

\$20,000 I.L.D. SCOTTSBORO FUND
Received yesterday \$ 139.12
Raised so far 4,536.18
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80 East 11th St., New York City

Daily Worker

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

NATIONAL
EDITION

Vol. XII, No. 114

Published at second-class post office at the Post Office at
New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1979.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1935

(Six Pages) Price 3 Cents

F. D. R. TEXTILE BOARD UPHOLDS SPEEDUP

Gunmen Patrol Gallup Streets, Arrest Trial Witnesses

DEFENSE ACTS TO PREVENT DEPORTATION

Funds Are Urged As Minor and Levinson Fight for Miners

(Special to the Daily Worker)
GALLUP, N. M., May 12.—Workmen are unable to walk the streets here without being molested by gunmen, who are again arresting the most important witnesses for the defense of the ten miners who will come up for trial next month on charges of first-degree murder.

"We will clean Gallup of all Communists and their sympathizers," one of the gunmen of the Gallup-American Coal Co. told a merchant.

Legal steps were taken by the Gallup Defense Committee, of which Robert Minor is chairman and David Levinson chief counsel, to halt the deportation terror and prepare for the defense of the workers charged with murder.

Bill of Particulars Asked

A motion for a bill of particulars, demanding full information from the prosecution on its case, was filed by Levinson. The motion is based upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the writ of habeas corpus sought recently on behalf of Tom Mooney. It was held in that decision that framing or suppression of evidence by the prosecution constituted denial of the constitutional right of due process of law to the defendant. The motion is intended to forestall such action by the State, and to lay the basis for Federal appeal in case of a conviction on the framed evidence which the State has prepared—so crudely framed in some instances, that part of it was thrown out by Judge M. A. Otero, Jr., in the course of the preliminary hearings.

Levinson also prepared a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court of New Mexico, calling for a full inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the frame-up, the kidnaping of Minor and himself, and the whole reign of terror in Gallup.

Seek Anti-Deportation Writ

Preparation of a Federal injunction against local immigration officials, Secretary of Labor Perkins, and Commissioner of Immigration McCormick, to prevent the deportation of ten key witnesses, against whom deportation warrants have been issued in an attempt to cripple the defense, has also been made.

The International Labor Defense called for the broadest support in the form of telegrams to the House Judiciary Committee, Washington, D.C., demanding immediate consideration and favorable action on House Resolution 219, introduced by Representative Macanlonio. This resolution calls for an investigation by the House of Representatives into the kidnaping of Minor and Levinson.

Funds Urgently Needed

Support to the other defense moves being undertaken in New Mexico was also called for, in the form of wires to Secretary of Labor Perkins at Washington, D. C., to the Supreme Court of New Mexico at Santa Fe, and to Gov. Clyde Tingley, also at Santa Fe.

The Gallup Defense Committee of the International Labor Defense, of which Robert Minor is chairman, emphasized that every one of these steps to save ten Gallup miners from death, and more than 100 workers from deportation, many to fascist

WANTED: 50,000 NEW READERS! HATHAWAY TELLS HOW TO DO IT

By C. A. Hathaway
Editor of Daily Worker

Saturday Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, put before every Communist, every Party sympathizer, every reader of the Daily Worker the vital question of gaining 50,000 new readers for the Daily Worker in the shortest possible time.

We can point to our brother Parties in England and France, who are greatly exceeding us in the speed with which they gain new readers. The London Daily Worker in the past two or three months has increased its circulation 50 per cent. L'Humanite, central organ of the Communist Party of France, has gained tens of thousands of readers in the past few weeks, increasing its circulation to well over 200,000!

Who can say the situation in the United States is less favorable? Who can say that our Party members are less devoted, less energetic, less self-sacrificing than their British and French brothers?

We Must Not Hide Our Light

What has been lacking is persistent efforts, constant planning, a full realization of the importance of the Daily Worker as our central weapon in the struggle against capitalism, for the organization of the united front against hunger, war and fascism.

The fascist radio priest, Father Coughlin, and Huey Long reach millions daily over the radio. The Hearst press spreads its poison to tens of millions. All of the enemies of labor have access to the mightiest sources of propaganda and dissemination of their mis-information.

In this situation our Daily Worker

is like a powerful searchlight in the blackest night. But we have been hiding our light under a bushel.

We Can Rally Hundreds of Thousands

When we can rally hundreds of thousands of workers to march in the united front demonstrations, is it a harder task to get these workers to become regular readers of the Daily Worker? Why is it that we can and do win tens of thousands of workers in the trade unions for our policy of struggle and united front, why is it we can get them to agree with, to cheer Communist speakers, and yet do not get these workers to read the Daily Worker? Certainly there is some weak link in our work of agitation, propaganda and organization if the Daily Worker does not very quickly get 50,000 new readers.

We know the problem of getting these 50,000 new readers, though a comparatively easy one, is vast and diversified. It requires the consideration, planning and attention of every revolutionist.

Answer This Challenge

It was for that reason that Comrade Browder said:

"I ask all readers of the Daily Worker... What steps do you propose to achieve it? What examples can you bring before us in order to show this can be achieved, and how?"

This challenge cannot remain unanswered. It must result in a flood of letters, of suggestions, of criticism, of discussion from every part of the country.

Systematic Planning

But that is not enough. There must be systematic planning, mass organization of all forces in the Party. Every district, every section, every unit, should put the Daily

Worker into the hands of the strikers! Can we say that in our factory, in our union, in our fraternal organization, we have systematically gone about obtaining new and steady readers for our paper?

Isn't it true that many of us have rather shirked the task of distributing the Daily Worker, feeling it was newsworthy work?

"Little" Things Count

It is sometimes the simplest and most elementary things that prove to be the greatest obstacles. Our best fighters and propagandists would not hesitate a moment to agitate a worker in their shop, or in their trade union, to tell him about the Communist Party program, its tactics, and its methods of struggle. But very often the "little" item of getting this worker to read the Daily Worker, to educate him into the habit of relying on the Daily Worker for an answer to the capitalist's offensive and arguments, is very often overlooked.

Don't you see that if you can get a worker to feel dependent on the Daily Worker for his guidance in the daily struggle, you have accomplished a hundred-fold more than you could by personal contact only?

This is what can be done individually, on the initiative of all readers of the Daily Worker. We are sure this alone could boost our circulation to the 50,000 new readers that Comrade Browder set as our aim.

Systematic Planning

But that is not enough. There must be systematic planning, mass organization of all forces in the Party. Every district, every section, every unit, should put the Daily

Worker circulation drive for 50,000 new readers in the forefront of all its activities. This does not mean adding a new campaign, or even a new task to the Party members. It means making more effective the tasks already undertaken. It means insuring greater force to the campaign for unemployment and social insurance, to the struggle for the united front against war and fascism, to mobilize the workers in their strikes for a militant policy and for victory.

Every new reader for the Daily Worker does not just mean an additional receiver of the paper. It means a new, active force, a worker who spreads and disseminates our ideas. It means a worker who is reached daily by the fighting program of the Communist Party.

Every New Reader Counts

When we keep this in mind we will remember that every time we get a new reader for the Daily Worker we have performed a very important task in the struggle against capitalism, in laying the foundation for a mass Communist Party, in making our voice heard to scores of new workers, in educating a new recruit to the revolutionary ranks.

We can do it. We must do it.

The drive is on. Fifty thousand new readers is our goal.

Who will be the first to respond? Let us hear from thousands. Let us get your new subscriptions, bundle orders, your letters, your suggestions. Let us make this a real mass campaign, participated in by every reader of the Daily Worker.

Forward, comrades, to 50,000 new readers, new active fighters in the struggle against all of labor's enemies!

PERKINS ACTS TO CURB VOTE ON SEA STRIKE

Threat of Coast Strike Brings Proposal to End Oil Tanker Walkout

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SEATTLE, Wash., May 12.—The threat of a West Coast general marine strike referendum in support of the tanker strikers, has forced some quick action from Secretary of Labor Perkins.

In a telephone message to the Pacific Coast Marine Federation, Miss Perkins made the following proposal as a basis for settlement of the month-old general oil tanker strike: "The employers to discharge all men employed after March 9 and replace the scabs with union men if the unions will arbitrate all other issues." A referendum of the strikers will be taken on the proposal.

Threaten Expulsions

Meanwhile the District office of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Waterenders Union, of the I.S.U., has just announced the expulsion of the Seattle branch, on the pretext of "constitutional procedure." The expulsion is the start of an open drive by the district officials against the rank and file militants that have been most active in forging the unity of the seamen and longshoremen during the strike. It is also seen a move to help the ship owners put across their plans for instituting the continuous discharge book—a disguised form of blacklist.

King, progressive business agent of the Seattle branch, is removed by order of the District Secretary McGovern. According to the announcement, Jamison, a reactionary from San Francisco, is to take his place.

Seamen Back Branch

A mass meeting of more than 500 seamen last night pledged support to the Seattle branch in its fight against the district office. The Joint Tanker Strike Committee is also solidly behind the progressives of the Marine Firemen's union.

Miss Perkins' telephone message followed the announcement made Thursday by F. M. Kelley, secretary of the Marine Federation, that a general strike referendum would be held within 72 hours unless a settlement was reached.

The strike of 1,200 oil seamen began in San Pedro on March 9 and quickly spread to the entire coast.

Police Patrol St. Johns After Vicious Assault Upon Jobless Parade

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, May 12.—Steel-helmeted police patrolled the streets here today while government officials refused to disclose the results of a hastily-prepared conference, following the outbreak of the jobless workers Friday night.

When the unemployed were rebuffed and their committee refused an audience with the relief heads, they started a mass parade. Supported by employed workers, they swept down the city's streets. Police reinforcements soon drove motor cars at top speed into the throng. Swinging clubs from their vantage point in the speeding cars, the police felled scores of the unprotected workers.

Communist Leader Who Escaped Nazis Leaves for U.S.S.R.

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
ZURICH, Switzerland, May 12.—Heinz Neumann, German Communist leader, whose life was endangered by extradition demands of the German authorities and whom the Swiss parliament refused to extradite on pressure of individuals and organizations throughout the world, today left Switzerland for France, from where he will proceed to the Soviet Union.

Exactly a month ago the Swiss Bundesrat declared Neumann's status to be that of a political refugee who as such could not be turned over to the Nazi hangmen. The fascist regime had attempted to involve Neumann in the 1931 Bulowplatz affair, a police provocation which has dragged scores of anti-fascists to prison and death through "evidence" framed by the Nazis.

Lumber Mill Strike Grows

(Special to the Daily Worker)
LONGVIEW, Wash., May 12.—Efforts to halt the Northwest general lumber strike, which now includes more than 30,000 workers, were swept aside when 900 men struck the Weyerhaeuser mill here Friday in defiance of the officials of the Saw Mill and Timber Workers Union and of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with which it is affiliated.

The Weyerhaeuser, together with the Long-Bell mill here, are the two key mills in the Northwest.

Friday's walkout followed the strike Thursday evening of 600 loggers at the nearby Weyerhaeuser camp at Rydewood. The walkout of the mill workers resulted from their discovery that the secret agreement being proposed by A. W. Muir, of the Saw Mill and Timber Workers Union, provided only for a five cent hourly increase. Their eyes were opened on Muir's role by the arrest of a union member, H. Ludlow, at the close of a meeting Thursday night, after he had challenged Muir and demanded that the negotiations be made known.

Secret votes are still being taken by Muir at the Long-Bell and other mills here, in order to check the strike.

Seamen Aid Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SEATTLE, Wash., May 12.—Seamen and longshoremen came to the assistance of the lumber workers here by striking the S. S. Orego which was preparing to carry lumber to Alaska. All other ships will be struck that attempt to take on scab cargo, the waterfront workers declare.

The number of mill workers on strike in Seattle was brought up to 2,500 when the workers at the Elliot Bay Plywood plant and lumber yard and the Aircraft Plywood Company joined the strike.

Pickets here and in Everett halted freight shipments of lumber until union officials sanctioned its release.

No Restrictions on Boes

In order to make clear that further speed-up is given the O. K. of the Roosevelt government, the Work Board keeps repeating that no restriction is to be put on the employer in the constantly intensifying speed-up.

One Paragraph Declares, The Board is Convinced that it is Unnecessary and that it would be Un-

(Continued on Page 2)

SAYS NO CURB MUST BE PUT ON COMPANIES

Gorman Strike 'Victory' Is Complete Defeat for Mill Workers

The Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board, set up four months ago by President Roosevelt in "settlement" of the general textile strike, yesterday submitted a report which almost openly calls for intensified speed-up in the cotton textile industry.

The Textile Board gives the cotton textile employers a clean bill of health regarding speed-up, grants the workers nothing and proposes only the setting up of still another Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board of Three, which shall have only "fact-finding" powers, and shall try to prevent strikes. The chairman is to be "impartial," and is to be a man of recognized executive and technical ability in the cotton textile industry. In other words is to come from the ranks of the textile bosses.

Fruit of Strike Betrayal

Thus the betrayal of the general textile strike of half a million workers last September by Roosevelt and Francis Gorman, head of the United Textile Workers Union, has reached the fruition predicted by the Communist Party at that time. Gorman time and again hailed the setting up of this Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board as a "great victory," and praised Roosevelt for setting it up. Gorman told the textile workers that this board would curtail speed-up and accede to the "textile workers' demands."

The decision of Roosevelt's Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board, brazenly declaring that "the great majority of employers in the cotton textile industry have not set up machine assignments that create excessive work loads for the employees," is one more evidence of the intensified drive of the Roosevelt government to speed up the workers, reduce their living standards and smash their unions.

Calls for More Speed up

The report calls for more speed-up, declaring "there are some existing deficient machine assignments and work loads." Only "some few employers' force speed-up on their employees, the report declares. The workers in the textile industry, who are yoked by inhuman speed-up can now see what a mockery is Gorman's "splendid victory" which ended the general textile strike in defeat.

In refusing to regulate speed-up or check its increase, the board states, "It would be unwise and impracticable to attempt to set up standards of machine assignments in the cotton textile industry, expressed in the number of machines to be tended... the only way a fair or reasonable machine assignment or work load can be determined is by actual study and observation in the particular mill concerned." After four months of "study," the board of Roosevelt calls for—more study. Meanwhile, the textile workers are being speeded up beyond endurance.

No Restrictions on Boes

In order to make clear that further speed-up is given the O. K. of the Roosevelt government, the Work Board keeps repeating that no restriction is to be put on the employer in the constantly intensifying speed-up.

One paragraph declares, "The Board is convinced that it is unnecessary and that it would be un-

(Continued on Page 2)

Chicago Relief March Planned

White Collar Jobless Back Call for United Parade on Wednesday

CHICAGO, Ill., May 12.—Nine organizations, with a membership of 2,618 white collar relief workers and 18,000 unemployed, have already joined in the call for the united front demonstration and march here Wednesday morning for continuance and enlargement of relief, against the sales tax robbery, for trade union work relief wages, the thirty-hour week, and enactment of H. R. 2827, the Workers' Bill.

Throughout the downstate area, united front demonstrations will be held Tuesday morning, the time when the State legislature again meets to consider the sales tax increase and on Wednesday.

To March in Morning

The mass march in Chicago will assemble Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at Congress Plaza, Congress Avenue and Michigan Boulevard, and will proceed to the Federal Building.

Organizations participating include the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment, the Unemployment Councils, the Chicago Teachers of Adult Education (A. F. of L.), Emergency Education Project Workers, Children's Leisure Time Service, Association of Professional Men, and the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.

Misery Rife

The earmarking of \$1,200,000 for relief last Friday, a sum taken from money originally allocated as seed loans to farmers, has not alleviated the mass misery which followed the closing of the relief stations on May First under orders of F.E.R.A. Administrator Harry Hopkins, in an open attempt to bludgeon the workers into acceptance of a sales tax of 50 per cent.

A united front delegation from the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment and the Unemployment Councils, which left here yesterday to present the relief demands of the unemployed to President Roosevelt and to F.E.R.A. Administrator Hopkins, will report to the assembled workers at the mass meeting in Springfield on Tuesday, and in Chicago on Wednesday.

3 Killed by Explosion in Virginia Coal Mine

FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 12. (UP)—An explosion tore through the Bethlehem Steel Company coal mine at Barracksville early today, killing at least three men and injuring more than a dozen others.

Flames roared up through the mine tipples immediately after the blast and it was impossible to determine immediately if others were dead in the mine.

Chevrolet Strikers To Vote on U.S. Plan

McGrady Insists on Termination of Strike Before Union Recognition is Granted—Flint Buick Men Ready to Walkout

TOLEDO, May 12.—A membership meeting of the Chevrolet strikers A. F. of L. local will vote Monday night on the proposals drafted on the strike, it was claimed today by Edward McGrady, who is representing the Roosevelt government in conferences here with General Motors and union representatives. No further statement will be issued today, McGrady said.

The Flint Buick workers have voted to strike on Tuesday unless a satisfactory settlement is concluded. It was learned here today. This decision was made against the wishes of Francis Dillon, William Green's representative, who is trying to keep Flint and other General Motors locals at work.

Disregarded Dillon
Dillon, the Daily Worker is reliably informed, telephoned Hart, official of the Flint local, to defer strike action, but the Flint local disregarded Dillon. Dillon's policy is to isolate the Toledo strike by keeping the Flint workers from coming out.

James Roland, Chairman of the Toledo Chevrolet Strike Committee, who is representing the Toledo

strikers in the negotiations now going on, has been in communication with Fred E. Passage, president of the Flint Central Labor Council by telephone against Dillon's wishes.

The conference has been going on for many hours, with numerous representatives of General Motors present, led by W. C. Knudsen, executive vice president. The General Motors spokesmen have refused to agree to recognition or majority rule, as they want to maintain their company union. They defend the authority of the Auto Labor Board, which has built the company union, with the argument that it is backed by President Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's Plan
The Roosevelt government, represented by McGrady and federal

(Continued on Page 2)

Delegates Ask For Thaelmann

'More Traitors Will Die,' Fascist Judges Tell Workers' Group

PARIS, May 12.—"Not all the Jews and traitors in Germany have been hanged yet," threatened leading executioner-judges of the "People's Court" to a delegation of workers which had traveled to Berlin on April 20 to demand news of Ernst Thaelmann, German Communist leader. The delegation, consisting of two Hollanders, a Swiss and a Frenchman, has just returned here and made its report.

Pressed for information on repeated visits of the courageous group, one judge finally declared that "Thaelmann is still living. When the trial comes you will see for yourselves that he is still alive."

Asked about the fate of Berthold Jacob, anti-fascist journalist kidnaped by Nazis from Swiss territory, the fascist judge laughed cynically. "Jacob is not going back. He has committed very severely punishable acts."

Raise the political level of the strike struggles now taking place, by circulating the Daily Worker among the workers. Regular Daily Worker sellers are the paramount need for this task. Recruit Daily Worker sellers in your city!

Demand Bonus Payment at Expense of the Rich

AN EDITORIAL

ROOSEVELT has not yet announced his decision regarding a veto of the Patman Bonus Bill, but has clearly indicated he is against this bill. Why is he opposed to this measure? Certainly not because it is inflationary. He is against the bill because he does not want to pay the veterans' bonus.

Many of Roosevelt's measures have been inflationary. The recent action on silver was inflationary and brought to the silver magnates (and, by the way, to Father Coughlin) some fine profits. Roosevelt devalued the dollar. His policy of forcing prices up and increasing monopolies is inflationary.

If Roosevelt is against the payment of the bonus because it is inflationary, why doesn't he take steps proposed by the Communist Party to avoid inflation? Why doesn't he get the money by taxing the rich, by a heavy graduated levy on the big fortunes and incomes which could more than pay the bonus without the slightest resort to inflation?

And why are the fascists Hearst and Coughlin for the Patman Bonus Bill? They are for the bill first, because they favor an inflationary policy. And second, though not by any means the least reason, because they

believe this would be a clever demagogic move to use the American Legion as a force against the workers. They want the bonus paid under the Patman Bill to gain the good graces of the veterans and enlist them in a fight against the working class. And they know, also, that what was given the vets by such a bonus would be taken away from them by inflation.

They are not so particular where the money comes from just now, because they know they can force it out of the hides of the toiling masses. They know taxation for the bonus can be forced onto the poorest sections of the populations. They know the inflationary measures will hurt the toilers, among them the veterans also, and favor the rich.

We cannot state at this time whether the Patman Bill will be vetoed. Very high individuals in the Roosevelt government are counselling him to approve the bill for the reasons advocated by Hearst and Father Coughlin.

But what is clear now and should be brought before all vets is the fact that the fight for the bonus now must go further. The veterans can win their fight for the

bonus only by the greatest mass pressure exerted by the workers, the farmers, the middle class, demanding that the bonus be paid immediately in cash the funds to be supplied by taxing the rich.

If the war vets want this great mass support which can force through the actual payment of the bonus it must be done on the demand that the wealthy exploiters, the rich parasites, dig up to pay for it out of their huge fortunes and incomes. The bonus must be paid by a graduated income tax on the rich.

In this way the veterans can arouse the broadest mass pressure from the majority of the people in this country who are for the payment of the bonus out of the pockets of those who crush and bleed labor through the bitterest exploitation.

All working class organizations, all trade unions, all organizations should flood the Roosevelt government with telegrams and resolutions demanding that the bonus should be paid at once at the expense of the rich.

Send your wire to Roosevelt today. Demand that the government pay the bonus to the veterans. Demand that they get the money by graduated taxes on big fortunes and incomes.

Jewish Journal Pickets Seized

Forty-nine workers were arrested Saturday afternoon while picketing the offices of the Jewish Morning Journal and the Jewish American, 77 Bowers, the office staff of which has been on strike since April 29 under the leadership of the Office Workers Union.

The strikers demand a ten per cent wage increase to offset a recent wage cut and a \$21 minimum wage for a 35-hour week for the day shift and 30-hour week for the night shift.

The 49 workers, which included J. Freed, city editor of the Morning Freiheit, and other prominent writers and artists are to appear together with 23 other pickets arrested during the week, and paroled in the custody of Harry Alexander, attorney for the union, before Magistrate Adolph Stern in the Tombs Court at 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

The striking Journal workers succeeded in obtaining the support of numerous workers, writers and artists organizations in the splendid fight put up by them.

A conference of 36 independent unions held Friday night adopted a resolution in support of the Journal strike and that of the office staff of the American Mercury also led by the Office Workers Union. The 106 delegates present pledged to go back to their respective unions, representing 41,986 organized workers, and call on their members to boycott the publications and cooperate with the strikers.

Island Rebels Act to Spur Guerrilla War

MANILA, Philippine Islands, May 12.—Peasants continued to fight in guerrilla warfare against the vicious and heavily-armed Philippine Constabulary, cutting telegraph wires in Bulacan Province between the towns of Malolos and San Jose del Monte early this morning. A violent press campaign is spurring the organization of vigilante committees, many of which in hunting the country-side for peasant bands have already killed a number of peasants resisting the collection of taxes.

Frightened at the mass hatred for the Tydings-McDuffie Bill, the fake "independence" measure to be voted on in the general election Wednesday, an official puppet "opposition" has been set up with the politician, General Emilio Aguinaldo, at its head.

SUPPORT FOR POWER STRIKE SOLD DESPITE COMPANY'S LIES

Ads in Papers Falsely Report Strike Is Over

'Vandalism' Charges Fail to Turn Consumers Against Workers

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 12.—Unable to break the ranks of the electrical workers who have tied up power service in several counties in Southern Illinois for more than a month, the Illinois Power and Light Company is seeking to turn the consumers against the strikers by making charges of "vandalism."

Meanwhile, with the general strike, known as a "holiday," begun in Belleville last Wednesday, in support of the strikers, the ranks of labor are becoming more closely knit than ever.

A large advertisement has appeared in all the local papers, signed by the Power and Light Corporation, notifying the public that the strike has been called off, although the men have not returned to work.

"Why without reason," the ads read, "prolong a situation that makes for bad feeling when none should exist, that encourages vandalism and that inflicts losses upon everyone?"

The strike actually had been called off by the officials of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers after an injunction was issued by Judge Jett of Hillsboro. But the advertisements fail to mention that this move was rejected in East St. Louis on May 2.

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Textile Board Backs Speedup

(Continued from Page 1)

wise and unjust to require a mill to secure any sort of authorization to increase machine assignments, or to require a mill to wait any period of time subsequent to filing a petition."

This paragraph alone gives the employers a clear road to intensify speed-up, which already is so unbearable that it was one of the major causes of the general strike. This clause, in answer to the workers' demand for relief from existing speed-up, allows further intensification of speed-up. This paragraph tells the employers to go ahead and "increase machine assignments" with the backing of the Roosevelt government, and without any restraint.

To Prevent Strikes

Bravely adding insult to injury, the Work Board declares that "in fairness to employees, before an employer increases work assignment he should notify the employees affected before such increase is put into effect." Before the speed-up is made worse, the employees should be informed of it!

The Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board of Three, which should be permanent, "should lessen the probability of strikes," Roosevelt's board states. One member of this "impartial" board should represent the employer, a second the "impartial chairman" should be "a man of recognized executive and technical ability in the cotton textile industry, and should have had experience in either mediation or arbitration of labor disputes, and should not have been in the employ of any textile plant within the past two years."

Of course, such a board, appointed by the Roosevelt government, which operates entirely in the interests of the employers, would be an employers' board, set up for the sole purpose of trying to prevent or break strikes, and of giving government authority for increasing speed-up.

More 'Fact-Finding'

"The board is to be a fact-finding board," the Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board recommends to Roosevelt. For nearly three years the N.R.A. has been "studying" and "fact finding" in answer to the demand of a million workers for an end to the terrific speed-up. Now the Roosevelt government proposes more fact finding and more speed-up.

The board is to hear complaints with reference to machine assignments, "investigate" them and after "investigation" "... may require the employer to reduce such machine assignments accordingly."

By this report of Roosevelt's Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board the Roosevelt government has once more, this time more brazenly than ever, set its official stamp of approval on the speed-up to which the textile workers are subjected.

This report, signaling fresh attacks on the workers and their unions, is the logical outgrowth of Francis Gorman's surrender to the employers of the demands of the textile workers in the general textile strike.

The million textile workers can make only one answer to this report. For nearly three years they have already been backing the employers to the limit in enforcing even worse speed-up. Therefore the workers can defeat speed-up only by building up their union and preparing strike against speed-up and for their other demands, under rank and file control.

Roosevelt's gigantic military and navy budget has astounded the world. More than one billion dollars has already been appropriated in 1935. It is the largest "peace" war budget of all time! It shows that monopoly capital and its government have chosen war as the way out of the crisis—that they intend to infuse strength into decaying capitalism through the blood of millions.

I. W. O. Takes Forward Strides, Sets Goal Of 100,000 Members as Convention Ends

Concluding its week of deliberations with enhanced energy and enthusiasm, the third biennial convention of the International Workers Order elected national officers on Saturday afternoon, after adopting resolutions designed to make the organization a more effective force in the battles of American labor.

The new national officers unanimously elected by the assembly, are William Weiner, president; George Powers, vice-president; Max Bedacht, general secretary; Louise Thompson, recording secretary, and Peter Shipka, treasurer.

The nomination of Bedacht brought the 988 delegates to their feet in a burst of enthusiasm and the singing of the "International."

Executive Committee Named

Consisting of the following was also chosen:

Louise Thompson, Geo. Prifoff, Henry Johnson, Samuel C. Patterson, Joseph Brodsky, N. Honig, Aaron Bloom, Arnold Stanley, Nathan Shaffer, George Powers, William Dan, Rubin Saltzman, J. Miles, Joseph Sultan, Samuel Menger, William Weiner, B. Scheinhorn, R. Mantell, Joseph Feher, Julius Lustig, Irvin Eisner, Jerry Trauber, Peter Shipka, Chas.

Stachel Speaks for C. P.

Earlier in the final session, the delegates accorded a warm reception to Jack Stachel of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, who after outlining the trade union struggles of the workers under the N.R.A. declared that it was one of the major tasks of the I.W.O. to aid in organizing the 20,000,000 unorganized workers. He praised the work of the organization in the fight for unemployment, insurance and outlined the program of the Communist members of the I.W.O.

"Those of us in the Order who are members of the Communist Party," he said, "will continue to do

our best to build the I.W.O. and to help make it an effective part of the entire working class movement for decent living standards and a mighty instrument in the fight against war and fascism."

To Affiliate to I. L. D.

In the final report of the resolutions committee were embodied a proposal for collective affiliation of all I. W. O. branches with the International Labor Defense in their localities.

A resolution of protest was directed to Secretary of Labor Perkins against the use of deportations in strikes. The resolution made emphatic mention of the deportation drive aimed at crippling the defense of the framed coal miners of Gallup.

A separate resolution protesting the kidnaping of Robert Minor and David Levinson was sent to United States Attorney General Cummings and to Governor Tingley of New Mexico. Numerous resolutions were also adopted sending greetings to class war prisoners, including the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney, J. B. McNamara, Warren Billings and Moses Krumboltz. The latter is a member of the I. W. O.

Another resolution pledged the or-

ganization to raise a sum equal to three cents per member by July for the support of the Negro Liberator. Defense of Soviet Union Cheered

The reading of one resolution evoked a mighty cheer from the assembly. The statement said: "We pledge ourselves to support the building of Socialism and the peace policies of the Soviet Union and to defend the Soviet Union against any attacks by imperialist countries."

A resolution instructing the incoming national executive committee to take at once the legal steps needed to effect physical merger between the I. W. O. and the 8,000 members of the Russian National Mutual Aid Society, indicated that the granting of a license to the I. W. O. in the State of Pennsylvania, reported earlier in the week, had removed the greatest obstacles to the merger which has been approved by three successive conventions of the Russian group.

The work of the convention was best summed up in the resolution on the fifth anniversary membership drive which will start in October to bring the membership of the order to at least 100,000 by Jan. 1, 1936.

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Special 'Daily' Article to Analyze Problems of Textile Workers

An important article on the work of the Communists in the textile industry will appear in the Daily Worker on Wednesday. All Communist Party units, sections and districts in the textile areas should order special bundles of this issue of the Daily Worker.

The article will summarize the results of the national fraction meeting of Communists in the textile industry, which was held recently.

The plan of work and the immediate tasks of the Communist Party in the fight for better conditions for the textile workers is included in the article. The role of the Roosevelt government and the national leaders of the United Textile Workers in preventing strikes, and their latest moves in this respect will be analyzed.

Labor Board Strike Terms Are Rebuffed

Declaring their refusal yesterday to abide by the decision of the Regional Labor Board and reinstate two workers who were fired and five who struck for their reinstatement, Lawrence E. Spivak, publisher and Paul Palmer, editor of the American Mercury, stated they would carry the fight against the union to the Supreme Court if necessary.

The declaration was made after the decision of the board was made public Saturday.

The decision called for the reinstatement of the two workers fired, Edith Lustgarten and Leah Epstein, the five workers who struck, and recognition of the Office Workers Union.

The statement of the publisher and the editor claimed the dubious honor of fighting for a principle, the principle of the open shop, and declared that they would fight to the finish.

The leaders of the Office Workers Union declared that they were prepared to fight to the finish also and would not rest until they had brought the American Mercury to terms.

Workers in Hackensack Rally Protest Terror Against Road Strikers

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 12.—Three hundred workers and liberals met here last night in Carpenter's Hall and protested the use of terror against the 1,000 striking road construction projects.

Solidarity with the strikers and protest against the incitement to the use of terror on the part of the Bergen Evening Herald were expressed at the meeting, which was arranged by the Citizens Committee of Bergen County.

The meeting called for the release of the three strike leaders who are being held on framed-up charges of "threatening to murder a Mr. Brewster," a contractor.

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Soviet Farms Make Big Gains In Planting

More Than 147 Million Acres Sown—One-Third of Plan Completed

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 12.—The course of the Spring sowing in the Soviet Union is testifying to the great triumph of the collective farm system and its high level of technique and coordination.

A total of 147,147,500 acres has so far been sown throughout the U.S.S.R., figures released May 10 reveal. Of this less than twenty-six million acres were planted by the small remaining number of uncultivated farmers. One-third of the sowing plan for the whole country is now completed, although the northern and eastern regions have only recently begun their Spring work.

Compared with last year, despite the lateness of Spring this time, by May 13, thirty million acres were sown in the south of the U.S.S.R.; sowing of Spring crops is already approaching completion and the collective and state farms of the North Caucasus have already finished.

Figures on the role which tractors play on the collective farm fields are interesting. From the beginning of the Spring sowing to May 1 agricultural machines have performed various work which when calculated as plowing equals thirty-five million acres, or two and a half times more than last year. The speed of the mechanization of socialist agriculture may be realized from the fact that last year 3,500 machine-tractor stations were operating on collective farm fields and that for the present year 670 new stations have been added.

Tractors Increase

Taking all socialist agriculture, including the state farms, at the beginning of this year, it possessed five million tractor-horse-power. The proportion of mechanized tractors, power on all collective farms equals nearly 50 per cent. On the state farms the mechanized power made up 80 per cent of all work done.

The course of the Spring sowing in the U.S.S.R. thus demonstrates the strength and enormous advantages of organized collective labor. The condition of the Winter and Spring crops are fully satisfactory. Prospects for the harvest in all regions of the Soviet Union are excellent.

Auto Strikers To Take Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

conciliator Thomas Williams, is insisting on termination of the strike before the demands of the strikers for recognition are met.

Representing William Green were James Wilson, A. F. of L. organizer who is known for his reactionary record, and Francis Dillon, Dillon has been trying to end the strike by means of preventing its spread to Flint and urging the strikers to accept a "compromise" which would lose their recognition.

The real representatives of the strikers in the negotiations is the strike committee, headed by James Roland, chairman, James Dittel, secretary and Faterwicz, who have been demanding that all their demands be met before the strike is ended. Ben Bonner and Robert Travis are two other members of the strike committee who are fighting for the strikers demands.

Would Curb Conference

It was reported that Francis Dillon had ordered the conference of all General Motors locals, called by the strike committee, scheduled for today, called off, but that the local union representatives were arriving, and the conference would probably be held despite Dillon.

The rank and file of the strikers feel that they should remain out on strike until all their demands are met, including recognition and a written agreement. They are suspicious of Wilson and Dillon trying to push through a "compromise" which would mean the loss of their main demands, the legalization of the company union and intensified union smashing. They demand a rejection of any proposals of the company that do not grant them all their original demands.

The attempt of Dillon and Wilson to make the strikers believe that Flint will not come out on strike, is contradicted by reports from Flint of strong strike sentiment. Dillon has so far kept the Flint Buick men at work with great difficulty. But the Flint workers will strike in support of Toledo and for their own demands.

All labor organizations are urged to back the Toledo Chevrolet strikers and their strike committee with the strongest support.

Ficket Willard Plant

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 12.—Fickets of the Battery Workers Federal Union continued today to march around the closed plant of

Gunmen Patrol Streets

Gallup Streets A.F.L. Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

countries, is taking a huge jolt of funds.

The defense has only begun, and thousands upon thousands of dollars will be needed to defeat the terror of the Morgan-controlled Camero (Gallup-American Coal Co.), and the courts, which are under the same control. More than \$1,000 has already been spent. Additional funds are needed at once. Money should be rushed to the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Willard Storage Battery Company. Eight hundred are on strike, demanding higher wages and shorter hours. No negotiations are going on at present.

Strike Firm in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 12.—The Chevrolet and Fisher Body strikers, after hearing the report of Ellsworth Kramer, president of the Toledo local, on the Toledo Chevrolet strike, are more determined than ever to carry on to victory. Twenty-two hundred are on strike and production is paralyzed.

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News and Views of the Crisis

In his recent fireside broadcast President Roosevelt claimed that recovery was well on its way. His cheerful flubdub was the climax of the latest ballyhoo campaign carried on by Big Business to convince the workers that all their troubles would soon be ended. A cold analysis of current trends punctures the optimistic balloons which have been released by the press and the business journals. The recession in production and business activity shows no signs of slowing up, and from all appearance will continue deep into the summer.

A round-up of first quarter figures discloses that the driving force behind the latest boomlet was the 47 per cent increase in auto production. The column has already discussed the causes which crowded a good deal of this year's output into the first four months. These same factors will now tend to drag auto production steadily downward until the busy season gets under way in the fall.

Once this special factor is accounted for, there is little left for the capitalists to crow over. Construction for the first quarter was 36 per cent below the volume for the same period last year. Car loadings—one of the most important economic indicators—fell below the total for the first three months of 1934. The index for less than car load (mostly retail and wholesale trade) was four per cent lower this year. This was reflected in the decrease of 11 per cent in retail trade in March as compared to March, 1934. When one considers the rise in retail prices, it becomes evident that there was an even sharper decline in the physical volume of purchases. This reduction in consumption was mainly due to a five per cent rise in the cost of living during the first quarter.

Purchasing Power Cut

The drop in the purchasing power of the workers' wages is well illustrated by the increases in the various items which make up his budget. Food was 12 per cent higher; meats went up 32 per cent; rents were seven per cent higher. Consequently the real wages of the worker were about seven per cent lower than in March, 1933, at the lowest point of the crisis.

The decline in real wages and the huge permanent army of unemployed are the most effective answer to Roosevelt's false claim that everyone is happy and that recovery is coming right along. There has been recovery only for the big boys. The Journal of Commerce reports

All of this has increased the over capacity of industry in relation to the capitalist market. Steel, for example, which was running at only 80 per cent of capacity in 1929, actually increased its potential capacity by 20 per cent during the crisis years. With the intensification of the chronic idleness of plant equipment, it is clear that there will be no boom in the production goods industries which in all previous crises was a harbinger of recovery. Unlike the situation in 1921 there are no signs of a boom in building or the creation of a giant new industry like radio. The index of construction in March was at about 30 compared to 128 in the peak year of 1928. The latest housing scheme of Roosevelt will not materially alter the situation, even if he spends the \$500,000,000 that he has promised. In the first place, it will take months for the program to get under way. And secondly, the allocated sum is about five per cent of what was actually spent for construction in 1928.

The one thing applies to the rest of the works program, which Roosevelt is launching. Most of the \$4,000,000,000 will go to the capitalists in one form or another. It will be gobbled up as profits on contracts or as outright bonuses such as the \$800,000,000 which will be spent to eliminate grade crossings for the railroads free of charge. Furthermore, the time lag is so great that actual expenditures will average less than the amount spent during the boom years for public works. The bulk of the program will not even be started until 1936, so that the effect of this government shot in the arm will not be fully felt this year. Priming the economic pump with public works will not bring recovery. It has been tried in every European capitalist country and has proven a dismal failure as an automatic started of the industrial machine. If by its very nature an admission that the capitalists cannot solve the crisis in a "normal" fashion. These public works programs are but thinly disguised plans for another imperialist war.

This review indicates that there has been no real recovery. There are no signs of a new boom on the horizon. In 1934 production was only 79 per cent of the 1929-33 average. This year it may—or it may not—reach 85. This compares with 96 in the crisis year of 1930, and 119 in the boom year of 1929. With production about 30 per cent lower than in 1929; with real wages falling; with 15,000,000 unemployed; it is pretty obvious that recovery is still around the long-awaited corner.

The deterioration of industry with respect to actual capitalist production is having an important long range effect upon the industrial plants of the country. Obsolescence of machinery and tools is reaching large proportions. Last year an engineering survey revealed that 20 per cent of American plant equipment was on the verge of becoming outdated. New machinery is not being installed fast enough to let industry hold its own with increasing obsolescence

United Fight Mapped as Baltimore Relief Is Slashed Again

New 25% Cut Follows First Slash of 65%

Unions and Other Bodies Join in Calling a Conference

BALTIMORE Md., May 12.—Plans for a united conference were being drawn today to fight against a relief slash of 25 per cent in Baltimore county. The new relief cut follows shortly after a recent 65 per cent slash, and was ordered by Gov. Nice and State Relief Administrator Greenstein.

Until the first cut was put into effect, Baltimore boasted the highest relief rates in the country, using a triple standard—one for the white collar workers, one for the white workers, and a third and lowest standard for the great numbers of unemployed Negro workers.

The call for the conference was issued by a committee including representatives from the Urban League, several locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, Furniture Workers Union, Bakers Union, three branches of the Workmen's Circle, the International Workers Order and other groups.

All Groups Invited
The conference will be held Wednesday evening, May 22, at 7:30 o'clock, at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local 100, 510 South Broadway. All working class organizations, trade unions, unemployed, professional, fraternal and social groups have been asked to send delegates.

Notice of the forthcoming relief cut was made by Gov. Nice after the relief conference with FERA Administrator Hopkins on May 8. Gov. Nice issued a statement declaring that "There will have to be either an arbitrary reduction in the number of Maryland families receiving relief or a sharp (25 per cent) curtailment in the amount of relief granted to each family."

Already on May 8, Administrator Goldstein sent orders to all county and city relief units to take "immediate and definite" steps to cut their case loads by May 15, regardless of what the Federal relief allotment might be.

State Deficit Is \$300,000
The Federal relief allotment has been cut from a needed \$1,626,000 to \$900,000. The State expects to raise about \$300,000 through the receipts of the gross-receipts tax of 1 per cent levied on retail merchants. This still leaves a deficit of \$426,000.

The main attack is being made upon the Negro workers. Wholesale removal of the Negro people from the relief lists is already under way, and an order has been put through to drop all those who are accustomed to live by work at "odd-jobs"—housecleaning, grass-cutting, etc.—at which many Negroes are employed.

Seamen Press Reinstatement

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Rank and file members of the International Seamen's Union attended a meeting here Thursday night to hear the two militant seamen, Galvin and Wolfe, present their appeal against their removal as delegate and agent of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water-tenders' Union. They were removed from office several weeks ago by the District Committee of the I. S. U. for their activity in winning better conditions on the waterfront.

Unable to get the use of the I. S. U. hall, Galvin and Wolfe were forced to get an outside hall. In their appeal, they called upon the I. S. U. members to bring pressure upon the Executive Committee for their reinstatement, to demand a recall vote of the District Committee, and for the shortening of the probation term for new members.

A finance committee was elected at the meeting to collect funds for the purpose of putting the appeal into print, so that it can be used to whip up the growing sentiment for removing the reactionary officials.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

Covers in history of American Labor Movement begins Monday, May 13, at 8 p.m., at Workers School, 208 Chestnut St. Instructor H. M. Wick. Lessons every Monday evening. Final registration this week.

Cleveland, Ohio

"Chapayev" the greatest Soviet picture, is now at the Penn Square Theatre. Don't fall to see it. Daily shows 8:30 to 11 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and Thursday from 1:30 to 3 p.m. Adm. 25c to 6 p.m.; 35c after 5 p.m.

Detroit, Mich.

"Chapayev" is now at the Detroit Art Institute, 5300 Woodward, for one week. Don't miss this best Soviet picture.

Chicago, Ill.

Professor O. W. Jenks, anthropologist, zoologist, noted traveler, lecturer, will speak on "Rushmore—Remnants of the Kalahari Desert, South West Africa and Their Relevance to British Expeditions" at the West Side Workers Forum, 111 W. Madison St., 8 p.m., Tuesday, May 14. Adm. free.

Newark, N. J.

"Chapayev" the greatest Soviet picture, is now at the Little Theatre, 489 Broad St. (near Central Ave.). Don't miss it! Admission 25c to 4 p.m.; 35c after 4 p.m.

Hunger Marchers in Springfield

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS HAVE PLEDGED TO REMAIN IN THE ILLINOIS CAPITAL UNTIL RELIEF IS GRANTED

1,250,000 in State Face Starvation



Chicago Plans to Have 5,000 Daily Worker Readers in June

Party Section Organizers to Be Personally Responsible for Securing 325 New Subscribers During Next Month in National Campaign

Five major decisions on the circulation of the Daily Worker have been made by the Chicago District of the Communist Party.

In the light of the call for 50,000 new readers made by Earl Browder last Saturday, the decisions should be immediately followed by similar ones from every district in the country—particularly the large ones.

Chicago's plan is the most far-reaching it has ever made in regard to Daily Worker circulation.

The Decisions

In the first place, Chicago undertakes to obtain 325 new subscribers by the middle of June—to have a total of 1,000 Daily Worker subscribers.

It undertakes to have 5,000 Chicago readers of the Daily Worker, in all, at that time.

Point two is that each member of the District Committee is to get at least one subscription.

The third decision is that the organizer of every Party section is to be personally responsible for the success of the drive in his territory.

Fourth, the Daily Worker is to be on the agenda every week at the District Bureau meeting, at the section organizers meeting, at the meetings of the Section Committees and at the unit meetings.

The fifth decision calls for a thorough check-up every week on the activity of every unit and section.

Daily Worker Sellers
With these decisions, Chicago has also entered upon the most vigorous campaign it has ever conducted for Daily Worker sellers. Street corners, shops, etc., are to be covered. Sales have already been organized

outside a number of A. F. of L. locals.

Challenge to Other Districts
Chicago, thus putting its full strength into the circulation task, calls upon the other districts to follow suit.

Its action is a challenge to Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Boston, the other major circulation points for the "Daily"—Detroit, especially, as it has been lagging badly in the subscription drive.

The next three months are the most favorable for Daily Worker circulation. Every one of the major cities can recruit large numbers of sellers. The Party leadership in the districts and sections must personally direct the work. Fifty thousand new readers, as Comrade Browder said, can be achieved! But the districts must get to work to do it.

of Holland, Springfield Township. All are charged with inciting to riot.

The fifteen armed deputies at the eviction were drinking beer and whiskey while carrying out the eviction.

Plans are being made to carry the case of the ten arrested workers to the F. E. R. A. Workers' Union and to the trade unions for financial assistance. Protests are being sent to Sheriff O'Reilly, Prosecutor Frazier Reams at Lucas County Court House, and to Relief Director Benedict, 40 South Erie Street, Toledo.

Members of the Cooperative Workers of America, a local organization of jobless, have been picketing since May 2 for adequate cash relief and an end to evictions.

Although Cabell County is in the center of a territory in which the Unemployed League claims a membership of 60,000, the League has as yet taken no action or issued any statement.

The members of the League should immediately call a mass conference of representatives of all the workers and their organizations, and issue calls for mass meetings and demonstrations at which representatives will be elected to bring the relief demands to the State, national and local relief officials.

Woolen Mill Workers Score Wagner Bill

Employees Walk Out of Kimbel Shoe Company to Protest Firing

NEWPORT, N. H., May 12.—Workers in the four woolen mills here, are responding rapidly to the call of the United Textile Workers of America to organize and fight for better conditions. It was reported yesterday.

Many of the wool workers cheered the speakers at a meeting arranged last week by the U. T. W. local when they declared that the N. R. A. was "a tool of the manufacturers directed to lower the standard of living of the workers."

Some of the workers expressed surprise when two of the speakers praised the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, but when the latter speaker explained that the bill was designed to compel arbitration and will outlaw strikes they declared that they would fight it as well as the N. R. A.

Workers in the two shoe factories here are beginning to organize their ranks for a struggle. In the Kimbel Shoe Company workers in two departments walked out when the bosses fired workers in an effort to enforce the speed-up.

The first walkout was in the lathers department where two workers were fired. They were reinstated after two hours when the twenty workers in the department walked out. A few days later a stapler was fired for the same reason and the whole department laid down their tools. He was reinstated in less than two hours.

The workers declared that they would organize the whole plant and called on the workers of Haverville to organize there so that they could work together to bring the bosses to terms.

Relief Cut 33% in W. Virginia

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., May 12.—A total of 3,700 destitute families in Cabell County here have just been informed that their already inadequate relief will be cut from 25 to 33 per cent.

The relief cut was made in letters sent to all persons on relief in Cabell County. The letters, signed by County Relief Administrator D. W. Harris, state in part:

"Instructions are received to curtail relief obligations. It is therefore necessary that the following reductions be put into effect starting Wednesday, May 8.

"Employees receiving 8 hours per day are to be reduced to six hours per day.

"Employees receiving 6 hours a day are to be reduced to 4 hours per day."

Prior to this cut a family of five received an average of \$4.50 a week. This is now reduced to \$3.15 with which to pay rent, gas, electricity and water, food, clothing and medical attention.

Although Cabell County is in the center of a territory in which the Unemployed League claims a membership of 60,000, the League has as yet taken no action or issued any statement.

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Price of Meat Has Risen 54 Per Cent Since 1933

Consumers' One-Day Strike Planned for June 8 in Many Centers in Protest at Soaring Cost of Living Under Roosevelt

BY GRACE HUTCHINS
"On they days when there are no meat courses the proteins may be obtained from such food as dried beans, lentils and peas."

This is the advice of dietitians who recently announced that families on relief could get along "very nicely" on a food budget costing 23 cents a day for each person in a family of five.

"Provided cuts are not expensive," meat may be included on the menu three or four times a week. For the other seventeen meals in the week the unemployment can eat dried beans, lentils and peas.

The cheapest cut of meat you can buy—breast of lamb—averaged 10 1/2 cents a pound a year ago in retail butcher shops of the main cities in the United States; now it costs 13 1/2 cents a pound. Chuck roast was 15 cents a pound a year ago. Now it is 21 1/2 cents. Pork chops sold at 23 1/2 cents in the early spring of 1934. You must pay 30 1/2 cents today.

Round steak—not an expensive cut either—has gone up by nine cents, to about 34 cents. And so on with all the other meats you would like to eat. Lard has increased most in the past year, by more than 80 per cent.

Meat Up 54 Per Cent

A few cents added here and a few cents there until today your meat costs 54 per cent more than it did when Roosevelt came into office in March, 1933. In exact figures meats in the United States show a rise of 54.1 per cent between March 15, 1933 and April 23, 1935. In the same two years the cost of all foods has risen by 38.3 per cent. These are the figures of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Or take ten of the most important foods you have to buy to keep the family alive; two years ago a month's supply of these ten articles of food cost the "typical" American family \$15.42. This spring the same amounts of the same foods cost \$21.41, as much as the entire monthly wage for many of the families dependent on the new work relief program.

The result of these rising prices and of the miserable amounts paid out in "relief" is admitted in a recent statement by Edward Corsi, Director of the Home Relief Bureau of New York City:

"The average allowance for the home relief family or adult in the family is predicated upon a condition of inactivity. If that man means about the city looking for a job, and does any amount of work in looking for a job, then he has not got enough food to feed him. The budget is all right if he stays at home." (New York Times, April 25, 1935).

Against these meat barons and against the high cost of their meat many working class organizations, representing the workers as consumers, are lining up for a one-day strike on June 8. This will be a day of protest and of refusal to buy meat at these prices. Small butchers are joining the workers in these demonstrations in Los Angeles, Philadelphia, the Bronx and other sections of New York City, and in a number of other centers. Conferences, open-air meetings and special discussions are planned to make known the facts and the purpose of this strike against the high cost of meat.

These meat barons are the ones who have raked in from each pound of meat those extra pennies, mounting into dollars and then into millions of dollars. For the year, 1934, as compared with 1933, Armour & Co. increased its net profit by nearly two million dollars to the stupendous sum of \$10,596,396, after all deductions.

The 1934 profits of the other big meat packers are: Swift & Co., \$4,896,123; Cudahy Packing Co., \$1,968,262; Wilson & Co., \$3,840,923.

The big companies form a monopoly in the meat business as Secretary of Agriculture Wallace disclosed when he stated that they "furnished one another information on prices at which the packers would sell meats and meat food products." He described them as "conspiring since 1927 to manipulate and control prices, creating a monopoly in the selling or dealing in meat products, and forcing competitors out of business."

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Rank and File Action Urged In Auto Strike

Toledo no Longer Local Affair—Nation-wide Aid Is Needed

BY NAT GANLEY
The Toledo Chevrolet strikers were strong and militant enough to defeat the latest strike-breaking maneuvers of the Roosevelt Department of Labor. They watched the polls like hawks and forced through a count showing 1251 for continuing the strike against 605 for returning to work. The claim of Fred A. Seiger's General Motors scab organization that 1,600 wanted to return was blasted.

The company in the first place counted on a stacked vote. But they also prepared for a possible defeat in the vote by: (1) Opening a new transmission plant at Muncie, Ind. (2) Knudson's statement the day before the poll that "There is nothing in the poll that commits the company to further negotiation."

This shows that General Motors is not defeated yet. What will their next strike-breaking maneuver be? Spouting radical phrases, the top leaders of the A. F. of L. (Green and Dillon) might now "force" the company to submit the entire dispute to compulsory arbitration by the Department of Labor. They could put this over under the slogan of "Keep out the Roosevelt Auto Labor Board." Full confidence in the Roosevelt Department of Labor. With this maneuver they could again raise the question of postponing action in Flint to await the outcome from the arbitration chambers.

While this maneuver is under way the company might grab at some pretext for opening the plants, trying to ruin the scabs through the picket line and letting loose a reign of terror against the strikers.

The Toledo vote clearly showed that the strikers did not need a vote to determine whether they wanted to strike. All energy should be put into the spreading of the strike and strengthening the mass picket line locally to withstand any police or troop terror. The company has tried to establish the pretext for calling in the troops by playing up the small incident of "Anti-striker stoned at the polls" in glaring headlines.

Dillon said that if Toledo votes to stay out he will call out Flint. The Flint workers should not tolerate a change in this decision. The Buick, Fisher and Chevrolet plant managers gave the local union committee the "horse laugh" when they came to negotiate their own contracts after accepting Dillon's postponement proposal. A strike in Flint would make the managers laugh in a different manner. A strike in Flint means a chance for a signed agreement in every plant and solidarity with Toledo.

Conference Urged
The calling of a conference immediately with delegates from every struck and locked out General Motors plant to establish a national rank and file strike committee is no longer a local affair—it is a national strike. It requires a national rank and file leadership, national rank and file negotiations and a national settlement so that no plant is left holding the bag.

Roosevelt's Labor Department arbitration means defeat! Reliance on Green and Dillon means defeat! Rank and file solidarity and control means victory!

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Conference Urged
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What Do You Know

- ABOUT Sterilization? The newspapers have carried story after story about this vital subject but none has dared to divulge its political significance.
- ABOUT poisoned fruits? Fruit growers, under government supervision, coat their products with death-dealing poison. What can you do about it?
- ABOUT medical service in the Soviet Union? Do you know how the U.S.S.R. takes care of the workers' health? How doctors are paid? How disease is cured?

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Name

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

MORE about nurseries in the Soviet Union. M. P. Borisova, Supervisor of Nurseries at the Collective Farm "XIII Years of the Red Army" in the Kursk region tells of her efforts in behalf of the collective farm of which she is a member.

I WANT to share my experiences with the other women workers in children's institutions in the villages, tell them how I organized our nurseries, and how they work. Our nurseries were opened in the Spring of 1934, with forty children. We fitted the nurseries out fairly well to begin with. For each child there was a bed. We had linens, mattresses, white pillow cases, sheets, and each child had an individual towel.

We obtained plates, spoons, cups, bowls, pans and wash bowls. Some of these things, the sheets, towels, mattresses were supplied by the mothers. The rest of the equipment was bought at the expense of the collective farm. The mothers also contributed three rubles in money. The management of the farm gave 200 rubles for material for dresses. The windows, the porch are covered with netting. The kitchen windows, the shelves, the same. Everything looks clean and fresh and pleasant to look at. We have a lot of light, a spacious yard. In nice weather, the children eat outdoors, in bad weather in the big clean dining-room. We have taught the children to wash their hands before eating, and rinse their mouths after eating. The children have learned twenty-two songs. The little tots became more mentally developed. But all this was achieved through hard labor.

OUR population is of the old 'be-lever' type. We grew up without nurseries, so our children too will do without them' was the talk of the women. The men were especially stubborn. But, when they saw with their own eyes how nicely their youngsters grow and develop in the nurseries, the parents' attitude towards the nurseries changed. The best harvesting season came. And those who had refused to bring their children to the nurseries, began to approach me.

BORISOVA ends her letter calling upon other supervisors to relate how they have advanced the work in their nurseries. Many newspapers and magazines carry articles attempting to set forth that these creches, the nurseries, the schools in the U.S.S.R. are really not so much after all. They are not as advanced as those in the United States. They go on to speak of the superior equipment in the United States for the youngsters, more advanced progressive methods. What they do not specify is that in the Soviet Union this care for the child reaches into the tiniest backwoods towns. Into the most remote farm areas. Borisova's letter tells what is happening on an outlying collective. In the United States, only a small, selected minority has the advantages of this fine equipment. In the Soviet Union, the best that is available is for all children. And as that equipment becomes better and better, all children, and not the few, will benefit.

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Judge Attacks Young Pioneers In Juvenile Delinquency Trial

By a Worker Correspondent
VAN DYKE, Mich.—I am one of ten comrades who were sent down for ninety-days, two years ago, for activity concerning a strike for cash wages on the road work project. The court called, and still calls it, a riot. Of course my children belong to the Young Pioneers. They still go when there is a troop to go to.

At the present time we have no sort of workers' organization out here. I only wish there was. My boy would not be in a detention home now. The whole time he was going to regular Pioneer meetings he was a good boy. The Finnish Pioneer Group broke up last summer when they went to camp, and as far as I know, they have not resumed their meetings. Since then my boy has been playing with other boys and got into trouble with them. He and seven other boys were arrested. Today my boy, eleven, was the only one sent down so far to the State Juvenile Detention of Lansing for three years. The prosecuting attorney, McInyre, and the judge (Judge Miller) brought up my charge of ninety days and my boy's being a Pioneer.

I sincerely know that was the main reason they sent him down. I presume they will try to make a one hundred per cent American out of him, although he was born in the Herman Kiefer Hospital in Detroit and he has Indian blood in him.

If only there was a Pioneer organization out here I know I would have my boy at home, right now. The prosecuting attorney asked him if the Pioneers' organization taught him to steal. He said, NO, SIR!

New Director Cuts Relief Rolls 26 Per Cent in Muscatine, Iowa

By a Worker Correspondent
MUSCATINE, Iowa.—Most of us on the relief here at Muscatine are having a tough time of it now that the new county director, Miss Clara M. Schwandt, has been pursuing her policy of cutting relief costs down to the bone. In fact there's not going to be much of the bone left pretty soon if she keeps on.

In the Muscatine Journal, on May 2nd, it told that there has been a 12 per cent reduction in the active cases since the end of February, but let us tell you, it is plain to be seen that there has been a bigger reduction than this. According to the paper there were 1275 cases getting aid at the end of February and now they are carrying over into May only 938 active cases. This is a reduction amounting to over 26 per cent. Employment hasn't picked up around here so as you could notice and in fact some of the button factories have just given their workers a 2 per cent wage-cut and laid more off.

The real fact is that Miss Schwandt "felt that the load was too heavy and that it could be materially reduced with more thorough investigation." That last phrase is a lie in what it means. It really means that the load can be reduced by refusing the unemployed relief if they are weak-willed enough to take it lying down. They have practically cut rent payments down to nothing here, also medical care and clothing. In March alone the relief cost dropped \$2,000 under the rule of Czarina Miss Schwandt.

We have held meetings down here to try to do something about the situation but the leadership is no good. Wagner was elected chairman of a meeting of the relief workers at a meeting we had here, but there was no program of action. Plenty of us feel that we will get nowhere until we organize a branch of the Iowa Unemployment Council here. The present set-up wants to close the meetings to everyone but those working on the relief projects.

We know there is nothing Miss Schwandt (known as the Sea-Hag) and her gang both here in Muscatine and Des Moines would like better than to have this done. It is the old principle of the misleaders of the working man always use—"Divide and rule." Since only one-half the families on relief get work on the projects, if the meetings are closed to the others, it is simply going to make the fight only half as effective as it can be if all the unemployed organize together whether working on projects or not.

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Join the subway group of Daily Worker sellers! The Daily Worker is easy to sell!

KALININ, May, 1935.—The face of a town? Actually it is only a Soviet town which has one real definite face. The capitalist towns have Janus heads with two faces. In London, can Belgrave Square and a street in the depths of White-chapel be regarded as features of one face? Do the inhabitants of the West of the capital, with their magnificent houses, their luxury, their stolen wealth, their ease and comfort, feel themselves as inhabitants of the same city or even of the same world as the dwellers in the slums of the East End?

A Worker's Town
The town of Tver, a three hours' railway journey from Moscow, had once two faces: the face of the bureaucratic nobility, of the autocratic big industrialist, of the flourishing parasitic merchant, and the face of the textile worker, deprived of all rights, powerless, always hungry, crushed, degraded. Today, the former Tver has been renamed after the President of the proletarian State, Kalinin, and has only one face. The other face has vanished.

In the evening the Soviet Street—the main street of Kalinin—is black with people out for a walk. The first impression is that there must be some great factory in the neighborhood, and all these people are streaming out of it at the close of working hours. The individuals forming the crowd have different faces, wear different clothes, have different characteristics; one is talking about the last factory meeting, another about the chess tournament, a third about an article in a newspaper, a fourth about love. But the sum total of the effect is homogeneous. These are all human beings who obviously spend their days in serious work. In the course of extensive rambles through the streets of the town during three days, I did not see a single person with the slightest resemblance to a leisured bourgeois with nothing to do. The only "sights" to be observed in this line were a few priests. These slipped rapidly by, anxious to avoid observation. And yet everywhere a looked round at them as if they had emerged from the pages

of some history book, anachronisms at the present time. In the meeting hall of the great cotton-spinning mill "Proletarka" (The Proletarian Woman) the second shift is commemorating the anniversary of the Paris Commune. An elderly woman textile worker is making a speech, and remarks indignantly that out of the 4,500 workers employed in the mill "only" six hundred are regular dues-paying members of the International Red Aid, a smaller proportion than in the neighboring factories.

"Have you forgotten"—she asks the meeting—"how we were treated by Morosov (former owner of the mill) and Buenting (former governor)? Today we are free, we have the power, but this imposes on us more than ever the duty of remembering that beyond our frontiers, Thelmann, Rakob, and others, with their many thousands of our class brothers are being tortured in the jails of the bourgeoisie; that in the other countries there are millions of unemployed, that the class struggle demands its sacrifices every day."

One story higher, in the factory office, an elderly official sits at a writing table. He is the only official of this kind in the factory. He is Nenastev, the once feared office chief under the mill-owner Morosov. Now he is the secretary of Proletka, a woman cotton spinner. In former days he could not have imagined it possible that this unnoticed mill hand—one of the many thousands of Morosov's slaves—should ever become the manager of the factory and his superior. Nor could he have imagined that this woman would manage the factory better, and not worse, than its former owner. The workers state that Nenastev is now honestly working for the factory under the new proletarian leadership.

"What do you feel like in this new world?"
"Very well indeed!" And he added: "I really mean it!" as if he had observed my doubt. "My daughter is an engineer in the mill, respected by everybody. My son, too, will soon be able to take a position as engineer. He is studying at college. Anyone can see that

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

The Ruling Classes by Redfield



"Oh hum—just another day . . ."

Thomas on Record Urges Labor Aid To Journal Strike

By a Worker Correspondent
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—On Sunday evening, May 5, Norman Thomas spoke here on the plight of the share croppers in the United States. During the question period Mr. Thomas discussed the menace of fascism in this country. I then asked him the following question: "Why is it that the editors of the Jewish Forward are privileged to sell out in the name of the Socialist Party to the anti-labor Hearst press without consulting the membership of the party, while no one in the Socialist Party seems to have the authority to take action against fascism by forming a united front with the Communist Party?"

Mr. Thomas answered that he was out of touch with the events in New York, but that he was willing to go on record as in favor of expelling Harry Lang from the Socialist Party and reprimanding the Daily Forward. As to a united front, he said he was in favor of one if it were a "genuine" united front, but he protested the manner in which the Daily Worker in its editorials criticized him and other Socialist leaders and in the same breath ended by appealing for a united front.

- 1. \$21 minimum wage.
- 2. 10 per cent increase in wages.
- 3. Recognition of the Office Workers' Union.
- 4. A 5-day week of 35 hours for day workers, and a 5-day week of 30 hours for night workers.

In closing, I wish to say that these strikers deserve all the support that the labor movement can muster, also that if the strike keeps up the Jewish Morning Journal will get a black eye which it will never be able to live down.

Slandering Petition Circulated To Block Jobless Organization

By a Worker Correspondent
BEMIDJI, Minn.—I am sending you three clippings, two from the Daily Pioneer and one from the Shopper, the latter being just an advertisement sheet put out every morning. The Daily Pioneer, ever since last Monday, got a piece in every day excepting Wednesday spreading slanders as to why the relief office was closed.

Legion Forms Fascist Guard

By a Worker Correspondent
SOUTH BRAintree, Mass.—The notoriously infamous Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up town of Braintree (of which South Braintree is the center) is again making a bid to ill-fame by initiating a permanent military drilled, fascist, deputy police company in the American Legion post here, known as the Braintree Legion Guard.

So well is this red-baiting anti-working class clique organized, a campaign is under way to have similar groups in every American Legion post in the United States. The Braintree Legion Guard did a good job for the bosses in hushing talk about the Sacco-Vanzetti case. These same "law and order" patriots openly and brazenly conduct a gambling game in Legion Hall (owned by the town and kept up by the town) every week. As far as can be learned, none of this group of choice fascists are rank and file workers; but are foremen, town officials and business men.

Chicago Workers Stage Militant Meeting at Assemblyman's Home

By a Worker Correspondent
CHICAGO, Ill.—Several hundred unemployed Negro and white workers massed in front of 700 East 50th Place, the home of State Representative William Warfield, demanding that he, as a so-called representative of the people, vote alongside other state senators for one emergency measure to continue the relief which has been closed down in Illinois for several weeks.

The State Assemblyman, knowing of the demonstration to take place in front of his home by angry and hungry relief clients absented himself from home and called the Red police, with their usual brutality, tried to intimidate the workers, particularly the white workers. But the solidarity was so great between the Negro and white that the cops were afraid to attack.

Harry Haywood, Organizer of Section 7 of the Communist Party, brought cheers from the three hundred of others listening from their windows, when he told the workers that the only way to force the opening of the relief is by our mass power, building up an unemployed organization which would have its foundations in the form of neighborhood block committees to resist evictions and take all needy cases to the local aldermen and demand that they provide for their constituents.

Several students from the University of Chicago also spoke and pledged their solidarity with the destitute relief clients.

A successful meeting and demonstration was held in front of the State Assemblyman's home despite police provocation. A telegram, in the form of a resolution, was sent to State Assemblyman William Warfield demanding he vote for a special appropriation for the relief clients and against the 50 per cent increase in the sales tax. The workers gave their nickles and dimes to send the telegram.

After holding two protest meetings in the Negro neighborhood the police broke up the third and arrested Harry Haywood, Tom Trent, McKinley, Byrd and several students. But the arrest failed to dampen the spirits of the workers who continued to mass and speak against the rotten policy of the politicians and the bosses.

The Roosevelt-N. R. A. "Security" program means starvation for the millions of unemployed, sixteen million unemployed—the result of more than five-years of crisis and of the N. R. A. These millions and their dependents are forced to live at starvation levels. Unite for the forcing of the passage of H. R. 3227—the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill!

er of three or more workers pay an income tax of 100 per cent; the whole of his personal income is confiscated. This means that a capitalist—supposing he actually does select the Soviet Union as the place to carry on his activities—cannot legally earn more than a worker. Therefore it is not worth while to be a capitalist. The 0.01 per cent of the population still representing this category are either handcraftsmen on quite a small scale (tailors, shoemakers, fitters, handpressers, etc.) with three or four assistants, or persons living in the Soviet Union without working on remittances from abroad. Thus with the exception of one or two foreign concessions which have not yet expired, the "capitalists" of the Soviet Union compare with Armstrong or Vickers much as a stuffed lion in a natural history museum compares with the living lion of the jungle.

Fate of the Bosses
I have endeavored to discover what these "have-beens" are living on. They are people who may be classified, like the inmates of a lunatic asylum, into harmless and dangerous. The "harmless" ones, who dream in remote corners of the return of the "good-old days," or have given up these dreams, live either on the "generally very small—remittances received from their friends or relatives abroad, or they are supported by their children, who have established their positions in the ranks of the toiling masses.

And there is still another group of "have-beens"—those who have at last found the bridge to the new world, toward the Soviet reality. In honest work they themselves have forgotten their past, and have made others forget it. Such persons as these, after a few years of honest work, have their political rights restored to them, unless their past crimes were of a nature entailing pardon impossible (as in the case of members and spies of the tsarist police and the like).

This, in brief, is the fate of the former bourgeoisie on the threshold of the classless state of society. (To Be Continued)

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

When Do We Die?

GENERAL: Our readers have inquired concerning the newspaper reports that Dr. Felix Bernstein has discovered a way of predicting how long a given individual can expect to live. He has discovered that with the approach of physical old age (senility), certain changes occur in a part of the eye, and by careful study he has found that one stage of the change occurs five years before death, another stage occurs ten years before death, etc. It is reported that he has had remarkable success in the use of this method in forecasting the expectancy of life in many people he has examined.

Far be it from us to sound disdainful, or to appear to pool-punch a fellow scientist, but we would like to point out that for years we have been using a similar device which has various definite advantages over Dr. Bernstein's method. He can predict only concerning one individual at a time. It requires expensive and elaborate equipment, and such training is necessary before anyone can learn to use the method. Our system, however, permits us to make even more accurate predictions, and about whole communities, not just one individual. Furthermore, it is not even necessary for us to see the subjects in question. All we need is a map and our tricky little Predicto.

Let us, for example, focus our machine on the Southern United States. A few careful adjustments and we are immediately in a position to see that in the next year about 5,000 people will die of pellagra, a disease affecting people who are unable to afford a decent diet. Now let us see what the machine tells us about Pennsylvania. A quick look, and we see that several hundred people will die of silicosis and gas poisoning, because the coal operators will not provide safety devices. How about New York? About 3000 old Predicto carefully turn a thumbcrew here and a valve there—thousands of children doomed to deformed bodies, undernourished and diseased, because of inadequate funds to give them a chance at a healthy body and a civilized environment. These are the sort of predictions class conscious doctors can make. Such predictions about our communities make it possible for us to see the relationship between our economic ills and our physical ills, and find the cure.

Marriage and Irregular Bleeding
P. A. of Long Island, writes:—"I had been about six weeks pregnant and under date of January 18 I went to a midwife and was opened up (not cleaned out). On the same day I thereafter for about two months I flowed on and off. Then the flow stopped for about two weeks and on March 26, I commenced to menstruate. As my periods recur every twenty-four days, I should again have menstruated on April 19. However, to date menstruation has not come. To my best knowledge precautionary measures were employed and I am wondering whether under the aforementioned circumstances menstruation is only delayed. Will you be good enough to inform me by return mail, whether sometimes irregular menstruation follows such a procedure."

It is not unusual for the menstrual period following a miscarriage or an abortion to be irregular in time or amount of flow; it may come earlier or later than usual; the flow may be more or less than usual. However, when there is a delay, or a decreased amount of flow, one must always bear in mind the possibility of another pregnancy. There is one other possibility, you may still be pregnant. Very often the womb is "opened" by a midwife; this is followed by bleeding, perhaps the passage of clots. The bleeding may last as long as four to six weeks. Examination at the end of this period may reveal a still-pregnant womb. We suggest that you be examined by a doctor immediately.

We don't know what "precautionary" measures were employed, and therefore cannot hazard an opinion. Two points need special emphasis. 1. Don't ever have your womb "opened" up. Women die, and much more important, women remain seriously ill and become invalids for years after such half-way measures, more so than from any other complication of pregnancy. It is better to be a living and healthy mother than a dead or sick one.

2. There are plenty of birth control clinics or doctors specializing in such work, where those women who need it can be taught the best, accepted methods.

THE FACE OF A SOVIET TOWN

By L. F. BOROSS

of some history book, anachronisms at the present time. Everything is making progress. This elderly man has buried his past (probably with the aid of his children), and has found his place in the new world. A modest niche, but still his place.

Bourgeois Remnant Dead
The old men and women workers deem it their duty to cherish in the young people the spirit of the class struggle. The class struggle is, of course, something known to the young workers from their own experience as well, and this young comrade Shuravlyev, with whom I spoke, has indeed a very responsible position in the class struggle. But the Soviet youth know the class struggle from an entirely different standpoint to ours. They know the machinations of the last remnants of the vanquished class enemy. They are steeped in the fight against the sabotage and parasitism of this class enemy, and have been trained to every disguise. They know the capitalist elements as poisonous snakes in the grass, ready with their venomous fangs to bite the toilers at any moment. But they have no experience of the capitalist as tyrant; they do not know capitalism. It is only from the newspapers that they know of the cruelties and atrocities of the capitalist state and bourgeois justice.

The Party, the Y. C. L., and their own parents too, take the greatest care that the young workers shall not forget Morosov and his kind. It must not be forgotten that Morosov raked in a yearly profit equal to the sum on which he forced approximately twelve thousand of his wage slaves to live. And the Soviet workers do not forget that five-sixths of the earth are still under the heels of such Morosovs. There is no forgetting, no pardon, and will not be until all the capitalists and landowners have disappeared in all countries. This was the thought underlying every conversation which I heard at the various meetings and commemorations on the anniversary of the Paris Commune.

Comrade Molotov in his report at the Seventh Soviet Congress re-

ferred to the fact that the proportion of bourgeois elements, representing 15.9 per cent of the total population in pre-war days, had decreased to 0.10 per cent by the beginning of 1934. Of these last elements 0.09 are accounted for by the remaining kulaks in the rural districts, so that the city "bourgeoisie" now represents only 0.01 per cent of the population. In Kalinin, with its 150,000 inhabitants, this means about 16 persons, or four to five families. But apparently even these statistics are out of date. I did not succeed in finding even one person who could possibly be placed under the category of the bourgeois elements. The workers to whom I spoke did not know of any inhabitant of the town of this kind. Nor could the chairman of the city Soviet mention anyone. The statistical office of the town has already eliminated this category from its forms and questionnaires.

60. Per Cent Bosses
I was told to apply to the finance bureau; perhaps a reference to the taxpayers would enable the possible existence of such bourgeois remnants to be ascertained. But as the head of the finance bureau was not in, I abandoned for the time being the search for the last of the bourgeois Molochs of Kalinin.

Should I actually succeed at some later date in finding such a bourgeois, I must issue a warning beforehand against the mistaken idea that the 25,000 city bourgeois still living in the Soviet Union on January 1, 1934, are by any means the heads of undertakings like Vickers. According to Soviet law, every entrepreneur employing more than two wage workers belongs to the bourgeoisie. Those employing one or two wage workers still come under the category of small tradesmen or handcraftsmen, and enjoy a certain amount of state protection. But as soon as three or more workers are employed, the undertaking begins the obstacle race across the proletarian taxation policy, which during the last few years has ruthlessly barred the way to a capitalist career. As soon as such an undertaking brings in a net annual profit of more than 16,000 rubles—an income earned by many a good stock brigadier and engineer—the employ-

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Communist Party Raises the Banner of Real Americanism

ANSWER HEARST-LEGION DRIVE TO HITLERIZE AMERICA WITH FIGHT FOR HIGHER WAGES, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, MASS LABOR PARTY

THE Hearst press and the upper crust of the American Legion leadership are stepping on the gas in their drive to Hitlerize America.

Under the headline: "Legion to Exterminate Communism in Schools; Senate F.E.R.A. Probe Near," yesterday's New York American announces in its main front-page story that the "Americanism" Commission of the Legion is setting up an organization of 11,000 spies and stoolpigeons "to work with the authorities" in a campaign against the labor movement, free speech and all progressive thought.

The three-point program of this "secret service," as the Hearst sheet calls it, has the virtue of being clear-cut and frank. It aims to:

- "1. Drive radical professors from public schools and private colleges by legislation exacting the loyalty oath of all teachers.
 - "2. Force the Communist Party underground.
 - "3. Renew the deportation campaign against alien agitators and isolate them in concentration camps pending their trial and expulsion."
- Adolph Hitler could ask no more.
- The Hearst-Legion campaign is bearing fruit in the epidemic of state and federal anti-labor gag bills—the latest is the Michigan Dunckel Bill—and in the growth of fascist terror such as was responsible for the Gallup kidnappings.

This is their "Americanism," the "Americanism" of concentration camps, of driving liberal professors into exile, of smashing the labor movement—"Americanism" Hitler style!

The Communist Party and the labor movement as a whole will not be frightened by the Hearst-Legion campaign. We know that the top-kicks of the Legion, who consistently opposed the bonus bill pressure of the rank and file compelled them to give lip-service to it at the 1932 convention, do not speak for the vast majority of the membership, most of them workers and farmers whom the Hearst and Belgranos spit upon.

Against the stool-pigeon "Americanism" of the Hitler agents and the Wall Street millionaires, the

Communist Party raises the banner of real Americanism, of the revolutionary traditions of the American people that began with the struggle for freedom from England and continue today in the fight for freedom from the Hearsts, Morgans, Rockefeller, Fords and their political tools.

Answer the Hearst-Legion campaign by intensifying the struggle for higher wages, real unemployment and social insurance as embodied in the Lundeen Bill (H.R. 2827), the right to organize, and against the attacks on civil liberties! Build as the best weapon in this struggle a genuine mass Labor Party, based on the trade unions and controlled by the rank and file.

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper" FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 30 E. 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.

Washington Bureau: Room 504, National Press Building, 4th and F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 1211

Midwest Bureau: 121 South Wells St., Room 708, Chicago, Ill. Telephone: Dearborn 3931

Subscription Rates:

By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$4.00; 6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.50; 1 month, 75 cents.

Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$9.00; 6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.

By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

Saturday Edition: By mail, 1 year, \$1.50; 6 months, 75 cents.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1935

Mister Gorman, What Now?

THE decision of the Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board, presented to President Roosevelt yesterday, is a brazen notice to the textile workers that the Roosevelt government is going ahead full speed with the intensified speed-up.

The Work Assignment Board recommends that increased speed-up shall not be controlled, provides for another "impartial" board controlled by the employers, and in plain language declares that speed-up is not to be interfered with.

The Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board was set up by Roosevelt at the end of the general textile strike. Francis Gorman hailed this board as "a great victory" for the strikers.

Now the textile workers can see that the Communist Party was right when it said that Gorman sold out the strike. The textile workers struck against speed-up as one of their main demands. Now, Roosevelt's board tells the textile workers, burdened with terrific speed-up, that they must accept still greater speed-up.

Roosevelt and his boards are more in the open in their attacks on the workers—in their speed-up, company union, wage-cutting drive on the workers.

The textile workers have been told for months by Gorman that Roosevelt and his Works Board would end speed-up for them. He told the textile workers not to strike, but to rely on Roosevelt. Now, as a result of this policy, greater speed-up is ordained by Roosevelt and his board.

The textile workers, if they are to win the demands for which they struck, must build their union, prepare again to strike, but this time not under Gorman's leadership, but under leadership of the rank and file itself.

Hold Out For All Demands

TONIGHT the Toledo Chevrolet strikers are to meet to consider the latest proposals of the General Motors Company, according to latest news reports. Tremendous pressure has been brought upon the Toledo Strike Committee to give way on some of their important demands.

The Toledo strikers, if they stand firm, can win all their demands. The Strike Committee and the membership should vote down any proposed settlement that does not include all the original demands.

Toledo strikers! Refuse to settle unless your demands for recognition, a signed agreement, wage increases and better conditions are all met.

Do not allow Francis Dillon, James Wilson, or any other representative of William Green to hoodwink you. The auto workers of the country, and labor as a whole, stand solidly behind you and your Strike Committee.

Dillon has so far kept the Flint strikers at work, but he cannot do that any longer. THE FLINT WORKERS WILL STRIKE IN YOUR SUPPORT AND FOR THEIR OWN DEMANDS.

Beware of a settlement which includes compulsory arbitration of your demands. This would mean another Auto Labor Board under a different name which will proceed in the attack on your union.

Beware of any settlement that allows minority representation. This would mean legalization of the company union and blacklist. Do not accept anything short

of union recognition and all your original demands.

Toledo strikers! Vote down all proposals which would get you back to work before you win complete victory.

Strike until your demands are won.

No Dictatorial Powers

THE Executive Council of the A. F. of L. has announced its decision to give international charters to the auto and rubber unions. But there is nothing in the decision to show that the appointive power, which now weighs down these two unions, is to be relaxed.

According to the decision of the last convention of the A. F. of L., the auto locals were to be bound together in an international, but with the Executive Council appointing all officers and dictating policy and controlling finances in the new international. The same policy is contemplated for the rubber unions. Green has further announced that the charter in the auto industry will not be given right away.

The industrial form of organization is not effective for the workers unless accompanied by rank and file control of their union by the membership, and the following through of a fighting program.

It is now the task of all members in the rubber and auto unions to demand:

1. Removal of the dictatorial powers of the Executive Council and control of these unions by the membership themselves.
2. A campaign to organize the unorganized in these two industries to build the auto and rubber unions.
3. The preparation for strike for all the demands of the auto and rubber workers, including abolition of company unions, higher wages, no more speed-up and recognition.

Support Needed

REPORTS from Gallup, New Mexico, tell of a new campaign of intimidation and terror against witnesses in the forthcoming trial of ten coal miners held on first-degree murder charges.

Gunmen in the employ of the Gallup-American Coal Company, which undoubtedly instigated the original slugging and kidnaping of Robert Minor and David Levinson, are threatening witnesses on the streets of Gallup in an effort to cripple the defense.

The federal government, through its Labor Department, is doing its part to bring about convictions of the ten innocent miners by instituting a deportation drive against vital defense witnesses.

This is the present set-up in Gallup.

In this situation, in which the fundamental rights of trade unionists and the unemployed are involved, the wholehearted support of the whole American labor movement is imperative.

The defense has only begun, and thousands of dollars will be needed to defeat the terror of the Morgan-controlled Gallup-American Coal Co., and bring about the release of the innocent miners. Funds should be rushed to the Gallup Defense Committee of the I.L.D., Room 610, 80 E. 11th Street, New York City.

Defend Ethiopia!

MUSSOLINI is bent on war against Ethiopia.

Not a moment does Italian fascism cease from its huge war preparations to enslave the last independent Negro country of Africa.

When Mussolini talks of "negotiations" it is only the better to prepare for war.

The Ethiopian people have not been slack in preparing to defend their independence with their arms and their lives.

Defeat of Italian fascism's war plans in Africa is desired by every enemy of fascism and war. Victory for the Ethiopian people will help to destroy Italian fascism.

Our task in the U. S. is to mobilize the united front of Negro and white, American and Italian workers to do everything possible to smash Mussolini's war plans, and to assist the Ethiopian people to retain their independence.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

A Unit in a Mine Strike Isolated from the Miners No Political Life

IN THE heart of an important mining territory in a city of over 60,000 population, we have a Party unit of twenty-six members. Miners in this region are at the present time out on a strike which has already lasted fourteen weeks. Mass picketing has been undertaken by the miners, who are striking under the leadership of an independent union. The miners are fighting for recognition of the union in the mines.

How is this Party unit working under these conditions? What is the life of this Party unit?

The unit, in the course of the whole strike, did not issue a single leaflet, did not organize a single mass meeting to explain to the miners the position of the Party in the situation, to mobilize miners for effective struggle and, above all, for unity in the ranks of the miners.

How could it be otherwise when this unit did not discuss the January resolution of the Central Committee? This unit does not receive a single copy of the Communist Party Organizer or Communist International. It does not sell literature to the workers in the town. Very seldom does this unit discuss political problems confronting the miners and the workers in the town do not react to their problems. Because of this, the unit has in its ranks only three miners who are at the present time employed and three other members employed in small shops. The rest are unemployed.

In this city where workers and miners gather from surrounding mining towns, the demonstration that was organized for May First consisted of only thirty-five workers who took part in a parade.

IT IS clear that the work of this unit is very unsatisfactory in this field of activity and the major reason for this is that there is no political life in the unit. However, this unit has shown some activity among the unemployed and young workers. The unit members are active in the Unemployed Council which has about 300 members. Likewise, the unit gave guidance and leadership to organizing a neighborhood youth club which has at present over fifty members and a Y.C.L. unit of eight. The fact that the unit was able to lead the movement of unemployed and organize a youth club shows that it could also develop other activity.

The unit did not develop precisely because it is isolated from the basic section of the miners in the town and is not acquainted with the basic policies of the Central Committee. The unit is also handicapped because it doesn't even have a mimeograph machine which is now available for a very low price—\$1.25. The best that the unit does is to distribute some leaflets that are issued by the Section Committee.

The Section Committee did not give sufficient attention to the work of this unit. It did not give guidance and leadership and help to formulate the tasks and work of the unit in this city. The situation prevailing in this unit is an example of many units in this whole region. There is not a single mining unit and not a single mine paper published and yet this is a region where the miners are heroically fighting against the coal operators and the government.

We must ask the section to explain. How is it possible that during these six months, the Party Organizer, the Communist International or the Communist does not find its way into the unit.

B. G., Pennsylvania.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

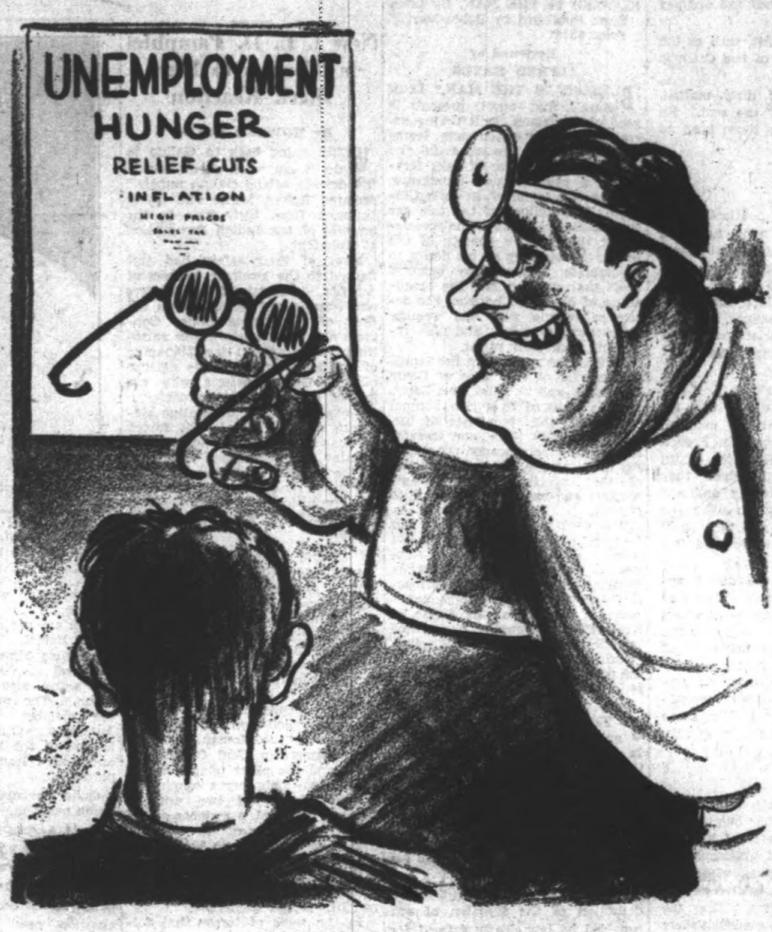
ADDRESS

Australian Labor Party Wins 45 Seats in Vote For New Parliament

BRISBANE, Australia, May 12 (U.P.)—The Labor Party swept the Queensland elections today winning all except three metropolitan seats.

The new parliament will be composed of 45 Laborites and 17 Country Nationalists compared with 33 Laborites and 29 Country Nationalists in the last parliament.

"THIS WILL MAKE YOU SAY THINGS DIFFERENTLY" by Limbach



Letters From Our Readers

Militant Workers Are Victims of Syndicalism Laws

Comrade Editor:

California's Criminal Syndicalism Act was drafted by Raymond Benjamin, Assistant State District Attorney, in 1919. The law was sustained as constitutional by the Supreme Court in the case of Anita Whitney, a well-to-do social worker and Vassar graduate, who was convicted under it for fighting for better working conditions and joining the Communist Party. Since 1919, more than twenty states have enacted laws modeled after it.

The plight of the eight workers recently convicted under the Criminal Syndicalism Act of California at Sacramento is what I want to particularly refer to at this time.

I have personally witnessed working conditions in the fields of California where these victims were convicted of inciting a strike. They were by no means attempting to overthrow the government of the United States, but on the contrary, to uphold the principles it is supposed to represent by demanding a fair, living wage. Fifteen cents an hour for seasonal hard labor can hardly be classed as a wage goal for workers. As long as labor placidly accepts starvation wages in any group, whether it be laborers, white-collar or professional classes, they will be subjugated by their employers and a lower standard of self-respect, morals and education will result.

Therefore the eight convicted workers in California are martyrs in the fight for justice for workers and their courageous stand is an example to be emulated by the rest of us.

All readers of the Daily Worker send protests to Governor Merriam of California against this ridiculous miscarriage of justice in the interest of the eight workers.

M. B.

Wishes Millions Could Read 'Change the World'

Comrade Editor:

It's just too bad some of Michael Gold's "Change the World" articles could not be published in some form to reach more people than the Daily Worker alone reaches.

I think if millions more people could see his article of the May 8th issue alone, it would at least help people to think for themselves.

He sure knows how to express his views on how the "scientific dieticians" offer a well-balanced diet on 23 cents a day.

J. V.

Tenants' League Thanks 'Daily' for Aid

Dear Sirs:

We wish to thank you for the space and importance given the current activities of the Consolidated Tenants' League. Cooperation of this sort will certainly result in a greater understanding on the part of the general public on matters affecting their own welfare.

We hope to be able to merit the continued support of your most valuable newspaper.

Respectfully yours,
CONSOLIDATED TENANTS' LEAGUE,
Ethelbert D. Anderson,
Secretary.

Cheers Cafeteria Workers in May First March

Comrade Editor:

From several points of view, the most impressive, disciplined, colorful, and in quality and quantity, was the food workers section in the May First march — that is, the Cafeteria Workers' Union.

Although there were plenty other sections that deserve praise, I believe the Cafeteria Workers Union should be given recognition for their well-organized contingent.

Some of the other contingents could well learn from the food workers how proletarians can and should march on May First.

A MARINE WORKER.

Challenges Maryland Leader On Lang Betrayal

Comrade Editor:

The Maryland Leader, a Socialist weekly paper, in spite of its shouting that it believes in Democratic Socialism; although the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has denounced and condemned Harry Lang's articles in the Hearst press, by a resolution, which it becomes the duty of the so-called Socialist press to publish, yet this Forward-owned and controlled paper failed to publish the resolution and is silent about the entire matter of this despicable united front of a Socialist with Hearst, and during this entire time has not said a single word concerning this betrayal by Harry Lang.

Silence is consent. The readers of the Maryland Leader should inquire of the paper as to where it stands. No honest Socialist should permit the Maryland Leader to get away with silence upon this most important question. Either it is with Harry Lang and Hearst slandering and lies against the Soviet Union or it should publish the resolution of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

J. H.

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.)

World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

Coalition and United Front Socialists in Belgium Plans—De Man & Van Zeeland

BELGIUM'S New Deal is cause for great worry among Socialist leaders here. Imagine the situation if in Roosevelt's cabinet there were Norman Thomas, Jacob Panken, Daniel Hoan and James Omeal. That's precisely the situation in Belgium. Vandervelde, president of the Second (Socialist) International, and leader of the Labor Party, together with Paul-Henri Spaak, former leader of the Belgian "militants," along with other Socialist leaders, sit side by side with Premier van Zeeland, vice president of the Bank of Belgium in a "coalition" government.

Belgium capitalism is in a very tight spot. The whole banking structure is endangered. The living standards of the masses are going down, and the Belgium capitalists were faced with abandoning the gold standard and entering a period of heavy inflation.

When the British Labor Party was confronted with a similar situation in 1931, the majority of the Labor Party officials did not dare take the responsibility and stayed out of the National Government. Ramsay MacDonald, of course, remained in and was kicked out of the Labor Party.

Not so in Belgium, where the President of the Second (Socialist) International dragged the party, lock, stock and barrel, into the Belgian capitalist's New Deal.

Now the Socialist Call which follows a policy similar to that advocated by Spaak before he joined the capitalist government wants to smoothen out the ruffled feelings of the Socialist workers who have some belief that the "militant" road is a really revolutionary one.

Every Socialist worker who wants a united front struggle against war and fascism must feel disturbed at the fact, nationally, that the Langs and Cahans prefer a united front with Hearst to a united front with the Communist; and internationally, Vandervelde and Spaak, while refusing to accept the united front offers of the Communist International, have no objections to forming a government coalition with the banker van Zeeland.

And for what purpose is the Belgian coalition cabinet formed?

In the period of the extreme crisis facing Belgium capitalism, with inflation hitting the masses, it is certain that a series of sharp counter-offensives among the toiling and peasant masses must be made. What could be more advantageous to the capitalists than to put over their price-raising and wage-slashing program with the governmental blessing of the Socialist and trade union leaders of Belgium?

The Socialist leaders tell the Belgian workers that the coalition is necessary to save the workers from misery, and to open the way for the de Man (Socialist) plan of Labor. The de Man plan is supposed to be a scheme for planning capitalism into Socialism without revolution and without injury to capitalists or workers.

But the de Man plan plays the role of the Roosevelt demagoguery in the U. S. while the van Zeeland plan is put over on the masses with the assistance of the Socialist facade in the capitalist government of Belgium.

Van Zeeland himself declared: "The recovery of business depends on the restoration of the margin of business profits. No business can continue to run if it suffers perpetual loss. Our efforts will be directed toward prices and the cost of production."

In short, profits must be increased; prices raised and wages cut. That's the clear meaning of van Zeeland's language, and that's what Vandervelde, Spaak and Co. will help the Belgian capitalists achieve.

Now the Socialist Call here declares "the van Zeeland government continues to hold the interest of Socialists everywhere." That's putting it mildly. We should rather think it would be arousing the indignation of all honest Socialists everywhere.

It quotes the statement of the Belgian left Socialist group which deplores the coalition because this hastening to save capitalism every time it is in difficulties produces "a deeper disappointment for the working class in the long run."

But nothing is said about the necessity of the united front with the Communists to fight against the lowering of the workers' living standard by the coalition government.