

Readers, Organizations, Send in your
May Day Greetings by
Monday, April 22!
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Daily Worker

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

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FIRST VOTE TAKEN ON WORKERS BILL

Readers Flood Forward Office with Protests at Lang's Lies

MAY DAY UNITY ACHIEVED IN CLEVELAND

Socialist, Communist Parties And Unions Joint Sponsors In Ohio City and in Danbury

To Be the First United Demonstration Since That of 1919

By Frank Rogers
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 18.—For the first time since the historic May Day in 1919 there will be one united May Day in Cleveland. This unity has been achieved through the efforts of the Communist and Socialist Parties, who have called upon their followers in the trade unions and workers' organizations to join in a mighty labor demonstration on Public Square on May 1. Plans for the demonstration were completed at a conference on Saturday, April 13, at the Metal Trades Hall, attended by 154 delegates from the Socialist Party, Communist Party, four local unions of the A. F. of L., five independent unions, including the I. W. W., the Ohio Association for Unemployment Insurance, and scores of fraternal, unemployment and cultural organizations. The conference forecast is that this year will witness the greatest May 1 in the history of Cleveland.

Rush Your Greetings For May Day Issue of the Daily Worker

During the past year—as in the eleven years of its existence—the Daily Worker has been a staunch fighter in the struggles of labor. On May Day, the international day of solidarity, workers and working class organizations will want to greet the Daily Worker. The May Day edition this year will contain a large number of vitally important articles by leading figures in the Communist movement. A new feature will be a special rotogravure section. Rush your greetings, either for yourself or your organization, to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York.

Reply Awaited On May 1 Unity

Brotsky Proposes That United Front Parade Joins Socialists

As secretary of the New York United Front May Day Committee, and acting on behalf of the delegation elected at the United Front May Day Conference, Carl Brotsky delivered on Wednesday afternoon an official communication to Henry Frucher, secretary of the New York City local of the Socialist Party, for presentation to the Executive of the Socialist City Central Committee.

The communication, the fourth this Spring in regard to the observance of May Day, proposed that the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party receive a delegation of the United Front Committee "to discuss ways and means mutually satisfactory for a joint May Day parade and demonstration on the basis of agreement on the slogans, form and manner of the parade and demonstration and on all other related questions."

Henry Frucher received the communication, and agreed to present it to the City Central Committee, and to notify Brotsky within 24 hours whether or not the United Front delegation would be received.

YCL to Mark Anniversary

Celebrations of the Thirteenth Anniversary of the Young Communist League will take place throughout the country during the week-end, Gil Green, national secretary of the Y.C.L., stated yesterday. "The importance of this event can not be stressed too strongly," Green said. "It comes at a time when the world is on the brink of another imperialist war, when workers of many lands are suffering under the yoke of fascism, when the ruling class in our country is taking steps to increase still further the misery of the masses."

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Gil Green will be the principal speakers at a fair held in Philadelphia tonight in the Olympia Arena, 15th and Bainbridge Streets. New York, Harry Gannes, of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker, and former national secretary of the Y.C.L., will be the principal speaker Saturday night at the New Star Casino, 105 East 107th Street, when the anniversary affair will be held.

Robert Milnor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will speak at the Baltimore affair, which will be held at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, at the New Albert Auditorium, 1224 Pennsylvania Avenue. Chicago will hold its Y.C.L. celebration tomorrow night and will have the District Organizer of that District, Morris Childs, speak.

United Front Includes Central Labor Union and Two Parties

DANBURY, Conn., April 18.—The Communist Party and the Socialist Party are included in the united front May Day call issued here by the delegates from more than fifty trade unions and labor organizations. The Central Labor Union (A. F. of L.) is sponsoring the May Day demonstration, which will be the first ever to be held in this city.

The trade union delegates adopted the following demands for the May Day parade: (1) To make Danbury a union town; (2) for the 30-hour week; (3) against war and fascism, and for the Workers' Bill as against the Wagner-Lewis Bill.

The Socialist Party here has also instructed its secretary to write to Congressman Merritt demanding passage of the Workers' Bill.

Chicago Acts On May 1 Plans

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., April 18.—On Sunday, April 21st, at the Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Avenue, 10 A.M., the May Day United Front conference will reconvene. The object of the conference on Sunday will be to broaden the united front movement by bringing in a greater number of organizations.

The biggest issue before the conference will be the securing of a permit for the march. The city officials, Kelly-Nash, have been passing the buck to the City Council. The United Front Committee is sending delegations and resolutions with the various aldermen on the committee to press the question of a permit.

Samuel Hammersmark, secretary of the United Front May Day Committee, sent a telegram to Mayor E. J. Kelly, who in his inaugural address, spoke very demagogically about the great workers of Chicago. The telegram he sent read as follows: "Mayor E. J. Kelly, City Hall, Chicago, Ill.

"In the name of 471 labor, fraternal, unemployed and other organizations representing hundreds of thousands of working men and women of Chicago we demand immediate and definite action on our request for a permit for a parade through the Loop on May First. This petition has been in the hands of City Council Chief of Police and your office since March 23. Numerous attempts to reach you failed. We understand you are leaving Chicago tonight for two weeks. The committee requests an answer from you before leaving. UNITED FRONT MAY DAY COMMITTEE, S. T. HAMMERSMARK, Secretary, 506 S. State Street, Chicago."

The Daily Worker publishes herewith the complete and official text of the speech of Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, before the extraordinary session yesterday of the Council of the League of Nations, convened for the condemnation of fascist Germany's re-armament. A reading of what Litvinoff said at the Council session will make clear why the capitalist press did not print the full account of his speech but merely selected convenient sections, in some instances actually distorting the meaning of Litvinoff's words. Throughout, the Soviet Foreign Commissar denounces not only the foremost aggressor, Hitler, but the

JEWISH DAILY NOW FORCED TO STRADDLE

Socialist Paper Seeks to Evade Responsibility —Unionists Aroused

By John Davis
(See Letters on Page 2)
Trade union leaders, rank and file union members of the Jewish Daily Forward and others continued to express their indignation yesterday as the news spread that Harry Lang, managing editor of the Socialist Forward, had joined the camp of William Randolph Hearst. So great is the resentment aroused by Lang's anti-Soviet articles in the New York Journal, that the Forward was forced to make a statement yesterday in which it attempted to escape responsibility for Lang's treason, claiming that Lang "wrote on his own responsibility." The Forward had to admit that the majority of the protests it had received were from "warm friends of the Forward" who declare how much they deplore and are aroused over this incident.

A biting editorial in La Stampa Libera, Italian paper, edited by Valenti, a Socialist, and the organ of the Italian clothing unions, repudiated Lang's actions. "Doesn't the brilliant writer, Lang, understand that in giving a helping hand to Hearst in his present campaign against the Soviet Union, he has strengthened the fascist position of the editor and friend of Mussolini?" the editorial asks.

"Has Lang been paid for the service that he gives to the reactionary Hearst? If this is the case, then he is nothing but a pen prostitute and not a Socialist journalist." A tour of headquarters of various unions yesterday showed a heavy

(Continued on Page 2)

CHINESE RED ARMY ROUTS FOES IN WEST

All Kuomintang Troops in Szechuan Agree To Quit Fight

(Special to the Daily Worker)
HONGKONG, April 18 (By Cable)—The Chinese Red Army has again defeated the government troops in the northwestern region of Szechuan, the Shimbun Renko Agency reports from Hankow today.

Developing a terrific offensive on April 16, the Red Army is now within ten miles of Chengtu, capital of the huge province of Szechuan. The town of Lukiang, 20 miles from Chengtu, is in the hands of the workers' and peasants' forces. The especially swift advance of the Red Army dates from April 15, when an advance detachment of the Army, 50,000 strong, occupied Chung-Kiang and forced the Kuomintang troops of the province of Szechuan to sign an agreement discontinuing the struggle against the Red Army. This is a tremendous blow to the Kuomintang regime, marking the first time that openly and officially such a large body of government forces has yielded to the moral strength of the Communist forces.

In the last few days, detachments of the Chinese Red Army, under the command of Chu-teh and Mao-tse-tung, dealt a number of new and heavy blows to the Nanking troops, which were under the personal command of Chiang Kai-shek. During the fighting, which centered around Kweiyang, capital of the province of Kweichow, troops of the Red Army destroyed more than 20 military airplanes, including the personal airplane of Chiang Kai-shek, preventing his flight from the area.

In view of the critical position of the government forces, Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the transfer of 20 bomb-carriers to Kweichow from Nanchang.

Hitler in Rage Over Rebuke

GENEVA, April 18.—Through his foreign minister, Konstantin von Neurath, Hitler has dispatched a furious note to the British government, accusing the latter of having "sold out" the cause of fascist Germany by sharing yesterday's unanimous vote of the Council of the League of Nations condemning Nazi rearmament, official British spokesmen revealed today.

The note charges the British with forgetting the results of the Berlin conversations with the English envoys, who had promised to range themselves with the fascists in their anti-Soviet program of militarizing the Reich. Disclosing the character of the dog by the tone of his bark, Hitler angrily displayed the war aims of fascist rearmament in their full colors. Berlin authorities wired here that on no terms would Germany now enter into any peace pact proposal, nor would Hitler allow any return to the League of Nations.

German government leaders were conferring tonight on specific measures making clear the stand of Germany toward the League condemnation of its aggressive policy.

Antikainen Rally Saturday

The life of Toivo Antikainen, the leader of the Finnish Communist Party, is at the present moment in great danger. The fascists of Finland are trying to rush Antikainen to the gallows on a trumped-up murder charge.

To save the life of Antikainen a mass demonstration is to be held in front of the Finnish Consulate, Saturday, April 20th, at 11 A.M. It is necessary that the widest masses turn out for this demonstration, which has jointly been organized by District 2 of the Communist Party, the I. L. D. District, and the Finnish Federation. All workers, professionals, intellectuals and all other anti-fascists are urged to attend the demonstration.

A delegation will be elected from the demonstration to go to the Consulate to present a resolution against the attempt to murder Antikainen and demanding his freedom. Stop the hands of the bloody fascists of Finland, who are attempting to railroad to the gallows the heroic leader of the Finnish working masses and anti-fascist fighter, Toivo Antikainen.

2 Youngest Scottsboro Boys to Have a Hearing

I.L.D. Moves For Trial in Juvenile Court of Ray Wright and Eugene Williams—Cost of Action To Be \$2,000—Districts Lag in Drive

Steps to obtain hearings in juvenile court for Roy Wright and Eugene Williams, the two youngest boys held in the Scottsboro case, both of whom are minors, are being taken by Osmond K. Fraenkel, New York attorney retained by the International Labor Defense in the cases, it was announced yesterday.

Judge B. L. Malone, of the juvenile court of Decatur, Ala., has agreed that he will set the date for the hearing within the next few days, Fraenkel said. "Judge Malone was interviewed over the week-end by S. B. Powell, Birmingham attorney associated with us in the case," Mr. Fraenkel said. "He agreed to set the date for the hearings, and told Mr. Powell that he had notified Attorney-General Albert A. Carmichael of Alabama to that effect."

Johnson Aims To Ban Strikes

Warns of Collapse of Profit System in Plea For NRA

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—General Hugh Johnson, appearing before the Senate Finance Committee, made a defense of N. R. A. and requested changes which would strengthen its anti-labor provisions. Johnson proposed to outlaw strikes by setting up "tribunals within the industry" which "would have final arbitration power so there would be neither strikes nor lockouts." Johnson declared: "If we can't regulate this economic engine, the next step will be abolition of the profit system and page Mr. Stalin."

Johnson attacked the Black thirty-hour bill as "too inflexible." Control of hours and increased hourly rates "must be kept with the government," he said. Johnson attacked the Darrow Board report as "recommending Communism."

The labor provisions of the N. R. A. should include the open shop provision that "membership in no union be made a condition of employment." He said that "vertical unions should be encouraged but not required." He proposed a majority vote should decide representation of the union. The provisions of Section 7-A should be clarified along these lines, said Johnson.

23 Onion Strikers Arrested by Rangers

LAREDO, Texas, April 18.—Twenty-three strikers here in the onion beet strike have been arrested as Texas Rangers have been sent here to break the strike.

Among the arrested are Dionisio Rosales, secretary of the Agricultural Workers Union which is leading the strike involving more than 3,000 workers. The demands are for increases of 75 cents to \$1.25 a day, for 10 hours labor and for improved

Full Text of Litvinoff Speech Before Council of League of Nations

The Daily Worker publishes herewith the complete and official text of the speech of Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, before the extraordinary session yesterday of the Council of the League of Nations, convened for the condemnation of fascist Germany's re-armament. A reading of what Litvinoff said at the Council session will make clear why the capitalist press did not print the full account of his speech but merely selected convenient sections, in some instances actually distorting the meaning of Litvinoff's words. Throughout, the Soviet Foreign Commissar denounces not only the foremost aggressor, Hitler, but the entire war-making apparatus of the Versailles Treaty and its provisions. (Special to the Daily Worker) GENEVA, April 18.—Following is the full text of the speech of Maxim Litvinoff, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, before the Council of the League of Nations yesterday: The question raised before us as the result of the French government's appeal to the Council of the League of Nations is not of the same formal interest to all members of the League, but in essence unquestionably deserves the attention both of the Council of the League and also of the League of Nations as a whole. Yesterday we heard the representatives of a state which signed the Versailles Treaty and

TELLER POLL SHOWS FORTY FOR MEASURE

Redoubled Mass Pressure Is Urged for Job- less Insurance

By Marguerite Young
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, April 18.—Under "gag" procedure protecting individual congressmen from having to go on record, and with the apology that they "haven't had time to give intelligent consideration," the New Deal House of Representatives today rejected the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2627—the bill for which millions of organized working people have been waging a mass struggle for four years. The teller vote was 158 to 40. An earlier "division" vote, counted by the chair, registered 204 against, 52 for the Workers' Bill.

Representative Ernest Lundeen (Farmer-Labor, Minn.), who introduced the bill, at once called for immediate, redoubled mass pressure in the fight which he declared "will go right on—and will bring this bill to enactment even though we have to do it by changing the complexion of Congress through a united front Labor Party campaign."

"We have won a victory in bringing the bill out in the open for a little while," Lundeen added. "This is evident when we recall that last year we couldn't even get a discussion before a sub-committee of the House. Now we have the approval of the House Labor Committee, today's vote, and the petition still lying on the Speaker's desk to bring the bill up for full discussion and a record vote."

Chairman Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee, author of the Roosevelt administration's "unemployment reserves" measure which was signed to stave off genuine unemployment insurance, made the official New Deal apology while again dodging the real issue. Challenged directly to explain his bill with its payroll tax proposal which is admittedly exactly like a sales tax in that it falls upon the working class, Doughton replied that he didn't wish to be "criticizing" the Workers' Bill with his proposal to tax big incomes, but he couldn't do it because he was "not familiar with it."

The vote for the Workers' Bill was, proportionately, bigger than that

(Continued from Page 2)

3,000 Picket Nabisco Plant

Three thousand National Biscuit Company strikers and sympathizers marched on the giant N.B.C. plant, 15th Street and Ninth Avenue, yesterday. Two hundred police attacked the workers. Six were arrested. Members of the Office Workers Union and the Unemployment Councils of Greater New York joined in leading the demonstration. The demonstration wound up with the strikers cheering Peter Christian, chairman of the strike committee, as he made a short, fiery speech while carried on the shoulders of the demonstrators.

William Galvin, president of the Inside Bakery Workers' Federal Union, speaking before a strikers' mass meeting Wednesday night, declared that he was invited to a conference called by the National Labor Relations Board in Washington on April 25, where another attempt will be made to reach a settlement. He further reported that at a conference of representatives of Independent Retail Grocery Associations and Retail Clerks Unions in New York at which he spoke, it was reported that of the 15,000 stores represented, 3,000 had sustained great losses during the last period on account of the boycott on Uneda products. They called upon the company to settle the strike. Mrs. Gifford Finchot, who earlier in the day picketed with the strikers

(Continued from Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

Connecticut Saddles Old Age Pension Cost on Masses

\$3 Head Tax Law Backed By S. P. Chiefs Demand for Workers' Bill Is Ignored by Legislators

HARTFORD, Conn., April 18.—The State House of Representatives yesterday passed the old-age pension bill which was supported by a "united front" of the Socialist, Democratic, and Republican Parties. The vote was 243 to 15.

The new bill places a \$3 head tax upon every person in the State between the ages of 21 and 65. It is expected to rob the working class of \$100,000,000 each year. The law provides for a \$7 weekly pension to citizens who have resided in the State for ten consecutive years preceding their application for pension. They must publicly advertise themselves as paupers, must not be getting poor house care, and must not have children upon whom they can be thrust for support.

C. F. Fights for Workers' Bill

The Communist Party has consistently fought this anti-working class legislation with all its resources, demanding the passage of H. B. 539, the State Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, which was introduced into the State Legislature by Assemblyman Yesewick, who is also a leading member of the A. F. of L. United Textile Workers Union.

At the hearings on the State Workers Bill Tuesday, 200 workers invaded the State Capitol to demand the passage of H. B. 539. A. F. of L. State Secretary John Egan spoke for H. B. 386, a spurious unemployment insurance bill, and after painting a picture of the mass misery in the State, pledged that the State Legislature should not pass any measure until the passage of the Roosevelt measure, the Wagner-Lewis-Doughnut Bill, was known.

McLevy Crows

Crawling before the manufacturers and Chambers of Commerce, "Socialist" Mayor McLevy of Bridgeport asked that all forces unite behind one bill, but not to ask for too much, or the State Legislature would grant nothing. Although the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has endorsed the "Democratic Workers' Bill," McLevy did not speak for it.

Among those who spoke for the Workers' Bill were Kleva Leskovsky, former Socialist City Selectman of Bridgeport; Thorley of the Mechanics Education Society and the Stratford Socialist Party, R. Joannis of the Industrial Aircraft Workers of America, I. Wolfey, District Organizer of the Communist Party, and many other groups and unions, including A. F. of L. Organizers Local 39 of New Haven, of which Moe Murphy is a member.

Readers of Jewish Forward And Others Sharply Assail Lang's Lies About U. S. S. R.

Letters of indignation at the shameless peddling of a series of lying articles about the Soviet Union by Harry Lang, managing editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, to William Randolph Hearst continue to arrive in the offices of the Daily Worker.

Many of them come from Socialists who have been reading the Forward for years, and who now openly denounce it as an ally of the worst reaction. In many cases protestants sent letters to the Jewish Forward with copies to the Daily Worker.

Typical letters follow:

April 17, 1935.
Jewish Daily Forward,
New York City
Gentlemen:

For many years, the Jewish Daily Forward has never failed to put in an appearance at my home daily. However, the other day while in the subway, a person next to me was reading the Journal and I could not help but see the screaming headlines which to my horror and bewilderment coupled the name of Harry Lang and Hearst. No matter what was written—that was enough for me—and I was unable to eat my dinner.

Well, this means the end of all Forward papers in my home—and I shall do everything in my power to see that that paper is kept out of the homes of my relatives and friends—I can only say there is no punishment too severe for so vile a beast as the so-called "Socialist" Harry Lang.

Yours very truly,
Estelle Kahn
224 Riverside Drive,
New York City

April 17, 1935.
Abraham Cahane,
Editor Jewish Daily Forward,
New York

Dear Comrade and Friend:

I am an old Socialist but not an "Old Guard." I have attempted to read Lang's articles in Yiddish when they were published in the Forward, but their lies and apparent libelous character nauseated me so much that I termed him a traitor then and as such on several occasions I expressed my opinion to his friends.

However, I never dreamt that he would sink so deeply as to associate himself with William Randolph Hearst. Reading the Forward regularly, I have known your attitude to the U. S. S. R. and as you know, on several occasions protested, but I certainly was surprised that you would permit one of your collaborators to associate himself with the same Hearst whom you yourself have proclaimed as a friend of Hitler.

I suspect that you may not wish to publish this letter, but if your paper is still a Socialist paper and if you are aware, as you must

be, that I have been one of its oldest supporters both morally and financially when it was in need of it, I demand that you publish this letter in your paper.

Comradely yours,
M. V. LEOF, M. D.

You may publish this letter, which is a copy of one sent to A. Cahane, Editor of Jewish Daily Forward.

2051 74th Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
April 17th, 1935.

Editor Daily Worker:

Referring to the articles in the Hearst "Journal" by the managing editor of the Forward, I wish to make the following statement:

I have recently returned from the Soviet Union, where I have been working for the last 3 years. During those three years I have been traveling extensively.

In August 1932 I have been in Kiev, visited farms (not as a tourist), have spoken with the peasants and factory workers. From there I went to Kamenetz-Podolsk, where I have been in many small towns, villages and collective farms, everywhere there was plenty of food. The peasants told me that there has not been such a harvest for the last 30-35 years.

During the month of September I have been resting in Sanitarium, in the northern Caucasus. Here I have met workers and peasants from Siberia, Ukraine and also from middle Asia. All spoke about the wonderful harvest of that year.

During the summer of 1934 a German engineer, a Russian and myself hiked and climbed the mountains of the Caucasus. For the 40 days we spent on that hike, we visited Kabardine-Balkaria, Swantia, Georgia, and the entire Caucasian side of the Black Sea. There we ate and slept in the mountaineers' huts. EVERY PLACE THERE WAS PLENTY OF FOOD AND NO SIGNS OF FAMINE.

What I did see was a rise of culture among a people that are surrounded by mountains 10 to 19 thousand feet high. In those regions I have seen, not only elementary schools, but Technicums.

Hearing Due For Two Boys

(Continued from Page 1)

1931, and he has never been tried since. The Alabama State Supreme Court, in March, 1932, granted Eugene Williams a new trial on an appeal taken by the International Labor Defense.

Under Alabama law, Mr. Fraenkel stated, the judge of the juvenile court must pass on two issues, whether a defendant is innocent or guilty, and if guilty, whether he can be reformed. If he finds a defendant irreformable, the case is sent back to the ordinary criminal court for trial.

Complete Trial

The hearings before Judge Malone, Mr. Fraenkel said, will be all the characteristics of a trial, and witnesses will be brought, as they were in the previous trials of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, at Decatur, Ala., to prove the innocence of Eugene Williams and Roy Wright.

"We will demand the complete freedom of these two boys," Mr. Fraenkel said.

Further legal steps in the cases of Patterson and Norris whose convictions were reversed by a decision of the United States Supreme Court on April 1, are waiting on the mandate of that court, which will be handed down soon, he said.

Trial to Cost \$2,000

Steps being taken to force hearings immediately on the cases of Eugene Williams and Roy Wright, youngest of the Scottsboro boys, who have been remanded to the juvenile court, will necessitate expenses, including legal expenses alone, of a minimum of \$2,000, Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense, announced yesterday.

Meanwhile, receipts in the campaign for a \$20,000 fighting fund to force the freedom of all the Scottsboro boys, following reversal of the convictions against them by the United States Supreme Court, dropped again yesterday to \$108.95.

Figure hundreds of dollars below the daily expenditure of the campaign and legal steps in the Scottsboro and Herndon cases.

Districts Fail to Respond

Among the collections turned in yesterday were \$41 from the New York District of the Communist Party, and \$10—the first contribution—from the Boston District of the International Labor Defense. The remainder of the figure was made up by individual donations.

Districts have not so far responded to the call of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and the National Executive Committee of the International Labor Defense, for a \$20,000 Scottsboro Defense Fund of the I. L. D. include Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New Jersey.

Total received in drive \$2,411.13
Still to be raised: 17,588.87

Rush funds for the \$20,000 Scottsboro defense drive to the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

general conditions of the working class.

Before leaving the building, I stopped in the union cafeteria for something to eat. I pulled out the paper, which by this time was frayed from so much unfriendly handling, and showed it to an Italian worker beside me. He said his name was R. Massa, employed as a cook at the Gay Nineties Restaurant on East Fifty-Fourth Street.

"This is no good," Massa said. "Hearst in America is like Mussolini in Italy. When a Socialist writes like this, it is very bad."

Irving Potash, district secretary of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, at its headquarters at 253 West Twenty-Eighth Street, declared:

"It is significant that this very Forward crew have for years been dictating the ruinous class-collaborationist policies and gangster methods in many New York unions, particularly in the unions of the needle trades. His present role in the service of labor haters and fascists like Hearst is therefore characteristic and fits in with the corrupt methods of the entire Forward gang."

"Slips of the Tongue"

Evidently the above quotation was another of those "slips of the tongue." The powerful financial and political forces behind Coughlin decided that it would be too dangerous at this stage to permit meetings, democratic discussion, elections, etc. They fear the thousands of honest workers, farmers, small business and professional people who have joined the National Union in the belief that Coughlin would lead them in a real struggle against capitalist oppression.

At his lecture on Jan. 22, 1935, somebody in the audience asked: "How shall we know how to vote in the elections?"

"That's my job to tell you," was the reply.

Ded Fuesher:
The New Deal program was

the hang-man's noose about the necks of the innocent workers, this hated agent of the coal barons took the stand and said that at a given signal the workers had rushed to the rear of the Gallup court house to free prisoners whom the officers were transferring from the court to jail.

Funds Needed at Once

Insufficient response to the appeal for funds to carry forward the defense of the Gallup miners imperils the lives of these 48 innocent workers. Funds should be wired at once to the Gallup Defense Committee of the I. L. D., Room 610, 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City, which has obtained the internationally famous attorney, David Levinson, to handle the case.

Nation-wide protests against the frame-up of these miners, most of whom are members of the A. F. of L. United Mine Workers of America, should be sent to Gov. Clyde Tingley and State Senator Vogel, Santa Fe, N. M., and to Secretary of Labor Perkins, Washington, D. C.

Nazi Slander Is Answered

(Continued from Page 1)

The colossal international weight and importance of the U. S. S. R. is strikingly characterized in one of the articles published in the official organ of the League of Nations, "Le Journal des Nations."

This newspaper writes that by means of "superhuman efforts in hostile capitalist surroundings the U. S. S. R. has raised itself to the level of a first class power. The Soviet Union has acquired an influence which the capitalist powers cannot ignore. Friendship with the U. S. S. R. has become a privilege."

The position of Poland is estimated in Geneva circles as a striking example of duplicity. Poland was obliged to vote for the resolution despite Foreign Minister Beck's speech, which was obviously dictated by Berlin. His speech is considered as evident proof of the existence of a far-reaching agreement between Warsaw and Berlin. But Poland so far cannot decide upon an open break with France.

Build an anti-capitalist mass labor party to extend and strengthen the fighting united front of all working people through independent working class political action against monopoly capital; to aid in the organization of a powerful trade union movement in which capitalist party politicians shall have no place

Coughlin Would Bar Free Speech Here

(Continued from Page 1)

Priest Praises Hyde Park, London, as 'Fine Institution,' But Is Against Right to Talk in Grand Circus Park in Detroit

By A. B. Magil
ARTICLE XI

At the press conference on Dec. 4, Coughlin praised Hyde Park, London, as "a fine institution," where "you can get up and expound any idea you please; it acts as a safety valve."

In Detroit, Grand Circus Park was for years the traditional place where workers' organizations held meetings and demonstrations. On May Day, 1934, however, the police commissioner, Col. Heinrich Pickert, refused to permit the demonstration to be held there and mobilized 2,000 police to enforce the order with clubs and guns. The ban on Grand Circus Park has remained.

"Would you be in favor of Grand Circus Park serving as such a safety valve?" I asked Father Coughlin.

"I'm speaking of a national institution," he dodged. "Grand Circus Park can't be considered that at all."

"But what about Grand Circus Park as a safety valve for Detroit?"

Against It Here

The priest looked away. "No, I wouldn't favor that."

The champion of democracy, of what he calls a "more perfect" democracy, favors denying the workers their constitutional right of freedom of speech and assembly.

At his lecture on Jan. 29, 1935, somebody asked why in the 16 points of his platform there was no mention of free speech. Coughlin answered in characteristic style: this was covered in the first point, he said. Here is point one of the platform: I leave it to the reader to decide whether this covers free speech.

"I believe in the right of liberty of conscience and liberty of education, not permitting the state to dictate either my worship to my God or my chosen avocation."

Who Elected Coughlin?

The structure of the National Union for Social Justice is the most undemocratic in the world. Who elected Coughlin? Where—except in Wall Street—were his 16 points discussed before they were presented? He says, moreover: "These principles are so substantially related to this National Union for Social Justice that anyone who is not willing to accept them in their entirety is not welcome in this Union." (Nov. 18, 1934.) Who of the seven million that he claims have joined voted for that election?

In an interview published in the Detroit News, Nov. 13, 1934, Coughlin said:

"When the local units have been organized, they will meet in state convention and select state representatives. The fourth step will be the meeting of state representatives in national convention, where the principles and policies of the organization will be fully discussed."

What has happened to these meetings? Seven million members—and not a single meeting! Hitler had better come over and learn a few tricks from Coughlin.

Wall Street Groups Lead

The chief promoters of fascism today are the two Wall Street groups, the Committee for the Nation and the Morgan-DuPont American Liberty League—the latter an organization which Coughlin "denounces." They work closely with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Bankers Association. As has been shown, the Committee for the Nation is intimately linked with the Roosevelt administration.

The conflicts between the Committee for the Nation crowd and the American Liberty League are not conflicts as to fundamental aims; both are anti-labor-anti-farmer, pro-Wall Street. Rather are they differences as to methods of achieving these aims.

When Wall Street launched the New Deal program, Coughlin became the most fervent apostle of the Roosevelt "revolution" and played a leading role in putting the program across. Now that Wall Street is considering the possibility of being compelled to ditch the New Deal, it is grooming its Coughlins and Huey Longs to lead a movement "against" it.

(To Be Continued)

launched in order to calm the growing discontent of the masses and to increase profits. It has increased profits, but discontent grew in 1933 and 1934 into the greatest strike wave in American labor history. More strikes threaten and the farmers too are discovering the boomerang of inflation. The crisis has not been solved and the N. R. A. is wobbling badly.

Through it all, by means of the trick of always blaming somebody else, the halo around the New Deal savior, Franklin D. Roosevelt, has been preserved. The closed banks fell to open; Woodin—whom Roosevelt appointed—is to blame. The steel workers threaten to strike against the N. R. A. code; Johnson—whom Roosevelt appointed—is the villain. The farmers mutter against the A. A. A.; Wallace—whom Roosevelt appointed—is the dirty dog. Roosevelt himself renews the opening shop Auto Code, but Richberg—whom he appointed—is the scoundrel who "deceived" guileless F. D. R.

Discuss Fascist Plans

But you can't fool all of the people all of the time. The glib on the halo is beginning to rub off. The ruling circles of the capitalist class realize that the workers and farmers are not forever going to take it lying down. More and more these ruling circles are beginning seriously to discuss the necessity of introducing an open fascist dictatorship in order to maintain their oppressive rule. This is not idle talk; The Morgan-DuPont interests were ready to spend \$300,000,000 to finance Gen. Smedley Butler in leading a fascist army of 500,000. The capitalists are today financing other fascist and potentially fascist groups.

The New Deal is itself a step toward fascism, a measure for facilitating the form of rule of the capitalist class, the government apparatus and the policies of the government. But the New Deal is fast losing its hold on the people. What the capitalists need is a mass movement which will use even more demagogic methods. What they need is a leader or leaders who can bamboozle the people with words against capitalism and needs for capitalism.

When the "division" was counted, with the representatives merely standing and being counted for the bill, 204 supported the Administration. When they were called upon to march down the aisle and be counted by the "tellers" (the leaders of the Administration and the opposition), the Workers' Bill lost the votes of ten who feared the scrutiny of their leaders, but the Administration lost the votes of 46 who feared the tellers identified individually and their stand reported to their worker constituents.

There is still a prospect of another vote on the Workers' Bill during the present session of Congress—if sufficient pressure can be placed on Congress by their worker and farmer constituents. Under the present rules adopted by the Roosevelt majority, the Lundeen petition now lying on the speaker's desk must be signed by 218 members to force consideration of the bill on its merits.

Among those who joined in supporting it today are the Chairman Conroy of the Labor Committee (Dem., Mass.), who presented it, Kvale (Farmer-Labor, Minn.), and Greenway of Arizona, a close personal friend of the Roosevelts.

Speaker Byrnes announced late today he hoped to pass the Doughton Bill tomorrow. Most observers believe the final vote will go over until Monday. It is generally conceded that the Doughton concoction was concocted, although the acute awareness of the workers of a labor section of the House that it is pure fakery was evidenced repeatedly today as individual members, presenting various types of so-called liberalizing proposals, pleaded again and again, "This bill (the Doughton Bill) does not do anything for the present unemployed. . . . This bill doesn't do a thing for the aged. . . . This is just a gesture."

Lundeen challenged the Administration forces today to "just name one American Federation of Labor union which endorsed the Doughton Bill." There was no attempt to answer. Lundeen warned the House, "What are you going to do when you go home and the unemployed say, 'Where do we come in under the Doughton Bill? And you have to say, 'You don't come in at all? I think they may say, 'Then you don't come back to Congress.'"

Representative Conroy declared that his committee approved the Workers' Bill in the light of 15 years' study of labor legislation. Representative Marcantonio (Rep., N. Y.), challenged Doughton to defend his payroll tax—"Just a vicious anti-social tax exactly like the sales tax"—and read into the Record a blistering political speech made against sales taxes just a couple of years ago by Fighting Bob Doughton, the author of the Administration Bill. It was then Douglas apologized. He said there were times of "emergency" when sales taxes were justified. He had been fingering his collar more and more nervously while Marcantonio quoted him.

Every one of some twenty proposed amendments to the Doughton Bill was steam rolled to rejection by the Roosevelt machine. It's special "rule" prevented roll call votes on any by providing only one motion to send the bill back to committee. Supporters of the Workers' Bill emphasized this again today on the floor, pointing out that despite Speaker Byrnes' widely heaped boasts about permitting free "votes," the rule saved the individual members of Congress from facing the issue.

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Court Hears Gallup Cases

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SANTA FE, N. M., April 18.—In preliminary hearings on the trial of 48 Gallup workers held in the death house of the State Prison and charged with first-degree murder, the State yesterday put on eye-witnesses to give accounts of the shooting of Ignacia Velarde and Solomon Esquibel, two miners, and Sheriff Carmichael in Gallup on April 4.

Although apparently well-coached, the "witnesses" all disagreed on the extremely important time element in the events leading up to the fatal shooting. All agreed under oath, however, that no one in the demonstration was violent or committed any overt act.

Two witnesses, both women, reported seeing the whole affair from the roof of their apartment. They were visibly excited as they took the stand. Although admitting that their eyes were smarting from the effects of tear gas bombs set off by the sheriff's forces, each testified that they had seen all that transpired. In well-coached testimony, each gave a letter-perfect account of the shooting.

The high spots of the testimony were the statements of under-sheriff Robert, who made a savage attack upon the defendants, claiming that they had attacked him and Sheriff Carmichael with hammers and shot down Carmichael. In no one particular did he lay any blame upon the officers who moved down the unemployed with a murderous gunfire.

Over-zealous in his attempts to

McMahon Makes Move To Sidetrack Workers With N. R. A. Promises

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 18.—Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers Union, in a speech here today before the Georgia State Federation of Labor Convention, tried to divert the minds of the textile workers from the preparation of strike, and instead advocated re-vamping of the N. R. A. McMahon proposed only election of congressmen who will favor a reorganized N. R. A. "more friendly to labor."

Workers Flay Pact in Akron

By Sandor Voros

AKRON, Ohio, April 18.—Strong criticism of the Washington agreement by the rank and file members of the United Rubber Workers' Union has put the local union officials here on the defensive, interviews with several officials indicated today.

The workers in general are very bitter toward the A. F. of L. top officials and feel disappointed with the local leaders for signing the Washington agreement.

The local leaders are trying hard to live up to the agreement, but discussion with S. H. Dalrymple, John House and W. R. Kriebel, presidents, respectively, of the Goodrich, Goodyear and Firestone locals, gives the impression of a demoralization among these leaders. They do everything to justify the agreement but when pressed give way to statements of utter confusion.

Questions about their plans disclosed they have no clear program for the future aside from starting negotiations with the company. They are now putting their faith in Secretary of Labor Perkins. Edward McGrady and a "neutral" board of three, but admit that they are powerless to enforce their demands.

They have no plans to combat growth of company unions and the backward tendency of workers, many of whom already threw back their books saying "to hell with the union."

The injunction against the removal of the Firestone Blue Eagle was received with indifference by the union leaders. Dalrymple and House accepted it as further proof that nothing could be gained through the courts, while Kriebel refused to comment. Rank and file workers drew the conclusion that since Chlertay wanted them to place their faith in courts, how they can place just as much confidence in Chlertay as in the courts.

A high ranking A. F. of L. official admitted that the Washington agreement means less than nothing. He however tried to justify the agreement by blaming the workers for not supporting the union sufficiently. He agreed with the rank and file proposals to speed negotiations, press grievances, expose the agreement this way and build up the unions for strike action in the near future.

The Communist Party is issuing 20,000 leaflets giving the program for the rank and file to build up the union in every department to fight for their demands. The Party is organizing a mass meeting of rubber workers Thursday evening, April 25, at the Perkins School Auditorium, to expose the Washington agreement and propose a militant program. John Williamson, District Organizer of the Communist Party, will be the speaker.

Text of Speech By Litvinoff

(Continued from Page 1)

program and educating their people thereon?

What is to be done in those cases when a state, whose leaders have such a program, refuse to give any guarantee that this program will not be carried into effect, guarantee that to its neighbors far and near, guarantee which other nations are prepared to give, although they are free from all suspicion of aggressiveness? Can we close our eyes to such facts? It is clear that such facts deserve special attention.

To explain my thought I shall take the liberty of resorting to the following illustration.

If in some town bearing arms by private citizens is permitted, then, abstractly speaking, this right must be secured to all inhabitants of this town. Let us assume that one of the citizens openly assaults the inhabitants of neighboring or remote streets and destroys their home.

A Municipal Example

The municipal authorities will hardly hasten into the issue of whether this citizen has a license for bearing arms or take calmly the fact that he acquired arms by illegal means. One would hardly take into consideration promises on the part of this bellicose citizen to spare certain quarters of the town and to reserve for himself and for his arms freedom of action only in other quarters. The municipal authorities are obliged to safeguard the peace of all quarters. Besides, any citizen who is capable of attacking his co-citizens in violation of the law, may take the liberty of breaking his promises regarding the points of application of his threats.

The town would therefore primarily demand from him effective guarantees of good conduct, and this could particularly be insisted upon by the inhabitants of those quarters where the warlike citizen demands freedom of action—they, least of all, could be expected to justify the illegal acquisition of arms by him in the name of the abstract principle of equality.

What I Cannot Ignore

What I have said about one town applies, of course, to international life, too.

The League of Nations, destined to protect the peace of international life in all parts of the world, cannot ignore developments endangering this peace.

We would have been glad if it had been possible to discuss the question before us in the presence of, and with the participation of, the representative of the state concerned. We would have been glad to hear from him an official statement repudiating this program of revenge and conquest by force, of his readiness to participate with us

Protests Pour Into 'Forward'

(Continued from Page 1)

sign: the average New York trade union member is to wise to Hearst and doesn't read his papers. Whatever respect I had for the paper is gone now. Every worker should be ashamed to be seen with a copy of the Forward in his hand. I hope all readers of the Forward will throw the paper away as a protest."

"Attack on Labor"

L. Rosenberg, secretary, the local, which has 3,000 members, stated:

"Lang's articles are not only an attack upon the Soviet Union but also upon the labor movement. Lang has sold himself to Hearst who is trying to incite the public mind to a war hysteria and against organized labor. Lang is a disgrace to the labor movement and the Socialist Party. The members of the Socialist Party should do everything possible to kick him out of their ranks!"

At the uptown headquarters of the Millinery Workers Union, A. F. of L., I approached four workers sitting on a bench.

"What do you think of this?" I asked as I spread the paper out in front of them and pointed to Harry Lang's name.

"He's a skunk!"

"He's a skunk!" one of them said. "He always was, anyway. So it's nothing new."

Two of the others nodded. The fourth one of the group looked troubled.

"I'm reader of the Forward," he explained. "I haven't read these articles and I read so much about the Soviet Union that I'm still not sure what to believe. But I will say it's wrong for Lang to write for Hearst."

Two of the four were blockers and belonged to Local 42. The other two told me they were members of Operators Local 24. They said they would not like to have their names printed as it might jeopardize their job.

How To Fight Hearst

At the headquarters of the Food Workers Industrial Union at 915 Eighth Avenue, I saw J. Rubin, national secretary of the union.

"The best method of fighting against Hearst Lang, and all such elements who are attempting to worsen the conditions of the workers," Rubin declared, "is by uniting the ranks of the workers on May Day, as well as for a struggle for the

United May 1 In Cleveland

(Continued from Page 1)

strike at the National Screw Company.

The conference was opened by Max R. Wohl of the Socialist Party. Brother McGroarty from the Stereotype Union, No. 22 was elected conference chairman. Frank Rogerson, secretary of the Cleveland Committee, John Williamson, Hy Fish, Max Wohl, Brother Tucker and Margaret Dulica reported on arrangements.

The only discordant note at the conference came from the delegates of the Trotskyite Workers' Party, who charged that the committee was "racketeering" when Max Wohl reported on the necessity of collecting funds for May Day. They offered no counter-proposals. Later they charged that the committee was packed with Communists. But Max Wohl, delegate of the Socialist Party, severely condemned such false charges and showed that Communists did not control the Executive Committee.

The main demonstration will take place on Public Square at 5 p.m. It will be preceded by neighborhood marches to the Square from four points:

1—From East 64th Street and St. Clair Avenue;
2—From East 55th Street and Woodland Avenue;
3—From East 49th Street and Broadway;
4—From West 25th Street and Loraine Avenue.

The committee decided to issue a May Day manifesto in 100,000 copies calling on Cleveland workers to mass on Public Square on Wednesday, May 1st. Additional posters and stickers will be issued. All organizations are urged to immediately secure May Day supplies from The Bangor Building, 942 Prospect Avenue, Room 409-X.

The Cleveland May Day Conference will re-convene on Saturday, April 27 at 3 p.m.

3,000 Picket NBC Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

ors spoke at the meeting, declaring her full support for the strikers. She incidentally sought to apologize for her husband, former Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who sent troops against strikers, on the theory that "it was to protect the strikers."

Strikers cheered enthusiastically when Gevin read a letter from a "blockholder" of the NBCs from Connecticut enclosing a dividend check re-endorsed as a donation to the strikers.

Peter Christman, chairman of the strike committee, who daily leads the picket line, told the workers that mass picketing for the past week was a great success and if strengthened will bring a victory very

Hopkins Threatens to Starve 1,000,000 Jobless in Illinois

F. E. R. A. BLUDGEON USED BY STATE TO SADDLE SALES TAX ON MASSES

Communist Party Calls for Broadest Mobilization for Relief at Cost of Wealthy, With Mighty Demonstration May Day

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CHICAGO, Ill., April 18.—Washington's bludgeon of mass starvation, wielded by the able hand of F. E. R. A. Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, was brandished over the heads of one million destitute workers in Illinois yesterday when he threatened to stop all Federal relief funds unless the State comes through with its share.

This step is being used by the Mayor Kelly-Gov. Horner machine to raise the already burdensome sales taxes and further load relief costs on the poor.

Meanwhile, the Illinois State budget proposes an expenditure of \$287,290,138 much of which goes for the National Guard and State Police and for building new arsenals and armories.

In a statement to the entire Party membership and to the Chicago working class, the District Bureau of the Communist Party called for immediate mass action to stop any attempts to halt relief, and to make the giant corporations and the wealthy pay the full cost of relief.

The statement calls for the broadest united front to defeat the attempt to raise the sales tax and demand the complete abolition of the present sales taxes. It points further to the need of extending the hand of solidarity to all working class groups and parties, especially the Socialist Party and the unions of the American Federation of Labor for mighty demonstrations to culminate in one united May Day parade will start on the afternoon of May 1 at 4 o'clock from Union Park, Ogden and Randolph Streets, and from Twenty-second and Wentworth Street. Immediate action is urged upon all Communist Party sections and the fraction in the mass organizations.

The First of May, the International Day of the working class, is the day above all others, when the workers unite in a world-encompassing battlefront against their robber rulers. On May Day we re-engage in a struggle to carry on the world struggle for freedom from exploitation, from wage slavery, from capitalist tyranny.

While hardly any Gimbel strike news could be discovered in the pages of the "Socialist" paper, one item, on April 11, describes how a score executive who has been in the service of the Gimbel store for forty-seven years was feted by a vice president of the company and by a large number of "loyal" workers who have put in more than 20 years with the store.

WHAT'S ON

Roxbury, Mass.
Attend the Spring Carnival and Food sale to be held at New International Hall, 42 Westmoreland Street, on Saturday, April 19, and on Sunday, April 20, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Games, Entertainment, Adm. free. Aup: Women's Educational Union.

Philadelphia, Pa.
15th Anniversary Celebration, Young Communist League, Friday, April 19, 8 p. m. at Olympia Arena, Broad and Bainbridge Sts. Speakers: Earl Browder, General Secretary, U. S. C. P.; Gil Green, National Secretary, U. S. C. P.; Program: German Youth, Party Organizer, Max J. P. Morris; Friends Dram Group and International Sports Club.

Gen. Victor Yakhonoff, Ambassador to Japan under Czarist regime, author of "Chinese Soviets," will lecture on "Is a War Threatening the Soviet Union?" at Artcraft Hall, 26 E. 60th St., on Friday, April 19, at 8:30 p. m. Adm. 25c. Aup: S. W. Phila. Br. F. A. U.

Spartacus Greek Workers Club of Philadelphia, with a membership of 40 has paid for in advance, for 500 copies of the Special May Day Issue. Its membership urges all working organizations to do likewise and in this way help to distribute 500,000 copies of the special edition.

Dance and Entertainment at F. O. E. headquarters, 136 E. 5th St. Refreshments, orchestra, refreshments. Proceeds to go to the May Day. Come bring your friends. Aup: North City Central Branch, F. O. E., Saturday, April 20.

Friday, April 20 at 8 p. m., the Park Manor Workers Club will hold its victory dance at the club headquarters, 32nd and Montgomery Ave. Refreshments and good time for all who come. All friends of the club are urged to come. Sunday, April 21, 4:30 p. m. Members will speak on the "History of May Day." We urge all workers to attend. Tickets for "Chicago" and songs will be gotten at the club or from club members.

Herbert Benjamin and Mother Bloor will be the main speakers at an Anti-War Meeting on Tuesday, April 23 at 8 p. m. at Kensington Laboratorium, 2615 N. 2nd St. Anti-war play "Recruits" and songs will be presented by Nature Friends and Artcraft. Aup: Kensington Laboratorium.

Chicago, Ill.
The Chicago District of the C. P. is in need of a car in order to carry on its work in the outlying sections. Anyone willing to donate a light car, preferably a Ford, should communicate with the district office, 101 E. Wells St., Room 705. Such donation will be greatly appreciated.

Central Loop Forum, 508 S. State Street offers on Sunday, April 21, 3 p. m., a lecture, "On the Eve of Another World War," Maurice Pine, lecturer. Adm. free. Aup: S. W. Phila. Br. F. A. U.

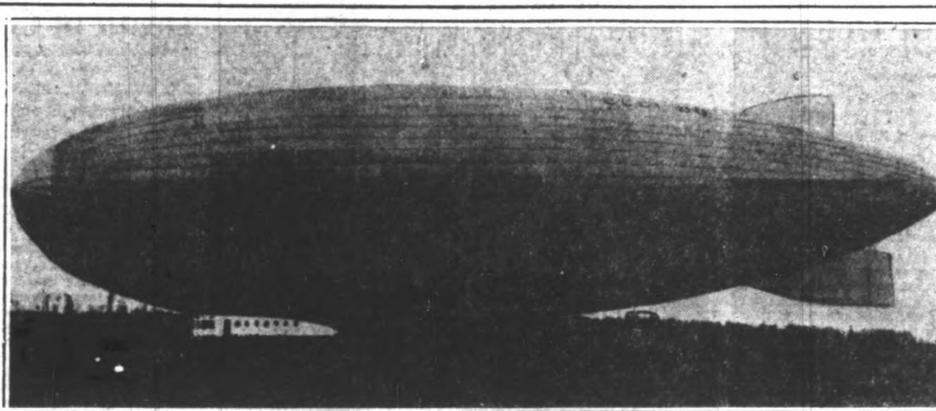
A special meeting of the Executive of the Branches of the I. W. O. will be held April 20 at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 101 E. Wells St., at 8 p. m. We will take up at this meeting the report on the work of the I. W. O. John Schuster, secretary of the I. W. O., will report on the immediate activities of the I. W. O. There will be dancing and refreshments provided by the Committee.

Anniversary Celebration of the 1916 Irish Revolution, 1118 West Madison St., Saturday, April 20, Adm. 5c. Aup: Irish Workers Club.

Newark, N. J.
Spring Dance at 518 Clinton Ave., March 23, 8 p. m. Aup: Newark Club of Newark, N. J.

Detroit, Mich.
Lecture: "I interviewed Father Coughlin," by the author, correspondent of Daily Worker, 175 W. Forest Ave.

AVIATORS IN THE SOVIET UNION TRY OUT NEW DIRIGIBLE



The Soviet Union is one of the few countries that has had any luck with lighter-than-air ships. Here's the new Soviet dirigible W-6 as it prepares for a test flight in Moscow. American navy officials, who have wrecked more of the cigar-shaped craft than they care to think about, get green with envy every time they hear about the success of these Soviet birdmen. (Federated Pictures)

Colt Workers Reject Board; Urge Picketing

The desire of the rank and file of the Young People's Socialist League for unity with the Young Communist League, is evidenced in a letter just received by the Daily Worker. The letter is from a Y. P. S. L. member who writes that unless the National Executive Committee agrees to the united front, he will leave the organization and join the Y. C. L.

New England Organizer Attempts to Revive Hope in N.R.A.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 18.—With failure of the efforts of the International union officials to settle the Colt Patent Armament plant strike in Washington, a sentiment developed here among the workers of many unions for mass picket lines with thousands of workers in solidarity with the strikers. This sentiment was strengthened especially since Monday's mass picket line of more than 600 the largest since the strike began on March 13.

Youth Committee Barred From Holding Meetings in Pittsburgh Schools

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 18.—Following out its drive against Communists, the Pittsburgh School Board Tuesday night barred the continuations committee, established at the broad Regional Youth Congress here March 16-17, from holding meetings in Schenley High School because Dave Doran, of the Y. C. L., is a member of the committee.

Union Delegates Back Workers Insurance Bill At Superior Conference

SUPERIOR, Wis., April 18.—The first conference on unemployment, old age and social insurance, was held here with 18 delegates and a number of visitors at the Vasa Hall. Plans were made to begin work to broaden out the Joint Action Committee to include all unions and workers' organizations to help arouse wide mass sentiment for enactment of the Workers' Bill now pending in Congress.

Cleveland Acts To Take Lead In 'Daily' Drive

The Cleveland District has issued a note of warning to its members, in the Daily Worker subscription drive.

Detroit's Record Spurs Greater Subscription Effort by Neighbors

Fighting hard for first place it remembers another drive when it was far ahead of its competitors in the early stages, only to be outdistanced in the end.

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Boston Affair May 10 To Aid L'Unita Operaia

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—A benefit affair for the Italian daily, L'Unita Operaia, will be given on May 10 at Riz Plaza Hall.

The Wagner-Lewis-Doughton 'Social Security Bill'—A Monstrous Fraud

By HERBERT BENJAMIN

After laboring (and being belabored) for more than eleven weeks, the Administration's House Ways and Means Committee has finally ventured to present a revised draft of Roosevelt's so-called "Social Security Bill." During the period that this bill was under consideration, it was subjected as were its sponsors, to telling attacks and criticisms which thoroughly exposed its fraudulent character. At one point, the Ways and Means Committee was forced to call police to aid them in the effort to suppress testimony that exposed the real purpose and character of this vicious measure. Following the public hearings, the press from time to time carried reports indicating that the committee was finding it difficult to bring forward this bill. Only the knowledge and assurance that all the power of the administration's machine would be put at their disposal, emboldened these brazen statesmen. The gag-rule, under which this bill has finally been presented to Congress, is but one proof of the fact that the Roosevelt administration will make use of every legislative trick, of all its power of bribery and coercion to force a favorable vote on a measure which not only fails to provide that which it claims, "Social Security," but is deliberately designed to deprive the masses of any semblance of social insurance.

The revised Wagner-Lewis Bill not only retains all the anti-social insurance features of the old draft, but adds many more such provisions. The committee removed from unemployment and old age insurance benefits of all farm laborers, domestic, casual workers and employees of so-called non-profit institutions. Where the original draft directed that all workers employed by firms that employ less than four workers, the present draft excludes all who work where less than ten workers are employed. It excludes another additional body of workers by raising from 13 to 20 weeks the period during which a worker must be

employed to qualify for compensation. Does Not Establish Insurance As now formulated, the bill does not even claim, as did the original draft, that its purpose is "to alleviate the hazards of old-age, unemployment, illness, etc." Instead, its purpose is declared to be to enable "the several states to make more adequate provisions for... the administration of their unemployment compensation laws..." The bill, therefore, does not establish a system of Federal unemployment insurance. It merely proposes to help the states administer unemployment insurance laws, when and if ever, the states enact such laws.

It is almost unbelievable in view of the propaganda conducted around this bill and in view of its title, but it is nevertheless true that even if this bill is enacted, it will not provide one penny of unemployment benefit to a single worker in the United States. The fact that those at present unemployed will not benefit under this act is already well known. But what is conveniently overlooked by those who argue that "a half-loaf is better than none" is that it does not provide even a crumb for anyone, whether now or in the future, jobless.

The only appropriation this bill makes for so-called unemployment compensation is \$4,000,000 for the year ending June, 1936, and \$40,000,000 for each year thereafter. But not one penny of this amount is to go to the unemployed. (Even if it did, it would provide during the first year an average of 25 cents a year for the 16,000,000 who are now jobless!) It is to be used for administrative expense, to help administer non-existent state laws!

But the Wagner-Lewis-Doughton Bill not only fails to provide Federal unemployment insurance. By means of this bill, the Roosevelt administration marshals the power of the Federal government for the fight to prevent enactment of genuine social insurance laws by the states. This is the purpose of every section of the so-called bill. It sets

Socialist Youth Local Calls For Unity But Leaders Bar It

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Union Delegates Back Workers Insurance Bill At Superior Conference

SUPERIOR, Wis., April 18.—The first conference on unemployment, old age and social insurance, was held here with 18 delegates and a number of visitors at the Vasa Hall. Plans were made to begin work to broaden out the Joint Action Committee to include all unions and workers' organizations to help arouse wide mass sentiment for enactment of the Workers' Bill now pending in Congress.

Boston Affair May 10 To Aid L'Unita Operaia

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—A benefit affair for the Italian daily, L'Unita Operaia, will be given on May 10 at Riz Plaza Hall.

The Wagner-Lewis-Doughton 'Social Security Bill'—A Monstrous Fraud

By HERBERT BENJAMIN

After laboring (and being belabored) for more than eleven weeks, the Administration's House Ways and Means Committee has finally ventured to present a revised draft of Roosevelt's so-called "Social Security Bill." During the period that this bill was under consideration, it was subjected as were its sponsors, to telling attacks and criticisms which thoroughly exposed its fraudulent character. At one point, the Ways and Means Committee was forced to call police to aid them in the effort to suppress testimony that exposed the real purpose and character of this vicious measure. Following the public hearings, the press from time to time carried reports indicating that the committee was finding it difficult to bring forward this bill. Only the knowledge and assurance that all the power of the administration's machine would be put at their disposal, emboldened these brazen statesmen. The gag-rule, under which this bill has finally been presented to Congress, is but one proof of the fact that the Roosevelt administration will make use of every legislative trick, of all its power of bribery and coercion to force a favorable vote on a measure which not only fails to provide that which it claims, "Social Security," but is deliberately designed to deprive the masses of any semblance of social insurance.

The revised Wagner-Lewis Bill not only retains all the anti-social insurance features of the old draft, but adds many more such provisions. The committee removed from unemployment and old age insurance benefits of all farm laborers, domestic, casual workers and employees of so-called non-profit institutions. Where the original draft directed that all workers employed by firms that employ less than four workers, the present draft excludes all who work where less than ten workers are employed. It excludes another additional body of workers by raising from 13 to 20 weeks the period during which a worker must be

employed to qualify for compensation. Does Not Establish Insurance As now formulated, the bill does not even claim, as did the original draft, that its purpose is "to alleviate the hazards of old-age, unemployment, illness, etc." Instead, its purpose is declared to be to enable "the several states to make more adequate provisions for... the administration of their unemployment compensation laws..." The bill, therefore, does not establish a system of Federal unemployment insurance. It merely proposes to help the states administer unemployment insurance laws, when and if ever, the states enact such laws.

It is almost unbelievable in view of the propaganda conducted around this bill and in view of its title, but it is nevertheless true that even if this bill is enacted, it will not provide one penny of unemployment benefit to a single worker in the United States. The fact that those at present unemployed will not benefit under this act is already well known. But what is conveniently overlooked by those who argue that "a half-loaf is better than none" is that it does not provide even a crumb for anyone, whether now or in the future, jobless.

The only appropriation this bill makes for so-called unemployment compensation is \$4,000,000 for the year ending June, 1936, and \$40,000,000 for each year thereafter. But not one penny of this amount is to go to the unemployed. (Even if it did, it would provide during the first year an average of 25 cents a year for the 16,000,000 who are now jobless!) It is to be used for administrative expense, to help administer non-existent state laws!

But the Wagner-Lewis-Doughton Bill not only fails to provide Federal unemployment insurance. By means of this bill, the Roosevelt administration marshals the power of the Federal government for the fight to prevent enactment of genuine social insurance laws by the states. This is the purpose of every section of the so-called bill. It sets

forth the kind of laws that the states shall enact in order to evade the demands for genuine unemployment and social insurance. As an example of how this is done, and of the reason why sixty pages are required in order to do this, we will take "Title IX—Tax on Employers of Ten or More." The very title is part of a tricky method of excluding millions from all benefits. As later defined, the term "employer" does not include any person unless on each of some 20 days during the taxable year, each day being in a different calendar week, the total number of individuals who were in his employ for a portion of the day... was 10 or more." In a later section, the bill defines an "employee" as one who performs "any service of whatever nature..." for his employer." But since anyone who works in an establishment where less than 10 are employed is not working for an "employer" as defined by the law, he is not entitled to compensation when he becomes unemployed! We repeat, this is but one example of the tricky technical terms and definitions which fill up the sixty pages of this vicious fraud.

Since the Roosevelt "Social Security Bill" imposes a tax, ostensibly for unemployment insurance, workers naturally believe that some kind of insurance is provided. But even the most thorough and repeated study of this bill will not produce one iota of evidence that any part of the funds raised by this tax will ever reach a worker who may, now or in the future, be unemployed. The bill not only fails to provide direct or indirect payments by the Federal government, but does not even carry the slightest suggestions as to what payments should be made by the states. The net result of the enactment of this bill, as far as unemployment insurance is concerned, is absolutely Zero Minus!

Workers Would Pay What then is to be done with the money raised by the tax on pay-rolls? This money will come out of the pay envelopes of the underpaid workers, this tax which will be paid over and over again by workers as additional cost of goods purchased, this tax which is to be collected in the name of unemployment insurance, is simply going to add to the revenue of the Federal government! This sounds so unbelievable that many workers will doubt such a palpable fraud would be attempted by any government. We therefore call upon a member of the government to corroborate this charge. The following is from the official record of the "Hearings Before the Committee on Finance, U. S. Senate," Secretary of Labor, Perkins, on Roosevelt's "New Deal" Cabinet, is testifying:

Senator Barkley: "It seems to me there is a serious objection to the collection of a tax for a definite purpose, like unemployment insurance, and use a considerable portion of the tax for general government expenses."

Secretary Perkins: "This tax is not collected for unemployment insurance. This is a general tax. It is assumed that the Federal government has ample use for taxes and is always seeking new sources of revenue."

Senator Barkley: (Apparently trying to help Madame Perkins) "You do not believe that this tax, which is levied for the purpose of unemployment insurance, that any part of it ought to be spent for the support of the Army and Navy..."

Secretary Perkins: "It does not matter how this specific money is used."

N. J. FARM PAY PARLEY TO OPEN UNITED FIGHT ON STARVATION RATES

Big Farmers and Government Officials Combine to Make Slave Market of Relief Agencies—Delegates Gird for April 28 Conference

By BEN FIELD
The All South Jersey Conference on farm wages will open at Bridgeton, N. J., Sunday, April 28 at 10 a. m. The conference place is Elks Hall, Lemon Street, above Lahn's Garage.

Eleven thousand copies of a call are being sent out to organized and unorganized farm workers of all kinds, to unemployed and relief organizations, to churches, fraternal and labor unions. Any organization that has farm worker members is entitled to elect delegates. Election of delegates shall be on the basis of one for every ten members in the organization. Whenever possible delegates should be farm workers. Unorganized farm workers and unemployed are sending delegates. Workers on farms not organized may have one delegate for every five workers.

Warden Stops I.L.D. Letter To Mooney

Political Prisoners Are Denied Right to Get News Service

Three Tasks
The Wage Conference is being called:
1—To set fair wages for all farm work;
2—To develop plans for maintaining adequate relief;
3—To devise ways and means of enforcing wage and relief programs.

All delegates are therefore being urged to come prepared not only to make wage recommendations, but also to discuss how to enforce the wage scale throughout all of South Jersey.

The Wage Conference is being called as the first big gun in the fight against the plans of the rich farmers and relief officials of South Jersey to drive the wages of farm workers down to starvation levels. Farm wages have been set by the county boards of agriculture at 12 1/2 cents an hour for men without board and lodging. Piece rate wages have been set even lower in spite of rapidly rising food and living prices.

Officials Aid Rich Farmers To Enforce these starvation wages scales the rich farmers are working flat over fist with State and local relief officials. Baxter, relief administrator for Gloucester County, and Farm Bureau representatives have presented a plan to State Relief Director Compton proposing that rich farmers be put on all relief boards, that relief be cut off in rural areas during growing seasons, and that all farm labor be hired through relief officials. If a worker refuses to take a job at 15 cents an hour he will be cut off relief.

National Importance
The Bridgeton Wage Conference will have more than local importance. All over the country employed and unemployed agricultural workers together with all workers on relief rolls face the same fight. On April 2 in Elkhorn, Wis. I was present at a demonstration of forty relief workers led by Farmer Max Cichon against the attempt of the relief office to take away the children of an unemployed worker by the name of Long and throw him off relief just in order to have him work for a rich farmer for a dollar a day. The demonstration of workers in spite of the police forced the relief officials to backwater.

The Bridgeton Conference must shake the earth beneath the feet of the rich farmers and the relief officials and the two-by-four politicians of the Roosevelt stamp. The first strike against the Seabrook Farmers a year ago showed that Roosevelt's R. F. C. and the N. R. A. were helping Seabrook fight the strike. Many of the Seabrook workers are under 18. The N. R. A. is supposed to be against child labor. Seabrook said he couldn't raise wages because the R. F. C. had lent him \$250,000, none of which could be used for wage increases.

Three Questions
The Bridgeton Conference will help answer three questions. "Can we allow county relief offices to be used as slave markets and flnk halls?" "Are the rich farmers on relief or are the unemployed on relief?" "What steps shall be taken in the fight?"

The Bridgeton Conference has been endorsed by the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, by the Associated Industrial Workers Union, by eight mass meetings of farm workers and unemployed. For further information write to the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, Box 416, Bridgeton, New Jersey.

Not So Stupid
We can and must prove to the government guardians of vested wealth and privilege, that we are not as stupid as they want us to believe we are. We can fling back into their hypocritical faces their insidious Wagner-Lewis-Doughton Bill. We must with even greater insistence and determination demand that the 74th Congress shall enact the only genuine social insurance program before them—the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 3227).

We are on the eve of May First, the fighting day of labor. This day has been dedicated to the needs and interests of the toiling masses, by the militant American workers, who launched on this day, 49 years ago, the fight for the eight-hour work day. Today, our fight for social justice occupies the same historic importance for the workers as did the fight for the Eight Hour Work Day on May First, 1886. Let us now unite all our forces in the spirit of the early pioneers of the American Labor Movement. Let us sweep aside all barriers to the unity which is imperative if we are to win consideration for our needs and demands. Let May First of this year witness the greatest, most militant and united demonstrations of Labor in American history. Right Now! On May First! On every day thereafter! Let our rallying slogan and our demand upon Congress be:

DEFEAT THE FRAUDULENT WAGNER - LEWIS - DOUGHTON BILL!

ENACT H. R. 3227—THE WORKERS' UNEMPLOYMENT, OLD AGE AND SOCIAL INSURANCE BILL!

The less reluctant mem-

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Soviet Russia's Greatest Film Epic!
CHAPAYEV
"THE RED COMMANDER"
NOW PLAYING
EUROPA THEATRE, Market St. near 15th

CHICAGO, ILL.
2nd Smash Week
in Chicago
Chapayev "The Red Commander"
Soviet Russia's Greatest Film Epic!
The Daily Worker says:—"One of the greatest achievements of this great art. Needs all previous conceptions of film making into a cooked hot. A figure of truly heroic proportions."
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Sonotone Phos. 30 E. Van Buren St. 11 to 11:15 p.m. to 7 P.M.

HOME LIFE

OUT of the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism held in Paris last September came the formation of a Women's Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism. It's job is to bring increasing thousands of women into the fight against war and fascism—that fight that must be waged by the American woman now—if she wants to prevent the ruling class enriching itself at the cost of years of agony for herself and her family.

A BULLETIN issued by the American League Against War and Fascism points out, "While most European countries have already openly increased their military forces by outright conscription decrees, the United States is not far behind, since the McSwain Bill recently passed by the House of Representatives permits the Army to increase its forces to 165,000 men." Certainly these are not maneuvers preparing for peace! On April 2, 1935, \$552,279 was spent by the United States War Department for 15 bombing planes. Bombing planes could not be called playthings by the widest stretch of the imagination! The Bulletin says, "Military costs, excluding indirect war preparations appropriations, in the United States will exceed \$800,000,000 for the current year!"

LENIN said that it was necessary to fight war before the war begins. It is now that war must be fought. We have spoken here before about the necessity of women organizing anti-war committees in their neighborhoods, in their shops, to broaden the fight against bosses' war. The Women's National Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism is preparing to tell those who are preparing war that there are masses of working class women, middle class women and intellectuals who will fight such war!

ON AUGUST 4th, 1935, a representative delegation will take to Washington a million signatures demanding total disarmament. The million who sign will demand through these representatives that the millions spent for war preparations shall instead be used to improve social conditions.

The signatories list states, "We women of the United States, grouped with our sisters of other countries in the Women's World Committee Against War and Fascism, sympathizing with its actions in favor of peace, demand the cessation of the armaments race. We know that with the new methods of extermination we would mean mutual extermination for the peoples concerned."

THESE lists can be circulated among all your neighbors, your shopmates, whatever organization you belong to—union, fraternal organization, church club. It should not be difficult to get the million signatures by August 1, 1935. Lists can be obtained from and must be returned with the signatures to the Women's National Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism, 112 East 19th Street, New York City. A very good way to begin organizing your local anti-war committee is by reaching women through these lists. Bring them to these women to sign, talk to them about the struggle against bosses' war. Then you can approach them to become part of your local anti-war committee.

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Pattern 2238 is available in sizes 16, 18, 20, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 4 yards, 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each. Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax for each pattern order). Write plainly, your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED. Address orders to Daily Worker.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

I. S. U. Officials Refuse To Back Militant Delegate

BALTIMORE, Md.—The S.S. Domino came into port several days ago from New Orleans. The crew had struck the ship in New Orleans and won some of its demands. They raised the demands for better food, new mattresses and a general improvement of living conditions. Through their militant action they got better food and other concessions and a promise that the company would supply new mattresses as soon as possible.

When the ship arrived here the ship's delegate was fired because he had been in the forefront of the struggle.

The International Seamen's Union port delegate was aboard but refused to support the crew in demanding that the company rehire the ship's delegate.



The general spirit of the men was fairly good. They walked ashore and began to discuss the situation. Although a crew was gotten without much trouble there was a great deal of uncertainty among the men.

Panama-Pacific Line Denies Shore Leave to Stewards at Ports of Call

NEW YORK.—The seamen on the Panama-Pacific Line are nothing but sea-going slaves, especially in the stewards' department, where they work fifteen and sixteen hours a day.

There is almost no time for shore leave in Havana because of the few hours the ship stays there. The tourists complain they have no time to enjoy themselves ashore. It's harder on the crew. They are compelled to do boat-drills in Havana and row the boats under a burning sun for about two hours.

The stewards' department is supposed to be off duty while in port. After lunch, they finish about 3 p.m., when the side jobs are done. By the time they wash themselves in a crowded bath-room and change into street clothes, it's 3:30 p.m. They have to be back on duty in uniform at 5 p.m.

So the slaves keep going for three more days to get to Cristobal, Canal Zone. The ship arrives early in the morning at 5 a.m. Therefore passengers are to be awakened and rushed to the dining room to be ready to check with immigration officials. Add to this the early breakfast that must be served in the same room, and the confusion is complete. Some passengers get up from the table with a napkin in one hand and a passport in the other, while the bell boys keep shouting, "Passengers, check in!" The stewards' department has to start working an hour earlier on that day.

In the afternoon at about 3:30 p.m. they dock in Balboa. Again there is no time for the crew to get ashore.

After another full week of slavery, working sixteen hours a day, we arrive at San Diego. No time for the crew to go ashore after breakfast because of immigration check-in and questioning of the crew by the authorities. Then prepare things for lunch, and by the time we are through, after brushing and scrubbing, it is about 3 p.m. By the time we wash and dress there is only an hour left for us to go ashore—we have to be ready for duty at 5 p.m. Again dinner finishes for us at 9 p.m. and the ship sails at 11 p.m. the same day.

The ship stays in San Francisco five days. The captain does not call for a boat-drill there. It has to be by his royal will in Havana again on the return trip where the ship stays only six hours. There is no need for this short stay in Havana. The ships could very easily stay till 1 a.m. or later next morning instead of sailing at 3 p.m. However, it seems that these schedules were not made for the benefit of the passengers and certainly not for the benefit of the crew.

Ten dollars has been contributed to the Daily Worker by the Centro Operario Dramatic Club of Lawrence, Mass. The money is part of the proceeds of a recent affair for the benefit of political prisoners and the workers' press.

"renewal of friendships" or the exchange of golf scores? What were the consequences of some of China's past loans and what will be the probable result of the coming one?

Past Loans

In 1915 Yuan Shih-kai received a \$125,000,000 Reorganization Loan from the powers, presumably to rebuild and unify China. The country was divided into special sections and through this loan over each division a war lord was placed in power.

The system of war lords had existed long before but now it was put on a business basis. Each war lord was the king, master and dictator of his territory. He levied exorbitant taxes, collected them in advance, waged wars, and generally enriched himself at the expense of the toiling masses. When his province was in ruins he either resigned or moved on to richer pickings, the then "Central government" at Peking being too weak to intervene even had it wanted to. Even today when there is another Central government at Nanking, the war lords carry on as usual.

In the recent daily press reports of Shanghai it was mentioned that in the province of Szechuan the military generals had collected taxes seventy or more years in advance. It is little wonder that the people are in revolt. Such was the fate of the Reorganization Loan and others that followed it.

This Reorganization, like previous loans, was guaranteed by the salt and customs revenues. Nearly all these revenues have been used to repay these loans. Now the only revenues available are the consolidated business taxes. These are hardly available for such uses, and due to the high rates now existing, no augmentation is possible to increase them. As it stands today nearly all the public revenues of China are in the hands of the foreign imperialist powers. If the consolidated taxes are used, practically all revenues of

The Ruling Class By Redfield



"From now on I'm going to be real thrifty—my husband just gave them another cut."

Telegraph Company Union Gives Social Affairs to Stem Resentment

NEW YORK.—The defeated officials of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, Reinal Lemus, president of Council No. 1, and his bunch, are working overtime against our union, Local 370. They are issuing leaflets trying to turn the men against our union, and telling what a grand guy Lemus is.

Well, we know what a grand guy Lemus is. We read his "Bulletin of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees" and we couldn't find anything that he had ever done for us. All there was in the bulletin was a lot of praise for Lemus (given by himself). In the article in which he tells what he did with Council 1, I think Lemus gives himself away.

The superintendent wanted to have a "friendly understanding" with Lemus especially about "the welfare and working conditions of our cooks and waiters." Can you imagine the company or any of its agents being glad to help the men organize so that they can get better conditions? When the company is willing to help men organize it means only one thing. It means that they will help us get a union that will make us think we are organized and at the same time do nothing for us. The men have a union it will keep them quiet, but the union will demand no better conditions from the company. That's the kind of union that the Brotherhood was.

We don't want any more of that stuff in our union. We don't want

Insufficient Relay Causes Death of Conductor on I.R.T.

NEW YORK.—The conditions which brought about the death of Brother Loughlin at Canal Street a few weeks ago (cut to bits by a ten-car express while crossing the tracks to the uptown side) is something which can be abolished only through having union conditions on the job.

This fellow worker would not be dead today if there were sufficient relay at the terminal to be able to use the toilet as well as have a cup of coffee. But this worker (as thousands of others have risked doing) jumped off his train two stops before the train would turn back at Brooklyn Bridge in order that the train might not be held up for two minutes while he was using the toilet. The terror is so great that the conductor was even afraid to tell the motorman that he was leaving the train.

The book of regulations of the I. R. T. says that you have so many minutes to use the toilet when on the line. But just ask any man if he can do this and not find himself before the Superintendent. Then if the worker says that he was sick, the super roars, "Why didn't you stay home?" Just think of it, we on the I. R. T. must know when we'll have to use the toilet during the day.

Think of the number of workers killed by the I. R. T. during the year because of this terrorism which seems to be an effort to show the public the superhuman powers of the I. R. T. There are thousands of others maimed outside of such incidents as this. Trackmen who are blown to bits after swallowing steel dust for years, switchmen who are burned as sure as the day dawns. There are numerous other deaths that occur like that of Motorman

Former Brotherhood Head Exposes Himself to Dining Car Workers

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YOUR HEALTH

Medical Advisory Board

Sacro-Iliac Sprain
COMRADE H. C. of Detroit, Mich., writes:—"I am twenty-two years of age and was forced to discontinue playing soccer several months ago due to severe pains in my left leg. The jumpy pains run from the hip to the ankle and make it impossible for me to sit on any hard surface unless I take some drug like aspirin, etc. I was told by a doctor that the trouble was due to the sciatic nerve. Is there any effective home treatment or do you advise consulting a specialist?"

Our Advice
YOUR condition is undoubtedly one of left sacro-iliac sprain with associated nerve pain. The trouble rests, not in the nerve itself, but rather in the lower part of the spine, particularly of the left side. This condition is often called sciatica. The cause of this ailment is due to some injury or twist in the sacro-iliac joint.

The treatment consists in keeping the lower part of the spine very quiet. This is obtained by a plaster of Paris corset to the lower back. The plaster corset maintains the spine firmly in place, allowing the strained ligaments to heal. Physiotherapy treatment, such as diathermy and massage to the joint are very beneficial.

We would, therefore, advise you to see an orthopedic surgeon in your city, or to go to an orthopedic hospital where this treatment is given.

Child After Husband's Death

W. F. H. writes:—"I am twenty-six years of age, and the girl whom I recently married is twenty-four. I have reason to believe that my wife is pregnant. This week, however, we learned that I must have an operation, and that my chances of pulling through are negligible. I am sure of this. I think you will agree that there is only one thing that we should do, or rather, try to do.

"Please let me know whether it would be safe to try to remove the embryo and also how this could be done. We are on relief and have no money and no place where we can borrow. I can obtain some pills for seven or eight cents per dozen. Several friends of mine have used these with success, but others have failed to get results. Can you prescribe some kind of home treatment that would be sure, or more likely to take effect?"

Our Reply

WE HOPE that the operation you are to undergo is not as serious as you state it to be. Had you told us what the operation is to be and allowed us to judge the probable outcome, we would have been in a better position to answer your problem.

Cases where the husband suddenly dies when the wife is in the second or third month of pregnancy are not unusual. Under such conditions the wife must be very carefully watched. Several friends of mine have used these with success, but others have failed to get results. Can you prescribe some kind of home treatment that would be sure, or more likely to take effect?"

The decision should rest upon how strongly the woman desires a child. This should be the primary determining force. If there is a real, emotional feeling for a child, the gratification in rearing the child, surely more than compensates for the sacrifice which must be endured. If, however, the pregnancy was "accidental," was not planned, or was not wanted, then the pregnancy should be interrupted, and that in one way only—by having an abortion performed by a competent doctor. (You know, of course, that no medicine—and we mean exactly that—no medicine can bring on an abortion.)

This brings us to a case like yours. You are on relief; you have no friends, no relations—which means you have no money to pay for a competent doctor.

Your wife should certainly not go to an unreliable doctor or a nurse or midwife. Here we feel that the question is only that of the health of the mother. Since she cannot have an abortion performed under proper conditions it is best that she continue with the pregnancy, rather than risk her life at the hands of an incompetent person.

"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD 50 East 13th St., New York City. I enclose \$... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca. Name of doctor: Address: City and State:

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

Chiang Kai-shek Sells China to Highest Bidders

By J. R. BARRET

The Nanking government, breaking down under the general capitalist crisis and the growth of the Chinese Communist movement, must be propped up by the imperialist powers if it is to continue to exist.

The reasons underlying the present Chinese situation are varied. There were the heavy expenditures involved in the wars on the Chinese Red Army, defender of the Chinese Soviets, there is the silver exodus, the unfavorable trade balance, and great industrial and agricultural decline. In addition, the imperialist interests are using the Nanking Government as their agents in China to make further exploitation of the Chinese masses possible and obvious. This is partly why the Nanking government, if it is to exist, must have a new international loan amounting at least, it is said, to \$100,000,000.

China, nearly bankrupt, is about to be sold by the Nanking government to the highest bidder and the hitch is the buyers cannot agree which part to "buy," neither can they decide who shall do the buying.

Will Japan incorporate all of North China, and Great Britain take the Southwest? Perhaps America and France will be satisfied with Central and Eastern China? This is really what is happening although in the daily press we only see notices such as this: "Sir Cadogan, British Minister to China, new to Nanking to meet Mr. Aoyoshi, Japanese minister. Mr. Johnston, American representative, and Mr. J. Arnold, Commercial Attaché, will be on hand to take part in the discussion." This will probably be all that the Chinese people may ever know of what goes on before the negotiations are settled. A few years later a note may appear about the conditions of the settlement and no one will take any notice of the matter. We may deduce that the discussion will center on the question of the loan to Nanking China and how it is to be made. Or is this meeting held only for the

country will be under foreign control. With such feeble guarantees for a future, will foreign investors float a loan unless it is sponsored by their governments? It is not likely or possible, nor is it then possible that any loan can be made without strings attached to it. Any loan made to China on a political basis is a new step in holding China to the position of a colony of the imperialists.

The Spoils

There is no objection on the part of the powers to make China a place for super-exploitation if they could decide about the division of the spoils. Japan wants domination in China, and judging by the Amoy statement in 1934, in which she pronounced a "hands off China" policy, she aims to achieve it. America and England, with their heavy investments and interests in China must protect them though this conflicts with the interests of the Japanese. Shall there be an Anglo-American bloc? Or will Japan make concessions and join in an international loan? Or will Japan proceed as she did in Manchuria and present the powers with a "fait accompli"? The greatest possibility is that Japan and Great Britain will join hands and divide the spoils, leaving perhaps a small share for America and France.

Japan Shaky

The present financial condition of Japan itself is insecure. What, with the heavy military budget, the Manchurian expenditures of the past three years, Japan has tried complete penetration of China proper. She has heavily invested in railways, mines, shipping, lines, cotton and silk mills and other enterprises. Following the anti-Japanese boycott after the invasion of Manchuria in September, 1931, her Chinese trade was nearly ruined.

Japan will now return Malaya, one of the occupied areas on the Great Wall. She will attempt a permanent favorable treaty instead of the Tanka truce. She will send

advisers—in fact she demands this right—to fight the Reds. In fact she is already transporting troops up the Yangtze river for the Nanking anti-Red campaign. She is ready to make "sacrifices" to win back her neighbor whom she loves dearly, even if she has to use bayonets to prove it to her.

Nanking, in return, has already granted a willing ear to China's enemies. In July 1934, Nanking suddenly revised and lowered the tariff on Japanese textiles, increased the duties on imported raw cotton, and by this struck a serious blow at the cotton industry. Since then many Chinese textile factories have gone bankrupt.

On the other hand, if Nanking tries to float a loan among her own bankers she would have to guarantee it with the consolidated taxes. To make returns profitable for the investors the taxes will have to be increased. This means further misery and oppression of the people. In the final analysis it is the worker, peasant and the city poor, who pay. The rich banker will not suffer by an increase in taxes, but a worker or peasant whose daily necessities are made further inaccessible by such a tax, will be forced deeper into poverty and destitution.

Ruin to Profit

Or again, the different provinces of China may take independent action to raise loans. This is already happening, and the problems of the local warlords and politicians are solved by a wholesale sellout of China's resources. Szechuan, one of the richest Chinese provinces, is turning over a great part of its mineral bearing lands to a British company, Arnold & Co. In return a private loan is to be made for military equipment to carry on Chiang Kai-shek's present war on the Red Army.

Shanghai is receiving a "donation" of a million and a half dollars from the American-owned Shanghai Power Co. In return for the "gift" this same company, under a different name, will be allowed to supply electrical power to Chinese-controlled territory outside the city—at

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

THERE is a restaurant in New York which caters exclusively to the pampered dogs of the rich. Every morning chefs boil up hundreds of pounds of the finest beef, add fresh vegetables and cereals, all under the supervision of a college dietitian, and butlers call in limousines and take the food home to the million-dollar fidos.

After the meat has been boiled, there is a rich broth left in the cauldron which cannot be used for dogs. And here is where charity begins. The restaurant gives this broth to poor children. There is a line-up of them every morning. Little pale starvelings with tin cans, waiting eagerly for the leftovers with a dog's table.

Such generosity!

COLLEEN MOORE, the sweet and simple young movie actress, has for years been building herself a doll's house. It is studded with real diamonds and rubies, and the miniature floors are paved with gold. It contains real fountains and a golden pipe organ, and a tiny radio, etc., etc.

Its estimated cost, to date, is \$435,000, almost half a million dollars spent on a foolish toy. And Miss Moore is proud of her toy, but not selfish about it.

It is now on exhibition in a New York department store, and a small admission is charged to view it. The proceeds will go to charity, to help build a hospital for crippled children.

Nazi Circus

EVEN the Nazis believe in charity. It is their solution of the unemployment problem.

On an April morning last week in Berlin, two men had their heads cut off by Hitler's executioner. One man was a young Jew, the other a young Aryan. They were charged with the "political murder" of the pimp, Horst Wessel, now the national hero of the Nazis.

On the afternoon of the day when the two young Communists were beheaded, there was a great wedding in Berlin.

General Goering, the former coke-bend and inmate of a lunatic asylum, who is now Hitler's right-hand man, was married to a certain blonde actress of the State Theatre.

Berlin was turned into a Nazi circus for the day, with military bands, and a parade and aeroplanes flying overhead, and as the Times put it, "a display of a most imperial splendor."

The wedding glittered with all the vulgar swank shown by these Nazi nouveau riches.

In the midst of the celebration in Berlin, they remembered the poor, these Nazi butchers.

An admission of something like \$8 was charged to view the wedding ceremonies. More than 25,000 middle-class philistines paid the price. The money went to charity, to the "winter relief" which is Adolf Hitler's marvelous scheme for ending unemployment.

"Sweet" Charity

CHARITY—they all believe in charity. They are more than willing that it go on forever.

Charity is their way of saying that poverty is the fault of the poor, and not the fault of the capitalist system.

The myth is that natural selection has given Colleen Moore a diamond doll house, and millions of workers not even a square meal. Nature and the "survival of the fittest" have awarded dinners of fine beef to lap dogs of the rich and tin cups of broth to the children of the poor.

The whole idea of charity is bound up with private property. It is based on the notion that individuals create great wealth, instead of wealth being created by the community.

The rich fight against socialism and justice. They fight against a decent distribution of the social wealth. They fight against anything that will make charity unnecessary.

As Tolstoy once said, "the rich will do anything for the poor except get off their backs."

The Real Chiselers

AL SMITH and Herbert Hoover, once such bitter enemies, got together recently and were photographed shaking hands, at a charity affair held for the benefit of the Salvation Army.

Both these men, like all the champions of the capitalist system, believe strenuously in private charity.

And both are against all unemployment relief. This sort of relief sends up the taxes on the rich, you see. It is also a recognition by the community that the state owes something more than charity to the masses of people who have created the wealth of the community.

A starving carpenter with five children who hasn't worked for years is a chiseler if he takes relief, according to smug, bloated, penthouse Al Smith and his pals.

Herbert Hoover believes the same, and so does Adolf Hitler and probably Colleen Moore. They prefer handing out little crumbs of charity and exhibiting doll houses and making self-righteous speeches at Salvation Army rackets.

Some day we will end this horrible starvation and charity system. Some day it will be discovered that the real "chiselers" have been all these wealthy parasites, and their Nazi gunmen and Al Smith-Herbert Hoover spokesmen. Some day the workers will no longer be charitable to these masters, but give them proletarian justice.

Hail May 1!

Through the Daily Worker

Comrades: Through the Daily Worker, I send greetings to the American working class on May 1! I pledge my support to the fight against war and fascism, for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the establishment of a true workers' and farmers' republic—a Soviet America!

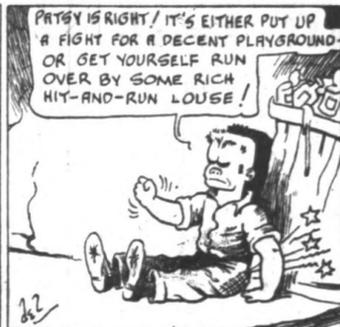
I send.....
Name..... Street.....
City..... State.....

(All greetings, which must be accompanied by cash or money order, will be published in the Daily Worker. They must be in by April 20th.)

LITTLE LEFTY



The Big Push!



by del

Music as Mass Weapon Stressed In New Journal

MUSIC VANGUARD, March-April issue, Vol. 1, No. 1, published at P. O. Box 99, Sta. D., New York City, 25 cents.

Reviewed by MILTON HOWARD

THE fight for a proletarian culture is strengthened by the appearance of a new magazine devoted to that rarest of arts, music, which bourgeois critics and musicians so love to consider as divinely separated from the common arena of social struggle.

This magazine is the "Music Vanguard," the first magazine that sets about making music a mass weapon in the fight against capitalism and its decadent culture.

With the very first issue the editors have given us very valuable material.

In an extended survey of the history of the workers' music movement in Germany Hanns Eisler, internationally known revolutionary musician, derives from the rich experience of the German working class a firm and clear program for building a revolutionary mass music. Eisler analyzes the shallowness and bourgeois character of the cultural program of German Social-Democracy, qualities which permeated their whole conception of the working class movement not only in music but in culture generally. Eisler makes the keen observation that the goal of the very numerous German singing groups, as led by the Social-Democratic leaders, was merely to be as good as the bourgeois musical organizations. That the proletariat, as a class for itself, could forge its own music and culture, naturally never occurred to these people, who in their politics acted as an appendage to the capitalists.

EISLER then outlines the steps that must be taken to overcome this conception, always keeping in mind the political needs and interests of the proletariat, so that he, for example, makes the exciting suggestion that an immediate use for music in fighting imperialism is to teach workers the typical songs of other countries to be sung across the trench lines for fraternization. "Workers," writes Eisler, "must digest the spiritual culture. But this process of digestion is, in reality, a battle against bourgeois culture. As Lenin said, one must critically destroy it."

Charles Seegar, one of the editors, contributes a long, and for the average reader, a somewhat difficult article discussing the traditional relation between language and music. In this important piece Seegar is trying to show that music is an instrument of social power for the maintenance of class rule, and that this role has been hidden.

Lawrence Gellert, who ought to be persuaded to collect his remarkable researches in the background of Negro spirituals into a book, shows us how many of the spirituals conceal revolutionary meaning behind pious phrases. He suggests that it was through the communal singing in the churches that the Negroes were able so well to organize their wide-spread slave revolts which astonished the overseers by their scope and organization.

There is an interesting piece by Aaron Coplan. For 25 cents it is the best buy in musical literature in the country.

Wide Interest Aroused By Committee to Fight Censorship of Theatre

The recent of suppressions against advanced theatres in Philadelphia, Boston, and New Haven has stimulated the formation of a Committee Against Theatre Censorship. This organization will combat all attempts to limit free speech on the stage and is very active in defending the present proscribed theatres. The recent wave of bans against "Waiting for Lefty" in Boston and New Haven and against the play "Too Late To Die" in Philadelphia, has aroused a storm of protest from all over the country, and the Committee is channelizing all these protests into effective defense of the banned theatres.

Leading literary and theatre people have joined the Committee. Among them are: Richard Watts Jr., Anita Block, Albert Bein, Brooks Atkinson, John Mason Brown, John Chamberlain, John Howard Lawson, Paul Peters, Michael Blankfort, Roman Bohnen, Elmer Rice, Kenneth Cerr, Joseph Wood Krutch, Fadhia Eric, Samuel Grisman, Lawrence Langer, and Wm. Boehmel. Organizations endorsing this Committee are the Group Theatre, Theatre Union, New Theatre League, American Civil Liberties Union, L. L. D. and the League Against Political Reaction.

Branches of the Committee have been established in Boston, New Haven, Chicago, and New York. All individuals and organizations interested in helping build a nationwide fight against theatre censorship should communicate with the New York Secretary, Madeleine Brennan, at 114 West 14th St.

The Independent Art Show

By LOUIS LOZOWICK

THE Independent Exhibitions are one of the last surviving liberal-democratic institutions. The bourgeoisie can still afford it; it has more pressing tasks to attend to first. Already, however, some of the wealthiest art patrons have withdrawn their support from the Independents and its directors are having a strenuous job raising the necessary funds.

The Independents have lost much of their former punch. Many of the experimenters have found haven in the established galleries; some have even gone into the museums. The academicians have made peace with modernism—have, in fact, made some of its practices their own. Experimentation itself, of the more extreme kind, has lost most of its attractiveness. When traffic in pictures has dropped close to zero, it is no longer profitable to speculate in mystification.

There are still a certain number of amateurs, "Sunday" artists, copyists, child "prodigies," abstractionists, cranks; but on the whole the present Independent show carries nothing startlingly new or significant. One feature, however, is beginning to assert itself—a further sign of the crisis—in former exhibitions either unstressed or missing entirely: the show is becoming politicalized. There are outspoken expressions of both the reactionary and the revolutionary standpoints.

The fascists are venomous. They glorify Hauptmann; they picture Bolshevism as a red snake tightening its coils around the schools while Uncle Sam is asleep; they show foreign workers herded into cages and dumped into the sea. The revolutionary artists, on the other hand, reveal the true face of the New Deal, its widespread starvation, the sign of approaching fascism and the portents of war.

Now, while the fascists' contributions are the cheapest trash, beneath the revolutionary work in quality, there is something in them: the revolutionary artist can profit by. One is never in doubt for a moment what the fascists want to say, even though they say it in the language of the gutter press. On the other hand, the revolutionary artists seem to feel it their duty to crowd into the same frame the U. S. President and Congress, police brutality, demonstrations, evictions and perhaps the international situation thrown in for good measure. The result is confusion. Unless the spectator is already familiar with the facts depicted, he is not



CHINA'S RED ARMY Exhibited by the John Reed Club.

likely to have the patience to puzzle out the message, let alone be influenced by it.

In a word, the revolutionary artists must learn to speak with the utmost clarity if their intention is to convince their audience. They undoubtedly have the necessary

ability. And they should avail themselves of the opportunity offered and exhibit in larger numbers than at present. How much longer the Independent Society might be permitted to exist under such circumstances would be in-structive to observe.

National Biscuit Company Women Strikers Learn About 'Rights'

By ANN BARTON

FOR three months now, and part of a fourth, 1,500 women National Biscuit Company strikers in New York City have picketed in cold and fair weather alike, in snow and rain, marching with their placards before the giant N. B. C. plant on Tenth Avenue, and in the neighborhoods before the grocery stores carrying the boycotted N. B. C. products.

They are women from 20 to 60 years of age and more. Some of them have worked for the National Biscuit Company since its incorporation in 1898, and others for additional years before, in the plants which the N. B. C. took over at its incorporation.

A year and a half ago there was no union, and possibly no thought of one among these women. A group of the younger strikers in Brooklyn, picketing the neighborhood grocery store, presented a typical point of view. "I've changed," said a pretty blond picket. "Last year I remember saying to Shirley here when we saw a man picketing a shoe store down the block, 'Isn't he the darn fool—parading around like that with a sign on his back!' Then when the Ohrbach strikers were on strike, I felt like going up to the women going into the store and hollering 'scab.' I know what's like now!"

Strikers Evicted After three and more months of strike, savings have been used up. Strikers and their dependents have been evicted. Hundreds more face eviction. A union delegate says he knows many women whose only food comes from the meagre rations of the relief kitchen set up in the union office at 245 West 14th Street. The company has voided group insurance; police have beaten up strikers; have kept them off city pavements and blocks to break the strike and their union.

plant daily to smash by their mass strength an unprecedented injunction, the terms of which prohibit the strikers from picketing within four blocks of the plant.

The strikers have learned that among the directors of the plant are Ogden Mills, Jackson Ell Reynolds, president of the First National Bank (Morgan controlled); and Franklin D. Oiler, director of the Chase National (Rockefeller controlled). The women begin to talk of "rights"—the constitution. They begin to understand the forces lined up against them—the hordes of police that see that the scabs get safely in and out of the plant.

These Are Our Rights A stout woman relates her conversation with a policeman. "I said to him, 'You can't arrest me. This is my rights. What's the constitution for? Why don't you arrest the scabs who beat up the strikers? No, you walk away then!' The cop says to me 'Scram—and if I didn't he would've locked me up. That's rights for you!'"

Effect of Ohrbach Strike The mass picket line came straight from the desires of the strikers themselves. In this respect, the Ohrbach strike had a tremendous effect. News of the Ohrbach picket lines which smashed the injunction were pasted daily on the wall-board in the union hall by the strikers, as well as news of the settlement.

all day long, and by special request, her own, she pickets right smack up in front of the general office itself. In her steady, solid way, she is determined not to be moved from her post by police or the weather, and when she is shoved off the several blocks of city street which seem to have been taken over by the plant, she is not so calm.

Bloody Finger-Tips Rosa is high-strung, as the result of over three months of strike. She talks about the speed-up, so intense that girls working in the conveyors had bloody finger-tips at the end of a day's work. "But that was before the union," says Rosa brightly. "I think we was foolish not to have a union before!"

There has been wide support within the labor movement for the strike. A number of Central Labor Union, local unions, students' groups, even grade school students, have been actively spreading the boycott campaign of N. B. C. products.

The Communist Party has distributed tens of thousands of leaflets on a city-wide scale, calling for help to the National Biscuit Company strikers, setting forth the needs of the strikers—a tremendous relief (the food kitchen is at the union headquarters at 245 West 14th Street, New York); and the spreading of the boycott campaign.

Renegade's Novel Is a Travesty on American Workers

TALK UNITED STATES!, by Robert Whitcomb, Harrison Smith and Robert Haas, \$2.00.

Reviewed by ANN RIVINGTON

BY "Talk United States!", the title of Robert Whitcomb's first novel, we might suppose, up to the last chapters, that he was referring to the peculiar style in which the book is written. It is, throughout, a first person narrative in what purports to be the "vernacular speech" of Matt Williams, an average American worker. Such speech, however, within my knowledge at least, never came out of the mouth of any human being, worker or otherwise. It seems to be a hash of all the grammatical errors, slang expressions and profane flights in the speech of all the workers and others with whom the author has come in contact. The result, when it is not completely boring, is an unconvincing travesty on the speech, and so indirectly on the whole personality, of the character the author tries to depict.

If the speech of the book is a travesty on American speech, the experiences through which Matt Williams is supposed to develop, or rather to pass, since there is no convincing development in a dialectic sense, can only be considered a badly knit sequence of situations, exaggerated in scope but unconvincing in depiction. Within the covers of an average length novel, we are shown the hero growing up, bumping the freights, going to sea, learning a trade, fighting in the world war, marrying, becoming a prosperous bricklayer and raising a family, on the bum again, robbing a filling station, and finally, in a kind of postscript, turning into a certain brand of "radical."

None of these experiences seems to have much relation to or influence upon those that follow. Any one of them presents material, if properly used, for a full length novel. What we have, instead, is an ultra idiomatic synopsis with bits of incident and conversation thrown in here and there.

SO MUCH, then, for the style and general content of the book: superficial, unconvincing, monotonous. It is greatly to be regretted that this is not the worst to be said, that we cannot at least give Mr. Whitcomb the credit for sincerity of purpose. However, in the last two chapters, which might be termed a kind of political postscript, he has made his position painfully clear. In these last chapters, too, he has given another interpretation for his title. At first, he appears to be arriving at a revolutionary, a Communist solution. Then this: "Talk United States... Of course, you can't think nothing but United States, but when you are talking to every one of the millions of working stiff's you got to talk United States to them and that is what is wrong with the American Communists, they are trying to do it the Russian way and they won't listen to nobody else." And this:

... A political party, to be a winning party, has to be a mass party, and to be a mass party it will be a reform party, which means that it can't believe in a revolution right away. The first quotation smacks equally of Willie Hearst and the national chauvinism of the Lovestonites. The second, if I read it correctly, is an open confession, or boast, of hypocrisy. It hardly betokens much respect for the American proletariat, whom the author has parodied so extensively throughout the book. "We want a revolution, for which we need the following of the masses," he seems to say. "But in order to make the masses follow, we have to pretend not to want a revolution." Such topsy-turvy demagoguery as this damns itself sufficiently without further comment.

BUT just what is heralded by such conclusions on the part of Mr. Whitcomb? If the source were another, we might be able to hope that we had come simply upon a confusion, a lack of clarity, an ignorance about the working class and its direction. We might try to become mentors for the author instead of damning him. But for Robert Whitcomb, ex-Communist, ex-John Reed Club member, ex-secretary and member of the Writers' Union, such excuses are impossible.

For me, light was thrown on the matter by a personal meeting with the author the afternoon following his suspension from the John Reed Club for disruptive activity and white chauvinism. He concluded, if unconvincing, defense of himself, with the statement: "I've just about decided to make Matt Williams join the American Workers' Party. He was to have been a Communist, but now we'll join the American Workers' Party. After all, there's something to what they say." The motive, then, is clearly spite. Just what, then, is a well deserved criticism, not capable of conquering his own individualism. Spite, followed by rationalization, is the usual motive of the opportunist renegade. By his own act, Robert Whitcomb has labeled himself.

Questions and Answers

The New Deal

Question: What are the main characteristics of the New Deal?—O. B.

Answer: The New Deal represents the ruthless efforts of American capitalism to organize a gigantic slave machine for the super-exploitation of the workers in order to reconsolidate its position and increase its profits at the expense of the living standards of the working class.

The New Deal is driving toward fascism and war in order to hold the workers in industrial slavery under conditions of super-exploitation while the capitalists conduct a world dumping campaign for markets and prepare for a revivision of the world.

The essential characteristics of the New Deal are super-stification, inflation, the increased servitude and exploitation of the workers, and accelerated military and naval preparations to back up by force of arms the world offensive of American capitalism for markets.

The New Deal has accentuated the process of consolidation of the big monopolies. The little business men, as the Darrow-Thompson report showed, have in many cases been exterminated by the codes which favor the monopolies—and which, in fact, were written by the monopolists themselves. Through throttling of production, price fixing, and big loans and subsidies from the government, the monopolies have increased their hold upon the economy of the country.

The New Deal has steadily pursued inflationary policies. It has raised prices, thus indirectly reducing the wages and living standards of the workers. On the basis of the depreciated dollar the American capitalists have conducted a world-wide campaign to wipe out their competitors.

The New Deal has intensified the exploitation of the workers. Speed-up and the stagger system have reduced the incomes of the workers while bringing huge profits to the bosses. At the same time the New Deal has legalized company unions, introduced compulsory arbitration, and is moving in the direction of the outlawing of strikes and genuine labor unions. At the present moment the drive for fascist unions is being conducted at an accelerated tempo.

Finally the New Deal is building the greatest military machine in the world which the capitalists intend to use for imperialist expansion.

For a lucid and comprehensive analysis of the New Deal read the two penny pamphlets by Earl Browder, "What is the New Deal" and "What Every Worker Should Know About N. R. A."

Short Wave Radio

THERE are in this country over 800 broadcasting stations operating in 96 channels. This means that each station has other stations transmitting on the same frequency, causing much unnecessary interference. It also means that due to the narrow band allotted to each station, it is impossible to reproduce all of the high notes in a musical selection. That is one of the reasons why the voice of a soprano sounds distorted even over an excellent receiver. Quality broadcasting requires a band width of at least 20 kilocycles, but that would allow only 80 stations to operate at any one time. It is true that broadcast stations are operated solely for profit, but even so fifty super stations could cover the country from coast to coast without interference and reach many more people for each dollar spent. Because of the immense profits, the competition between the large broadcasting chains is too intense to allow them to cooperate even for their mutual benefit.

Time that might better be given over to useful and informative matters is wasted in the frantic efforts of advertisers to convince their listeners that if they use a particular brand of laxative, life will lose its dullness. The few "educational" programs "at do manage to find their way on the air, are either stupid and ineffectual, or are designed to create potential fascists and are generally mutilated beyond recognition by that ever-present curse of the air, the announcer.

Every station has a women's hour which is devoted to recipes for dishes the working class housewife can seldom afford. The rest of the woman's program is usually devoted to hints as to what food is a drug on the market, so that the commission merchant is able to turn a possible loss into a profit. All of these programs are designed to put over the idea advanced by that staunch woman-hater, Hitler: "A woman's world is bounded by Kinder, Küche und Kirche."

Children's hours seem to be largely devoted to the spreading of war propaganda and the building up of a war psychology. It seems that in the midst of the fierce competition between stations the only thing that they can agree upon is that the mass of workers must be "educated" to accept the status quo and the next war which is bound up with it.

TUNING IN

- 7:00-WFAP—Becher Orch.
- WOR—Sports Resume—Stan Lomas
- WJZ—Tommy N. Andy—Sketch
- 7:15-WFAP—Stories of the Black Chamber
- WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- WABC—Just Plan Bill—Sketch
- WJZ—Plantation Echoes; Robinson Orch.; South-ernaires Quartet
- 7:30-WFAP—Three Scamps Songs
- WOR—Studio Music
- WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
- WABC—The O'Reillys—Sketch
- 7:45-WFAP—Uncle Rama—Sketch
- WOR—Front Page Drama
- WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
- WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WFAP—Boogie Orch.; Jimmie Fox, Narrator
- WOR—Male Quartet
- WOR—Lena Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—Dramatic Sketch, with Irene Rich, Actress
- WABC—It's a Woman's World—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 8:15-WJZ—Morton Downey
- WOR—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30-WFAP—Variety Musicale
- WJZ—Nichols Orch.; Ruth Hitting; Songs; Speaker; Jimmie Fox, of Philadelphia Athletics
- WABC—Court of Human Relations
- 8:45-WFAP—Lynan Orch.; Frank Mann, Tenor; Berline Claire; Songs
- WOR—Pickard Family; Songs
- WJZ—Beatrice Lilla, Commentator; Perrin Orch.; Cavalliers Quartet
- WOR—March of Time—Dravins
- 9:30-WFAP—Bonnie Orch.; Pie and Pat; Comedy
- WOR—Hervy and Esther, Comedy
- WJZ—Cantata—The Seren
- Last Words of Christ
- WABC—Hollywood Hotel—Sketch, with Dick Powell, Paige Orch.; Anne Jamieson, Soprano; Frances Langford, Contralto
- 9:45-WFAP—Singin' Sam
- WOR—Dramatic Sketch
- WOR—Oratorio—The Crucifixion
- WJZ—Belle Orchestra; Joe Cook, Commentator; Phil Drey, Narrator; Lucy Dorey, Soprano; Peg La Centra, Songs; This and That, Comedy
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- WABC—Hollywood Hotel—Sketch, with Dick Powell, Paige Orch.; Anne Jamieson, Soprano; Frances Langford, Contralto
- 9:45-WFAP—Singin' Sam
- WOR—Dramatic Sketch
- WOR—Oratorio—The Crucifixion
- WJZ—Belle Orchestra; Joe Cook, Commentator; Phil Drey, Narrator; Lucy Dorey, Soprano; Peg La Centra, Songs; This and That, Comedy
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Socialist 'Old Guard' in New Expulsion Drive on Militants

UNITED MAY DAY MUST BE ANSWER TO REACTIONARY GROUP TYPIFIED BY PROSTITUTION TO HEARST AND UNION RACKETEERING

THE "Old Guard" of New York is moving into action against the Militant group within the party, calling the entire membership tonight to a special meeting to consider steps against this group.

The Militants, writes the "Old Guard" circular to the membership, "have created a situation reminiscent of the Communist left-wing situation in 1919. The situation has reached a point where the membership must act."

What this means is clear. It means an extension of the drive toward the expulsions of all those who will not surrender to the utterly reactionary policies of the "Old Guard."

What these "Old Guard" policies are is exemplified by the actions of a Harry Lang, brazen prostitute for the fascist Hearst press, who holds, at the same time,

his seat of honor in the councils of the Socialist Jewish Daily Forward, "Old Guard" organ.

The prostitution of a Harry Lang is not merely the personal degradation of one individual. It is the logical and inevitable culmination of everything that the S. P. "Old Guard" has been doing. It is the natural culmination of the "Old Guard" hatred for the Soviet Union, their support for the basic policies of capitalism.

The type which grows in the womb of the "Old Guard" is further exemplified by Hyman Nemeser, a member of the Socialist Party executive of New York, an "Old Guard," whose corruption was so brazen that the upper officialdom of the A. F. of L., itself far from unsullied, had to remove him from the Retail Cloak, Suit, Dress and Fur Sales Peoples Union.

Waldman, the "Old Guard" spokesman, has shown again and again that he supports the essential poli-

cies of American capitalism. His whole support of the Roosevelt N. R. A., his support of the Wagner Bill as against the Workers Bill, his praise of the New Deal as a "step forward in social planning," are proof of this. To surrender to the "Old Guard" means a surrender to collaboration with capitalism. There is no way out of this position.

But the leaders of the "Militants," Thomas, Hoan, etc., thus far, have criticized the "Old Guard" in words—but have always accommodated themselves to the "Old Guard" in deeds. Now every honest Militant must face the issue—either a decisive break with the "Old Guard" policies or surrender to them. The conciliatory position held thus far can no longer be pursued.

The crucial issue is the united front! The "Old Guard" has already established its united front—with Hearst and reaction!

The Communist Party calls upon every honest member of the Socialist Party to repudiate this united front with reaction; to march, if need be, over the heads of the "Old Guard" leadership into one united May Day demonstration against war and fascism!

The issues are sharpening every day, every hour!

The interests of the working class, united to smash the Hearsts and their sinister fascist-war plans, cannot brook any longer a policy of conciliation with a leadership that has openly united with the leading organizer of fascism in America, Hearst!

For a united May Day against fascism and imperialist war! For a united May Day against the capitalist system and its misery for the masses! For a united May Day in defense of the Soviet Union, land of Socialist construction!

Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1935

Unity of the Jobless

THE unemployed workers demand united action of all organizations to secure the demands of the unemployed.

A clear expression of this demand for unity was the resolution adopted by unanimous vote of the recent national convention of the Workers Alliance of America.

The resolution of this convention recognized "the great need and importance of bringing about complete unification of all existing unemployed organizations into one fighting body," and unanimously called for a meeting "to advance united action by the unemployed regardless of their organizational affiliation," and instructed its incoming national committee to "meet with the leading committees of other national unemployed organizations to work out plans for a national unity convention where all existing organizations can be merged into one single unemployed organization."

A statement of the Press Service of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party now raises artificial barriers to unity.

This press service states, "A statement which appeared in the Daily Worker, indicating that the national executive board of the new organization had been instructed, 'to meet leading committees of other national unemployed organizations and plan a unity convention within three months' was vigorously denied by David Lasser, national chairman."

There follows an attack by Lasser on the Daily Worker and the Unemployment Councils in their desire for unity. Lasser does not mention the fact that the Daily Worker, which he charges with "lies," printed the resolution of the Workers Alliance convention, in full. This resolution instructs Lasser to work for unity with the other national unemployed organizations. Lasser fails to state in his unwarranted attack that the incidental journalistic errors in the Daily Worker (the mentioning of a three months' period to achieve unity, for example) were corrected, and that the Daily Worker, in its desire for unity, printed David Lasser's "correction" in full.

Does Lasser intend to work toward unity, or follow the wishes of William Green, who is quoted in press dispatches as calling for the barring of Communists from relief workers' organizations? When questioned by a Daily Worker reporter on this score, Lasser refused to comment. Does he intend to carry out the wishes of his own membership or the wishes of William Green?

Section 7-A and Arms

ANY manufacturer would rather give up the Blue Eagle than part with the slightest concessions to his workers.

In the case of the Colt Patent Fire-arm strikers in Hartford it's different. The workers manufacture arms, especially machine guns. Their strike therefore collides with the government's war program. Removal of the Blue Eagle means that the government must withdraw its orders.

Therefore, the strikers found that Donald Richberg refused to notify the War Department as required by the President's order. When called upon to explain Richberg declared it was all a secret. President Roosevelt on the other hand refused to take action, declaring that "it will all be settled soon."

The Colt workers, as millions of others, are realizing how much Section 7-A can

give them. They have resorted to the only weapon that workers can depend upon—they are on strike. They should get the full support of all unions and liberal people.

Aid Sacramento Fund

THE militant working class fighters in the Sacramento frame-up showed by their statements to the court that they knew how to continue their fight against the class court of the capitalists.

"I have no apology," Pat Chambers, Communist Party organizer said, "to offer to this court nor to any individual who supports this system. I look upon them as protectors of a system of starvation and suppression of the working class. Yes, I am proud to say that I go to jail for the reason that these strikes were won, and these workers for a time succeeded in getting better conditions."

The role played by the Trotskyite Norman Mini is in no sense mitigated by those radical-sounding phrases in his concluding speech. Given his counter-revolutionary Trotskyite position, which entailed splitting the united front of the entire defense, Mini's role in the trial could be only that of weakening the defense.

The brave Sacramento defendants need help. All supporters of the fight against the terrorism of the "criminal syndicalism" laws should come to the aid of the Sacramento victims of a capitalist frame-up by sending contributions to the I. L. D., 80 East 11th Street, New York City, and help build the united front.

The May Day Edition

THE May Day edition of the Daily Worker this year will be one of the most notable in its history.

This is because the Daily Worker, as the organ of the Communist Party, the revolutionary vanguard of the working class faces greater tasks than ever in fighting the menace of fascism and imperialist war.

The May Day edition, a weapon to fight this fascist-war menace, will contain, for the first time in the history of the paper, a rotogravure section of four pages. The Daily Worker is confident that its readers will, by sending greetings and distributing this edition, cover the added cost. All greetings must be in by Monday, April 22. Bundle orders must be in by April 24. Readers and Communist Party sections should act now! For a record-breaking May Day edition this year!

Greetings to Revolutionary Youth

IN THE past thirteen years of its existence, the Young Communist League has proven itself to be the closest assistant of the Communist Party in the struggle for the masses. From its ranks have come hundreds of devoted and experienced Party workers, many of whom today occupy leading posts in the working class movement. These are reasons why the entire revolutionary movement extends greetings to the Communist youth organization on its thirteenth birthday.

Our Young Communist League works on a very important front of the class struggle. It has the task of winning the crisis-ridden generation of working class youth against war and fascism and for Communism. The importance of this task grows in proportion to the ever increasing menace of war and fascism. As Lenin said prior to 1905, "These are war times. The youth decide the outcome of the struggle, both the student youth and still more the working youth."

Important strides forward have been made by the revolutionary youth movement in the past few years. A powerful united front of working and student youth has been forged against imperialist war and fascism.

But this is not enough. On the thirteenth anniversary every class conscious adult and young worker must pledge to help build the Y. C. L. into a mass organization.

Under the guidance and concrete help of the Party, the Y. C. L. can in every sense of the word become a mass training school of the youth for Communism. Build the Young Communist League!

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Agit-Prop Conference Hit-and-Miss Work Shop Units

THE New York District of the Party, has called a district-wide agit-prop conference for Saturday, April 20th. This Conference, one of the first of its kind in the country, follows closely upon the heels of the recent National Agitprop Conference, which was a milestone in the life of our Party.

The desired results of this conference will be to create a deeper consciousness of agitprop work, to systematize agitprop work, and thereby effect its improvement and extension. In line with these ends, the chief points to be considered at the conference will be: (1) Political education of Party membership; (2) Agitprop problems of shop nuclei; (3) Mass agitation and propaganda; (4) Relations between organization and agitprop departments.

What will be the value of this conference? The value will depend upon the active participation of the Party in preparation for the conference, and in the conference proper. Towards this end, the District agitprop department has outlined a series of suggested discussions to embrace all the important party bodies—District Bureau, District organization department, the section committees, unit agitprop directors' meetings, and unit discussions. If these discussions are carried through as suggested, and if the collective experience in agitprop work, as revealed in these discussions, are brought to the district conference, our agitprop work will be given great impetus. If, on the other hand, these discussions are given formal treatment, or are only half executed, the value of this conference will not be fully realized.

THAT large sections of our Party membership do not grasp the full importance and meaning of effective agitprop work, and do not regard it as an integral part of daily party work, cannot be gainsaid. The tangible manifestation of this is our faulty agitprop apparatus. The sections for the most part do not have stable functioning agitprop departments. Most of the units have an impermissibly big turnover of agitprop directors—four to six weeks being the average period of office.

There is a tendency to select comrades for this work on the basis of their ability to read and write, rather than on the basis of their political and organizational experience, or proven loyalty to the Party. Hence, not enough proletarian elements are drawn into the agitprop apparatus. Section committees as a rule do not engage in a thoroughgoing consideration of all the problems involved in agitprop work. We do not find the careful planning with check up and control in agit-prop work that is evident in other phases of Party work.

The crying need of all agitprop work at this stage of the game is planning, the perfecting of a working apparatus, the establishment of unit agitprop directors, who constitute a stable part of the unit. Until this is done very little headway can be made in agitprop work. Our shop units, particularly, need stabilization of agitprop work. Many of them have no agitprop directors. And because of their small membership, their inner life tends to be narrow and lacking in content. They forget their political character and become wholly immersed in economic problems. Their meetings are frequently run in a loose, hit-and-miss fashion. A Communist unit cannot continue in this unorganized, planless manner and at the same time be the organizer of the masses.

The shop units which should be our strongest points in every respect, are from the agitprop point of view, the weakest. It is self-evident that improved work will help to transform the units into real political leaders, into fighting organs, leading the masses in the shops and neighborhoods. Hence, the need for immediate improvement. Hence, the need and value of this agitprop conference.

G. R.
N. Y. Dist. Agitprop Dept.

"SEND UP ANOTHER LOAD, HARRY!"

by Burck



Letters From Our Readers

On Lang Sell-Out to Hearst

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
I have taken my hat off to the Daily Worker so many times lately that I had to buy a new one. This time—when I picked up Tuesday's and Wednesday's "Dailies," and saw how you answered this latest horror story appearing in the American under the name of a "Comrade" Lang who styles himself a Socialist—I threw it clear into the air with joy.

Tuesday morning I picked up a copy of Hearst's American and saw Lang's story. When I got off the train I hurried to the nearest newsstand to get a Daily Worker and see what you had to say about this dirtiest combination which Hearst has ever been able to concoct. Not only did the "Daily" have plenty to say, but it was on the front page and was said well. The accounts written by Milton Howard and John Davis—for timeliness and coverage—rank with the best in journalism I have seen anywhere.

The telegrams from leading Socialists and liberals published in Wednesday's "Daily" gave as complete and efficient an immediate answer as could possibly be given. Nothing was left wanting except that the Daily Worker should realize what a splendid answer it has given to Hearst and his new henchman and continue to do the same in the future.

A. D.
NOTE: Will "R.A.C. Worker," whose letter appeared in this column on March 27, 1935, communicate with the Daily Worker, addressing his letter to the attention of the Editor.

Sees Threat Against U.S.S.R. in Imperialist Air Pact

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
Your analysis of the Stressa conference, where you warn that the masses should continue alert to the imminence of war, was most timely and important.

Something has occurred to me which has possibly escaped your notice. The air pact will soon be concluded among the great powers. Whether or not Russia becomes a signatory to either the original pact or to a supplementary pact, it is my opinion that the workers of the world should be apprised of the latent danger to Soviet Russia which is embodied in this agreement. The capitalist powers are aware that the mobilization of armies to invade the Soviet Union is charged with the most incalculable consequences; hence the use of an air armada of all the capitalist powers against the Soviet Union would not only be a most effective weapon for the destruction of Russia's industries but would obviate the possibilities of revolutionary upsurge of the capitalist armies. The personnel of the air force is comparatively small and is therefore a hand-picked group of the most reliable bourgeois element, entirely immune to working class ideology.

D.E.K.

Political Prisoner Greeted Scottsboro Victory

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
We are sending you this letter received from Helen Fine, a political prisoner who received a sixty-day sentence from Judge Moglefsky because she protested against the eviction of a Negro worker in the Bronx.

Women's Home Detention, Department of Correction, New York, N. Y.
Dear Comrades:
"Congratulations and revolutionary greetings upon the tremendous victory achieved by the I.L.D. in the Scottsboro case. It is inspiring to better work for the freedom of the innocent boys, not only to a class war soldier like myself, but to any intelligent and justice-loving person. Nobody could fail to see what organized mass and legal defense combined can do. And nobody can deny the tremendous role the I.L.D. has played in exposing the fraud and corruption practiced by capitalist institutions in order to deny working people generally, and the Negro people in particular, their elementary civil rights."

"So now we can proceed in only one way: intensify the struggle for the complete unconditional and safe release of the nine innocent boys. I, for one, pledge that with all my life-blood I will enter this struggle as soon as I am released. And so for a final victory!"
"Getting the Daily Worker regularly. You may understand how it is valued by me."
Greetings,
HELEN FINE, No. 26626.
PRISONERS' RELIEF DEPT.
International Labor Defense

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Behind Poland's Vote

Mussolini's War Costs Some Notes on China
POLAND'S action at the League of Nation's Council in voting for the resolution condemning German re-armament was the most surprising factor, and as Hitler can testify, the hardest cut of all for German Fascism. However great Paul Beck's desire to assist his friend Hitler may have been, the Polish Foreign Minister was beset on all sides by powerful forces weening him away from the Polish-German alliance.

One must not, however, judge the wind by the fresher which blew the Polish straw into the League of Nations urn against German re-armament. The Nazi press' silence on the matter indicates that Poland may be holding its tongue in its cheek for the time being.

But beyond pressure from France, the most important factor forcing the hand of the Polish government at Geneva was the united front determination of the Polish toilers to fight for the defense of the Soviet Union. This was expressed at a conference called even by the Socialist and reformist trade union leaders in Warsaw the latter part of February, this year. Every effort was made by the Socialists to keep the left wing and Communist delegates out. Though out of the 497 delegates that gathered there were 90 representing the left wing, the defense of the Soviet Union was unanimous. To quote from an article published in the revolutionary press in Poland:

"The unanimity of the delegates in the question of defense of the Soviet Union and the profound hatred for the fascist dictatorship in Germany, with which all the speeches of the delegates were imbued, was very characteristic of the sentiment of the Warsaw workers."

Besides this action of the most advanced proletariat, there were other factors such as the anti-Nazi riots in Katowitz and the Danzig corridor of Polish nationals against German fascists, leading to bloody results, which put obstacles in the path of the Polish-German alliance.

THE Daily Worker scooped all capitals in reporting the Chinese Red Army's march on the capital of Szechuan province, the city of Chengtu. Late reports tell of the flight of the foreign missionaries and the rich Chinese parasites from this city. Other items are the capture of some of the leading cities in south Kweichow province by the Red Army; the movement of a section of the Kweichow Red Army into Yunnan and up to Szechuan, to hammer away at Chengtu from the South. And most alarming of all for Chiang Kai Shek was the revolutionary fire in his rear. At Mollim, Kwangtung province, a city 40 miles west of the important port of Swatow, the masses rose in revolt, 1,000 arming themselves and destroying the landlord-capitalist government.

THOUGH the war against Ethiopia has not started, the Mussolini government has already expended 430,000,000 lire in less than six months, or over \$34,000,000. The Italian Fascists have already concentrated over 130,000 soldiers near the borders of this last independent Negro country in Africa; and they are recruiting 75,000 laborers. The Ethiopian government has not remained idle, but is massing hundreds of thousands of its people for defense against the war plans of Italian Fascism.

After the European conferences, and with the end of the rainy season towards the latter part of June, we can expect Mussolini to discover fascist Italy has been outraged in Ethiopia and the war may be on its full force.

THE Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that the German Fascist consulate in Jerusalem, Palestine, has issued invitations to notable and members of the Palestine government to attend a celebration Saturday in honor of Adolf Hitler's birthday. Whether any of the Jewish bourgeoisie were invited was not specified, though Jabotinsky, the Jewish Fascist, certainly would not be an inconspicuous figure at such a gathering.

And lest Hitler's social secretary in New York has overlooked Mr. Harry Lang, managing editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, "Socialist" writer for the Hitler-Hearst press in the United States, we take this occasion to call his attention to the

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.)

Join the Communist Party
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