m. at the Italian Progressive Institute, 1208 Tasker Street.

Norris Wood, secretary of the Philadelphia Local Joint Action Committee for Genuine Social Insurance, will be the main speaker. The meeting is being arranged by the First Congressional District Action Committee for Genuine Social Insurance.

Strike Alone Can Win Demands of Miners

By TOM KEENAN

engaged in attempting to weed out all the best fighters from local unions. This is true in Russellton, in Clarksville, in Curtisville, in Grindstone, in Harmarville, and in many other local unions.

The past months have seen Mike Tighe attempting to accomplish the same thing through expulsions and charter revocations. The successful building of strike sentiment, as pointed out in the rank and file leaflet, must be accomplished through the setting up of strike committees in locals, sub-districts, and districts, which will conduct all preparations for, and negotiations during, the strike. Public attention must be drawn to the fact that these committees, and not Lewis and Co., represent the miners of the U. M. W. of A.

UMWA, Chiefs Seek to Spike Strike Plans

Reactionaries Support Bill Which Would Add to Jobless

By MIKE STANOVICH

President, U.M.W.A. Local No. 3506, Russellton, Pa.

The reactionary top leadership of the United Mine Workers of America have been negotiating with the coal operators for weeks. They are asking for: 50 cents-a-day increase for a six-hour day for the day men and a 13-cent per ton increase for the loaders.

Are these the demands of the miners? They are not! The miners are demanding a \$6, 6-hour day and the five-day week, wages to be increased with the rising cost of living; for a referendum on all agreements. This would mean that the miners would have the final word. The contrary has been taking place—the last agreement was shoved down the throats of the miners. In this district (No. 5) there are two contracts, the captive mine and the commercial mine agreements, which favor the operators.

Take it or Leave it. We were told by the officials that it was the best they could get. They said, "You can take it or leave it."

Now what is the situation? It is only a few days until April 1st, and what do we hear? Mr. Murray, in a statement to the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of March 26, calls all preparations for the April 1st strike in District Four and Five "unauthorized." This is the same old policy: "We don't want a strike, therefore let us not prepare!"

Do the coal operators wait? They do not. They are stocking coal in preparation for the strike. In this district the officials pursue the same policy. There are 50-dollar-a-month men in many of the local unions of the district. Lots of free whiskey and beer is given out to demoralize the miners. This is done in order that the top leaders may shove something else down our throats. This would benefit the coal operators and not the miners in the pits. Many of the miners are unaware of what the leaders are trying to do on April 1st.

Only under the rank and file leadership can we win our demands. It is nothing now for the rank and file that John L. Lewis, Pat Pagan and Co. have betrayed them. Their present policies will continue to betray the miners, whether this be a fight for increase in wages or for unemployment insurance or for any other vital issue of the miners. This gang supports the Guffey bill, which means further worsening conditions of the miners. The Guffey Bill calls for government supervision and for further concentration in the mining fields. The Guffey Bill allows high prices through price-fixing provisions of the bill. Three hundred thousand miners now unemployed are ignored. It would mean an additional army of unemployed miners as a result of more mines closing down. Only the Lundeen Bill, H. R. 2827, would take care of the huge army of unemployed.

We are issuing fifty thousand leaflets calling on the miners to strike April 1st. In them we call upon the miners to elect broad strike committees in the locals. These will later be joined together on a sub-district, district, and national scale. This is the way we will win a better contract and also win the hearts and minds of a powerful rank and file United Mine Workers.

Michigan to Conduct Open Hearings on Bill Based on H. R. 2827

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau) LANSING, Mich., March 29.—An open hearing on the State Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill (House Bill 1111), introduced by Representative Joseph T. Martin of Detroit, will be held here Wednesday, April 3, at 9 a. m. The bill is patterned after the Federal Workers' Bill and provides unemployment insurance equal to a committee of twenty-five, representing the 206 organizations that participated in the State Conference on Unemployment and Social Insurance, held here last Sunday and Monday, will appear at the full wages, in no case less than \$10 week plus \$3 for each dependent, hearing.

Big Mine Local Urges United Action With PMA

Local 5519 Resolution Addressed to 108 Illinois Locals—Communist Party Urges Miners to Fight for Basic Demands

DANVILLE, Ill.—In a determined effort to establish unity of all miners in the Illinois coal fields who face strike action against coal companies upon the expiration of this agreement, the largest mine local in Illinois, Local 5509 of the United Mine Workers of America of Westville, Ill., with 1,700 members, has gone on record for united action with the Progressive Miners of America. The resolution issued by Local 5519 has been addressed to all of the 108 mine locals in Illinois. The resolution reads:

1. For the 6-hour day, 5-day week, improved mine conditions.
2. Elect joint rank and file strike committees of Progressive Miners of America, United Mine Workers of America, and unemployed miners. For full rights for Negro miners.
3. Close every pit on April 1st. No individual agreements. No work pending settlement. For a state-wide agreement. For solidarity of all the miners in all states.
4. Join and support the unemployed miners in the Unemployment Councils and Illinois Workers Alliance for increase in relief for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill—H. R. 2827.
5. Fight for a district agreement. No settlement until ratified and approved by the membership.

To achieve these demands in the shortest possible time, the Communist Party declares: "We, the Communist Party, Party of the miners, railroad and steel workers, etc., the only Party of the working class, in the interests of the rank and file of the U.M.W.A. as well as P.M.A., declare: it is high time we made an end to the division in our ranks. Only the coal operators, the Lewis-Edmundson and Fearey-Keck outfits gain by our division. We want to keep us fighting among ourselves so that they can continue to be leeches on our backs. That we also take further steps like going on record in the local unions for a unity convention of all local unions of the U.M.W.A. and P.M.A. to which delegates are to be elected democratically.

Appealing to all Illinois miners to join together in their common cause, the Communist Party statement concludes: "The hour of battle is here. Our members are split in two, but united into one fighting army of miners we can make the coal operators come to our terms. Shall we let the Edmundson or Keck machine stand in our way? We must sweep all obstacles aside. We stand in the way of our unity is an enemy of the Illinois miners, is an agent of the coal operators. In this spirit of unity so urgently needed in this hour of our struggle, the Communist Party calls upon every rank and file miner in the U.M.W.A. and P.M.A. upon every honest local union official in both unions, to remove all barriers which stand in the way of miners' unity."

As the most important step in preparation for the miners' strike of April 1st, the Southern Illinois sub-district committee of the Communist Party today issued a statement for distribution to the forty thousand miners in the coal fields, urging them to "strike every mine."

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Huge Profits For Operators Settle Strike

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau) PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Figures released by the Labor Research Association in a survey of the largest coal companies give the lie to statements of the operators in answer to the miners' demands for a six-hour day, five-day week with wage increases. The operators plead that they are operating at a loss.

The operators declared they "do not have the margin out of which any portion of this increase could be paid," because they say, mines "are now operating at a loss."

But Mellon's Pittsburgh Coal Co., the L. R. A. survey reveals, reported the best earnings in ten years for 1934. "Net profit" for the year, after all deductions had been made, was \$146,305! This same company had shown a "net loss" for several years preceding.

Westmoreland Inc., holding concern of the Westmoreland Coal Co., reports \$78,533 "net profit" for the year almost double that of 1933. The "net profit" of other large coal companies showed the same rise—M. A. Hanna Co. for 1934: \$1,726,647; for 1933, \$1,018,130; Island Creek Coal Co. for 1934: \$1,182,215; for 1933, \$711,481; West Virginia Coal and Coke Co. for 1934: \$221,119; for 1933, \$157,861 "net loss."

In many of those quoted above dividends were resumed for the first time in years.

"No contract is any good unless backed up by a firm organization," and the Ledger Guildmen intend to back that contract."

Neumann, Anti-Fascist, Saved from Extradition To Nazi Prison Camps

(Special to the Daily Worker) ZURICH, March 29 (By Wireless).—The Swiss Federal Council today rejected the demand of the Hitler government for the extradition of Heinz Neumann, German Communist leader, stating it was clear that Neumann was being hunted by the fascist authorities on political grounds. The Council, however, simultaneously issued an order for the expulsion of Neumann from Switzerland, pretending that he had entered Switzerland on a false passport and that he was a menace to internal and foreign security of the state through his dangerous activities.

Both presidents, Tighe and Lewis, use the same tactics in trying to stifle the sentiment of the rank and file for struggle. In defeating them and their respective machines, the rank and file must use a common strategy—everywhere the establishment of rank and file committees which will prepare, conduct, and negotiate strikes, making the misleaders as powerless to sell out their struggle as was Joe Ryan in the case of the Pacific Coast longshoremen last year, despite all his readiness to sign contracts.

Dist. 2 Miners Meet In Fight For Autonomy

"We Don't Scare Easy," Miners Tell Bullying U.M.W.A. Officials

By TONY MINERICH

Three hundred coal miners from all parts of District No. 2 (Central Pennsylvania), representing the local unions, held a conference and demanded full autonomy for the district so that they can strike and win better conditions on April 1. Leaders of the United Mine Workers were present and tried to disrupt the meeting. They failed and a successful conference was held.

The conference was called by the Tide local of the United Mine Workers. L. A. Pitner, rank and file leader of the local, opened the conference and explained the reasons for its being called. International Organizer Dave Watkins declared that the miners will get autonomy only if John L. Lewis wants to give it to them. He then read a circular which threatened to expel all of delegates who attended the conference.

After Watkins got through, Pitner, Tony Plenio, Bill Altire, Matt Lepovich and other rank and file coal miners took the floor and answered Watkins. Pitner said that they were there to fight for autonomy and that they would do this. "We do not scare so easy," he told Watkins.

Tony Plenio, Bill Altire and Lepovich took strong positions on continuing the fight for autonomy. They pointed out how Watkins had promised to tell the miners how to get autonomy, had only threatened them.

A short time ago this district had another so-called autonomy movement. It was led by McCloskey, a former district vice-president of this U. M. W. A. District. This movement collapsed when most of its leaders were offered jobs in the district machine. That's what they wanted.

The new movement is led by rank and file fighters. They want to get a better wage contract. They know how John Ghizzone, International Board member, tried to give them the yellow-dog contract in the Central City local. And how the miners were fined a dollar a day for striking.

Many of the delegates discussed the question of setting up rank and file strike committees in each of the local unions and of uniting these on a district scale, and in this way taking control of the strike and winning it.

Smelter Men Defeat Move To End Strike

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—At the last meeting of the Thomas Local of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers a motion to return to work and end the strike was overwhelmingly defeated by the membership, workers reported today.

The Birmingham Trades Council has refused to support the Thomas strike and in December issued a statement declaring that there was no strike in the Thomas Smelter. Nothing has been done by the District officials of the Smelter's Union to support the strike, workers stated.

Conditions in the Thomas smelter are so bad that even the 300 scabs are reported to be preparing to strike.

Plans to strike the Republic Steel Company are being made by the membership. The indignation of the Negro and white workers has reached such a pitch that any efforts on the part of officials to stop them will be brushed aside, the men say. The men see it as a showdown battle between the company union and the United Mine Workers of America and are determined to bring their own union out victorious.

In preparation for the strike the company is fencing in the mine property and setting up powered lights to make the work of attacks on the picket lines by thugs more efficient. The men in both the U. M. W. A. and the company union have expressed their determination to strike and are prepared to face anything to win decent conditions and the right to have their own union.

Two Herndon Meetings Broken Up in Jersey, Negroes Terrorized

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 29.—After a meeting for Angelo Herndon, Negro working-class leader out on bail while his term of 18 years on a Georgia chain gang is being appealed, had been arranged for here and advertised, police intimidated the hall owner into closing the hall on the night of the meeting.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 29.—Police here last night broke up a meeting called to protest the frame-up of Angelo Herndon and the beating up of a Negro child in a local school.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 29.—Police here last night broke up here in the downtown section of the city and threatened them with arrest unless they left that part of town. The subscription contest is drawing to a close. Constantly a final spurt can still win a grand prize!

Roosevelt Regime Seeks to Kill HR 2827 in Committee; Demand Grows for Passage of Workers' Insurance Bill

Report to Congress Shows Need Urgent

Committee on Labor Finds Lunden Measure Is "Necessary to Relieve Destitution; Practical, Sound and Constitutional"

The Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, is at the moment before the House Rules Committee, which refuses to give the measure a rule placing it before the House as a whole for vote.

The sole purpose of this committee is to send only the legislation sought by the Roosevelt regime to the floor of the House. Thus, the universally discredited Wagner-Lewis-Doughton Bill, Roosevelt's fraudulent "social security" measure, is to be placed before the House during the coming week, while the Workers' Bill, backed as it is by the mass and individual demands of millions of workers, is to be allowed to die in Committee.

The New York Post, "liberal" boss newspaper, in announcing the preliminary returns of a poll which it conducted for the Workers' Bill, the Townsend Plan and the Wagner-Lewis measure, found that 84 per cent of all votes went for the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827.

The vote was 776 for the Workers' Bill, 133 for the Townsend Plan; 9 for the Roosevelt Wagner-Lewis Bill. Out of 918 votes received, 776 went to H. R. 2827—a "walkaway win" the Post says. One-half of one per cent voted for Roosevelt's measure. Here in miniature is indicated the universal support which H. R. 2827 has among the workers.

Every force that rallied to the Workers' Bill and forced a favorable vote from the House Committee on Labor must deluge the House Rules Committee with demands. Send wires, telegrams and resolutions to Chairman John J. O'Connor, House Rules Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

In a short report that attacked the Roosevelt "social security" plans the House Committee on Labor, before which hearings on the Workers' Bill were made in Washington, recommended passage of H. R. 2827.

Eighty delegations of workers, the report states, appeared before the Labor Committee at the hearings on H. R. 2827 and the report submitted served as a digest of these hearings.

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

Very significantly, the minority report, which was signed by Robert Ramspeck, is answered in all its details by the main report. It very weakly refers to unconstitutionality, "to the cost upon industry and those able but unwilling to pay."

The full text of the reports follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
74th Congress—First Session
Report No. 416

WORKERS' UNEMPLOYMENT, OLD-AGE, AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

March 15, 1935.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Connery, from the Committee on Labor, submitted the following

REPORT

(To accompany H. R. 2827)

The Committee on Labor, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2827) introduced by Mr. Lunden, to provide for workers' unemployment, old-age and social insurance, having had the bill under consideration, reports favorably thereon, without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

The hearings commenced on February 4, 1935, and concluded on February 15, 1935, during which time testimony was heard as follows: 60 witnesses appeared to speak in favor of the bill; 7 economists, specialists in the law, social service and relief, women in industry, maternity care and medical service; 12 representatives of American Federation of Labor local unions, most of whom were delegated by district committees of American Federation of Labor locals representing hundreds of locals; farmers, veterans, unemployed workers, small home and land owners; a representative of the railroad brotherhoods; representatives of professional workers, including writers, teachers, physicians, architects, engineers, chemists, and technicians; dentists, and many others. All of the above-mentioned witnesses testified as to the widespread necessity for general unemployment and social insurance and testified in favor of this bill, H. R. 2827.

Features of the Bill

The bill provides for the immediate establishment of a system of social insurance to compensate all workers and farmers, 18 years of age and over, in all industries, occupations, and professions, who are unemployed through no fault of their own, and for the entire period of this involuntary unemployment. To prevent the lowering of minimum standards of living, insurance benefits are to be equal to full average wages in the locality, and in no case less than \$10 a week, plus \$3 for each dependent. These em-

which will permanently undermine standards of living.

(3) Mass unemployment, though unusually long continued and widespread in the present depression, is not an unusual emergency but has recurred at frequent intervals in this country. Between 1793 and 1825, the number of depressions was 32 with an average period of 4 years from panic to panic. For every year of depression, there was only one and a half years of prosperity. The time has come for definite recognition of the obligation of government and the economic system to insure continuity of income.

(4) This is a practical proposal. Technicians and scientists agree that the productive capacity of the United States is equal to a far greater measure of security and to far higher standards of living than have yet been established; and science and invention promise to expand this productivity to a higher level if the productive system can be freed from the recurrent burden of industrial depression.

(5) This, however, cannot be achieved merely by rearranging workers' earnings by taxing pay rolls for reserves for future unemployment. The first step is compensation for insecurity by taxing higher incomes, not pay rolls.

(6) As a continuing problem, mass unemployment requires congressional action because of the mandate laid upon Congress by the constitution to provide for the general welfare. The general welfare is undermined at all points by mass unemployment.

Estimates of Cost of the Bill

To determine the cost of the social insurance which would be provided in H. R. 2827 requires several estimates, which should be used with caution. In the first place, the United States has no current basis for ascertaining accurately the number of the unemployed.

The second and more important point requiring caution relates to the estimate of the effect of social insurance upon purchasing power, and its consequent results in decreasing the amount of unemployment through stimulation of re-employment. No experience in this country is available to indicate the extent to which an increase in consumers' purchasing power for those in the lower income groups would stimulate production and increase employment.

How the Bill Differs from Other Proposals

This bill differs from other proposals in that (1) it covers all the unemployed for the entire period of their unemployment, whereas other systems limit the occupations covered and the duration of benefits so that numbers of the unemployed who are outside its scope or who have exhausted benefit payments are left dependent upon private charity or public relief; (2) it derives its funds from current taxation instead of from reserve built up through taxation on pay rolls, which inevitably raises prices to the consumers, taxes wages and salaries, directly or indirectly, and by the "reserve" features complicates the debt-credit structure of the monetary system, thus tending to prolong depression and to create further readjustment between funds available for investment and money available for consumers' purchasing power; (3) it provides democratic administration by workers' representatives.

Why Social Insurance Is Needed

Testimony summarizing the need for this form of social insurance was as follows:

(1) The continuation of extensive mass unemployment demands comprehensive action to provide insurance for all workers. In lieu of income from earnings cut off through long-continued depression. Estimates of present unemployment placed before the committee ranged from 14,000,000 to 17,000,000. Indices of employment and earnings were cited showing that both are still considerably below the level of 1923-33 or 1925-27, but that total earnings are disproportionately low as compared even with the continued low level of employment, thus indicating a lowering of the purchasing power of the masses. At the same time, output per man per hour has considerably and disproportionately increased, thus indicating the probability of increase in permanent technological unemployment.

(2) The great and vital need of the unemployed for means with which to buy the necessities of life for themselves and their families is not and cannot be met by the uncertain and inadequate provision for relief. It is pointed out that the newly proposed work-relief program will at best, if enacted, provide relief for approximately one-third of the jobless in the United States who are at least 20,000,000 persons in this country whose sole or chief source of subsistence is obtained through the program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. For these only an assured and immediate social insurance program can prevent appalling destitution

STRACHEY CAN'T LEAVE—JUST YET!



John Strachey, brilliant writer and lecturer, chatting with his wife (center) and his attorney while he waits to be grilled by immigration inspectors in Chicago. Strachey's lecture tour is over and he is ready to return to England, but the Roosevelt government insists he stay around a while until it decides whether he should be deported!

to labor since 1929 was as follows (in millions):

Year	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Total income	\$52,700	\$48,400	\$40,700	\$31,500	\$29,300
Less from 1929	4,300	12,000	21,200	23,400	

The total loss to workers in wages and salaries in the first four years of the depression has amounted to \$60,900,000,000. It is with these huge losses sustained by American workers during these four years that the costs of security provided by the bill should be compared. Furthermore, this report has already pointed out the inadequacy of present relief measures, and it must therefore be realized that the cost of truly adequate relief would be the cost of this bill.

Sources of Funds

It has been pointed out that an important difference between H. R. 2827 and other proposals is in the source of funds. Other proposals, including H. R. 4120 (the Wagner-Lewis-Doughton Bill), depend on the building up of reserves in advance of payment of benefits, these reserves to be secured by a tax on pay rolls. Several serious objections are made to this method. In an article in the *Annalist*, published by the New York Times, on February 22, 1935 (by Elgin Groseclose, professor of economics, University of Oklahoma), under the title, "The Chimera of Unemployment Reserves Under the American Money System," attention is called to the provisions in H. R. 4120 in these words: "The Wagner bill, as introduced in Congress, sets up in the Federal Treasury an 'unemployment trust fund' in which is to be held all moneys received under the provisions of the act and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to invest these moneys, except such amount as is not required to meet current withdrawals, in a defined category of obligations of the United States or obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States."

The *Annalist* article summarizes the objections to these reserves for unemployment insurance as follows:

(1) Financial reserves can be effective only in cases where conditions can be calculated and determined by actuarial methods and where these contingencies arise in sufficient regularity to permit the arrangement of reserves in accordance therewith. (2) The incidence of depressions are irregular

\$5,000 or over a considerable sum would be available for social insurance. These rates in 1928 would have yielded the Federal Government 5 1/2 billion dollars as against slightly over one billion actually collected. In 1932, a year of low income, we would have collected on the same basis \$1,128,000,000, as against the actual receipts of \$324,000,000.

(2) Corporation income tax.—Compared with other countries also our corporation tax is very low. Taking a flat rate of 25 per cent, we would have raised in 1928 the amount of \$2,600,000,000 instead of \$1,200,000,000.

(3) Inheritance or estates.—Here again the United States is very lenient. In 1928 on a total declared gross estate of 3 1/2 billion dollars, the total collected by Federal and State taxes was only \$42,000,000, or a little over 1 per cent. If an average of 25 per cent were taken this would have been raised in 1928 to \$888,000,000.

(4) Tax-exempt securities.—Exact figures on the total are not available, but here is an important source of large additional returns which should be available for the general welfare.

(5) Tax on corporate surplus.—In 1928, the corporate surplus, representing the accumulation by corporations of funds which had not been distributed to labor and capital amounted to \$47,000,000,000, and even in 1932 it was over 36 billions. Made possible as it is by the cooperation of labor and capital, this surplus which is now set aside to meet capital's claims for exigencies certainly should also be a source of funds for labor's social insurance in the exigencies of unemployment. The Department of Commerce has showed in its study of the national income that labor has lost a larger percent of its earned income in the depression than capital has lost in interest charges, because capital has been sustained by drawing both on current income and on accumulated reserves. The great economist, Adam Smith, 150 years ago, called the industrial system a "collective undertaking." Thus it is both logical and just to provide a tax on corporate surpluses as a source for social insurance.

This Bill Is Unquestionably Constitutional

This bill provides for the appropriation of Federal moneys out of the Treasury of the United States for the payment of compensation to the unemployed, the sick, the disabled, and the aged. It is thus simply an exercise of the appropriating power, the power of Congress to spend money. The bill does, indeed, do more than provide for appropriations; it provides for the setting up of the administrative machinery. But the appropriating power of Congress necessarily carries with it the incidental power to provide administrative machinery for disbursing the moneys appropriated and for insuring their proper application to the purposes sought to be achieved by Congress.

One of the enumerated powers set forth in the Constitution is the power of Congress to "lay and collect taxes, pay debts, and provide for the common defense and the general welfare of the United States." To limit this power to spend moneys for the "general welfare," the power to spend money for the execution of other enumerated powers, is to rob the "general welfare" clause of its meaning, and thus to violate an elementary principle of constitutional construction. Such distinguished constitutional authorities as Washington, Madison, Monroe, Calhoun, and Justice Story have repudiated the conception of an appropriating power limited by the other powers. Our highest authority, the United States Supreme Court, has, in the famous *Sugar Bounty Case*, definitely upheld appropriations by the Government in payment of purely moral obligations, entirely beyond the scope of the other specifically enumerated powers. Congress itself has uniformly and consistently exercised its appropriating power for any purpose which it deems for the general welfare and irrespective of whether the purpose came within the specifically enumerated powers or not. Surely it could not be said that a bill which will provide a system of unemployment and social insurance for millions of unemployed, sick, disabled, and aged, is less for the "general welfare" than other bills such as the one above. If Congress passes the bill, it will thereby

Measure Would Make Rich Pay Relief Cost

Poll in New York Post Shows Overwhelming Sentiment in Favor of Only Genuine Workers Jobless Insurance Bill

declare that, in its judgment, the bill is for the "general welfare" and no court has the power to substitute its judgment on this question for that of Congress.

While the bill does indeed invest the Secretary of Labor with large discretion this does not render the bill unconstitutional. The United States Supreme Court has again and again sustained delegations of power to the President, officers and commissions. Thus, the Tariff Act of 1922 was held unconstitutional, although it vested the President with the power to raise or lower the tariff upon any important article whenever it found that American products were at a competitive disadvantage with those imported from abroad. Again an Act of Congress which gave the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of experts, the power to fix an established standard of purity, quality and fitness for consumption of certain commodities imported into the United States, was held constitutional.

In H. R. 2827 the discretion vested in the Secretary of Labor is narrow, for the beneficiaries who are to receive the compensation are named, the minimum compensation is prescribed, the maximum compensation is ascertainable, and the nature of the compensation is fixed. Certainly the discretion here vested in the Secretary of Labor is far less wide than that vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, wherein the Secretary of Agriculture was granted the power "to provide for rental or benefit payments in connection with crop reduction in such amounts as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable."

No specific amount is appropriated by this bill but this does not render the bill unconstitutional, for general indefinite appropriations are common. The first of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation Act was passed when Congress directed that all expenses accruing and necessary for the maintenance of lighthouses should be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. Since then hundreds of statutes containing similar indefinite appropriations have been passed.

This bill deprives no one of his property without the "due process of law" guaranteed by the Constitution. Unlike all other unemployment and social insurance plans, this bill does not involve the setting up of "reserves" created by enforced contributions by employers or employees. The only way that any person could regard himself as in any wise deprived of property for the purpose of financing this bill would be by regarding this bill as a taxing measure. The bill provides that "further taxation necessary to provide funds for the purposes of this act, shall be levied on inheritances, gifts and individual and corporate incomes of \$5,000 a year or over." But even if it can be argued that this is a taxing measure, the bill is a proper exercise of the taxing power of Congress since Congress has the power under the Constitution to lay taxes for the "general welfare" subject to two limitations only. In the case of direct taxes, they must be apportioned according to the census. Neither limitation, however, applies to incomes, gifts or inheritances since the sixteenth amendment. Once Congress has levied such a tax, the tax cannot be assailed by a taxpayer since the courts will not review the exercise of the congressional discretion involved. The decision of Congress is thus final.

This bill in no way involves a question of usurpation of the rights of the States. While the power of Congress to regulate commerce and industry is limited to the "interstate commerce power" and any regulation by the Federal Govern-

ment of intrastate business and of matters "not commerce," is unconstitutional, this argument is wholly inapplicable to the present bill. This bill is not an exercise of the interstate commerce power; it is an exercise of the appropriating power. This bill does not involve any regulation of intrastate commerce of matters "not commerce." It does not involve the setting up of "reserves." It does not set up such business relationships as might possibly be involved in the creation of special accounts with employers or employees based on their contributions to a reserve fund. The Supreme Court has explicitly declared that no State will be heard to complain that the Federal Government is invading State's rights when it simply exercises its appropriating power.

The Congress which passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 declared that the loss of the purchasing power of the farmers endangered the entire economic structure of the Nation. The mechanism set up by that act was conceived as a device to restore purchasing power and may be therefore conceived to remove obstacles to the free flow of interstate commerce, by creating purchasing power for the masses who must spend the money for the necessities of life and who, in spending the money for these necessities, will thereby remove obstructions to the free flow of interstate commerce.

Since this bill is merely an exercise of the appropriating power, it rests upon the same constitutional basis as do the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act and Home Owners' Loan Corporation Act, which involve merely an exercise of the power of Congress to spend Federal moneys. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation Act, and indeed the bulk of the national emergency legislation which had been enacted during the Hoover and Roosevelt administrations, involve recognition of the national character of our problems. Furthermore, they indicate an appreciation of the inadequacy and the cumbersome nature of the Federal subsidy system. These acts all provide for direct aid to persons, firms, and corporations in the States. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act supplies Federal moneys directly to banks throughout the country. Unemployment and social insurance problems are even more clearly Federal problems. They require a similar national solution.

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

In view of the foregoing considerations, this bill is clearly constitutional.

Summary

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

Minority Views

The undersigned is opposed to the views of the majority of the Committee on Labor in this matter for the following reasons:

Section 2 of the bill authorizes the Secretary of Labor to establish a system of unemployment insurance for all workers and farmers above the age of 18 years. It does not provide any policy and is a grant of legislative authority which the undersigned considers to be unconstitutional.

Section 3 of the bill authorizes the Secretary of Labor to establish other forms of social insurance, dealing with sickness, old age, maternity, industrial injury, or any other disability. No plan is provided in the legislation and no specific policies enunciated, and this section is believed to be unconstitutional.

Section 4 of the bill makes an unlimited appropriation and this provision is beyond the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor.

It is estimated that if this proposal should be enacted into law, it would cost more than \$10,000,000,000 per year. And while Section 4 of the act states that funds for the purpose of the act shall be levied on inheritances, gifts and individual incomes, the act does not provide rates of the levy and is too indefinite and uncertain to be constitutional.

ROBERT RAMSPECK.

Unions Plan 24-Hour Strike On May 1 in Demand for the Enactment of Insurance Bill

May Day—the day of labor which at once symbolizes the struggles of the workers—the day that was born of the traditions of the fight for the eight-hour day—has been set aside as one for a general 24-hour strike by numerous unions and workers' groups of Minnesota for the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827).

To carry forward this fight, the National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Unemployment Insurance has prepared a petition form which is to be used in an intensive campaign to obtain endorsement of the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827, by millions of individuals.

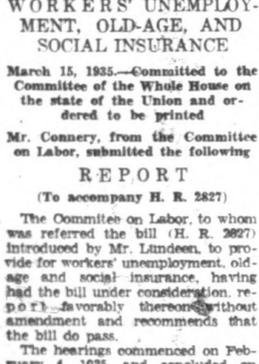
These petitions are to be directed to the Congressmen of the various Congressional Districts. In addition, demands upon the Congressmen for active support for H. R. 2827, residents of all Congressional Districts will be asked to indicate by signing the petitions that they will "help develop, support and conduct a general 24-hour protest strike if Congress persists in its refusal to consider and act favorably on the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827."

All action committees are being asked to launch a drive with these petitions. Conspiring committees are asked to obtain the signatures of all persons in the Congressional Districts.

At the same time a new postcard campaign is being undertaken. The petition is to be directed to the individual Congressmen. Where possible, the National Committee has urged that the signed petitions be taken to Washington by a group of delegates. Where the distance is too far, the petitions should be mailed.

Petition blanks are being furnished by the National Committee, 30 East 11th Street, Room 436, New York City, at the rate of \$3 a thousand or 40 cents a hundred.

DARROW AGAIN CRACKS AT N. R. A.



Clarence Darrow, noted criminal lawyer, just before his departure for Washington to testify that the N. R. A. is an excellent weapon in the hands of the big corporations and used, among other things, to squeeze out "the little fellow." With Darrow are W. W. Neal (left) and Lowell Mason, member of the Senate's N. R. A. investigating committee.

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TINKHAM HANKERS FOR USSR RUPTURE



Congressman Tinkham of Massachusetts (the gentleman with the bushy whiskers) gives Ambassador William C. Bullitt an earful on all the wonderful things that would happen if the U. S. would cut off relations with the Soviet Union. For a variety of reasons efforts on the part of anti-Soviet elements to bring this about have failed.

REPORT

The undersigned is opposed to the views of the majority of the Committee on Labor in this matter for the following reasons:

Section 2 of the bill authorizes the Secretary of Labor to establish a system of unemployment insurance for all workers and farmers above the age of 18 years. It does not provide any policy and is a grant of legislative authority which the undersigned considers to be unconstitutional.

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It is estimated that if this proposal should be enacted into law, it would cost more than \$10,000,000,000 per year. And while Section 4 of the act states that funds for the purpose of the act shall be levied on inheritances, gifts and individual incomes, the act does not provide rates of the levy and is too indefinite and uncertain to be constitutional.

ROBERT RAMSPECK.

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

TODAY SLAVA DUNN writes on "Feeding the Child."

"It seems that most difficulties in feeding small children fall into two groups. In one case the mothers can still provide their babies with the right kind of food, but being too anxious about it they make too much fuss. This often results in poor eating habits and even refusal of food, which sometimes is taken by mothers for a sign of ill health. Another type of difficulties comes from plain lack of good nourishing food. The children would eat without any fuss, but there is not enough, especially of the right kind, to make them strong and healthy. Besides the actual lack of food, a great number of mothers have little knowledge about the most nourishing foods for growing children. Very often the limited amount of food money is spent for less healthy food.

THE markets are flooded with products that for the sake of profit advertise non-existing food values. Health is never considered by manufacturers, as you will know; for that reason it is hard to know when one is fooled by paying extra money for some value that is not there or could be bought cheaper in a different form. Also, many mothers do not bother much about children's food because they do not know that children have different needs from adults. Small children, especially, grow so rapidly that they need certain body building materials.

HERE are some foods that should be avoided in the feeding of small children. Some of them are hard to digest, others have little value. Fried foods, most vegetable oils, bacon, sausages, pancakes, pork, too much white bread, ready-to-eat cereals, candy, coffee, tea, beer, wine, vinegar, mustard and other spices.

Healthy food can be prepared for children out of different kinds of lean meat, fish, vegetables and fruit and berries. Beef liver, kidney, brains and canned salmon are less expensive and very good for growing children. Milk and butter are very important. Powdered and evaporated milk can be substituted for economy. Lard in cooking is better than crisco, in spite of advertisements. All vegetables that are in season and therefore less expensive should be given to children. Beans and peas (dried) are cheap but nutritious. Potatoes are very good, but for full value should be peeled only after cooking. Eggs are very good for children, as well as whole grain cereals. The refined products and white flour lose many valuable parts in the milling process. For that reason, the old fashioned way of milling at home was much healthier. Nuts, honey, dark molasses, ripe bananas (when the seeds and skins turn dark) are fine. Also tomatoes either raw or canned, cabbage (raw, grated), raw carrots, turnips, celery, lettuce. Dried fruit and berries can be given (well washed), raw or stewed. These are: prunes, peaches, apricots, raisins, dates, etc. The variety of foods insures the necessary elements."

Next Saturday, SLAVA DUNN will continue her articles on "Feeding the Child," and will give some recipes for children.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself? Pattern 2224 is available in sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 4 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Miner Bares Dictatorship Methods of Lewis Machine

By a Mine Worker Correspondent. CURTISVILLE, Pa.—We see that our union is one that our fathers and brothers died for on the picket line, facing the capitalist terror, and meant it as a union to protect the working class in the mining industry. We realize that at one time this union was a fighting organization, before our dictator, John L. Lewis, took the leadership in our organization. Some members will say, "What do we mean by Lewis being a dictator. We will try to enlighten our brothers. In the first place, we know that the agreement that we work under is no good. Under this agreement we are tied down. We cannot strike, or if we do, we have to pay a fine for every day that we stay home. If we demand anything from the company, they refuse to acknowledge our demands. In some instances, they even refused to recognize our pit committee. If we strike, our leaders come out to blindfold our members, and say everything will be all right. They will get what they want; but we seem never to get what we want. For our leaders always sell us out to the coal operators. The rank and file miners got together to first try to oust our reactionary leaders, and put militant leaders in their place. They got together and nominate good fighting members, right out of the coal mines, to represent and lead us. Every local nominated our slate. We were sure we would win, so we waited for the final day when we could vote, and elect our own leaders. When we received the ballots in our local, we found out that Lewis and his machine had no body running against them; but we found out that our slate was good enough to run for delegates to the A. F. of L. but not good enough to oppose him and run for office. In our local, 2242, when our secretary told our members about the ballot, I immediately sent a telegram to Lewis demanding an explanation, but to this day we have not received an answer, and now we see that Lewis is bigger than the union and its members. That is what I mean by dictator. He does what he wants; he runs our union, not the members. We have nothing to say. Brothers, it is time that we take action and do something, or our dear loving Lewis will ruin our organization like he did in 1921. It seems that we cannot vote Lewis out. We will not be able to say that Lewis stole our votes, for now he is on the ballot himself, and the opposition that we were in favor of is out of Lewis' way. I guess when the coal operators sent him to Europe, he learned a lot from Hitler and Mussolini. Brothers, it is time to take action. Our union must not be lost and broken. We must do something to get rid of Lewis and his pals. We must make a fighting organization out of the U. M. W. A., not an old home for derelicts and leeches of Lewis' kind. If we don't, we are lost. We now have over nine different unions among the miners, where we should have one strong union. The only answer is OUT WITH LEWIS and his kind and put fighters in their places. That is what we intend to do in our strike on April 1. From Oak Lawn, Ill., a reader writes: "The Daily Worker is read by all of our family, father, mother, daughter, son and grand-dad."

Expose Lewis Henchman. By a Mine Worker Correspondent. LA BELLE, Pa.—The former president of Melrose Local of the U. M. W. A. was forced to resign when he refused to load coal when transferred from day work, so he quit working at the mine. Comalo, the organizer, was invited to settle the extra work question but his real intention was to block the delegates of the captive and commercial committee from attending the convention at Masontown. Being late when he arrived, he inquired if District President Hynes' letter was read off, which all locals received in order to block the rank and file movement. Of course Comalo began to pour sweat when his blocking tactic didn't work against Komrich, Komrich being very militant was elected president unanimously. A few days after the Melrose meeting Comalo tried to pull the same stunt at the Maxwell local and almost succeeded when Lee Berkeley, the president, arrived, and presided at the meeting. Berkeley made Comalo look like a schoolboy instead of an organizer, and exposed him as part of the Lewis machine. Some miners have the impression that the rank and file is a Communist organization, but if they will observe very closely, it's where the majority rule instead of the minority. I am no Communist, but I see why they support the rank and file instead of the Lewis machine.

Force Relief Heads To See Committee. By a Worker Correspondent. GALLUP, N. M.—Here in Gallup we, the unemployed local of the National Miners Union. Although the employed miners have gone into the U. M. W. A., we have until now maintained our unemployed local. But we still understand what the miners need and are ready to help them when they come out on strike. Some of us were in doubt about the miners going into the U. M. W. A. because we did not like it. But now we see clearly that the miners who were in the N. M. U. are still in the fight and are stronger than ever. In the beginning of March we got a brand new outfit in the relief office and we could see from the start that they were there to break us up. Their names are Mr. Moore and Mrs. Springer, and they are both very tough against the unemployed. We have had a committee of six for over a year representing the unemployed. But when the first meeting came with these new people they would only talk to three. The committee would not leave and things got very hot for a time. Very soon there was a rush and the rank and file came in demanding that the entire committee be heard and without delay. Instead of listening to our demands they called the police and all other forces that could be gotten together in a hurry. By the time they came some of the doors and windows were pretty well broken up and Mr. Moore had a gun in his hand. But all the gun men could not get the workers, their wives and children out of the building. These gun men were, so to speak, locked up inside the building. After about two hours the committee of six was heard.

Miner Urges Struggle Against War. By a Mine Worker Correspondent. CURTISVILLE, Pa.—Local Union 2242 of the U. M. W. A. has elected two delegates to the convention against war and fascism. At this convention we heard the sentiment of the people. It is our duty to the workers to see that this country does not go into another war, for we have the last war as an example where the workers were murdered to uphold the rich. We see the way the bosses are trying to undermine the workers with their propaganda of "democracy" and patriotism. They teach our children in the schools about a few "heroes" but never tell them of the conditions of the great mass of people. They get into our unions and try to undermine the workers' minds. They terrorize, kill and jail the most militant leaders of the workers. They try to train us to hate the Negro.

Every Saturday the Daily Worker publishes letters from mine, oil and smelter workers. The Daily Worker urges 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 Claws

By Redfield



"I'm sorry, Madam is too tired to talk to anyone—she just christened a couple of battleships."

Gallup Miners Increase Strength by Union Merger

By a Mine Worker Correspondent. GALLUP, N. M.—In Gallup today the miners are giving up their fight in the National Miners Union and are getting into the United Mine Workers of America. They are doing this in order to build one strong union and take the leadership out of the hands of the present fakers in the U. M. W. A. and put it into the hands of militant miners that can be trusted. Some of the members were sore at first, but others could fully understand what it meant to get into one union with other miners throughout the country. In the Gramercio Mine, where we had two unions, the N. M. U. had the most members, but could not get anywhere for the miners were split. As soon as the N. M. U. went into the U. M. W. A. the same things who built the U. M. W. A. in order to split the miners came out in their true form and began to build an out and out company union. In fact, they are trying to get miners to sign cards pledging not to strike. Before the N. M. U. went into the U. M. W. A. you could see about 10 or 15 men at a local meeting. Now you see 250. So you see, the company agents are not getting very far. The miners of Gallup want the other miners to know that we are going into the U. M. W. A. to build a strong union and kick out the fakers, as here in Gallup we understand what it means to the miners to have a rank and file union and we sure are going to build it.

Hold Meeting For Mooney

By a Worker Correspondent. RODA, Va.—We, the rank and file miners of Local Union No. 6229 of the U. M. W. A., Roda Colliery, met in a mass meeting in behalf of Tom Mooney. Against the wishes of the district officials and some of the local officials D. S. Masters acted as chairman. D. J. Elliott, former chairman of the Roda Mine Committee who was discharged for his union activity, and Timon Cadie were the principal speakers. Due to the miserable conditions of the miners, they had very little to contribute, but nevertheless they gave \$750 for the fight to free Tom Mooney. Resolutions were sent to the Governor of California and the State Supreme Court demanding Mooney's release. The Negro workers came out to the meeting, showed their solidarity with the white workers and spoke in behalf of Tom Mooney. We are planning on a uniform meeting on April 1 in Appalachia of all neighboring locals to further carry on the struggle for Mooney's freedom.

Kentucky Police Raid Worker's Home

By a Worker Correspondent. MASCOTT, Tenn.—I was at a gathering in Pineville, Ky. on March 17. The "law" of Pineville came down and wanted to know what we were doing. We told them it was a gathering. They said that they knew it was a "red" meeting and that they were not going to let it go on. They looked on the crowd over and over, they found one foreign born. They told him that they were going to have him deported.

Smashing Victory Scored By Miners in Union Poll

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WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

By Mary Morrow, Children's editor, The Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City.

A BOOK FOR YOU. You all read books, I suppose. You borrow these books from the library or your friends or else you own them. There are some books that you are satisfied just to read. Then there are some books you want to own to read over every once in a while. The NEW PIONEER STORY BOOK is one that you will want to own. Let us tell you about this small book, which has been out only a few days. But to tell you all about the book we have to go back into history a little. You all know about the NEW PIONEER magazine, don't you? This magazine is four years old. In the four years of its life it has published some swell stories. And a lot of boys and girls who read it from the very beginning wrote in and even visited the office of the NEW PIONEER. "Can I get some early copies with 'Sikiska' in them?" "Do you have the issue with 'Bloody Sunday' in it?" And adult readers would say, "We ought to get out a book with all these good stories in it." We all thought so, too, but there was the money question. Then we decided to have a drive for \$2,000. We raised only \$1,500. But we made up our minds that our story book must come out—ANYWAY. So we got it out and here it is. It has 112 pages of the nice big easy-to-read print. It has twenty nice pictures and 12 stories. It has a picture cover in red and yellow. And the price is only a quarter! (Everybody we know marvels at that. They say it is awfully cheap, and so it is.) All readers of this column will want a copy. Send your quarter to the New Pioneer, Box 28, Station D, New York City. And print your name and address plainly. Order it as soon as possible, because these books are going like hot cakes. And while we're on the subject, you might as well know that the April issue of the New Pioneer is out already. If you like adventure, you're sure to enjoy the story, "John Lloyd's Cabin." And if you like peppy little plays that are lots of fun to act, you'll like the side-splitting skit on May Day. There are other stories and features too numerous to mention. The magazine is 5 cents a copy. Martha Campion

DON'T FORGET. In Philadelphia there will be an April Fool Festival given by the Federation of Children's Organizations, today at 8 p. m. at Girard Manor Hall. The program is one that you and your parents will certainly enjoy, a play with 12 scenes, also a scene up to act, you'll like the side-splitting skit on May Day. There will be a chalk talk and Marina Campion, editor of the New Pioneer, will speak. Bring your friends and all the adults you know.

ADVENTURES OF MARGIE, TIM AND JERRY—SEE NEXT WEEK'S PAPER

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Problem of Sterility

Y. Y. Z.—The problem of being able to have a baby at the age of forty is a serious one. To determine the cause of sterility (or ability to become pregnant) it is necessary to have a system examination. Having made sure that the man's sperm are healthy, the woman is examined. If nothing is found wrong with the pelvic organs by the ordinary examination, it is then necessary to determine whether the tubes are open or blocked. This may be done either by the Rubin test or by X-ray. In these tests, gas or fluid is passed through the tubes to see if they are open. If the tubes are open, it is necessary to consider the reason for lack of fertility. Is the woman overweight? Is her metabolism rate (building up and breaking down of body tissues) low or high? Has she diabetes? Is she eating a diet with sufficient vitamins? You see, the problem is quite a complicated one. You may go to the specialty clinic in a woman's hospital, in such a place, a thorough investigation will be made in an attempt to help you.

Archives for Flat Feet

S. T. Bronx, N. Y.—Built-in arches are not satisfactory and are not corrective. Arches should be made according to the individual foot from plaster of Paris cast impressions so that the arch conforms perfectly to the outline of the foot. Thus, it is capable of supporting the foot in a normal, correct position. A built-in arch, however, is one fixed in the shoe. The foot is not controlled and consequently the correction of the flat foot is not obtained. The correction of flat feet depends, in a large measure, on exercising, massaging and maintaining the foot in the correct position. In young children careful exercise to the muscles and ligaments of the foot in most cases, cures the condition. Arches should always play a secondary role, rather than a primary one. When arches are indicated, they should always be made from a plaster of Paris cast and never be bought ready made. They should never be considered as a cure for flat feet. Your feeling that the clinic physician referred you to a particular store because of a certain commission he may obtain is unfounded. If you have lost confidence in him, or have any doubt of his sincerity, we would strongly suggest that you go to any other physician or clinic.

Worms

A. J. M. Gern, Idaho.—The best way of ridding yourself of worms is to first know the kind of worm you are passing—pin worm, tapeworm, round worms, or hookworms. The remedy for each is different and all are less expensive and more effective than patent medicine preparations. If you furnish us the desired information, we shall advise you further. A specimen of the stool must be examined by a competent analytical laboratory to determine the nature of the worm, or you may get the examination done through a good hospital clinic.

Addresses Wanted

The following comrades will send in their addresses, replies to their letters will be sent to them: I. Barton, N. Y.; Miss K. A. Brooklyn; E. M. Tash, Helen F. A. B., M. D. Butt of Bronx, Ida Diamond, N. Y.

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"The enclosing \$2 for we don't want to miss any issue of the Daily Worker," writes G. A. G., Chicago. "Five people read it all the time, but everybody is so broke, we just collected \$2 so far."

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

MODESTLY, obscurely, a great new movement to "end the depression" has just been born. Its leader is no ranting, raving Huey Long or slimy Father Coughlin, but one of the most refined hams of the American acting stage, named Mr. Frank Morgan.

Frank Morgan is a Broadway ham who, in the startling phrase of Arthur Brisbane, THINKS. Mr. Morgan happens to be the son of a wealthy old lady named Mrs. Josephine Wupperman, and she owns most of the stock of the company which makes Angostura Bitters, which is a dark, queer medicinal goo that is mixed with gin and taken by the dizzy invalids who infest barrooms.

There's millions of profit every year in this junk, so don't look down on it. It's a serious business, and Mr. Morgan, for the past year, has been a vice-president and director of the Angostura corporation. Maybe his mother was trying to save him from the liquor and blondes of Broadway by giving him this serious interest in life.

Anyhow, the actor presided at the last annual meeting of the solemn stockholders of the Angostura Bitters Corporation. Business has been good for bitters since booze came back, but the directors have plenty other troubles and little faith in America. So before making his business report for the year to the gloomy stockholders, Mr. Morgan thought the moment ripe to launch his program to "end the depression."

"You and I," he said with one of his most winning smiles, "must start now to bring back prosperity, and the best way to do it, in my opinion, is to start wearing a smile and indulging once a day in a good hearty laugh."

And How They Grinned!

THIS amazingly original idea burst like a pink and blue rocket among the sad stockholders. According to the N. Y. Times, they and Mrs. Wupperman (the fond mother, if you remember) beamed and grinned and chortled with delight.

"The smiles remained on their faces while Mr. Morgan explained how the depression had routed smiles among business men, and how the return of the smile would drive away the depression," continues the unsmiling Times. "The stockholders were still smiling when the actor ended his plea for a lighthearted approach to business problems and announced that the sale of bitters on the Pacific Coast had shown an improvement of 100 per cent in December over September, and of 20 per cent in January over December."

They grinned and grinned. It was the birth of a new national movement, a movement nobody can accuse of emanating from Moscow, a movement rooted in the best American tradition of Eddie Groot, Mary Pickford and Franklin Roosevelt.

Away with dull care! "Hoo-la," the steel and coal bosses will grin at their workers as they make another cut in wages. "Smile, you corpses, smile!" How much pleasanter that will make a wage cut. And Mayor LaGuardia won't frown, as now, but grin and grin as he hears more thousands of starving people off the relief rolls, for the good of the bankers. And there will be grinning cops to slug and torture strikers, and bank presidents will sing "Hey nonny nonny" as they smilingly leave for Canada with their depositors' cash.

Where's That Smile?

MR. FRANK MORGAN, this newest of business saviors, pleads with us all to indulge "once a day in a good hearty laugh." His stockholders grinned immediately afterward, but whether it was because 100 per cent more bitters had been sold, it is hard to say. The rabbits are notorious grinners, anyway, and their President is a smiler too. But it will be harder to make the workers smile, Mr. Morgan. You see, during this depression, while the profits of corporations have been going up, wages have been going steadily down, and the cost of food is a third more than a year ago.

Your program won't work among the workers, Mr. Morgan. That's where your real problem lies for ending the depression. I'm afraid it will be difficult to get these masses to accept your substitute for food. They would rather have milk for their kids, and ham and eggs for themselves, than our free advice to smile.

You are a parasitic hoop-rolling nitwit, Frankie. Smile! Your peanut-sized brain has developed weevils and needs the spray gun. Smile, Frankie. Over twenty million Americans are on the relief rolls, and you strut and ham it and make meg speeches and need that smile massaged off your foolish pea with a proletarian brick. Smile, damn you, smile!

You don't know anything, you don't feel anything, you don't see, or hear, or talk, or act like any sort of human being. All you know is that you are sitting on top of the financial heap, because you happen to be the imbecile son of your mother. Smile! A day is coming when the world will climb out of its monkey period, and the apes who rule us like yourself will be put into zoos. Smile, damn it. Can't you smile any more?

They have a Soviet government in Russia. Smile. Where upper-class morons like yourself are placed on their true level. Smile. Where there are no stockholders any more, or millionaires. Smile. Where the workers and farmers run their own lives, and are the stockholders of the nation. Smile. Where basins count, not money. A workers' country where smiles are real. A land that is showing the way to freedom to the workers in the lands of Angostura Bitters. Smile, Frankie.

Smile. Why in hell can't you smile? Don't you like what I've been saying? How about that one big hearty laugh every day?

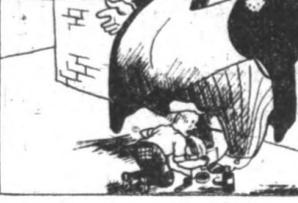
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LITTLE LEFTY

IF EVERYONE ATE AS MUCH AS I DO THERE'D BE NO DEPRESSIONS. TROUBLE IS THAT MILLIONS STOPPED EATING!



I'VE BEEN VERY HARD HIT! I CAN'T EVEN AFFORD REDUCING EXERCISES



BUT THINGS ARE GETTING BETTER! I SEE BY THE PAPERS THAT ANOTHER MILLION WERE TAKEN OFF RELIEF



HEY! SPEAK TO ME! ARE YOU STILL THERE?



Over-shadowed!

By Jack Herman

Administration Plan for Farmers Means Famine, Says Lem Harris, Addressing Farmers' Conference

Subsistence Farm "Solution" Is Finishing Touch on Poverty Program to Get Rid of Unemployed Workers and Ruined Farmers

We are printing below the main points in the report made by Lem Harris, Secretary of the Sponsoring Committee, to the Farmers Emergency Relief Conference which opened on March 26th, at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Farmer and Worker Delegates from all over the country:

We meet in a time of great emergency and crisis to unite our ranks and unite our actions. Delegates to this Emergency Conference come from the men and women who feed the nation. We are here to fight for the necessities of life for our families, and our right to produce plenty for all.

As the whole system founders before our eyes, as Congress and the state legislatures ignore our vital needs, plan their grafts and set up extra police to repress us, the clear eyes of millions of the working farmers of this nation turn to us in this Conference, expecting us to unite forces and adopt a plan which will lead us out of this mess.

Industry as a whole has profited by the New Deal, showing an increased profit of 43 per cent in 1933 over the previous year through lowered wages to workers. Of the four divisions of industry which made the highest profits last year, three of them were industries which handle farm products: tobacco, miscellaneous food products and chain stores. These products of food companies are partly due to lowered prices to farmers and higher prices to consumers.

Farmers Have No Cattle

The benefit payments which were given farmers could not take the place of the herds which they had to sell. And who got the benefits? The Social Questions Bulletin, issued monthly by the Methodist Federation for Social Service, has this to say in its February Bulletin: "The Chairman of an AAA Allotment Committee in a Nebraska County who hands out the AAA benefit checks comments 'farmers getting corn-bog checks are broke within 24 hours. Some of the checks never get any farther than the top of the stairs to the tax-collector's office. The big insurance companies are sitting around like buzzards. (Figures bear him out. Of the various kinds of government farm relief, only 6 per cent goes to farmers; 94 per cent to creditors.)"

As a crowning blow, many counties carrying through the rule that those receiving payments were cut off from other forms of relief until it was all expended. Farmers were made to account for how they spent this benefit money and were not by relief officials that it must go for "necessities" very carefully included the interest and debts owed to private individuals.

Describing how the "unit plan" of the Government hurt the small farmer Harris continued:

Subsistence Farming

Now the Administration is ready to put the finishing touches on this poverty program.

We can see how the relief policies of the past year have carefully prepared the way for these subsistence farms. We also notice that the press refers to them rather gingerly because it feels the warning signs of the storm of protest that this plan is liable to bring about. One of the less skillful editors in Nebraska put out a story about the project near Kearney, which he described as "thoroughly modern except for light, heat and water." An eastern paper recently carried a story about 300 farmers from this area who have moved to a subsistence project in Alaska!

The difficulties which face farmers reduced to subsistence farming is well expressed by one old homesteader who wrote us: "How in hell can these suckers make any kind of a go, on nine acres with a \$2,000 debt, when we went broke on 160 acres which we got for a \$16 fling fee? What do you think?"

Poverty Level of Plan

What do these subsistence farms really mean in terms of the lives of farmers who may move onto them? The Census of 1930 reports half a million American farmers as "self-sufficing," but we find that 98 per cent of this group have practically no cash income. What will it mean if the government succeeds in placing its two or three million "surplus" farmers on subsistence farms? We will let the assistant director of Iowa's Extension Service paint the picture: (radio speech, Dec. 26, 1934.)

"Our data shows that general or specialized farmers need have no fear of the competition of part-

time farms. The average income of the first of the 800 farms surveyed was \$74.68 per farm, most of which was consumed on the farm."

More Food Needed by Masses

Of course the idea of surplus farmers is absolute rot. We have the statement of the Department of Agriculture itself that far too little food is produced in the country to meet the diet requirements of the population. These studies made recently show that while the AAA cut harvested acreage 40 million acres, in reality we should add 40 million acres to the harvest in order to supply every person in the country with a liberal diet. The same official study shows we need:

- 21 million more beef cattle and calves
- 16 million more dairy cattle
- 33 million more hogs
- 18 million more sheep and lambs
- 173 million more chickens

In fighting for the right to farm, we are serving the best interests of the country. Our production is needed, and we intend to control the conditions under which we work. Our plan means life to the people. The Administration's plan means famine.

We are called surplus farmers by the profit makers. Not by those millions of workers who don't have enough to eat. Farmers and workers together are the real power of the country. When we join our forces with them nothing can stop us.

The Drought of 1935

Now we come to the worst disaster the farmers have ever faced—the coming drought of 1935. For the second time in American history, the swirling dust has sailed across the country and clouded the sun for Wall Street and Washington.

The United States Soil Erosion Service is issuing official warning of the disaster which these dust clouds indicate. Bennett, the Director of the Service states:

"Already five million acres of once fertile farmland has been completely destroyed by wind erosion—short of the very essence of its fertility. At least 60 million acres are seriously menaced and the danger is spreading with amazing rapidity. Many fields have lost as much as 16 inches of topsoil, in the intense storms of the past three (3) years; others have been stripped down to plow depth by the wind."

The news should not be hidden in wide areas to be as bad or worse than the drought of 1934. The proof of this is shown in a report accepted by the business leaders of the country is shown by the comment of the National City Bank in its March Bulletin:

"... the drought has not been broken in this vast area... the deficiency of subsoil moisture is greater than ever... and exceptionally favorable conditions will be necessary to raise good crops this year in the great wheat states..."

The Department of Agriculture itself has shown a singular notable action that it too accepts the fact of a 1935 drought.

Have Means to Fight Drought

The strange thing about America today is that we have the technical knowledge and the wealth for overcoming disasters of this sort. We could have saved the cattle. We know how to prevent wind erosion. Two months ago, the U. S. Weather Bureau warned that when the late February and early March winds began to blow, dust storms might be expected. The U. S. Soil Erosion Service points to the Federal Soil Erosion Project in Nebraska, where one hundred thousand acres are lying across the path of the wind storm, were not damaged.

Whom Can We Trust?

Like all people caught in a desperate situation, the ruined farmers and workers are struggling wildly and reaching out for everything and anything that looks like a solution. Their calls for help are being answered by strange figures arising overnight who promise many things.

In answer to the rising tide of resentment against concentration of wealth, Huey Long appears from Louisiana, with the popular cry "Share the wealth." He is given the radio, the press to talk to thousands of us directly, and plant the idea in our minds: Let's give him the power and shake down the rich boys, then all will be well. Strangely it is the rich boys who are cooperating in opening up to Huey the expensive



Child Agricultural Worker

avenues of publicity. The answer is simple: Just examine his record in Louisiana. Anyone who knows what Governor Long of Louisiana has done also knows that the rich have nothing to fear from him.

Just a few weeks ago, he admitted to a newspaper reporter that when he was governor, the workers on public roads were being paid 10c an hour. That may be sharing the work, but it is sharing wealth with those workers?

With a great blast around the state, he announced a special tax on the Standard Oil Company. One day he had a game of golf with the President of the Louisiana Standard Oil and on that same day the Senate received a bill reducing John D. Rockefeller's tax from 5 cents to 1 cent. Is that sharing wealth? While Governor Long's record of calling out militia against strikes and blocking the Negroes from the polls is a record of faithfully sharing this wealth with Wall Street.

And today, Wall Street has a special use for this man, whose wise cracks and big promises are attracting many thousands of people. Perhaps he will be their choice for President two years from now as a man of sufficient brutality to ruthlessly crack down on the ever-rising power of the farmers and wage workers.

Fascism Hits Small Farmers

We have a fine example of how a Huey in Germany, called Hitler, came into power backed by the big bankers of that country. Hitler also promised to divide the wealth amongst the German people. Farmers were promised relief from their debts; workers were promised unemployment insurance; and so Huey Hitler capitalized on the distress of the German people and promised himself into power. Huey Hitler's record of how he carried out his promises is now open for the world to see. Take for example his farm legislation.

In Germany there are about six million families. 250,000 of the richest farmers have been granted a debt moratorium and other privileges. This legislation definitely excluded 5,750,000 farm families and has left them poorer than ever before. Hitler also destroyed all farm cooperatives.

As to organized labor in Germany, Hitler used the storm troops to destroy every trade union in the country, and set up in its place government unions. No wealth has been confiscated or divided; no large companies have been heavily taxed; Huey Hitler served the German financial interests faithfully. And in doing so, he also served Wall Street, which has an investment in Germany of more than \$2,000,000,000.

Coughlin's Inflation Plan

Another strange figure has risen to preach wealth for all to the distressed American people. Father Coughlin has caught the American ear by attacking the corrupt money changers of Wall Street. He too promises an easy solution by simply inflating the dollar. We notice that the radio priest has made special efforts to place his program before the farmers by attending their conventions and writing in their press. There is danger here of splitting us off from our allies the city workers, because inflation means a wage cut to them. For that matter, inflation is also a calamity for farmers on or off relief, because their few dollars buy less and less. The theory is that farmers can pay off a debt contracted in sound dollars twice as fast with dollars stretched by inflation. We must not forget that we must first sell sound products and receive the stretched dollars leaving us as usual behind the soaring prices of things we buy. There is

Farmers Emergency Relief Bill H.R. 3471 Only Program Providing Relief, Wiping Out Debts, Protection Against Attachments

significance in the fact that Father Coughlin's great shrine in Detroit, was built entirely with non-union labor.

We must apply searching tests to all those who rise up with patent solutions. Instead of placing our trust in dictators and orators, we insist that all our plans and actions be controlled by committees of action elected from the ranks. We know that in the masses we always find good sense, and an uncorrupt loyalty to the common good. To all leaders who ask for our support, we will apply this test: Do you accept the direction and control of the rank and file? And in addition to lip service to this question, we must look into the record of these leaders and see if we find years of work, loyally defending the interests of all who sow and reap and manufacture the necessities of life.

There are evidences on all sides that leaders of this type are flitting together for the purpose of forming a third party in 1936. Millions of workers and farmers are demanding a non-capitalist party controlled from the ranks. Such a party would be a real labor party and could never mix with elements that lead directly to fascism.

Bills Before Congress

Many farmers are turning their hopes to legislation to help us out. More than 120 bills have dropped into the hopper in Washington. Bills of all kinds. But on examination we find that nearly all of them are for those farmers who have a substantial equity, who have live stock and machinery and the necessary equipment to put in a crop. They are not for the vast majority of farmers in this area, who have lost everything through the reduction of program and the drought. Many are better than the so-called remedies of the A.A.A., but none meet the emergency which calls us together except the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill, H.R. 3471.

This bill, introduced into Congress by Congressman Burdick at the request of thousands of farmers provides for decent relief for our families wiping out the debts and feed and seed loans that will enable us to put in a crop at once with full protection against attachment and eviction. In short, it is the only bill which will enable us to keep our farms, and continue to raise crops to feed the people of the nation. The immediate passage of this bill will help us at once and prevent further ruin.

Our Basic Demands

We see, then, that the demands upon which this Conference was called overshadow everything else as we enter the Drought of 1935. Relief is our central issue. It must be taken off a starvation basis and given at least a minimum living standard. We have a right to this in view of our past years of farm feeding the nation, and the crops that we are ready to raise in the future.

We also must have the credit necessary to put in a crop. Our demand is repayment of this loan shall be optional in land or cash only when we have made a sufficient profit on our crops to meet the full living requirements of our families. We face the probability of crop failure in many sections this year. There will be areas where there is no use putting in a crop—here funds should be made available for operations to prevent soil erosion, renew our stock—repair our equipment so that we may start again. So far the Government has taken one feeble step to meet the need. The \$60,000,000 seed loan bill which just passed, nowhere near meets the need. Congressman Burdick stated on the floor of the House that North Dakota alone required \$20,000,000. And besides the usual hard terms are exacted. No one may have a federal seed loan until all private means of credit are exhausted. This forces us to plaster any clear property which may be left.

Locked up with the fight for relief and production credit is the crying necessity for wiping out back debts. This would legally recognize a fact that is taking place. The \$13,000,000,000 of farm debts can never be paid. The Farmers Emergency Relief Bill invokes the emergency powers of the government to outlaw evictions and cancel debts. There was a time when some of us thought that a moratorium would tide us over to better times. But better times never came. We are now forced by necessity to demand that this impossible load of debt be wiped out.

Proposed Action

I believe that we should seriously consider here an organized plan by which step by step we can draw in

many more farmers and maintain the pressure. I suggest the following main steps for the consideration of this Conference:

I. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THIS CONFERENCE.

A. Adopt a united declaration against subsistence and for relief without debt and production credit to plant and protect our soils. In addition we can draw up a statement of the need for unity at the present time, which can be carried to the locals and officers of all farm organizations for their endorsement.

B. There is need for organizing a regional center of action with a responsible secretary cooperating with secretaries of each burnt-out state. The main duty of such a center can be to keep in close touch with every group and organization represented at this Conference and send them the reports and suggestions as to how to carry out our general plan. This way, we immediately achieve unity of all cooperating groups and at the same time do not in any way interfere with their local independence.

C. There is need for sending representative committees to Washington to make certain that the highest authorities of the government know the full extent of the emergency we face. Last year the warnings of the weather man were ignored, and even after the yellow dust cloud sailed across the country to Washington, no decisive action was taken. This time our delegation will be the dust cloud hanging over these officials to force them to get busy in bringing our program to the floor of Congress. This delegation to Washington will use every means at its disposal to publish far and wide to the country the exact situation and in that way help force action. Meanwhile the returning delegates must be backing up this committee in Washington.

II. ACTION OF THE DELEGATES.

A. First the returning delegates are obligated to make a full report of the decisions of this conference to the organizations which sent them. These meetings should adopt resolutions supporting the action of the conference and get mass signatures to petitions to be sent to Washington immediately to back up the Committee there.

B. Since days count in the demands for production credit, the local meetings can call for a general turnout of farmers to the county seat a couple of days later. This demonstration can place the demand upon the county officials that all seed and feed that is stored in different parts of the county shall be immediately available. If the supplies are federal property, the demonstration can demand that county commissioners immediately telegraph Washington for authority to use them, with copies of the telegrams to the farmers' committee there which will hound the officials until they give the required permission. The Washington committee will invite the representatives of farm organizations who are there now to join them in making these demands.

C. In order to strengthen our rights, committees should go to nearby towns and places where there has been no organized work and invite those people to join up with this plan.

D. Another added strength which we need are the rural workers in all of these towns. Those stranded farmers and agricultural workers at best, getting a miserable relief and waiting in the town for something to happen, have joined in with every action that we have taken so far, and will help us here too.

E. Regional and state secretaries have an important part by keeping every county informed on what every other county is doing. It is possible to print and issue with very little cost bulletins which farmers returning from the county seat can scatter along the routes. Furthermore, by means of these bulletins, it will be possible for new plans to be adopted and put into effect. In this way, farmers over a wide area can act as one.

I submit this plan for the consideration of this Conference. We have the time to discuss it, add the ideas that the delegates bring in and come to an agreement. This is a plan for organizing and carrying the struggle for the program hammered out in this Conference to every farmstead, township, county and state in the drought-bitten area. Every organized and unorganized farmer in this area can then join the actions which we have taken here and strengthen our demands for adequate relief without debt and for production credits, that will maintain our farms and protect our soils. We must carry out the principle of unity between neighbor and neighbor, between farmer and farmer, between farm organization and farm organization and between farmers and workers. There are long stubborn struggles ahead of us, but united we'll win. [Prolonged applause.]

Questions and Answers

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

The Webbs and Communism

Question: What is the relation of Sidney and Beatrice Webb to the Communist movement in England?—Political Science Student.

Answer: The Webbs (Lord and Lady Passfield) are both members of the British Labor Party. They are reformists, and never accepted the principles of Marxism. The practical consequences of their work "was to demoralize the workers, to influence them in a counter-revolutionary direction," to quote Lenin's caustic comment on the content of their ideology.

Recently the Webbs, after a visit to the Soviet Union, published articles in which they told of the great economic and cultural advances of the Soviet masses. They were particularly impressed by the tremendous strides made by working class democracy. But they were unable to comprehend that these triumphs were the concrete expressions of the correctness of the principles of Marxism-Leninism which they opposed with the false and misleading doctrines of reformism.

A Correction

The Comrade who answered the question dealing with Torgin stores which appeared in the column on March 26, made a serious error. The following statement clears up the incorrect answer:

The Torgin stores sell their wares exclusively for "valuta" that is, foreign currency and gold. People may use Torgin money orders sent to them from relatives abroad — or gold in the form of trinkets, Czarist gold rubles and other valuables. Torgin is a necessary and temporary arrangement for attracting foreign valuta from other countries, and for coaxing out the hoarded gold within the Soviet Union which had been concealed by remnants of the old Czarist regime.

This valuta was used to pay for purchases of machinery bought abroad. This enabled the Soviet government to speed up the production of consumers' goods, and thus accelerate the rise in the Soviet worker's standard of living. There are now sufficient and well-stocked department stores where the Soviet worker can purchase plenty of goods. But at Torgin, goods can be purchased only for valuta or Torgin orders sent by relatives or friends.

Browder on Religion In April Communist

In the April issue of "The Communist," which will be out April 1, there will be published a discussion with a group of students of the Union Theological Seminary on the question of "Religion and Communism." This discussion was led by Earl Browder, general secretary of the C.P.U.S.A. As pointed in "The Communist," the article takes the form of fifty-seven questions put to Browder by the students, and the answers which he made.

Starting with "What is the official position of the Communist Party of the United States on the question of religion?" the questions and answers cover, among others, the following points: the Communist attitude toward religion; the Communist attitude during the proletarian dictatorship; religion as a private matter; religion and dialectical materialism; religion and revolution; man's ability to conquer nature; is the devotion and sacrifice of Communist workers to their principles a form of religion; the relations of the Communist Party with religious bodies in such united front movements as the American League Against War and Fascism; the movement for unemployment insurance, etc.

The full contents of the April issue of "The Communist" are as follows:

1. Forge a Mighty United Front for May Day! Manifesto of the C.C. C.P.U.S.A.
2. Our Tasks in the Light of Changed Conditions, by M. Childs.
3. Development of Work in the Harlem Section, by James W. Ford and Louis Saks.
4. The Meaning of Sidney Hook by Rudas.
5. Religion and Communism, by Earl Browder.
6. Manifesto of the Communist Party of the Philippine Islands.
7. Book Review, by Harry Gannes.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Religion in the WEAF
- WOP—Sports Resume—Jack
- WJZ—Dance Orca
- WABC—Breaking the News
- 7:15—WEAF—Jack Smith.
- WOP—Dance Orca
- WJZ—World Trade and the Agriculture Secretary—H. A. Walker, Secretary of Agriculture
- 7:30—WEAF—Variety Musical
- WOR—The Street Singer
- WABC—Alden Owen, Co-Editor Gates—Contralto
- Richard Norton, Baritone
- 7:45—WEAF—Problems of the Communist—Annice S. Pratt, Chairman NCC
- WOR—Harmonica Band
- WJZ—Grace Hayes, Song
- 8:00—WEAF—Concert Orca
- Stenlund Romberg, Conductor
- WOP—Composers: Stuart Churchill, Tenor; Helen Marchal, Soprano; William Lyon Phelps, Narrator
- WOR—Organ Recital
- WJZ—Phil Cook Show Shop
- WABC—Reax Revue
- Contralto: Mixed Chorus
- 8:15—WOR—Dance Orca
- 8:30—WOR—American Legion Meeting
- WJZ—Jazz Orca
- 8:45—WJZ—The Health and Safety of Our Children

- SUNDAY, MARCH 31**
- 1:30 P.M.—WEAF—Marie Chamberlain, Tenor
 - WJZ—Play—"The Romantic Art," with Leslie Howard
 - 3:00—WABC—N. Y. Philharmonic-Symphony: Arturo Toscanini, Conductor
 - 7:00—WJZ—Jack Benny, Comedian; Frank Parker, Tenor; Buster Brown, Vocalist
 - WABC—Alexander Woolcott, Editor; Teiler, Arranger; Orca
 - 7:30—WJZ—Joe Penner, Comedian; Music
 - WABC—Will Rogers, Comedian
 - 8:00—WEAF—Major Bowen's Amateur Hour
 - WABC—Eddie Cantor, Comedian
 - WJZ—Symphony Orca
 - Raffaelli Kubelik, Conductor
 - 8:30—WABC—Symphony Orca
 - Victor Kolar, Conductor
 - Wilson Eddy, Baritone
 - 10:00—WEAF—The Gibsons
 - WJZ—Musical Comedy, with Contralto "The Beauties"
 - 8:30—WABC—The Beauties, Soprano
 - 10:15—WOR—Ghost Stories—Alice C. Anspacher, Vera Brodsky, Art Frenkel
 - 11:00—WABC—Legislative Session—Sen. Joseph P. Long

Soviet Union Presses Joint Action to Preserve World Peace

ITS FIRM PEACE POLICY IS STRONGEST FORCE FOR WORLD PEACE—DEFENDS INTERESTS OF WORKING CLASS OF THE WORLD

LITVINOV yesterday, in his speech to the visiting British envoy, Anthony Eden, proposed that all countries opposed to a war shall meet to cooperate in maintaining peace.

While every imperialist power hesitates, maneuvers and prepares for war, the Soviet Union, as always, proclaims her desire to join with any country for the preservation of peace.

The issue, following the British envoy's conversations in Berlin and in Moscow, is so clear that only wilful blindness or hypocrisy can fail to see it.

German fascism wants war. The Soviet Union wants peace.

The workers all over the world can see this. Every hater of war can see it as plain as the noon-day sun.

In its offer to co-operate with the countries of

Europe for a mutual assistance pact that will hold off the mad and brutal war plans of German fascism, the Soviet Union calls upon the workers of the world to stand behind it as the foremost defender of peace in the world, as the leading hope of all who hate war.

In its policy of peace the Soviet Union stands as a bulwark of the working class of the world, building Socialism, serving as the revolutionary example to the exploited masses of the imperialist powers and the colonies, "as the unshakable base of the world revolution" (Lenin).

That German fascism sharpens its bayonets to hack off a slice of the Soviet Union can no longer be doubted by anyone. Hitler himself has made it unquestionable. No doubt, Hitler tempted the envoy of British imperialism with enticing maps showing how

the Soviet Union could be carved up to make a feast for the imperialist wolves.

"But," warned Litvinov in his speech, "there has not yet been invented a weapon capable of firing in only one direction."

It is this alone which restrains the imperialists in their eagerness to plunge the world into the horrors of another world slaughter to swell their money bags and their plunder.

In his horrible plans for war, Hitler has the direct support in this country of William Randolph Hearst, multi-millionaire pro-fascist. Hearst, a spokesman for Wall Street, for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, is driving for the establishment of an American fascist rule.

The Roosevelt government gives aid to this plan. Roosevelt's foreign policy, his termination of negotiations with the Soviet Union at this crucial period, only serves to incite the Nazis in their war ambitions.

American labor, every honest person who abhors fascist reaction and war, must now raise the firm demand for peace, for the defense of the Soviet Union and its peace policy. To demonstrate as New York will on Wednesday at Madison Square Garden, and Chicago this Sunday in the Coliseum, is to strike a powerful blow for peace, against fascism, for the rights of labor, for the defense of the Soviet Union.

It is to unite in one mighty army against the menace of fascism and war which threatens to engulf mankind in new horrors and deeper misery.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1935

History Repeated—On a Higher Plane

THE official family of the American Federation of Labor has gone and done it again.

Faced by a tremendous upsurge of workers in the basic industries of the country—coal, steel, auto and rubber—the high moguls of the A. F. of L. have evidently come to a backstairs agreement with the Roosevelt administration. Only two short weeks ago they were denouncing Donald Richberg as a "traitor" to labor. Today they are plugging for the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill.

Millions of workers throughout the country are thoroughly disgusted with the N. R. A. The Blue Eagle is just a blue buzzard to them—a vulture rending at their very vitals, raising prices and lowering wages. And it is precisely at this time that the official Judases of American labor come forth in endorsement of N. R. A. and the slimy Wagner bill!

The masses of labor are beginning to realize clearly that they must strike against N. R. A. and all its labor board frippery.

Unionists throughout the country must repudiate the latest peace maneuvers of William Green, John L. Lewis and company. The organization drive and strike movements must be strengthened. The arrogant wage-cutting, open-shop drive of the employers must be stopped in its tracks.

As far as legislation is concerned labor should demand not the illusions of the N. R. A., but the legal right to organize—fixed outside of the N. R. A. codes—and a national minimum wage based on the requirements for a decent standard of living as fixed by the government Department of Labor itself.

Elect Maurice Sugar!

THE fight of the Detroit working class to elect Maurice Sugar, noted labor attorney, as judge of the Recorders Court is being watched by the working class of the whole country.

In this fight, Sugar, endorsed by leading trade unions, by leading bodies of the A. F. of L. in Detroit, has earned the honor of a broadside attack from William Randolph Hearst's sheet, the Detroit Times.

Sugar has won nation-wide fame among the masses for his brilliant fight that freed the framed Negro worker, James Victory, from life imprisonment, for his uncompromising fight for the rights of labor, Negro and white.

The Communist Party supports his candidacy and calls upon the workers of Detroit to elect this fighter for their class interests.

Labor Party Sentiment

THE movement for a labor party based on the trade unions and other working class organizations to fight for better conditions for the workers independently from the old line political parties is gaining momentum in New York as the building trades workers are becoming more and more definite in their demand for it.

The electricians and other building trades workers present at a recent strike meeting of Local 3, I.B.E.W. members, who are on strike at the city-owned independent subway job together with members of twelve other unions, gave a rousing welcome to John Sullivan, a representative of Local 8, when he called for the organization of a labor party.

"Go into your political clubs and see

how good those phoney politicians and leaders are," he stated in part. "Holler your lungs out about the favoritism of the LaGuardia administration to the General Railway Signal Company and Union Switch and Signal Company and see how much they do for you.

"They're all waiting for the cue shot. The Democrats want to put one over on Fusion and Fusion wants to put one over on the Republicans. It's time that organized labor put one over on the whole lot of them."

With the sentiment for such a labor party growing throughout the country members of the unions involved should adopt resolutions for the formation of a labor party and present them for adoption to their local and national central trades and labor councils.

Support for HR 2827 Mounts

TWO organizations with a combined membership of a quarter of a million endorsed H. R. 2827, the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill yesterday. They are the Italian-American Democratic Organization of New York with 235,000 members, and the Slovak-American Political Federation of Youngstown, Ohio.

Support of H. R. 2827 gains despite party affiliations. But it remains the task of the active supporters of the Workers' Bill to draw these workers into activity behind H. R. 2827.

A round robin petition to force H. R. 2827 onto the floor of Congress for vote. Every Congressman must be flooded with individual and mass demands that he sign this round robin petition. At the same time, the pressure on the House Rules Committee, demanding that they vote to bring H. R. 2827 onto the floor of the House, must be increased.

Exposing a War Scheme

FOR a long time Roosevelt has been pushing the T. V. A. electric project in the Tennessee Valley as a grand scheme to "fight the utilities."

But unhappily for Roosevelt's phoney speeches on the subject, his personally appointed T. V. A. director, David E. Lillenthal, has given the whole show away before the House Military Affairs Committee. Lillenthal testified that the Tennessee Valley project is mainly a military program in preparation for the next war!

Roosevelt's agent on the T. V. A. urged the House Committee to guarantee the building of the T. V. A. "since a change in the European situation might cause a desperate shortage of electric power."

As with all of Roosevelt's fraudulent "social schemes," a Wall Street purpose dominates the whole Roosevelt utility program which has been greeted with such fervor by the liberals and the leaders of the Socialist Party.

Toward United May Day!

AT ITS conference on May Day, the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, which met at the Rand School in New York, did everything in its power to sabotage any effort to bring the working class together in one United May Day demonstration against war and fascism.

The sentiment for joint action was evident everywhere. The speech of one delegate for a united front May Day was cheered for many minutes. But it was left to the Lovestoneite and "Old Guard" delegates to block this working class sentiment.

The "Old Guard" State Committee violated the democratic rights of its Yipsels, who were not invited to the meeting, their feeling for united action being well known.

This sabotaging action of the "Old Guard" cannot and must not stop the fight for working class solidarity. The menace of fascism and war are too close. The workers in the Workmen's Circle, the S. P. branches, the trade unions, must press more than ever for one United May Day! More than 105 Workmen's Circle delegates from 42 branches have already voted for united front!

All working class groups should send delegates to the United May Day Conference to be held April 13 at the Oddfellows Hall, 105 East 106th Street, in New York City!

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Auto Union Fraction A Progressive Group Building Mass Pressure

LAST November the Party fraction in the auto local, A. F. L., decided to participate in the local elections. They decided that the first task was to contact militant non-Party workers and build a progressive group. This was done. Briefly summarizing, the following was done: (1) a slate and candidates for offices were agreed upon, including Negro workers; (2) a progressive program for the candidates was drawn up, containing such points as democracy in our local union, 30-hour week, \$1 an hour, equal rights for Negroes, federal unemployment insurance, against the brutal speed-up, etc.

Every detail of the campaign was organized, including raising of funds for the drive by the progressive group, printing the slate and program on green paper, so as to prevent the reactionary bloc from using a demagogic "color" argument against the progressives, perforating the slate of candidates on the bottom of the printed program so that the workers could tear it off and take it into the voting booths with them, seeing to it that the membership elected a committee to conduct the election, count the votes.

The fraction's campaign resulted in a partial victory. The reactionary was ousted as president of the local. The progressive slate got three out of six members on the executive board of the local, three out of ten members to the Federation of Labor. Brother Blank, a Negro running on the progressive slate for the executive board, got the biggest single vote in the entire election.

A shortcoming of the work here is that the Party nucleus has functioned almost exclusively as the fraction of the local union. It must take up the direct union problems of the shop proper, bringing of shop contacts into the Party, particularly

Negro workers, utilizing nucleus members to initiate department groups and partial struggles, get the DAILY WORKER and Party pamphlets into the hands of the workers, carry on political discussions, etc.

N. G., Detroit.

ON contacting a very vicious case of frame-up in Oceana County we started mobilizing workers around the case. No mass organization existed. We called upon the I. L. D. to furnish a lawyer. The secretary wrote explaining the role of the I. L. D. that it was not an organization merely for legal defense but an organization that worked to involve the masses to bring pressure to bear.

With a case on our hands, and actually no experience in court action, we got into the middle of the fight. And, comrades, here is where the real education in building organizations for mass work and mass pressure comes in! One of the comrades, with very little experience, knowing that no lawyer would be present at the court examination, began to use this point (no lawyer, and no funds) to interest the masses. Although I, too, had very little experience, the case was all set for me to represent the defendant.

Through this action all of us involved have learned that mass pressure is the big weapon of the workers and, by the time the court trial is on, the circuit and county officialdom, as well as the welfare department, are going to be let in for a nice bit of public exposure.

H. A., Detroit.

EDITORIAL Note: The two items published above are reprinted from the "Michigan Organizer" published by the Organization Department of District 7. The first issue of this bulletin, which the district plans to issue regularly on the fifteenth of every month, is described by Comrade Weinstein as a "supplement of the national Party Organizer, which will aim to teach the Party members the Leninist methods of work described by Comrade Stalin: 'A combination of the revolutionary range of action with American efficiency.'" We greet the Michigan Organizer as an important weapon for the organizational work of the Party.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

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THE KEYS TO THE CITY

by Limbach



Letters From Our Readers

Calls for Class Solidarity In N. B. C. Strike

Springfield, Mass.
Comrade Editor:
Recently a friend who works for the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company

told me of a letter sent out for the attention of salesmen, telling them not to try to obtain more business from their customers on account of the N. B. C. strike, and ending with this slogan, "Remember, the N. B. C. is fighting our fight."

This should make every worker realize his part in this strike. It's class against class, bosses against workers. Remember, the N. B. C. workers are fighting OUR fight! Urge all workers not to buy such products!

J. D.

Would Like to See Further Exposure of Ameringer

Boston, Mass.
Comrade Editor:

I read with a great deal of interest that portion of Oneal's pamphlet published in the Daily Worker, Friday, March 15. The exposure of Oscar Ameringer came as very much of a surprise to me, as I was under the impression that Ameringer was a militant fighter for oppressed workers. I heard and met Oscar in Oklahoma City and came under his influence. That happened a few years ago, and since then I've learned to suspect any labor "leader" who is not in some way linked with the only Party which actually fights for the toiling masses—however, inasmuch as the charges come from Oneal, I think it important that the Daily Worker follow this up with a short analysis of Ameringer's career, past and present. Ameringer has a fairly large following which should be put wise to what he is up to.

T. N. H.

Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those that are of general interest to Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.

Reveals Coughlin's Defense Of Nazi War Moves

Detroit, Mich.
Comrade Editor:

If you missed this latest confession of the holy Coughlin, here it is:

"America must refuse to supply France, Italy or England with money or munitions. [Note, no mention of Germany]. I hold no brief for France or Germany, nevertheless I advance no defense for the pugnacious attitude of the French Chamber of Deputies." (Gentle chastisement for the French imperialists, but none for the Germans.)

If this is not open defense of the Nazis, I don't know what it is!
G. G.

Wants "Daily" that Workers Can Easily Understand

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

Our unit has met a good deal of trouble in getting regular readers for the Daily Worker. When we go back to our contacts to get them to read it thoroughly they complain that the paper is too hard; they cannot understand the language. We formed a weekly reading circle to help these workers to understand the purpose and importance of the "Daily," but we found that even some of our own Party members could not explain some of the words and the political expressions. We took up an article on Abyssinia, but the article was too hard for some of

In talking this over, we decided that the "Daily," which must be a paper for the workers, ought to be written in a language they can easily understand. More pictures and cartoons would help. Why not have a page which would be attractive and so simple that any worker could read it and confine technical and theoretical discussions to other parts of the paper? We realize, of course, how hard it is to explain the present situation from the Communist point of view without using technical terms and well-worn political expressions. But after all, unless the masses can understand us, our work will be worth nothing. Let's have a Daily Worker as easy to read as the "News"—and win the masses away from the tabloids.

UNIT 16, SECTION 6.

School Meeting Scores War Propagandist

Philadelphia, Pa.
Comrade Editor:

Your readers may be interested to know that at our Central High School there was an Army Reserve officer speaking on the requirements for enlistment at the C. C. T. C. camps. When he asked for applicants, the students arose in a throng and shouted at the officer: "What is the idea coming here to sell us war, why don't you try to sell us peace?" Many of the teachers at our school followed suit, especially one who shouted, "How far has this thing gone?" The officer replied, "It is confined to Philadelphia."

"Well," he said, "this is a good place to stop. These boys are being asked to join in a movement with which this world is already too accursed."

Me for such intelligent and courageous students and teachers who will fight when conditions become intolerable!

M. P.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Trotskyites and Hitler Old Guard, White Guards Basis of Soviet Policy

NOT even the most reactionary, hardened capitalists can deny that Hitler's main war objective is the Soviet Union. "Free my hand with regard to the U. S. S. R. or I'll smash everything," was Hitler's threat to Sir John Simon. Yet search the March 23 issue of the Trotskyite sheet with a microscope and you will not find one word mentioned about the imperialist war plans against the Socialist fatherland. Warning the workers that the capitalists are sharpening their weapons against the victorious land of Socialist construction is not their concern. They are mainly concerned with defending the White Guard agents and their supporters responsible for the assassination of Kirov.

Not one line of appeal for the defense of the Soviet Union comes from the Trotskyite rag in this period of Fascist open war preparations against the workers' fatherland. But how quickly the Trotskyite brood responded to the appeals of Hearst and every capitalist spy working for Hitler's aims of overthrowing the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union when the workers' state smashed down on its enemies who were plotting for the war Hitler is now prepared to launch!

THE organ of the Right Wing of the Socialist Party, the New Leader of March 30, could not entirely avoid the issue in the same manner that the Trotskyites do. They admit war is threatening against the Soviet Union. But they put the Soviet Union in the same category as the Czarist regime in 1914—which, of course, opens the perspective of the Waldmans, Cabanas and Oneals supporting a counter-revolutionary movement for the overthrow of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Nothing could please Hitler more. "With painful similarity," editorializes the New Leader, "the situation recalls that which existed in Russia on the eve of the revolution (1917). Then, too, the government in power (Czarism) had but two roads open to it: The road of freedom and peace with the people, and the old road of isolation from the people. It preferred to follow the old road, with results that are now a part of history."

The "road of freedom and peace" proposed by the Russian Mensheviks, the cohorts and counterparts of the American Socialists, was the continuation of the Czarist war for the imperialist aims of the allies. The "results that are now a part of history" was the victory of the proletarian revolution and the brilliant development of Socialist construction, the gigantic gains of the toiling masses, the building of the mighty Red Army, along with the advance of the Soviet peace policy that is making it more and more difficult for Hitler to gain allies in his war plots.

BUT the Socialist leaders want the Soviet Union to stop all this. They want the Socialist fatherland to tear down the walls of the fortress of the world revolution built with the greatest heroism and sacrifice of the Soviet masses. They want the proletarian dictatorship to relax its vigilance and introduce capitalist democracy so that every Czarist and Fascist agent can assist Hitler within the Soviet borders.

They want more—in the interest of Fascism. "Will Moscow cease to base its policy solely upon alliances and pacts of non-aggression with bourgeois governments?" Will it cease its war upon the Russian people?

HITLER, too, wants an end of the non-aggression pacts. Hitler, too, talks about the "war of starvation on the Russian people."

The Socialist leaders who support their colleagues in Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden in making pacts for war on the toiling masses by entering into capitalist governments, want the Soviet Union to stop its peace measures to prevent war against the Workers' fatherland.

To say that the Soviet Union bases its policy "solely" upon alliances is a lie that every socialist worker should fling into the teeth of the Oneals. The Soviet Union, as Stalin has repeatedly declared, relies mainly on its own mighty defensive force, the 170,000,000 people freed from capitalist slavery, on its glorious Red Army, and above all on the toiling and oppressed masses of the whole world, who look to the Soviet Union as their chief hope. It is these allies of the Soviet Union that the reactionary Socialists seek to wrest from the united front with the Communists in defense of the Soviet Union.

Required Reading for Every Worker

THE AIM OF IMPERIALIST WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

IMPERIALIST war against the Soviet Union is open, bourgeois, counter-revolutionary class war against the proletariat. Its principal aim is to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and to introduce a reign of white-guard terror against the working class and the toilers of all countries. (Resolution of the VI World Congress of the Communist International, July-August, 1928.)

Proletarian democracy, of which Soviet government is one of the forms, has given a development and expansion of democracy hitherto unprecedented in the world, precisely for the vast majority of the population, for the exploited and for the toilers. (The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky, by V. I. Lenin.)