

Organizations and Individuals: Greet the American Working Class on May Day Through the Daily Worker

# Daily Worker

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# MINERS BACKS SOVIETS' PACT PLAN

## Wagner Bill Is Strikebreaking Measure, Dunne Shows

### MINERS URGED TO REJECT LEWIS 'TRUCE'

### NO DEMANDS OF WORKERS ARE GRANTED

### Bosses Gain as Expiring Pact Is Extended to June 16

**By Carl Reeve**  
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 31.—Under pressure of growing strike moves, and strike sentiment throughout the coal fields, John L. Lewis and the coal operators signed a last-minute truce extending the existing agreement to June 16. The extended agreement continues the miserable conditions against which the miners are fighting.

The coal operators hesitated to sign the agreement extension until they saw the threat of strike on April 1, and then accepted it as the best basis for continuing their fight against the union, and to defeat the demands of the miners for increased wages to meet the rising cost of living.

Strike Necessary  
Only preparations for strike can now defeat the open shop drive of the coal operators, and smash the "truce" which does not meet the demands of the miners for the six-dollar a day scale, five-day week, six-hour day, and increased tonnage rates.

Under the extended agreement, living costs have gone up 25 percent. But wages are not being increased at all to keep pace with living costs, and thus renewal of the agreement is in effect a wage cut. Second, the agreement contains open shop provisions permitting employers to hire and fire whom they please and thus allowing for blacklist of most militant miners. Third, speed-up has greatly increased under this agreement and hoisting and worsening of conditions has taken place on a wide scale.

Real Wages Down  
When this agreement was signed last year, the machine loaders, who are in the majority, were raised in tonnage rates from 48 to 56 cents a ton, but at the same time the hours were decreased from eight to seven. This means a very slight wage increase, almost nothing. Figuring increased living costs, it meant actual wage reduction. Accidents

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### Call Hearings On Dies Bill

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Public hearings on the Dies bill (Democrat, Texas) H. R. 7120, against the foreign born workers, Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. Representative Sam R. Dickstein, of New York City, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and a leading lieutenant in the Hearst anti-working class drive, will preside.

Dies' bill is entitled, "A Bill to Provide for Exclusion and Expulsion of Alien Fascists and Communists." The growing opposition to Dies' earlier deportation bill, H. R. 5941, a measure which mentions only the revolutionary foreign born workers, in all probability prompted him to adopt the pose of being equally opposed to fascist activities. This is typical Roosevelt middle-of-the-road demagoguery.

### Coughlin Backs Plan Of Nazi War Mongers; Lies About U. S. S. R.

### Says Fascists Have Set Up 'Frontiers of Civilization'

**TALKS 'NEW DEAL'**  
Aided Hearst and Fish in Red-Baiting Drive in Detroit  
(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)  
DETROIT, March 31.—Father Coughlin, in a recent radio broadcast, gave open support to Hitler's demand for rearmament and his war plans against the Soviet Union.

"Germany is unarmed as compared to France and Italy," he said. "Consider that the Treaty of Versailles was coined from the philosophy of pagan hatred, which aimed at the destruction of a vanquished foe rather than at the establishment of peace. Consider that western civilization is already tottering to its fall and cannot withstand successfully another military disaster. Consider that out of the last world conflict there was born and nurtured the red flag of Communism."

### 30 Subway Pickets Held Hearing Before N.R.A. Regional Director Is Arranged

By A. B. Magill  
Article I  
Father Charles E. Coughlin is a product of the greatest economic crisis in the history of capitalism, of a period when millions have begun to lose faith in the existing system and to seek a way out of the blind alley of hunger and oppression into which it has driven them.

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### N. B. C. and Union Officials Negotiating, Strikers Told

Negotiations between representatives of the National Broadcast Company strikers and the company have been in progress since last Wednesday, when upon proposal of New York Supreme Court Justice Dove, decisions on applications for injunctions were postponed pending a conference between lawyers of both sides. This was reported to strikers mass meeting on Saturday by William Galvin, president of the union. Because of these negotiations the conference called by the National Labor Relations Board in Washington for Saturday was not held.

Galvin reported no details on the progress of the negotiations, nor on the subject. His chief emphasis

### NEGRO BOY, SHOT BY COP MAR. 19, DIES

### Communists Give Proof of Jim-Crowism to Mayor's Committee

**By Cyril Briggs**  
Sixteen-year-old Lloyd Hobbs, Negro high school boy, died in Harlem hospital Saturday night, less than four hours after his brother, Russell, 15-year-old school boy, testifying at the open hearings of the Mayor's Committee investigating the March 19 outbreak in Harlem, had related how Lloyd was brutally shot down by Patrolman McInny, white, of the West 123rd Street Station. Lloyd's death is the fourth fatality in the murderous terror unleashed by police on March 19 against the hungry workers of Harlem. In addition, on March 23, Edward Laurie, 32-year-old Negro worker, was callously murdered by Patrolman Abraham Zambinski, police killer of a Puerto Rican school child last Sept. 5.

Russell, a black-skinned, under-sized lad who was accompanying his father, testified that Lloyd and himself were standing at the corner of Seventh Avenue and 127th Street on the night of March 19. They had just come out of a show on West 125th Street and were unaware of the disturbances earlier in the evening before the Kress store, West 125th Street. A police radio car rushed up, a policeman jumped out in front of the two lads, and the frightened children fled to escape manhandling. In their fright they took off in different directions. As Russell ran off he heard the report of a shot. Returning later to look for his brother he was told by a spectator that "the boy who was with you was shot by a policeman."

Lloyd, wounded in the abdomen, remained unconscious to the end.

The police whitewashed the shooting of the innocent school boy with the lie that he had been caught in the act of looting stores, whose windows had been smashed by in-

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### Deportation Action Against Strachey Is Dropped by Officials

Uncomfortably aware of the widespread protest aroused by its deportation action against John Strachey, noted British writer, the Bureau of Immigration in the Department of Labor has dropped all charges against him.

A Government authority had seized Strachey on the charge that he had entered this country illegally and was "spreading Communist doctrine."

Declaring that the only hope for mankind lay in a Communist society, Strachey denied that he was deportable. Nation-wide protest at the gagging action of the government, which Strachey charged was inspired by Hearst, forced the authorities to drop the charges against him.

Following his original schedule Strachey sailed shortly after midnight.

### Lerroux Fails to Form Cabinet in Controversy Over Terror Methods

MADRID, March 31.—Unable to make a beginning toward gathering a cabinet, Alexander Lerroux today faced deep and critical splits in the major capitalist parties arising out of the controversy in the bourgeois camp over the "methods" used to suppress the revolutionary uprising in October.

### Rubber Plants Are Fortified As 35,000 Poll Workers Vote on Strike for Union Demands Firm Rejected

AKRON, Ohio, March 31.—With 35,000 rubber workers taking a strike vote today, rubber plants of this city covering many square miles are being turned into fortresses as barbed wire entanglements were strung along the tops of fences, iron bars and screens were placed on windows and food supplies and beds were stored in factories for "loyal workers."

The National Labor Relations Board came with an eleventh hour decision that the Firestone Company violated section 7-A, but leaders of the United Rubber Workers Union declared that this will not prevent strike plans from continuing to a final showdown with the company on union recognition and union working conditions. The workers realize that as in hundreds of previous cases the ruling of the Labor Relations Board is only a means of diverting the struggle from taking the form of a strike, and will have no real value for the workers.

### Union Drive Begun in Steel

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 31.—Several hundred steel workers heard rank and file leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in the Central Auditorium at Youngstown this afternoon. The speakers included Clarence Irwin, leader of the Youngstown District of the A. A.; Bill Spang, President of the Pittsburgh District of the A. A.; and McPherson, Negro leader and Vice President of the Pittsburgh District of the A. A.

The meeting launched the organizing campaign of the rank and file in the district and received a hearty response from the steel workers present, among whom were many Negroes.

### Sailors on Nazi Ship Give 'Red Front' Salute To Vancouver Workers

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
VANCOUVER, March 31.—Two hundred members of the crew of the German warship, Karlsruhe, had their first opportunity to assemble freely since Hitler came to power at a banquet given them by the German Workers' and Farmers' Club before they left here yesterday.

A militant speech by a club member was received with warm applause by the Karlsruhe men. Although at first reserved, the sea-men soon entered into a frank discussion with local workers, admitting that the Communist Party of Germany is active in the army and navy, "where," one sailor declared, "the coming struggle for power will be waged."

At the end of the banquet there were many handshakes of farewell accompanied by the Red Front salutation.

### 83 C. E. R. Employees Freed by Japanese

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, March 31 (By Cable).—Eighty-three Soviet employees on the Chinese Eastern Railway, who had been arrested previously without cause by the Japanese-Manchurian authorities and provocatively accused of all kinds of "crimes," have now been released, according to information from Harbin.

### ACT IS AIMED TO HEAD OFF NEW STRIKES

### Communist Spokesman Presents Demands Vital to Labor

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Prevented from speaking in detail before the Senate Labor Committee in opposition to the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, William F. Dunne, veteran labor leader and official spokesman for the Communist Party of the U. S., filed his statement with the committee after a few introductory remarks.

Dunne waited for five hours in the committee room, while a whole procession of open-shop employers testified. The statement, which is a blistering expose of the N. R. A. and the Wagner Bill, follows in full:

As a spokesman for the Communist Party of the United States, I am appearing before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to state the opposition of the Party and its Central Committee to the so-called Wagner Bill, and its main reasons for this opposition.

The Communist Party, early in 1934, when the provisions of the first draft of the Wagner Bill were made public, stated its opposition, and gave the reasons for it in its press, and in public hearings and meetings. It declared that the Wagner Bill was an attempt to set up a new set of illusions regarding the beneficent role of the Roosevelt government of monopoly capital among millions of American workers whose faith in the good intentions of the administration and its N. R. A. was beginning to wane rather rapidly.

The Communists at that time declared that the proposed bill was intended to strengthen measures for establishing and maintaining compulsory arbitration under government auspices in labor disputes. We said that the official labor leaders of the N. R. A. and the Wagner Bill were acting against the interests of the membership they are supposed to represent and against the interests of the whole American working class.

Bill Menace to Labor  
We have not changed our opinion as a result of the rewording of the draft bill or because of the changes in some of its provisions. As a matter of fact, because of some new false hopes, generated by these changes, by the desperate desire of millions of wage workers for some improvement in their terrible conditions and by the unscrupulous efforts of most of the official family of the A. F. of L., Socialist Party leaders—and by the demagogic activities of the horde of time-serving economists and pretentious social-welfare workers which the N. R. A. machinery jerked from deserved obscurity—the present form of the Wagner Bill is more dangerous to the economic and social interests of working people than it was before.

A dispute over wages and working conditions in any important section of industry is in essence

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### Many Union Groups Endorse Garden Protest Tomorrow

Mass opposition to the anti-labor alien and sedition bills introduced in Congress by the McCormack-Dickstein Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities has called forth a wide united front endorsement of the resolution denouncing these bills now being circulated by the New York City Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism.

### Series on Harlem By Oakley Johnson Continues Tomorrow

The third article by Oakley Johnson describing the background of the Harlem events will appear on Tuesday. Following its exposure of the distortions of the capitalist press, the series will continue with a survey of the relief, housing, and other social conditions in this largest Negro community in the world, which finally resulted in a spontaneous outbreak of resentment against the oppressed Negro masses. The work of the Communists in Harlem as leaders of the struggle against these conditions will also be presented. Do not miss your copy.

### Pravda Spikes Hearst Lies

### Paper Says Pictures of Starvation Come from Germany

**By Vern Smith**  
(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, March 31 (By Cable).—The unknown "well-known journalist," Thomas Walker, used by the silly fascist Hearst press as the "authority" for non-existent "famine" revelations in the Ukraine, not only was never in the Soviet Union, the Communist Party organ, Pravda, here confirmed, but the stock-in-trade pictures of "starvation," taken in Poland, Rumania and other countries, including the United States, have been abandoned as "anti-Soviet propaganda" by every capitalist propaganda agency, except by German fascism and Hearst.

Clarifying the Hearst-Hitler connection, Pravda emphasized: "The reason for such a late appearance of the anti-Soviet fascist slander in the United States is not 'famine in 1934' lies not in the 'Soviet journey' of Walker but in the German journey of Hearst."

"Walker did not see anybody in the Soviet Union. But Hearst saw fascist leaders in Berlin. And in Berlin Hearst could see samples of the most disgusting but most foolish anti-Soviet propaganda. Obviously the photographs which Walker presents as his own pictures were brought from Berlin."

Today Pravda publishes a letter received from a working woman in Los Angeles, who writes:

"I send you an illustration which the Soviet press feeds its readers. Workers here warmly protest and indignantly refute the slander and lies against the proletarian fatherland."

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### BRITISH ENVOY AND LITVINOFF JOIN IN NOTE

### English Press Stresses Peace Policy of the U.S.S.R.

**By Joseph H. Baird**  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)  
MOSCOW, March 31.—Great Britain and the Soviet Union are in agreement on the necessity for an Eastern European Security Pact, it was announced tonight in a joint communique issued by Anthony Eden, British negotiator, and Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinoff.

The communique denied a desire to encircle any nation and welcomed participation of Germany and Poland in such a pact as "affording the best solution of the problem."

The British and Soviet negotiators pledged their nations to future cordial cooperation for the maintenance of peace in Europe.

### Soviet Peace Role Stressed

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
LONDON, March 31 (By Cable).—In sharp contrast with the ranting war fever against the Soviet Union which characterized Hitler's conference with British diplomats in Berlin, reports filed the English press today which emphasize the genuine efforts of the U. S. S. R. to secure the peace of the world.

### Seek to Force Mine 'Peace'

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 31.—With the strike of Glen Alden Company miners entering the third month, State Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti came yesterday to work out a plan for immediate forced arbitration upon the strikers. He held conferences with representatives of the company and of the two unions and it was announced that his plan also aims to "incorporate within his proposal an arbitrary medium powerfully enough to checkmate future repetition of conditions responsible for current troubles."

At the same time, Major Adams, head of the State Troopers came to "investigate" the dynamiting of Judge Valentine's car last Friday. Dynamiting of Judge Valentine's car appears to be the work of coal company agents who are laying the case for demanding martial law in the territory and more frame-ups against strike leaders. Immigration department agents have already raided homes of workers and made several arrests. In one instance they broke into a home at four in the morning and took away a worker, whose whereabouts could not yet be learned.

The Times-Leader indicates the plans on foot in the following:

"Although County officials refuse to give out any statement, it is believed that the government agents came here to rid the Communist who, it is alleged, have taken advantage of the present situation to strike terror into the residents of Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley."

Defend Civil Rights of American Masses! Pack Madison Square Garden Wednesday Night!

# Of Industry

## Order of Lenin Given to Ordjonikidze by Government

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, March 31. (By Cable).—O. K. Ordjonikidze, outstanding organizer of Socialist heavy industry and the loyal and great colleague of Lenin and Stalin, who recently made his brilliant report from the platform of the Seventh Congress of Soviets, was yesterday awarded the Order of Lenin by decision of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R.

Orders and honorary certificates were simultaneously granted to various directors and workers in the gold industry.

During recent years the gold mining industry of the Soviet Union has increased its output 15 times and has entered the ranks of the foremost branches of the national economy. On the basis of complete technical reconstruction the Soviet gold mining industry occupies second place in the world for output in gold.

Over 70 per cent of gold in the U.S.S.R. is now obtained by mechanized methods. In pre-revolutionary Russia only five per cent of all gold was obtained by mechanized methods. Surveys in recent years show that the U.S.S.R. possesses the richest seams of gold in the world.

Fields of northeastern and southern regions of the Soviet Union.

A group of engineers in the gold industry who formerly committed crimes against the Soviet Government and who have now atoned their fault to the proletarian state by honest labor were released by government decision today from serving court sentence and restored their full rights as citizens.

MOSCOW, March 31.—Professor Edmund Sergent, chairman of the League of Nations Hygiene Committee, declared to representatives of the Soviet press here: "We have been astonished at the extent of the measures taken by the Soviet Union for the campaign against malaria."

"More has been done in this domain in the Soviet Union than anywhere else. We have been particularly impressed by the work of the Moscow Tropical Institute. Such work shows that the anti-malaria campaign is brilliantly organized in the Soviet Union."

# Pravda Spikes Hearst Lies

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"That we are accustomed to such dirty attacks on the part of our enemies, and they nauseate us. It is only surprising that such forgeries are manufactured in the United States after almost all of Europe has abandoned them and only in fascist Germany do babblings still appear from time to time about the 'famines in the Soviet Union.' These faked cards have become so worn from frequent use that smarter crooks no longer use them."

**A Real Forgery**  
"We see that workers in Los Angeles immediately recognized the forgery. On this occasion it is performed so brazenly that it deserves a few words."

Pravda then describes in detail the well-known concoctions of the writer recommended to naive readers of the Hearst papers as honest reports of Russian affairs who were several years in the Soviet Union. Thomas Walker, who in the spring of 1934 travelled around the Ukraine professedly "at the risk of his life."

I checked up on the information given by Louis Fischer in the Nation, concerning Walker's "visits," and it is fully confirmed.

**Not in Ukraine**  
Thomas Walker was not in the Soviet Ukraine, either during the spring or summer of 1934 or at any other time. He was not in Kiev, nor in Poltava, nor in Belgorod, nor in "Karkhov," he evidently picked out names of Ukrainian towns blindly from some guide book and then misapplied "Karkov." Thomas Walker really came to the Soviet Union during the period of his stay and the route of his travel are known exactly. He crossed the Soviet frontier on October 12, 1934, and arrived in Moscow on October 15. Five days later he left Moscow on the Siberian express and on October 25 departed forever from Soviet territory on the Manchurian border.

One thing should be added. There are many correspondents of American papers in Moscow. They will know this dirty story. But this doesn't worry the Hearst gang. They are a hard-boiled bunch.

# Workers' Bill Parley Is Called in Superior

SUPERIOR, Wis., March 31.—A Douglas county conference on H. R. 2827, the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, will be held at Vasa Hall, 11th St. and John Avenue, Wednesday, April 18.

The mass conference, at which all workers have been invited to participate in the discussions, will set up a local action committee to unify the fight for the enactment of H. R. 2827.

Calls to the conference, which have been sent out over the signature of the Unemployment Insurance Committee, will also request delegates to meet with the committee each Thursday night at 830 Tower Ave., Room 213, Superior.

(Continued from Page 1)  
Russell's story of the brutal shooting of his brother, told simply and timidly, was one of a number of telling indictments of police brutality made at the open hearing of the Mayor's Committee held in the 151st Street. The hearing opened at 10 a.m. and continued until 6:30 p.m. with an hour's recess for lunch.

**Ford Presents Evidence**  
James W. Ford, Communist leader in Harlem, offered evidence on 15 cases of police brutality in the recent period, of pestilential housing conditions in Harlem, and Jim-crow discrimination by the city and its relief agencies in the administering of relief, on public works and in the case of private employers who refuse employment to Negroes except as porters and scrubwomen.

Robert Minor, veteran Communist leader and a vice-president of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, indignantly denounced the police murders and mass arrests of Negro workers in connection with the March 19 events, and the subsequent whitewashing of the police killers. He demanded that the Mayor's Committee investigate these various police killings and the long record of bestial police brutality against the people of Harlem.

Police Agent Jim Crowley, a Minnie who with Joseph Kaminer, Labor Defense attorneys, questioned the witnesses, pinned the police witness to admissions of the starvation conditions and Jim-crow discrimination imposed by the ruling class upon the Negro people. He offered to present the committee with proof of discrimination in relief by the city against unemployed Negro families.

Witnesses, including some of the police, agreed that the Young Liberator leaflets, blamed by District Attorney William C. Dodge, and Mayor LaGuardia for the outbreak, had not appeared on the streets until two hours after the outbreak had reached its highest point in the smashing of store windows along 128th Street. Police Inspector John J. DiMarino indirectly gave the lie to the Dodge-LaGuardia red-baiting campaign in his admission that the outbreak had not been caused by any political group.

Arthur Garfield Hays, attorney, who presided, after hearing police and other witnesses, declared that there had been lots of circumstantial evidence on the night of March 19 to support the general belief in Harlem that a Negro child had been killed in the S. H. Kress store. He criticized the mystery with which the store management and the police had surrounded the affair; their refusal to produce the boy to make an examination to the indignant woman demanding information on the child.

Loud boos from over 600 persons, mostly Negroes, who attended the hearing, greeted Alexander H. Kaminisky, assistant district attorney, who appeared before the committee to report on the indictments obtained by District Attorney Dodge against over a dozen Harlem workers, but refused to discuss the nature of the indictments. His statements, he would not refer to these indictments, "because these irresponsible people" brought sharp protests from Minor and the I. L. D. attorneys, Tauber and Kuntz. Hays here interjected that Kaminisky "had no right to call these men irresponsible because their views are different from yours."

**Cite Cases of Terror**  
John Romney, Negro attorney representing the Civil Rights Protective Association, cited many cases of police terror, including the murder of an East Indian child last year.

Police Inspector di Martini and other police witnesses admitted the existence of long-standing ill-feelings between the people of Harlem and the police. Sure and debarnt, di Martini at the same time told the committee that the people of Harlem all loved him. This evoked an outburst of sarcastic laughter from the crowd.

The police inspector boasted that his fertile brain had concocted the idea of having the lone Negro police lieutenant, Samuel J. Batties, take his photograph in a protective pose with Lina Rivera, the 16-year old boy produced by the police as the boy whose reported beating by Kress store floor-walkers and police caused the spark for the March 19 outbreak. An emergency call had been sent out for Batties, di Martini stated, and the photographs released to the press in an effort to offset the persistent rumors in Harlem that a 10-year old Negro child had been brutally beaten and killed at Kress's. Many in the court room wondered if di Martini's imagination had extended beyond the "protective posing" of Batties with the Rivera boy. Throughout the hearing, the Mayor's Committee sought to dispose of rumors still persisting in Harlem that the Rivera boy had been substituted by the police for the real victim.

**Charge Trapped**  
The Harlem boy, testifying, denied he had been beaten or even taken into the basement at Kress's. Patrolman Donohue, who was among the first policemen to reach the store, testified that the boy had been taken into the basement. Tauber, I. L. D. attorney, asked the Rivera boy if the Kress police and the police had promised to drop the charge against him of stealing a peanuttie if he denied he had been beaten. The boy denied this. Tauber pointed out that the charge was not being pressed.

Joseph Taylor, president of the Young Liberator, testified that on the afternoon of March 19, workers had come to the office of the Young Liberator to report the beating of a Negro child in Kress's. He then set out to investigate the matter, but was refused any information by the Kress people and the police. Meanwhile, other workers had visited the office and the organization had not out a leaflet.

**Police Provocative**  
Lester Thornton, cop

When they asked information about the boy, they and other members of the Mayor's Committee attempted to force Ford to admit that the presence of a "police army" was necessary to maintain "order" that night in Harlem. Hays asked:

"Do you think that Harlem would have been better off if the police had been better off?"

**No Police Things in U.S.S.R.**  
Ford quickly retorted that when the people organize their own government as in the Soviet Union, they will set up their own defense forces and there would then be no clashes between the people and police. The role of the police under capitalism, he pointed out, is to protect the Kresses and other property owners. "I have lived in the Soviet Union for several years, and people there are not shot down and beaten by police thugs."

Ford's statement caused a commotion in the Mayor's Committee, and members of the committee quickly interrupted him.

**Coughlin Backs Nazi War Plans**  
(Continued from Page 1)

At the fourth year of the economic crisis, oppressed and plundered by the master's plagues of American capitalism, miserably betrayed by both the Republican and Democratic parties, firm, hopefully in the midst of the radio, to the moment he has organized all possible and despairs.

Father Coughlin, his National Union for Social Justice on Nov. 11, 1934, on Sunday Day. But he had previously acquired great influence among large sections of the population. His is easily the mightiest voice of the radio. In February, 1934, Fortune magazine estimated conservatively that his radio audience averages 10,000,000 people each Sunday. Today it is undoubtedly larger, with his potential radio audience placed at 60,000,000—nearly half the population of the country. The story of Father Coughlin's life is another American "success story" as being emblazoned in newspapers and magazines, from Big Business's most aristocratic organ, *Fortune*, which sells at \$1.00 a copy, to *Barnum McFadden's* five-cent Liberty magazine.

When the proposal for American adherence to the World Court was defeated in the U. S. Senate, the Detroit Times reported (Jan. 30, 1935) that fifteen Senators wired or telephoned congratulations to Father Coughlin. "Purely Confidential," a column of Washington comment by Paul Mallon, syndicated in newspapers throughout the country, declared on Feb. 1, 1935, that in the Congressional cloakrooms Father Coughlin and Huey Long were being talked about as "the two biggest political leaders outside the White House."

When the man to whom fifteen Senators, including such prominent figures as Senators Borah and Hiram W. Johnson, think it important enough to send greetings? What is this priest to whom thousands of the poor—the forgotten men—look to their leader and spokesman in the fight against capitalist oppression? What is the character of the movement he has launched? What is the truth about Father Coughlin?

Father Charles E. Coughlin is a product of the so-called depression, the greatest economic crisis in the history of capitalism. It is true he began broadcasting even earlier, in the summer of 1925, but undoubtedly he would have remained what he was during his first three years on the radio: one of hundreds of performers with nothing more than a local following, had not the capitalist crisis given him the opportunity to speak to millions. Significantly enough, it was almost simultaneously with the stock market crash that marked the beginning of the crisis that Father Coughlin took the first steps to expand his radio audience. For three years his sermons had been broadcast over only one station, WJ.R. Detroit, but in the fall of 1929 he purchased a hook-up with WMAQ of Chicago and WLW of Cincinnati.

"Throughout November and December of that year," writes his official biographer, Louis B. Ward, "he had not found himself. He was still groping." Finally, on January 12, 1930, Father Coughlin "found himself" and, incidentally, the national prominence that really launched him on his career.

One might expect that in the speech which won him the ear of the entire country, he would deliver a ringing challenge to the money-masters and come out as an unflinching fighter for the cause of the toiling masses. But this was not the case. Father Coughlin chose to devote his attention to an attack on the only country where the workers and farmers had thrown off oppression, where they had established their own government, Soviet Russia.

**Serves Reactionaries**  
That this proved a shock to many of his followers and admirers is evident from the statement of Mr. Ward that "unexpectedly, it [the sermon] drew hundreds of letters of condemnation." (Father Charles E. Coughlin, p. 58.)

It must be remembered that this came at a time when millions of workers all over the world were beginning to lose their faith in capitalism and turn hopefully to the example of the workers of Russia. Furthermore, in their hatred of the Soviet Union, the capitalist countries had launched a campaign of lies and slander about "Soviet persecution," "religious persecution," "forced labor," etc. in preparation for an armed attack. The Japanese imperialists had, in fact, already launched a military offensive against the Soviet border in September, 1929, and were "rarin'" to finish the job.

Did not Father Coughlin's sermon, therefore, play into the hands of the reactionary forces? He followed this sermon with one

which set up Father Coughlin as the "Soviet Union." Thus at the very outset of his national career he designated "the hands of his followers" who were waiting for him to show them the way in the battle against the oppression of capitalism.

**Pal of Ham Fish**  
It was not surprising, therefore, that the professional Red-baiters, Congressman Hamilton Fish, William Randolph Hearst, and the Right Book Father Coughlin to his bosom. Thus, when the notorious Fish Committee came to Detroit in the course of its so-called investigation of Communist activities, it did not bother to call the leaders of the Communist Party in Detroit, who might be expected to know a little about the subject. But it did call Father Coughlin, feeling certain that he would attack Communism. He did; testifying before the committee on July 30, 1930, he urged that "proper steps" be taken to combat Communism—a statement which could be interpreted by the reactionaries as a proposal that the Communist Party, as well as other militant labor organizations, be suppressed and denied freedom of speech, press and assembly guaranteed under the Constitution.

During 1930-31 Father Coughlin spoke over a Columbia Broadcasting Company network of six stations, delivering a series of discourses on labor conditions and unemployment. Here, too, he made frequent attacks on Soviet Russia and on Communism.

A bit Father Coughlin, tested his ability to put their trust in the Hoover administration. On January 1, 1931, he declared that "the working class, especially that section of the working class which is the rank and file of the industrial and agricultural workers, and the constant encroachments of monopoly capital, but to hamper them. You have said, if you have been quoted correctly, that what you want to do is to 'serve the status quo,' but the employers never stop their attacks on wages, working and social conditions. For this reason, for working people, the status quo means not only the continuance of the present employers on their living standards and organizations, but more vicious attacks and worsened living conditions."

Furthermore, since under N.R.A. company unionism—one of the major signs of the growing fascism in the United States—has forced some 45 per cent of workers into these employer organizations, the status quo means at best the legalization of the existing company unions, and any and all forms of so-called "employe representation."

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**France Aids Mussolini In Drive on Abyssinia**  
ADEN, ARABIA, March 31.—The imperialist robbers' agreement between France and Italy today operated to prevent the delivery of thousands of cases of arms and ammunition destined for the defense of Abyssinia against Mussolini's powerful colonial army.

Hold up at Djibouti, French Somaliland, these supplies cannot be shipped to the besieged Negro nation by any other route, since Djibouti is the seaport terminal for the only railway into Ethiopia.

Unit I, Section 5, Detroit, by proper distribution of sample copies, gained 17 new readers for the Daily Worker.

Hall Max Day through the Daily Worker, send your greeting, and that of your organization,

(Continued from Page 1)  
A tale of power, between capital and labor—with the government and its various agencies always on the side of the employers as a class. This is necessarily so because so-called impartial government is a polite but dangerous fiction.

Government that does not represent the interests of the dominant class in any given epoch of society is a parasite. Government that has organized power of the dominant class. In the U. S. this is the capitalist class. In the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics government represents also the interests of the dominant class—the working class.

All this is of course elementary. Conscious representatives of the capitalist class know this just as well as do Communists and other class-conscious workers. But capitalists and their representatives are very anxious to conceal this fact from the great mass of the toiling population. They cannot succeed in doing this—and they cannot succeed in doing this now, for the present economic crisis, now of five and six half years' duration, with its unspeakable misery for all sections of the toiling population, makes it increasingly difficult—political crises inevitably develop.

**Ruling Class Maneuvers**  
More and more the ruling class and its spokesmen and general staff are forced to resort to complicated maneuvers. As the purposes of these maneuvers, as discovered by the workers, are to keep the workers from achieving the desired results, that is, to confine the whole working class, especially that section of the working class which is the rank and file of the industrial and agricultural workers, and the constant encroachments of monopoly capital, but to hamper them. You have said, if you have been quoted correctly, that what you want to do is to 'serve the status quo,' but the employers never stop their attacks on wages, working and social conditions. For this reason, for working people, the status quo means not only the continuance of the present employers on their living standards and organizations, but more vicious attacks and worsened living conditions."

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**Government Aids Bosses**  
It is clear that the creation of additional confusion as to the purposes of the Roosevelt administration has begun even before the passage of the Wagner Bill. Every important labor struggle since N. R. A. has been marked by the attempt of the government and its various agencies to create division in the ranks of the workers involved in these struggles, to try to delay organized labor by workers by all possible means (see article on textile, marine, etc.) and if these attempts fail, to put no obstacles in the way of employers crushing these movements by force, as in the textile and West Coast maritime strike.

This brings us to another infallible sign of the fascistization process going on under N.R.A. that is, the growing use of sweeping injunctions against labor—with their subsequent train of mass arrests—to the increasing use of troops, police and privately paid professional gunmen against strikers and the unemployed. The facts of these developments are so notorious that it is not necessary here to detail them. With these evidences of fascist development, the Wagner Bill makes no pretense of desisting.

The enormous and unprecedented military, naval and air appropriations—the heavy increases of all armed forces—are not only evidences of the drive of monopoly capital and its government toward war as the way out of the crisis, but also, of preparations for more suppression of the organizations and struggles of American working people. There is more and more evidence that war and fascism on the American part are being considered with the utmost seriousness in the highest circles of Wall Street and in the Roosevelt administration. The Wagner Bill, even though some factions of the Roosevelt administration and certain groups of employers may not believe it necessary now, is an integral part of this set-up.

The Communist Party is not opposed to the Wagner Bill because we are opposed to legislation in favor of workers and their organizations. We are opposed to the Wagner Bill because it is opposed to the interests of working people and their organizations. We are opposed to the bill because it is a compulsory arbitration measure in essence. It sets up new police powers in industrial disputes to enforce compul-

is the hands of a small clique of monopolists. The monopolists, to which all factions of the Roosevelt administration cater to, or openly represent.

It is pertinent to ask here, Senator Wagner, if as you claim to have the welfare of the toiling people at heart, and if your bill is designed to do that, why you took a leading part in creating the so-called prevailing wage measure and voted for an unemployment relief wage that, if not fought against and substantially increased, must inevitably place a vast number of workers still more at the mercy of the monopoly employers than at present; that will drive down still further the wages of employed workers; that will, because of dire necessity, make potential strikebreakers of unemployed workers who find that even the starvation wages of private industry are slightly higher than the proposed level for relief workers.

There would seem to be only one correct answer to this query. If it is that you are NOT interested in the welfare of working people except when destitution appears to be making them desperate. Then you ought forward with more promises and the special advocacy of certain "rights" of which monopoly capital and its government promptly prepare to prevent the exercise of the right of the toiling labor. If the so-called administration proposed the wages of the labor movement in Democratic, Republican and Socialist parties. The answer is to put it still more clearly that you are not interested in helping working people and their organizations in the struggle against the constant encroachments of monopoly capital, but to hamper them. You have said, if you have been quoted correctly, that what you want to do is to 'serve the status quo,' but the employers never stop their attacks on wages, working and social conditions. For this reason, for working people, the status quo means not only the continuance of the present employers on their living standards and organizations, but more vicious attacks and worsened living conditions."

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Germany and Poland can join it if they want. "If British supports the German rejection of the Wagner Bill," says the writer, "that is equivalent to giving Germany freedom of action in the East."

The News Chronicle correspondent, Cummings, emphasizes: "I am firmly convinced that Eden can bring to London information that the world does not contain a more peace-loving country than the U. S. S. R. It is important to understand that Britain, if it wants to, can reach alongside the U. S. S. R. on the part of the organization of peace and in the respect rely on the Soviet Union."

# Ryan Says He Will Fight for Demands of Captive Miners

## Scores Lewis For Acting Against Strike

### Rank and File Miners Must Prepare to Lead Own Fight

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)  
**PITTSBURGH, March 31.**—Martin Ryan, who led the "captive" miners on strike last year, denied as false statements spread throughout the boss press that Ryan would not take any part in fighting for the demands of the miners. Ryan, interviewed at Grindstone by the Daily Worker last night, read and approved the leaflet of the rank and file committee.

"I have given no interview to the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette or any other paper," Ryan declared. "I don't pay any attention to what these papers say. The statement that I am not interested in the present fight of the miners is, of course, untrue."

"I told some of the miners that I as an individual would not issue a strike call, and would not act as an individual, but whatever I did would be as a part of the rank and file committee, that only the committee as a whole had authority to act. This statement was distorted by the papers."

**Approves Leaflet**  
"I approve what is said in the rank and file leaflet. It looks all right to me," Ryan said. "The miners should prepare to lead their own fight. They can't win their demands under the leadership of Lewis."

"Lewis does not want to call a strike. I am not in favor of acceptance of continuation of the old agreement. I am in favor of organizing the fight and preparing the strike for the demands of the rank and file committee."

Ryan is to be a speaker at the meeting called by the A.A. lodges for today in Rankin, Ryan, who last year led the strike of the captive miners over the head of Lewis, was also an active figure in the 1922 strike in the coke regions (Payette County).

**For 36 Hours**  
The leaflet of the rank and file committee referred to by Ryan calls upon the miners to strike on April 1, and to elect strike committees in every mine and district to lead the strike and the negotiations. The leaflet calls for a strike for the 36 a day scale, and the six-hour day, five-day week, and increased tonnage rates, and for a referendum vote on the new agreement before it is accepted.

Referring to the statements in the paper that the Frick miners have signed an agreement to continue at work until the U.M.W.A. agreement is signed, Ryan said: "That's a lot of bunk. The Frick mines mentioned have a company union, Brotherhood, and the Frick Co. does not care anything about Lewis' agreement. The agreement mentioned in the papers was between the Frick Co. and their company union."

Ryan said that the mines in the territory around Brownsville are preparing strikebreaking preparations, with flood lights on all night in some mines, and that round Uniontown alone 150 deputies were sworn in and armed. Ryan stated that strike sentiment among the miners is strong.

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
**CARLINVILLE, March 31.**—The local committee of the Progressive Miners of America agreed for the miners to remain working pending a settlement of a statement of the resident officers and a local committee in the Progressive Miner declares that "the best possible thing for our membership to do is to continue at work pending negotiations."

Many miners have already stated that they will not remain at work and seek if United Mine Workers of America calls a strike on April 1. A special meeting of Local 1, the largest in the union, will take place tonight.

## Two Herndon Meetings Broken Up in Jersey

**JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 31.**—After a meeting for Angelo Herndon, Negro working-class leader, on ball 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.

## WHAT'S ON

**Newark, N. J.**  
Remember the great Paris Comintern Meeting? This will be better still! Free Herndon-Sovietboro Night! Thursday, April 4, 8 P.M. Angelo Herndon, Ruby Bates, Ann Burick, New Dancer Group, Miriam Blocher, soloist. Social Hall, 345 Morris Ave. Adm. 25c. With this ad 10c. Assn. I.L.D. and Unemployment Councils.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**  
Biggest dance event on April 12. Scottish Rite Temple, Nadia Chiriac, Miriam Blocher, Jane Dunbar (famous New York dancers). Tickets at Pressers and Gimbel's.

**UNION OF Soviet Socialist Republics 7% GOLD BONDS**  
The regular quarterly interest on the 7% Gold Bonds of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is paid by the Chase National Bank, 60 Wall Street, New York City. The bonds are sold in \$100 units. They are available in the following amounts: \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2.50, \$1.25, \$0.625, \$0.3125, \$0.15625, \$0.078125, \$0.0390625, \$0.01953125, \$0.009765625, \$0.0048828125, \$0.00244140625, \$0.001220703125, \$0.0006103515625, \$0.00030517578125, \$0.000152587890625, \$0.0000762939453125, \$0.00003814697265625, \$0.000019073486328125, \$0.0000095367431640625, \$0.00000476837158203125, \$0.000002384185791015625, \$0.0000011920928955078125, \$0.00000059604644775390625, \$0.000000298023223876953125, \$0.0000001490116119384765625, \$0.00000007450580596923828125, \$0.000000037252902984619140625, \$0.0000000186264514923095703125, \$0.00000000931322574615478515625, \$0.000000004656612873077392578125, \$0.0000000023283064365386962890625, \$0.00000000116415321826934814453125, \$0.000000000582076609134674072265625, \$0.0000000002910383045673370361328125, \$0.00000000014551915228366851806640625, \$0.000000000072759576141834259033203125, \$0.0000000000363797880709171295166015625, 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# HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

WHEN I first began to know about the revolutionary working-class movement, there was one thing especially that inspired me with the most profound kind of admiration. It was the reaction of the Bolsheviks to the suppression of the uprising of the Russian masses in 1905. Liberals, bourgeois revolutionaries of all kinds, all other groups that had fought Czarism before 1905, were bowed under by the terrible retaliation of Czarism. Their groups disintegrated. They turned, without heart, to other things. For them the revolutionary movement was an end. But it was the Bolsheviks who had courage, had vision. Immediately out of the sorrow, the ashes of 1905, brick by brick, quietly, steadily, day by day, year after year, they began to rebuild. To them 1905 was not disaster, it was prophecy. They kept on building the revolutionary working-class movement, until there was no more to build. The courage to build after defeat is greater than the courage necessary in the thick of the fight to introduce a Southern

miner's wife, a woman who played a role in the soft coal strike in Kentucky in 1932. Her courage was this kind of courage, Bolshevik courage.

Out of the starvation and terror of the lives of the Kentucky and Tennessee miners came the 1932 strike. The wives of the miners tramped miles to organize women's auxiliaries, to get relief for the strike. They were in demonstrations in front of the county courthouse, they faced machine guns of the company thugs on picket lines.

The strike was defeated. The coal operators forced the miners back into the mines. Their thugs dynamited houses, destroyed relief coming into the area, killed young miners. Sims, boy leader of the miners. They arrested all the active miners they could lay hands on.

THE six women in the jail discussed the strike calmly. They did not feel as steady as they sounded. On the side of the jail bars faced a woman.

"Wards night the women heard smiling, 'Ho, there.' It was Della in the alleyway. Her husband, her mother, her children had all been active in the strike. Della had become a member of the Communist Party.

"The miners is all goin' back," she whispered through the bars. "But you can't blame 'em. They're staved. Can't get no relief."

The women spoke together quietly of the next time of better organization of stronger union.

"That's right," said Della decisively. "Next time. All the miners is talking ahead about next time! But got to build the union now for the next time."

"Gettin' back now," she announced finally. "I got to get along." She turned to go, stopped, then smiled at the women. "Know what I got here, underneath," she asked, patting her coat. She looked up and down to see that no one heard. "I'm goin' to Middlesboro. Organizin' some women there. This here is—lit'rachur." She smiled in passing.

The fight was not over. Della started her ten mile walk to Middlesboro, through territory where company gunmen wore a poisonous spider web of terror over the countryside. There she went with her literature on her back. It was only the beginning, preparation for a bigger fight.

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# From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

## 'Economy' Hits Macy Workers; Straus Gets \$138,000 a Year

By a Macy Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I have noticed many letters from Macy workers on the lay-offs at Macy's, but no letter can describe adequately the heartlessness, the brutal unconcern our employers seem to have for us.

Only a few days ago a girl on the seventh floor, with nine years of service, was fired for no reason at all, except, of course, their pet excuse—economy.

They talk of economy while Percy Straus, the president of the company, draws a yearly salary of \$138,000! This is beside the enormous income he draws from his stocks. (Macy's profits amount to over \$3,000,000 yearly.) What's more, Percy

is not in danger of being fired as long as Macy's exists.

Only we 10,000 wage slaves who earn the big profits for Macy's stockholders, only we face the daily prospect of losing our jobs.

Think of it! Ten thousand people at the mercy of a few "big shots." Why? Simply because we are not organized.

Think again, and imagine what it would be like if all these people belonged to the Department Store Section of the Office Workers Union. Higher pay, better working conditions, greater security—aren't these things worth fighting for? Only by joining the union will we be able to realize them.

## March Recruiting Shows Improvement In Work of English Section of I.W.O.

The pre-convention recruiting campaign has resulted in a total of 4,356 applications during the month of March. Exactly one-tenth of these applications are for the English Section. Six hundred of them are for the Junior Section and 163 for the Youth Section. The Jewish Section was the most active in recruiting and achieved a total of 1,482 applications.

In general these results show an improvement of the recruiting work of the English Section in comparison with that of the other sections. However, this improvement is far behind the needs. The organizational and political interests of the Order lie in a greater intensification of recruiting from among the American workers. The native-born section of the American working class is the overwhelming mass. It alone presents an inexhaustible source of new members. It alone comprises the incomparably valuable and important youth. It alone can give the necessary political solidarity to the I.W.O.

The Declaration of Principles of the I.W.O. obligates us to use the life and the functions of our branches for the development of class consciousness among the Order members. It obligates us to help break down the barriers that capitalist education has erected between the various sections of the working class, between Negro and white, between native born and foreign born, and even between the various nationalities of the foreign born.

The task of breaking down these barriers can only be accomplished if the Order has its feet in all the sections of the working class, if it unites within its own organization groups of workers from all sections of the working class.

The preparations for the convention are proceeding. The convention will officially open in a fifth anniversary celebration to be held in Madison Square Garden on Sunday night, May 5th, at 7:30. The deliberations will open Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

The present arrangements for the Convention provide the opening of the general sessions on Monday and adjournment of the general sessions Tuesday afternoon, to give a chance for the language sessions to convene. Friday morning the general sessions will again assemble to adjourn definitely Saturday evening, not later than 5 p. m.

The Convention will meet in Manhattan Opera House. It will comprise a little more than 1,000 delegates from all over the country.

From the English City Committee in Chicago we received the following:

### Call to All Members of the Jewish Section

Comrades and Friends: In the Chicago District we have 24 English branches of which only five had more than 35 members on Jan. 1. Only these five branches were admitted to delegates to the Convention. All the other branches were very weak organizationally and in recruiting new members. The city apparatus, until now, was too weak to improve the situation. During the last few weeks attempts were made to strengthen the branches and have a larger representation at the coming convention. We can record some progress.

The English Section with its many branches can and must become the leading force in the Order. As Americans they must also be in the front ranks at our coming Convention. However, by themselves the branches and the City Committee will not be in a position to achieve this.

You, Jewish comrades, five years ago laid the foundation for a proletarian Order and took the initiative to organize all the other language sections. You showed how to carry on the struggle on the fraternal field, you are always in the ranks in all activities in the working-class movement. You must also lead a hand in the building of the English Section. You must also help the English branches to be represented at the Convention. This can be done by a concerted recruiting drive until April 22nd. Those branches that have not yet become entitled to regular delegates by April 1 still have an opportunity to become entitled to honorary delegates by having recruited 35 new members between Jan. 1 and April 23.

Members of the Order: You are interested in making the Order stronger and more secure than any of the capitalist fraternal organizations. You are interested in having an Order composed of all language sections in order to forge unity in the ranks of the workers, regardless of nationality, language, race or color. The City Committee of the English Section asks you for your help. Cooperate with this most important section of our Order. Recruit at least one new member for the English Section and bring the applications to the office immediately. There is not such time left.

Let us build a mighty Order with a strong English Section of which every member of our organization will be proud.

YOURS FOR 75,000 MEMBERS BY THE TIME OF THE CONVENTION.

A. BLECHMAN, ORGANIZER, English Section, Chicago District.

The Ruling Class

By Redfield



"Hoichkins! Is this your idea of April Fool?"

## Guardsmen Get Rugs in Payment For Textile Strike Duty in South

By a Worker Correspondent

ATLANTA, Ga.—During the recent strike in LaGrange, Ga., the mill owners called out the National Guard to terrorize the strikers. As usual, they got out-of-towners.

And here's what they did. All the soldiers of the National Guard were not given cash for payment of their "services." The mill owners are sick. They manufacture in LaGrange the beautiful rugs, carpets and also duck cloth. So the rotten mill owners were so cheap that they refused to give their watch dogs cash. They gave them each a heap of rugs and cloth. Now the fellows from Atlanta and elsewhere are having a hard time trying to peddle the stuff in order to get money.

A fellow from the Fulton Bag who plays on the ball team in the summer went down there to shoot down the strikers with the N. G. And now he's got a pile of rugs that he can't use.

His name is Jimmie Howell. He has two children and does everything he can to make a living. He has rugs to sell now. His friends are laughing at him. But he doesn't know that he didn't even get a square deal for doing the dirty work for the bosses.

The fellows and men of the National Guard must wake up. They are told that the strikes are "outlaw" strikes. No strike is an outlaw.



## Waterbury Police Spy on Workers

By a Worker Correspondent

WATERBURY, Conn.—The police and the officials of the Mutual Aid and FERA of Waterbury are trying to intimidate workers who attend meetings at the Metal Workers Union, or of the Communist Party.

This fact was brought out when police spies and a police car were stationed near where a meeting was being held on Bank Street, and enumerated every comrade who attended the meeting. There were some new comrades who came that had not been listed by the police as Communists and they were followed all through the night by the police who wanted to check up on whether they were Communist and attended the meeting.

At the Metal Workers Union certain members reported that when given a bag by the Mutual Aid, they were told that they should quit the union as it was on Communist lines, and that in the future they would not receive any Mutual Aid jobs if they did not follow these instructions.

The "Red Scare" did not have a bad effect on the members that were told this, but a few of the other members managed to stay away from the union.

Police intimidation reached its peak last week when our organizer, Campbell, was arrested on a trumped up charge of "Breach of the Peace" while asking for the right to enter the city hall and present the demands of the unemployed to Mayor Hayes.

His case was thrown out of court because there was no evidence to warrant such a charge. Campbell also won the point of having the right to enter City Hall any time and present his demands.

## Negro Workers Refuse To Aid In Eviction of White Family

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—On March 26, Joe Coniors, an ex-serviceman of 236 W. 18th Street, was about to be evicted for attempting to organize the tenants to demand certain necessary repairs in the building at the above address, and the removal of the superintendent for insulting tenants when they registered complaints.

The marshal came at about 10:15 a.m. with two Negro workers who were to move the furniture on to the street. When these Negro workers discovered what the job was, they refused to have anything to do with it. At this, the marshal said, "What the hell do you care? They're white people."

One of the Negroes spoke up, saying, "I don't care what color they are, they are workers, and that's what counts with us." There was no evicition that day!

We sure can learn a lesson from the action of these Negro workers. As I found out later they have both been unemployed for a long time, and although members of no organization, these men realized they are members of the working class and refused to be the tools of this vicious corrupt system that is breaking up the homes of the workers.

## 'Our Spirit Not Broken in Jail,' Writes Oklahoma City Defendant

By a Worker Correspondent

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—I am writing this in the County Jail. I want to express thanks to the National Office of the International Labor Defense for their interest in our case.

Being shut off from the world, I do know there are true comrades doing their best on the outside, and there are some real ones in here.

I was arrested May 30, 1934, for participating in an unemployed demonstration on May 21. For this there is a one-year term in the penitentiary hanging over my head. I was arrested on a second charge on Feb. 5, 1935, for aiding prisoners in jail.

I was jerked out of bed at 5 a.m. that morning. They did not even give me enough time to put on my underwear, but hurried me right off to the jail. When I got into jail, the rats of the Social Service began to try to take my wife who has T. B. to a hospital and take my two children to an orphan institution.

But I got that stopped. I was offered a trade out shortly before

my second arrest by a federal stool pigeon. Then I was offered a job in the rat Social Service set-up in exchange for my constitutional rights. When I refused, I was accused of refusing to work and my relief was cut off and I was told there would not be any more.

I am a native of Oklahoma, having lived in Oklahoma City for 31 years. My first arrest was for defending my rights as an American citizen. Well, I have no complaints. I am only glad that I have been trying to aid in every way to build a real movement in Oklahoma. If I ever hit the ground, I will be fighting the damn capitalist system. The spirit of the comrades in jail is not broken. We are all firm and determined, and our slogan is "Solidarity Forever."

Our attorney, Cook, and other friends have done their best and we feel that we are victims of capitalist justice.

We're not idle although we are in jail. We have made many real comrades here.

Here is hoping success to the movement and revolutionary greetings to all.

HARRY J. SNYDER.

## Appeals to I.R.T. Foremen

By an I.R.T. Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I wish to say something to the foremen and heads of departments in the I. R. T.

These so-called foremen, do they realize that their very positions depend on the men working under them? They are supposed to be actually the best type of men ready and willing to make the working conditions of the majority of the men easier and better, also as working men themselves to lead the men to the men's respect, and believe in them. But do they? Of course not.

The heads of the departments grovel in the dust before their superiors, and in turn the foremen kiss the feet of the head of the departments, and they in turn drive the men, disregarding all the rules of decency in order that the work may be done. Then they can go back and report what a swell job they had done in getting the men to do as much work in the same time that formerly was done with twice as many men.

These foremen are supposed to know their jobs, yet if the men should report to the company of the state, after the rules and regulations were broken with them for united action and support on all questions relating to bettering our conditions, and making every job in the industry a union job.

## Filipino Waiters Win Strike

By a Worker Correspondent

CORONADO, Calif.—The Filipino waiters at the Hotel Del Coronado (where all the big shots who come to San Diego stay), went on strike Tuesday, and won their strike the same day.

Their major complaint was that the hotel management was making them do an hour's work extra per day. They work a split-shift, and the management wanted them to come to work at 12 noon and 6 p. m., where before they were coming to work at 12:30 and at 6:30.

They elected a chairman to present their demands to the management, and after negotiations the management agreed to continue the old hours and the Filipino waiters went back to work successfully and victorious in their strike.

Workers Union as much and even more than the men. Many of them have been reduced to lower positions in the past few years. Some through the economy policy of the receivers and some for the breaking of rules, etc.

Let this be considered by these foremen as a step toward real unionism and with their united action and support on all questions relating to bettering our conditions, and making every job in the industry a union job.

# Soviet Workers in Technical Institutes and Colleges

By Vern Smith

"But perhaps nothing can compare with the success of the Communist Party and the Soviet Power which we have in the creation of new intelligentsia and especially its technical reserve forces... our workers and peasants overthrow capitalism. And it was then that the road towards culture was opened for the masses, and, above all, for our youth."

Molotov, reporting to the Seventh Congress of Soviets.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 20.—Molotov, reporting for the government, emphasized the creation of new masses of technically educated workers and farmers. He reported to the Congress of Soviets, which in the regular course of its recent session changed the constitution of the Soviet Union to provide for equal direct and secret suffrage, a broadening of democracy here at exactly the moment the suffrage is being narrowed in capitalist countries. As everyone knows, the spread of mass education and its rise in level was one, among many, reasons for the change in the constitution.

So, while my attention was still somewhat attracted to this statement by Molotov, I happened to take notice of one of the very many institutes or specialized universities, scattered around Moscow, probably because this one is named after Molotov. It is an institute for training engineers for automobile road building, upkeep and repair, and for engineers to construct and manage auto garages and repair shops. It is one of several in the Soviet Union devoted to these specialties. It is neither a large nor an especially famous institute. It is typical of the colleges in which the average young Soviet engineer has had his training. It has 1,500 students, provides a five-year course for most of them, has its main class rooms in a big five-story building at No. 10 Sadovaya-Samoletnaya Street. It has dormitories for its students, some

distance away, and some shops and laboratories on the premises, also use of the shops of AMO auto factory, and various other factories. This direct connection between the school system and the factory is the usual thing in the Soviet Union. Most technical institutes are run by the Peoples Commissariat of Industries, for which they train engineers. This particular one is managed by the Central Administration of Road Transport, Highways and Auto Repairs, which is a committee directly attached to the whole Council of People's Commissars.

Here is a list of the more important "chairs" or departments in the school:

Required for All Students: Mathematics; chemistry, pure and applied; philosophy, which includes historical materialism and Leninism; economics, which consists of political economy, and economics of transport; methods of graphic design, including geometry; mechanics and freehand drawing; mechanics, theoretical and hydrodynamic; thermodynamics, thermodynamics and study of heat using machinery; physics; electro-technique; organization of production; building methods; foreign language.

Taught Students in College of Road Building: Geometry; also use of the shops of AMO auto factory, and various other factories. This direct connection between the school system and the factory is the usual thing in the Soviet Union. Most technical institutes are run by the Peoples Commissariat of Industries, for which they train engineers. This particular one is managed by the Central Administration of Road Transport, Highways and Auto Repairs, which is a committee directly attached to the whole Council of People's Commissars.

Well, each decides, and usually puts in his practical training of his fifth year at the scene of his first future job. On his first job, the minimum salary must be 300 rubles a month, and the work will be that of foreman or technician, rather than full-fledged engineering. Within a couple of years the graduate is supposed to be promoted through to actual civil or mechanical engineering, for which the salaries may run above a thousand rubles per month.

Those who want to become professors in this line, or laboratory scientists, graduate like the others, but to the job for two years, and then can return to the institute to take a post graduate course which lasts usually two years. After that they write a dissertation, defend it in a public examination, and if

successful, are accepted as "doctors" something like assistant professors. Thereafter they are promoted step by step along the academic route.

While the full time student is in the institute he gets paid the so-called "stipend," that is, wages for studying.

The full time student, since he is getting paid for studying, is required to put in a minimum of six hours class room or laboratory work per day, and three hours home work, studying. Most of them, ambitious to learn, put in more home work.

That is for full time students. But about half of the student body are evening students, who have not passed the examinations for full time stipend, or who are already doing important work and are not willing to drop it, but who still want to learn more. These evening students pay nothing for their schooling, but are not paid for studying. They are supposed to put in not more than four hours a day, three times a week. Usually they are older men, with some experience, who study mainly theory here. But if they need shop work they get it. It is quite possible to finish the course entirely in evening work, and become a full fledged engineer, that way, without even having dropped the job by which you are making a living.

The border line between college and "the world outside" is very, very thin, anyway, in the Soviet Union. The worker who really wants to study is crossing and recrossing it all the time, always to his advantage. The students do not feel shut away. They may be full time students, always involved in the job, always working on the side. But in either case, the student worker, or the worker student, is always occupied with both work and study; the job follows him into the university, and the university follows him back into the job, for he is encouraged to make use of

for research, to come back for short courses, and to take what might be called its specialized extension courses that are organized right on the job.

No worker is ever deprived of the chance to study and advance himself and raise his wages, and become more useful to the whole socialist fatherland. He studies at a course for which he has prepared himself. This institute, and institutes generally, are close to the top rung of the Soviet educational ladder. You must pass an examination, and rather a severe one, to get in, even into the evening courses. Failure to pass it one time does not prevent you from studying more in a workers' faculty, in courses at your factory, at your club, or special schools open to you, and trying the examination again. Each year, the best candidates, other things being equal, go on full time. This institute maintains two technical high schools as preparatory schools for institute work. But between graduating from the "technicum" and entering the institute, the student must put in at least two years work on the job.

Now what sort of boys and girls (63 per cent women in the student body, leaning to be road building and mechanical engineers) come to the institute, in actual fact. Anybody can enter who passes the examination, but who actually does, who is capable of passing it? The membership roll shows: 56.4 per cent are young workers, from the jobs. Four per cent are college graduates, the rest are either office workers or administrators, mainly in the evening course, or very bright youth promoted directly from the lower schools without ever having worked except to put in the amounts required between technicum and institute. It is significant that in the evening courses promotion in the job of those studying stands in the way. The same is true of evening students, 36 per cent hold what are called "responsible positions," that is, they are

in charge of departments, or something like that. In the second course this percentage rises to 57, in the third to 70, and in the fourth and remaining year 75 per cent are holding down responsible jobs.

Likewise, the institute is proud of a long list of its full time graduates who have now very responsible positions: Khizhkov who is now head of the technical administration of the All Union Auto Transport; Tarkisians who is now director of the First State Asphalt and Concrete Trust in Moscow, Kolomeitzev who is chief of construction of the Moscow-Gorki automobile speedway; Rovnalchev who is technical director of the Moscow Auto Repair Base, merely to mention a few.

Now that is the regular way a worker, or the son of a worker, or a farmer, enters the profession of highway or auto engineer (or any other engineering career) in the country? I don't think so. In America it is becoming increasingly difficult for a youth to "work his way through" college. Fees are too high and jobs too scarce. If worker parents do some way get hold of money for the education of their son, it is usually a dead loss, because after he graduates he hasn't the necessary "pull" to get one of the very few available jobs. Education in capitalist countries has become very largely already, and is rapidly becoming more so, class education, and not for workers, but only for those who can afford it.

But in the Soviet Union, education is for the working class in its broadest meaning, including also the farmers, and since the other classes, the capitalist and landlord and priestly castes have practically vanished from the scene, education here is democratic. Anybody can prepare for and enter the highest institutes. It is merely a question of ability, no economic consideration stands in the way. The same is true of his progress after he graduates.

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# YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

Quota for "Fresh Air" Fund Set

THE Medical Advisory Board has set a quota for the Fresh-Air Fund to make it possible for children of the unemployed workers to attend Camp Wo-chi-ca this summer. Five hundred dollars has been set as the quota. Although considered, it is a very modest quota which we have every expectation to exceed.

Already a number of contributions have come in and we are pleased to report that a large group of physicians from Borough Park have contributed to the Fund. Don't put your best intentions off until tomorrow. Get out the Fresh Air Fund blank at the bottom of the column and send in as much as you can and DO IT NOW.

Pink Tooth Brush

COMRADE S. F., of Toronto, Ont., asks:—"Is bleeding gums a symptomatic development of pyorrhea?"

Bleeding gums is an important symptom of pyorrhea. During the development of one type of pyorrhea much damage is done to the bone beneath the teeth before the gum bleeds; also, bleeding from the gums may be present long before pyorrhea is established.

The term pyorrhea has been seriously misapplied by some manufacturers of dental cleansing products. They have attempted to impress the public with the misconception, always subtly of course, that the first sign of bleeding from the gum is an indication of the disease pyorrhea. Nothing could be more misleading, except perhaps the N. R. A. code, Section 7a.

When pyorrhea is present in the mouth; some bone about the teeth has been destroyed; the teeth are more or less loose, depending on the amount of bone destroyed. The gum bleeds and pus is present.

Some common causes for bleeding gums are: ill fitting fillings, gold or porcelain crowns which impinge and irritate the gum, dislodged tooth brush bristles forces into the gum, calculus (tartar) accumulation on the teeth; excessive smoking; fragments of tooth pits and injudicious use of them; improper fitting of clasps of plates or the appliance itself. Often when there is a slight space between two adjoining teeth, or when they are not in good alignment, even though in contact, food, especially strands of meat, packs in between the teeth and injures the gum tissue.

Bleeding and tenderness usually follows from any of the above irritants and it is spoken of as "inflammation of the gum." If the irritation is not removed they continue damage to the gum tissue, the bone beneath the gum becomes affected and slowly destroyed; the teeth loosen with an accompanying flow of pus, and thus pyorrhea is established. This may take a number of years. This is a mild form of pyorrhea and responds readily to treatment.

A more serious form of pyorrhea is that which is brought about by anything that induces undue strain on the teeth, such as habitual biting of thread, or when one or more teeth strike the opposing tooth or teeth abnormally. In these cases the bone is destroyed and the teeth loosen long before the gum bleeds or shows any sign of bleeding. This is a more complex form of pyorrhea and responds less readily to treatment.

Vincent infection (trench mouth) causes bleeding of the gum; also mineral and drug poisonings, such as lead, mercury, phosphorus and arsenic; also some systematic disturbances, such as the leukemias (disease of the blood) and scurvy. Bleeding of the gum is observed in cases of pregnancy as well as during the menstrual period.

Bleeding from the gum is a symptom that something is amiss, but is not dependable for diagnosis. Other more helpful signs are essential.

Abscessed Teeth

M. M. New York City.—Generally speaking, abscessed teeth should be extracted. However, in certain instances, under special conditions, some abscessed teeth, if they are near or in the front of the mouth, may be treated and extraction prevented.

General (gas) anaesthetic may be used to extract teeth. But the time during the removal is quicker than under a local (injection with needle) anaesthetic.

Addresses Wanted

Will the following comrades please send in their addresses: C. E. Byers, Aurora, Ill.; Savere Longine; G. L. Cleveland, Ohio; S. L. Philadelphia; X. Y. Z.

"FRESH AIR FUND"

of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD 59 East 13th St., New York City I enclose \$... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca.

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# Change the World!

By ALFRED HAYES  
(Batting for Michael Gold)

IT IS Amateur Night. The house is packed. They are standing in the aisles and crowding the galleries and overloading the lodges. It's a big night at the theatre. A swell drawing card for the management. Local Talent Night. Everyone has come to see the boys and girls of the neighborhood strut their stuff for the contest.

In the center of the stage they have put up a microphone. Near the wing they have wheeled a piano. At the other end of the stage sits the mysterious Mr. X holding a wooden mallet in his hand. In front of the mysterious Mr. X swings a large metal plate. This is a gag.

The announcer explains it all carefully. He's the manager of the theatre, young, like an Arrow Collar ad, with a Peppodent toothpaste smile for the audience.

He explains that the mysterious Mr. X sitting in the shadow of the wing toying with the wooden mallet is none other than Mr. X from radio station WAHN. Mr. X rises and bows. The audience claps. Mr. Announcer smiles and waves his hands for silence.

Mr. X will be the judge of the contest. He is the mysterious yet fatal arbiter of the Local Talent. He will choose from the singers, the dancers, the harmonica players, the crooners, the impersonators, those fortunate and gifted few who will be featured Tuesday night on Major Bowles Amateur Night on Station WAHN.

Mr. X smiles. He has thick glasses and a bald head. He will bang the gong with the hammer when he thinks the Local Talent is incompetent.

**Gloria**

MR. ANNOUNCER then announces Gloria. Gloria is the first to appear. Mr. X has also explained that if the audience likes a performer the name should be written down upon the little slip distributed at the ticket box and deposited with the usher as you leave.

Out of the wings comes Gloria. An Italian girl, in a long white blouse and black skirt slit at the sides. Gloria grins. It's her best dress. She probably spent at least a half hour waving that long black hair and rouging her red mouth.

As soon as she appears on the stage, the whistles over in the lodges begin to howl. They whistle and clap and stamp their feet. O you Gloria! O you baby!

Mr. Announcer waves his hands for silence. He turns to Gloria. He smiles his Peppodent toothpaste smile. "What do you do?" he asks. "Sing," says Gloria. "I mean what do you do besides sing?" says the announcer. "I stay home," says Gloria. "Don't you work?" "I haven't a job," says Gloria. Mr. Announcer drops that line. "What are you going to sing?" says he. "Cocktails For Two," says Gloria. "All right," Mr. Announcer shouts. "Gloria will now sing Cocktails For Two." And Gloria without a job, Gloria who stays home, Gloria who wants to get into radio, steps to the microphone and sings "Cocktails For Two."

**Defeat**

AT FIRST she's too far away from the microphone. You have to know, it takes practice, learning exactly how far to stand from the shining metallic broadcaster. Gloria stands too far away. You don't hear her voice. Thin, squeaky. The Announcer moves her a little forward. She moves closer. Her voice roars over the mike. Too close. She hesitates. She's just been singing about being in a secluded rendezvous that overlooks the avenue enjoying a cigarette with cocktails for two. Gloria, who stays home and hasn't a job. Now she's too near the broadcaster. The audience howls. The boys over the lodges whistle and stamp. O you Gloria! O you baby!

But Gloria hesitates once more. She is confused. Too close then too far. The song trembles, wavers, and dies. And over in the shadow of the wings the mysterious Mr. X who holds the key to the gate of radioland lifts the wooden mallet and bangs it on the swinging metal plate. The gong sounds. Gloria, you're out. Gloria, no radio for you. Gloria, you'll have to stay home now and read the fan movie magazines. Mr. X has rung the gong on you. You're out. You missed your big chance. Now you'll never see your name in the bright lights.

Gloria walks off the stage hesitatingly, confused. It all happened so fast. It was only in a space of a few minutes. Later she'll remember and the whole business will hurt. She'll think, Gloria missed her big chance. No name in big bright lights. She walks past Mister X, who doesn't even look at her. He's bored already.

**And Others . . .**

AFTER that come the harmonica players, and more singers. Morris, and Davey, and Ethel, and Helen and Lucky Lou and Al, they all sing or play the harmonica. They sing "Out in the Cold Again" or "My Hero" or "Continental." One of the boys sings "Mother Macree." One of the girls in suspenders and a sweater plays "Love in Black" on the harmonica. Pretty bad. Up in the lodges the rowdies are still yelling and laughing and stamping. They shout: Why don't you whistle! Play the radio! Get off the stage!

There's even a poet. A nice-looking red headed boy. He starts reciting over the mike. All about the moon and the desert and I love you. More and more howls. You can't hear him. But he struggles on. It's his big chance too. It's his own poems. Nobody wants to publish them. Here's a chance to become famous. He'll read like David Rose reads over the radio or Edgar Guest. But the audience howls. And the inevitable Mr. X lifts his inevitable wooden mallet and bangs on the gong. And the chance in a life-time for the nice looking red headed boy who writes poetry is over.

**Lights Out . . .**

THEY go on. A squat Italian girl comes out and does the rumba. Hot stuff. She wiggles and shakes and booms about the stage. This time we notice so loud the roof threatens to blow off. Mary's her name. And around and around the stage wiggles and shakes Mary just like she does at Saturday night parties or when the boys' East Side Social Club throws a dance. They think she's good. But there's Mr. X, and up goes the mallet. You can't see the rumba over the radio.

And then it's all over. Mr. Announcer steps to the mike. You will write a name down and leave it with the ushers. Who will be the lucky one? Who'll get the chance in a lifetime? It doesn't matter to the management. This is a swell drawing card for Wednesday night. It packs the house. As he finishes, it begins somebody checks a rotten apple, then a couple fly, and in haste, Mr. Announcer beats it and the lights snap out.

## WORLD of the MOVIES

**Flag-Waving Melodrama**

**THE MAN WHO KNEW TOO MUCH**, distributed by Gaumont British, directed by Alfred Hitchcock, associated producer, Ivor Montagu.

Reviewed by JULIAN ROFFMAN

BACK in 1926, Stanley Baldwin, one of England's important political figures, made a speech in Parliament about the position of the film industry in Great Britain, about the enormous power which the film has developed for propaganda purposes and the danger which England and her colonies would be subjected to if they allowed that method of propaganda to be in the hands of foreign countries.

But all that was many years ago. The British cinema was young and weak then—there were no forces behind it. Today, it is presenting a serious threat even to Hollywood. Hitler's regime has driven many film minds to England—great stars and technicians. So that, today, with the drums of war rolling more furiously than ever, Britain is putting into practice those very ideas which the loyal spokesman preached. And the film, "The Man Who Knew Too Much," is among the first shells to be fired in the British film barrage against England's unnamed foes. Given the aid of Ivor Montagu, one of the few English film artists, the film nevertheless sits back on its haunches and waits for that superb actor, Peter Lorre of "M" fame, and Nova Pilsenan, very popular here, to drag it out of the depths of cheap flag-waving.

The theme, particularly timely at the moment, concerns itself with the political assassination of an important European statesman (shades of Sarajevo!), into which is woven the story of a typical English family which stumbles on the secret of the planned murder, while vacationing at a winter resort, when their friend, follow the assassin to the hideout, assassinate. To prevent the parents from notifying the police about a cryptic message found in the dead man's room, the murderers kidnap the little daughter. If the contents of the message are revealed, she dies.

The father accidentally discovers the gang's hideout, and with the aid of a friend, manages to send word to his wife about the hideout, and to murder at a concert in Royal Albert Hall while he keeps the gang at bay. The wife recognizes one of the gang at the concert, thereby preventing the murder. The police, a foreign agent, is murdered by the gang, after a furious battle, the gang is wiped out. The brave English mother further distinguishes herself by shooting the foreigner who tries to chase her little girl on a roof-top.

Hollywood and Britain may be commercial rivals, but they are blood-brothers when it comes to flag-waving. Hollywood's distortions have long been known—but Britain is beginning to show its hand with every new film.

Throughout the film there is evidence of the Montagu's skill—as in the crescendo—the build-up towards a climax and the interpretation of the man being hypnotized. But that does not help the film one whit. Its little tale of propaganda is too crude to be hidden by trick movies or good actors.

**Philadelphia Police Close New Theatre On Day of Opening**

PHILADELPHIA.—Police closed the New Theatre to the public last week, on the day when the preview of "Too Late To Die," the Theatre's first play, was to go on. Hundreds of tickets for the first three performances had been sold . . . but the building inspector stated arbitrarily that no performance could be given as the building at 311 N. 16th Street was a fire trap, without saying just what was wrong with it, or what the New Theatre could do to meet the Building Inspection Department's objections.

The building was transformed from an old, dilapidated church, into a most efficient little theatre with dressing rooms on the first floor connecting with trap doors to the stage above, a double revolving stage, a complete lighting equipment, and built by members of the theatre and some sympathizers.

Undaunted by the apparent drive of the police against the working-class theatre, "Too Late To Die" will be shown to larger audiences early in April at one of the Philadelphia legitimate theatres, now dark because of the absence of life and vigor in the bourgeois theatre.

All workers interested in the theatre, writers, actors, theatre workers are asked to get in touch with the New Theatre, 311 N. 16th Street to give their support in any capacity to the success of this undertaking.

**Writers' Congress Gets Warm Support Of Henri Barbusse**

The American Writers Congress will undoubtedly open new perspectives to intellectuals, leading toward action," writes Henri Barbusse in a letter to an American author. "The question of the organization of this Congress interests me extremely. At the present time I am helping to lay the foundation of an international organization of left writers. I shall be glad to send a message to the Congress."

Prominent European as well as American writers will attend the sessions of the Congress, which will be held in New York City the last week-end in April. The Congress will open on Friday evening, April 26, with a large public meeting at the Mecca Theatre Auditorium. Other sessions of the Congress will be held in the auditorium of the New School for Social Research on April 27 and 28, and will be open only to invited delegates and guests.

Register now for Spring Term of the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St.

# Bribery Fails To Influence Picketing Wall Street Pages

### Twenty-Three Members of Office Workers Union Fired

By JOE FOSTER

WALL STREET has always been the stronghold of persuasive class-collaboration. For years the employees had been educated to believe that their well-being depended on the well-being of their employers. Anything that threatened the bankers and brokers, threatened them; and they believed it.

Not so long ago the government made one of its gestures of reform, and introduced the issue of raising the tax on stock transfers. The employees were immediately mobilized and told that if the proposed raise went through, their jobs would be in jeopardy. They were instructed to send letters to their congressmen, to relatives out of town who would send similar letters, and to appeal to their friends to do the same on the plea of helping them to keep their jobs.

Nevertheless, despite this vicious and nauseating exploitation, a great number of the workers, particularly the boys on the floor of the Curb Exchange who have worked tirelessly to keep intact the fantastic profits of their employers, were reduced from \$15 a week to \$12.50. In order to forestall any unpleasant reaction, Eugene P. Tappan, General Secretary of the Curb Exchange, addressed the boys and said "Sorry it had to be done. But times are hard and we've got to economize. Why, I'm suffering along with you myself. I had to take a cut just as you did." Tappan draws \$22,500 a week!

At this time, the Office Workers Union had come into Wall Street in order to organize a financial section of the Union. Street meetings were being held in the shadow of the House of Morgan and Wall Street workers began hearing about the benefits of unionization, of the need for solidarity, of the strength that came from organization.

A group of pages of the Curb Exchange, who had been included in the pay cut, realized that after six and seven years of faithful work they were rapidly going backward. They began to spread the news of the Curb Exchange's collaboration with the bosses. They applied for admission into the O.W.U. and organized into the Curb chapter of the financial section.

Within a month, the original five grew to thirty. The chapter continued to grow, the bosses began to give serious attention to breaking it up. At first they resorted to their old tricks. Walter Perry, one of the officers of the Exchange who had been previously noticed by the press for his efforts to organize an employees' division of the Crusaders, began to spread the story of a page who had worked for J. P. Morgan. This page had worked for thirty years as a faithful employee at \$30 dollars a month. But it seems that despite this dog-like devotion to his duties, he had harbored secret desires to be an accountant clear now, and Perry does not make it seem how, this came to the ears of the Big Brass Hat himself. He called the man into his office and with one stroke made him a chief accountant at \$18,000 a year. This story, rapidly becoming a one big horse laugh.

Detectives on the Trail

When these nursery tales were found not to work, the governors resorted to intimidation. Six private detectives were hired, the leaders



An unusual sight for Wall Street

of the Union were whostoned, and expulsion was threatened for all employees who joined the union. Many of the boys were pumped privately by officials for union information.

The pages, however, for all their political immaturity, made rapid progress. They issued a leaflet calling for the abolition of the hateful "Scotch Week" (the "Scotch Week" is a stagger system in which every employee takes a week layoff without pay, every eighth week, thus still further reducing the pay of the pages). The pamphlet was so successful in arousing rank and file opposition that the "Scotch Week" was abolished. Other concessions were won, such as the abolition of the 10-30 lunch hour.

Tried to Bribe Pickets

The drive to smash the Union now became intensified. Seven new boys were hired and preparations were made to lock out the Union members. A week later 23 Union members, and two others who were seen talking to the leaders, were given notices of dismissal. A delegation was sent up to intercede with Tappan, Fred C. Moffat, president of the Curb Exchange and Wm. A. Lockwood, head of the legal department. Lockwood, who did the talking, told the delegation that the 25 were fired for business reasons. Business was bad, and a cut was necessary. This, despite the fact that seven new employees had been hired the week before. The delegation wished to know why, if those were the reasons, the discharged boys were hustled out of the building by hired thugs, not permitted to read their letter of discharge in the building, nor permitted to get their belongings out of the lockers until three days later. There was no answer.

A picket line was immediately formed. In the ten days that the picket line has held firm, efforts were made by the bosses to disrupt their solidarity. Individual picketers have been approached with the promise of a job if they would drop their activity and go home. But the boys have learned how far they can trust these promises. Not one has wavered. In their Union headquarters these boys, still in their teens, plan new ways of strengthening their ranks and vow to fight it out to a finish.

Last Saturday they picketed the home of Walter Bykes, one of the top officials, whose daughter, Peggy, was giving a party. They were chased by the LaGuardia's uniformed thugs, who threatened "to break their Jew noses." (Most of them were Irish.)

The majority of the Union members are still employed. Through their work they are rapidly winning the support of the rest of the employees. Recently they took up a collection on the floor of the exchange for the benefit of the strikers. Cans of cigarettes and food are sent out from time to time. Street Meetings Eagerly Attended

The Office Workers Union, however, feels that the time is not yet ripe for the complete exposure of all the members of the Union. Meanwhile, the street meetings, which have, since the lockout, become daily, instead of bi-weekly, are winning new large sections of the Wall Street workers to their side. Where these meetings were met with either amusement or apathy at the beginning, they are now greeted with intense interest and applause. Wall Street employees are beginning to realize that the fight of the Curb Exchange group is their fight as well.

## WORLD of the THEATRE

### Two Stirring Plays

**"TILL THE DAY I DIE"** and **"WAITING FOR LEFTY"** are plays by Clifford Odets, presented by the Group Theatre and the Group Theatre Acting Company; at the Longacre Theatre.

Reviewed by LEON ALEXANDER

IT IS a long time since a theatre along the White Way resounded to such warm, enthusiastic applause as that which greeted this production by the Group Theatre. The handclapping, the calls for the author would not end even after the curtain descended for the last time, and the lights came up in the audience. The appearance of Clifford Odets as Dr. Benjamin in the second play was the signal for a spontaneous ovation.

Thus did the audience greet the appearance of these first frankly revolutionary plays on Broadway—plays that deal incisively with the problems that confront the workers the world over in their struggles for better immediate conditions or for a better world. They greeted also the rise of an important, new, young talent among the dramatists; the courage of a playwright not afraid to deal with fresh and significant material; and a technique unafraid with previous box-office success. They also cheered the definite leftward step of the Group Theatre in the direction of genuine, revolutionary theatre.

**"TILL THE DAY I DIE"** is a story of present day Germany—a tale of horror, of perversion, of unbelievable sadism; and of unflinching courage and class loyalty in the face of a coldblooded, calculated terror.

Ernst, a worker, a musician, a leader of the underground Communist movement in Berlin, is arrested by the Brown Shirts following the denunciation of a stool-pigeon. He is first brought to the Columbia Brown House, before Captain Schlegel, a typical Nazi brute. Because of some order, however, Schlegel is restrained from the full expression of his bestiality. The nature of that order is made clear in the next scene between Ernst and Major Duhring, Schlegel's superior. Ernst is to be released. Upon his release, he will be shadowed constantly by the Nazi police; everyone he meets, everyone he talks to, everyone who approaches him, will be suspect, will be arrested, will be tortured until he reveals the names of the leaders of the underground movement. At the same time, the Nazis will spread the rumor that Ernst has become a stool-pigeon himself; turn every comrade against him; drive him from people who might give him help and sustenance; until with the help of periodic Nazi "persuasion," the will of Ernst will be broken, and he will in fact become a traitor to his class.

Duhring warns Ernst that he will break down—even as he, Duhring, is even now cracking under the strain; that he will some day betray his comrades; that the only way out for Ernst, as it is for himself, is suicide to put an end to the horror of living.

A Nazi because of opportunism and not out of conviction, the bestial scenes Duhring has had to witness have made him hate the Nazi faith and the Nazi butchers. He has been brought before him, and he knows that he has become suspect to Captain Schlegel; that he may be denounced; that he will be in turn arrested, tortured, murdered. When Schlegel finally does threaten to expose him, Duhring shoots the Captain down like an ugly animal, then turns his gun upon himself.

Ernst is released, and the cunning plan works up to a certain point. Even his own brother, even the wife who is bearing his child are to suspect and denounce him; every comrade is warned away from Ernst. Meanwhile, the periodic torture in the Brown House is having its effect; the once keen mind, the once sharp will, will break down.

But when Ernst feels the strain of suspicion, ineffectiveness and torture is more than he can bear, when he feels that soon the Nazis may have their victory, that soon his weak mind will let him reveal the names of his comrades, he finds enough strength for a last resolution, for death that will liberate him and save him from turning traitor to his own class.

**"Waiting for Lefty"** this play is told in short, dramatic, quick moving scenes, played before a simple and ingenious setting. Of the two plays, however, "Waiting for Lefty" is the better one. There is lacking in "Till the Day I Die" the mounting excitement, the pathos, healthy, wisecracking humor of the play about the taxi strike. What humor there is in the second play, directed mainly at homosexuality, becomes tedious and nasty. There arises the feeling that the writing of "Till the Day I Die" is at best exciting dramatic reporting, too glib for the serious tragedy it deals with.

It may be that the dramatic form Mr. Odets uses in his short play is not suited to the present purpose; it may be that this second play was thrown off too fast in order to produce a companion piece to "Waiting for Lefty" and to make a full length theater evening. For all its qualities of sincerity and of tense dramatic maturity, the play does not quite come off. There are in the events the elements of a dark and powerful tragedy; any lesser use of these materials is dramatically unsatisfying. It is to be hoped that Clifford Odets will some day return to the same material and give us the play which it demands.

But even as dramatic reporting "Till the Day I Die" is strong meat and stirring. Furthermore, it explores new material for the revolutionary theater and should provoke us to try other, new, experiments to do likewise. In this respect of form and material, Clifford Odets is one of our pioneering playwrights, boldly entering virgin soil, clearing away dead rubbish.

## Questions and Answers

### Father Coughlin and the Jews

Question: In A. B. Magill's article on Father Coughlin which appeared on Jan. 24, 1935, it was said that Coughlin had made a vicious attack on the Jews, and that he had boasted about his knowledge of a plot by Catholic priests to launch an armed reactionary uprising in Mexico. I sent a letter to Coughlin asking him about this. In his reply Coughlin says that Magill's "statements are entirely false and groundless." Can Magill throw some light on this matter?—F. J. C., Troy, N. Y.

Answer: In the following communication Magill effectively refutes Coughlin's efforts to crawl out of his statements:

Father Coughlin's denial of the statements contained in my article in the Daily Worker of Jan. 24, is not surprising. A man of Father Coughlin's "principles" is not concerned with the truth, but with the technique of deceiving people—a technique that is an indispensable part of capitalist politics, and the very essence of fascist politics. The question boils down to: whose word is to be believed, Father Coughlin's or mine?

Fortunately, I am not the only one who heard Father Coughlin make these statements. Nearly a thousand people heard them. There is, of course, no way of reaching all these people, but as against Father Coughlin's denial, I can produce sworn affidavits from at least three people—two of them Gentiles and none Communists—who heard Father Coughlin make all the statements quoted in my article.

Further proof as to who is lying and who is telling the truth:

The March 8 issue of the Detroit Jewish Chronicle, a weekly paper in the English language, published a declaration by Father Coughlin, denying the anti-semitic statements attributed to him in my Daily Worker article of Jan. 24. On the basis of this denial this paper, which has been sympathetic to Coughlin, devoted its leading editorial to a bitter denunciation of the Communist Party. But it seems that the editor was a bit overhasty in his eagerness to attack the Communists. I have seen him and he tells me that he has now received confirmation of the charges contained in my article from several Detroit newspapermen who heard Coughlin make these statements. The newspapermen dare not allow their names to be used for fear of losing their jobs!

Moreover, not a single newspaper in the country except the Daily Worker has considered Father Coughlin's attacks on the Jews and other fascist statements he has made in his Tuesday night talks news "fit to print."

In conclusion:

In his lecture on Tuesday, Jan. 22, Father Coughlin DID attack the Jews. He DID say that the Catholic priests in Mexico were plotting an armed reactionary uprising in the spring and DID boast of the fact that he was aiding them. He DID say: "Let's not overwork democracy" and he DID state that armed violence such as the Mexican priests were plotting may also have to be used in this country.

And lastly: Father Coughlin IS a liar as any good fascist must be.

A. B. MAGILL

## Rudas Exposes Hook In April Communist

In an article entitled "The Meaning of Sidney Hook," L. Rudas, a professor of philosophy in the Institute of Red Professors in Moscow, answers attacks made by Hook upon Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and what he calls "orthodox Marxism." In this article, which is published in the April issue of "The Communist," Hook, a revisionist of Marx's teachings, and a professor in New York University, is revealed as ignorant of Marxism and as a trickster in the service of counter-revolutionary Trotskyism.

"Mr. Hook," writes Rudas, "in the well-known manner of all revisionists and renegades of Marxism, 'saves the appearances' by utilizing the name of Marx and the word 'Marxism' for the falsification of Marxism; by assuming the pose of a 'more revolutionary' Marxist than the 'orthodox' ones, of an 'unofficial' Communist against the 'official' ones. In short, he pretends to fight against 'bad' Communism in the name of 'good' Communism in exactly the same manner as all opportunists pretend to fight against 'bad' Communism for a 'good' Social-Democracy and against a 'bad' capitalism with the help of 'good' capitalists. And, of course, with exactly the same aim—to defect the proletariat from its revolutionary path by falsification of the revolutionary theory of the proletariat, revolutionary Marxism."

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

1. Forge a Mighty United Front for May Day—Manifesto of the Central Committee, 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 Saas.
4. The Meaning of Sidney Hook; by L. Rudas.
5. Religion and Communism, by Earl Browder.
6. Manifesto of the Communist Party of the Philippine Islands.
7. Book Review.

# Lenin's 'State and Revolution' Of Immediate Interest Today

### STATE AND REVOLUTION, by V. I. Lenin, 103 pages, with explanatory notes. Special edition of 100,000 copies. International Publishers. Price 10 cents.

Reviewed by M. MANNING

"DEFENSE and development of the Revolution, or its surrender?" Lenin and the Bolsheviks were asking this question in August, 1917. A month before, in the fateful July days, workmen and soldiers had answered their demands in the streets of Petrograd: "All power to the Soviets!"

The Mensheviks, at that time dominating the Soviets, refuse. Fearing the revolutionary power which the mass of the people had put in their hands, they want to be "fair" and "constitutional," with the liberal government. They defend coalition, which would inevitably strengthen capitalist reaction and usher in counter-revolution.

"The movement on July 3-5," Lenin wrote, "was the last attempt to induce the Soviets, by way of demonstrations, to take power. From that moment on the Soviets, i.e., the Social-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks in control of them, virtually handed over power to the counter-revolution, represented by the Cadets and supported by the Social-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks. A peaceful development of the Russian Revolution has now become impossible. History puts the question thus: either complete victory for the counter-revolution, or a new revolution."

In the midst of furious anti-Bolshevik terror, with Lenin forced into hiding, the Bolsheviks swiftly change their tactics. "No longer 'power to the Soviets,' as they are at present constituted," Lenin advised. Instead: "Overthrow the bourgeois counter-revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat, and poor peasants."

Moved by this practical need of the hour, Lenin wrote State and Revolution. The struggle for the emancipation of the laboring masses from the influence of the bour-

geoisie in general and the imperialist bourgeoisie in particular," he wrote in his introduction to the first edition in August, 1917. "It is impossible without a struggle against the opportunist superstitions concerning the 'state.'"

Even before he completed the work, Lenin's patient explanation of the nature of state power, of bourgeois democracy and the dictatorship of the proletariat, was driving out the dry-rot of Menshevism from the mind of the working class. Life provided the indisputable proof: The October Revolution, with the lessons of Marxism inscribed on its banners, smashed the bourgeois state and the Menshevik opportunism which served it. On the ruins of both it laid the foundation of the workers' state, with the Soviets now functioning as instruments of that state because they had become, under Bolshevik leadership, organs of working-class struggle instead of tools of counter-revolutionary intrigue.

State and Revolution is thus a dramatic expression of the unity between theory and practice which the life and work of Lenin demonstrates so brilliantly. Indeed, Lenin's tireless leadership of the revolution prevented completion of the book. He had planned to add a chapter on the experience of the Russian revolution of 1905 and 1917.

"What interfered," he explains, "was the political crisis—the eve of the October Revolution, 1917. Such 'interference' can only be welcomed. It is more pleasant and useful to go through the 'experience' of the revolution than to write about it."

The questions which sharpened the split between Bolshevik and Menshevik in 1917 are still decisive questions for the working class. It is difficult to conceive of reaching Socialists especially without the use of this text-book of the very questions which separated Socialists from Communist theory and practice in 1917 and, in a different historical setting it is true, today. The Socialist worker cannot look for guidance on these burning problems within his own party. Old

Guard Tories have forgotten what Socialism they ever knew. Rabidly anti-Marxist, they reject the very foundation stone of Marxism, they deny the validity of that theory which makes Marxism an instrument of action instead of a plaything for pedants—the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Socialist "Left" presents a sorry "militancy." The Militants, enamored of bourgeois democracy, stumble over that "nasty" question of dictatorship of the proletariat.

Capitalist society raises ever more insistently the question: dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, lyingly styled "democracy," or dictatorship of the proletariat, the democracy of the toilers against the rule of their exploiters, the bourgeois tyrants? And this is the one question before which there must be not the slightest hesitation. Otherwise—the disaster of fascism, which is the bourgeois state at its violent, brutal, coercive, explicit dictatorship of the bourgeoisie against a proletariat which threatens its supremacy.

State and Revolution will prove the supreme instrument for enabling the Socialist worker to think through to the very end this question of the state and the struggle which must be waged to change the world. Meanwhile, the great strides in Communist teaching, the advance of the united front, the gutter-press lies and slander about the workers' state whose bitterest enemy is Hearst make all the more timely a new presentation of Marxist-Leninist teaching on state and revolution.

The millions must be reached with this Marxist-Leninist teaching. In a world where imperialist rivalries sharpen hourly, where bourgeois diplomacy becomes more than ever a foul nest of anti-Soviet, interventionist intrigue, opportunism must not be allowed to repeat the catastrophic surrender and betrayal of 1914 or to carry on unchallenged the fatal policy of "trust in the bourgeoisie state," class collaboration and coalition which have strangled the revolution in 1917. To help arm the working class against such disasters the 100,000 edition of State and Revolution is a notable contribution.

### TUNING IN

100 P. M.—WPAF—Tappan's vs. Tax Spenders—Bowling Stewart, President Tax-payers Forum of Philadelphia	Kentelsets (Orch.) Mixed Chorus
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# Hearst Distorts Soviet Peace Policy to Further War Plans

### STRIVES TO HIDE U.S.S.R. PEACE PROPOSALS—ACTS TO STIR WAR SENTIMENT IN THIS COUNTRY AGAINST SOVIET UNION

HAVING for the past critical week acted as the propaganda agency for German fascist's present anti-Soviet war plans, the Hearst press now continues its war incitements in a new and vicious way.

Faced with the fact that British imperialism is impressively confronted with the firm and clear peace position of the Soviet Union, Hearst is now trying to make it appear as if the policies proposed by the Soviet Union to British and French imperialism are WAR and not PEACE proposals.

More than this, the Hearst press is trying hard to distort the events in Moscow and the conversations between Stalin and the British envoy in such a way as to give the impression that these alliances are aimed at "involving" the United States in war maneuvers.

"Moscow Insists War Would Involve United States," screams a Hearst headline. In this way, the Hearst pro-fascist press twists the deeds of the Soviet Union into its opposite. The United States cannot afford to take a passive stand regarding Hitler's war program, since any outbreak of war would quickly involve every country of the world. Therefore, the Soviet Union calls on the United States, and all other countries; to co-operate to maintain peace. Hearst's press crookedly distorts this to arouse war hysteria in this country, aimed against the PEACE PACTS of the Soviet Union.

Hearst's trickery here is to play on the deep sentiment for peace and against any involvement in European war alliances that exists in the United States to turn this peace sentiment of the American people against the peace proposals of the Soviet Union.

Acting as the leading war-monger of the country, supporting the leading war-monger of the world, the fascist Hitler, Hearst is squirming in every direction to hide from the American people the fact that it is the Soviet Union, the land of Socialism, which is the foremost fighter for peace, striving by every means to block the war planned by German fascism.

The policy of the Roosevelt government reflects Hearst's attitude. Roosevelt's abrupt breaking off of trade negotiations with the Soviet Union was one of the major international incidents encouraging the fascist militarists to flaunt their war plans against the Soviet Union before the world.

It is the working class of the world in every capitalist country, fighting against war, which is the bul-

wark of defense of the Soviet Union, aiding the workers and farmers of the U. S. S. R.

We must block the war incitements of a Hearst, and the war-making policy of the Roosevelt government! In great demonstrations such as the New York Madison Square Garden meeting on Wednesday night to challenge Hearst's political reaction, the American people must unite to pledge their defense of the Soviet Union and its peace policy, pledge to resist in one united front the horrible plans of the imperialist war makers.

Support the peace policy of the Soviet Union! Block the war plans and incitements of the Hearsts and fascists! Block the war plans of the Roosevelt government!

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MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1935

### Next Steps in Coal

WAITING until the eleventh hour, John L. Lewis and the coal operators, fearing the threat of a general strike on April 1, rushed a "truce" and the extension of the old agreement until June 16. The prolongation of the old agreement continues, at least for this period, the conditions against which the miners are fighting.

The action of Lewis and the coal operators shows that the opinion and action taken by the rank and file miners in their conference and leaflets are absolutely correct. They called for strike April 1 if the demands are not met. It was the threat of strike, the growing upsurge among the miners, that forced the operators to take the last minute steps in extending the agreement, as they feared the men would override Lewis entirely, if the operators had stuck to their original plan of carrying out now a union-smashing drive.

This "truce" indicates that the companies did not dare to go through with their main drive against the union because of the tremendous sentiment and pressure for strike both among the miners and workers in other industries. This shows, contrary to what Lewis tells the miners, that his negotiations and his support of the N.R.A. and Wagner Bill forced the "truce," it was the organization and growing demand for strike among the miners that forced the eleventh hour action on the agreement. Lewis's declaration, "I do this only for the President," is already the danger signal for the miners—namely that through the N. R. A. machinery attempts will be made to further enslave the miners.

The lessons of the 1933 strike showed that the more the miners fight, the more they organize their ranks for strike, the more they press, the more they get. Now is the time for the miners to enforce their demands.

On April 1 meetings should be held throughout the mine fields. The miners should pass resolutions at these meetings re-emphasizing their original demands. They should decide for immediate strike for their demands. They should demand the re-convening of the scale committees nationwide. The "truce" continuing the miserable conditions and low wages should be voted down.

Demand emergency meetings and instruct the local unions, if the bosses do not enter into negotiations granting the miners' demands, to go on strike.

All local unions should begin to act for conferences in all districts to take up these steps and to organize the machinery for a general coal strike.

The situation for the miners is extremely favorable. Lewis's policy is one of low-towing and complying with the needs and wishes of the coal operators. The coal operators know the fighting mood of the men, they fear the spread of a coal strike to steel. They see the huge threatening strike wave throughout the country.

And now is the time for the miners to strike while the iron is hot, to strike in order to force through their demands.

### Profitable Patriotism

MR. BERNARD BARUCH glows with patriotism.

The Senate Munitions Committee was moved to admiration by Mr. Baruch's recital of how his patriotism had prompted him to put \$10,000,000 into nice, safe, 4½ per cent Liberty Bonds when he was called to "serve his country" in 1917. This patriotic "sacrifice" netted Mr. Baruch a half million every year in interest alone.

Mr. Andy Mellon, multi-millionaire, also denied that he had profited from his cozy inside position in the Government. It was all very simple. He turned his funds over to a relative or a friend, who raked in the millions for him. It came out later that old Andy returned to himself about \$14,000,000 in income taxes while he was Secretary of the Treasury—aside from the millions his aluminum company made on government contracts.

Baruch, Roosevelt's close adviser, is one of that inside clique of Wall Street speculators who coined millions in U. S. Steel and copper gambles. He did it in the last war. He will do it in the next.

His plan "to fix profits" is only a plan to guarantee profits, and to levy tremendous tax burdens on the masses, who will "pay as we fight." About the need to fight, this Roosevelt spokesman has no doubts at all.

In Baruch, the war profiteer, the masses can see the unmasked face of the Roosevelt administration.

### A War-Time Navy

THE Roosevelt administration continues its unprecedented preparations for war.

The House has just passed the four naval bills that will give American imperialism a navy second to none in the world. Close to three billions have already been spent. Hundreds of millions more have been appropriated.

And yesterday, it was pointed out that the construction of airplane bases for war will be paid for out of the so-called "dork relief" funds. Thus the jobless will be put to work building the murder machines that are being prepared to turn them into cannon fodder.

"Little objection was heard to the measures," reports the capitalist press.

Where were the loud-mouthed "liberal" Congressmen who prate about their opposition to Wall Street? Why did they not open their mouths against this Wall Street-Roosevelt war program? Why did no one demand that these funds should go to feed the jobless?

Precisely because all the "liberal" opposition to Roosevelt coming from the "liberals" and the Farmer-Laborites is only a fake opposition that makes sure never to put any obstacles in the way of the basic program of Wall Street.

Only a working class spokesman, a Communist or a Labor Party man, uncompromisingly fighting capital, would raise his voice against this monstrous war program of Roosevelt.

### H. R. 2827 Runs Alone

"THE Lundeen Bill is running alone, far in the lead, with 776 ballots, or 84 per cent of all received," declares the New York Post in its ballot poll on unemployment insurance. Second comes the Townsend Plan with 133 votes, or a bare 14 per cent, and only 9 votes cast for the Wagner-Lewis measure of Roosevelt.

Only one out of a hundred approves of Roosevelt's measure. Small as this balloting is, it represents the nation-wide demand for genuine unemployment insurance as represented by H. R. 2827.

## Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

### Checking Control Tasks How to Boost Recruiting Street Units and Shops

(From the New York Party Builder)

ON FEB. 5, with the inauguration of a new Section leadership, our Section Committee mapped out a three months plan of work for itself. The major tasks as incorporated in the plan concerned themselves mainly with shop work, concentration and the building of the Party.

Exactly one month has passed since the plan went into effect and already we have begun to check up carefully on all control tasks.

The building of shop nuclei and the strengthening of those already in existence constituted our primary tasks. On the one hand we can report the setting up of three shop nuclei, one of which is in the railroad industry.

The setting up of the railroad unit, undoubtedly our most important achievement, actually consisted in reviving and insuring the proper and continued functioning of a unit of three workers among the basic workers of the X-Yards, who had almost lost contact with the Party through our previous neglect.

We can also report the building of two shop nuclei of the Young Communist League with the direct aid and assistance of the Party units in the shops. In the X factory, our basic concentration in food, we can also record recruiting for the first time in months. In Y, a key shoe shop, our unit has grown from some four members, to a membership of twelve, having built a Y. C. L. unit besides. Here we are already considering the question of departmental nuclei.

In transport concentration tremendous possibilities have presented themselves to us with the recruiting of a key worker to the Party. Also in a key jewelry light metal shop we have the possibility of building a nucleus through some fine concentration work on the part of one of our street units.

In spite of these gains, however, concentration still is not yet fully understood in our Section, especially by our street nuclei, to each of which are attached at least one and, in some cases, two factory concentrations.

Here our comrades permit themselves to be diverted from shop work by the possibilities for successful street work. While it is true that tremendous possibilities exist for the building of mass organizations, and while we must not underestimate their relative importance, still it is necessary for us to first and foremost use our few forces in shop concentration.

In connection with the building of the Party, we set ourselves the modest task of not quite doubling our dues paying membership (from 175 to 200) over the period of the three months. Here we can report that in consideration of our first month's quota, we have progressed 98 per cent according to plan.

To accomplish this a drive was set under way to develop a keen Party-building consciousness. Each week the Section memorandum to the units featured the ways of coordinating Party campaigns, taking up the question of recruiting as a basic measure of our success in the campaigns.

Many proposals were continuously brought forward, each time raising the importance of recruiting in a new light. Special directives dealt with the question of recruiting at trade union fractions, during unemployed struggles, in-door meetings, open unit meetings, and especially from the shops.

In addition, no meeting of functionaries, especially from the shops, failed to have as a main feature the real significance of recruiting raised to the sharpest prominence as the guarantee for the defense of the Party, the proper leadership of the workers in their struggles; etc. Socialist competition between units also was developed, but insufficiently.

It must also be pointed out that one of the most successful methods of intensifying our campaign was first to convince our leading comrades of its importance, and then having them raise the question personally and individually not only with the unit functionaries, but with individual unit members as well.

In spite of the fact that we achieved the high percentage of 98 per cent for the first month of the plan, it loses character as a real achievement when we must record the figure of only 52 per cent of the total as actually having been reached and assigned to units. It is here that a basic shortcoming is revealed. The above is only a partial check-

### APRIL FOOL

by Limbach



## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### Masses Astir in Mexico "Nazis Shall Not March" A Soviet in Brazil

WITH all eyes turned on the decisive events in Europe, major happenings in Latin America are crowded out of the news.

In Mexico City more than 4,000 tramway workers are out on strike, with the support of the entire labor movement. The United Front of Labor, including the Chamber of Labor, the Mexican Confederation of Labor, and the Unitary Confederation, a little over a week ago, held a demonstration and parade in support of the pending strike. Among the slogans were the following: "Death to Fascism," "Dissolve the armed Fascist bands," "Support El Mefete Communist Party organ," "Down with the bestial terror in Cuba," "The Nazi marines shall not parade!"

Some 20,000 oil workers have voted to strike. The labor leaders are trying to make this strike appear as one in support of the Cardenas government's taxation policy against the oil companies. But the rank and file are striking for increased wages and better conditions.

Hitler's conscription bombshell shot some political shrapnel into Mexico. The German Legation requested the Mexican government to permit the marines on the Nazi cruiser Karlsruhe, due at Atapulco soon, to parade through the streets with their arms, under the Swastika. Union after union is voting for general strike if this is allowed.

FROM Brazil we get the following news from an American in close touch with the situation:

"The government has ordered the congress to pass a 'National Security Act' evidently by agreement with the foreign imperialists and the local planters and capitalists in order the better to stamp out the last remains of popular liberties. The result was that the people revolted against this bill and baptized it with the name 'el monstro or monstrous law. The law has not yet been adopted and the working class agitation is getting bigger all the time. More than 50 protest strikes directed against this law have already taken place. In Pernambuco the strike is general. The police have arrested great numbers. The strikers went on strike and Sao Paulo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro and Recife were without newspapers for 24 hours. A group of officers of the army and navy issued a proclamation to the soldiers and sailors urging them to make a united front with the workers in combating the 'el monstro' and imperialism. The Socialist Party is practically dead in Sao Paulo. The directors of the Socialist Party in public declarations have declared their adherence to the Communist Party. The Sailors' Federation with 40,000 members has joined the Brazilian Federation of Labor. In the north, in Salinas (State of Minas Geraes), was formed the first Soviet in Brazil, with 16,000 members. It was destroyed only after a heroic fight which last 16 days."

"Now I ask you, have you seen anything about this in the papers? American imperialism is undoubtedly largely responsible for the happenings in Brazil at the present time. The present government came to power with the aid of American money. The State of Rio Grande do Sul led the revolt in 1930 against the then national government which was dominated by the State of Sao Paulo. British influence is especially strong in Sao Paulo, and American influence in Rio Grande do Sul. Certain American mining companies, including the American Smelting Co. and a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, are also strong in Minas Geraes.

Minas Geraes joined in 1930 with Rio Grande do Sul, which had just contracted a big loan in the U. S. When it was doubtful whether the 'revolution' would succeed, the leaders got a big money advance from Paul V. McKee, American president of the Empresa Electrica Brasileira, a subsidiary of Electric Bond & Share. Since the 'revolution' its concern has considerably extended its investments in Brazil.

It is significant that the Roosevelt government chose Brazil as the first country with which to negotiate a treaty of reciprocal tariff reduction—signed the treaty in the White House. At that time the Brazilian government announced additional favors to the United States, in a deliberate and studied appeal to American capitalist interests. The Brazilian workers have attempted to communicate with their American comrades, but have been repeatedly blocked by the censorship. Events in Brazil are following after the events in Cuba, repeating the broad outlines of Cuban history at many points."

## Letters From Our Readers

### 'Fight for Your Class,' Dakota Farmer Urges

Minot, N. D.

Comrade Editor: I am a Dakota farmer. I would like to speak through your paper to speak to the farmers and workmen.

Farmers and workmen, stop and think for yourselves what you have been doing for the past centuries and up to the present. You have been carrying the load of the capitalist system on your backs. Capitalist leaders have fed you with promises, and drove you across the ocean. They told you you had to fight for democracy, liberty and freedom.

They meant this liberty and freedom for the rich class not for you workmen.

At that time you believed all they promised, and now you understand very well that they were not true, that it was war for capitalist interest.

Now instead of bringing "prosperity," the capitalist war only brought depression. This same gang of capitalists tried to make you believe they are going to bring prosperity by decreasing farm acreage and destroying the cattle and hogs, etc.

This kind of program means to you the highest prices of everything on the market that you workmen buy, and the wages in the factories keep getting smaller.

Now! Just stop and think for yourselves if this means prosperity to you. Of course we all know that it means more money for the capitalist class.

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.

### Shows Need of Mobilization To Cover Mass Meetings

Philadelphia, Pa.

Comrade Editor: This Tuesday, March 26th, at Rayburn Plaza, some 4,000 citizens of Philadelphia heard Secretary of War Dern, and saw a display of armaments.

The Women's League for the Prevention of War and a small group of the Y. P. S. L. gave out leaflets. The officials in charge of this affair must have been disappointed at the manner in which the Secretary's speech was received. There was no applause from the spectators. One "worker" shouted, "We don't want war!" Two young men were arrested.

This incident roused the workers and they grouped themselves around the speakers, but these men for the most part were pacifists or religious fanatics. We heard only one Com-

munist instructing the people on the real cause and meaning of imperialist war. Much valuable work could and should have been done there.

The Hull Long meeting at Convention Hall was the same. Only two comrades that we know of were distributing material. This was the night before the Lundeen meeting. If the comrades had been mobilized we certainly could have interested more workers.

Here is a serious situation. These meetings offer us an opportunity to reach and educate the masses. Why aren't our forces mobilized for these affairs? We can think of one reason. Perhaps the comrades don't see the Philadelphia papers—only the Daily Worker. In this case it is up to them to keep informed of major current affairs such as those mentioned.

### Miner Finds Article On Wilkes-Barre Valuable

Edwardsville, Pa.

Comrade Editor: Being a constant reader of the Daily Worker and one of the striking miners unemployed at this time, I would like to ask if you could please send me at this time several copies of the Daily Worker, dated March 18.

The main reason is that I wish to distribute among miners the story by George Morris, "Wilkes-Barre Miners Need Active Support of All Labor Unions." There is a lot to this article and it should be reprinted in the Daily Worker.

## 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.)

up of our work, representing only several major phases. When we consider that in one month's time we have increased our shop nuclei by 31-3 per cent still, with the tremendous objective possibilities, we can only say that we have begun

to develop a tempo. The fact remains that thousands of shop workers are looking for the leadership of our Party. Our Section Committee is quite confident that with the close guidance of the District Committee,

with the closest co-operation as in the past month of the Section membership, we will be able to say quite definitely at the close of our three months plan that Section 10, Queens, has rooted itself in the shops.