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POWERS SEE WAR IN NAZI DRAFT DECREE

29 Mine Strike Leaders Imprisoned in Wilkes-Barre

STATE POLICE GUARD COURT IN MINE TOWN

Union Men Held for Refusing to Call Off Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker) WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 17. Alden Coal Company strikers were sent to the Luzerne County jail Saturday for failure to call off the strike as demanded by the Glen Alden Coal Company. Amongst the twenty-nine are the most active men and officers of the new union. Tom Maloney and Henry Shuster are also imprisoned. They are being held for contempt of court, for not calling off the strike as ordered by Judge Valentine.

Saturday morning before court opened the "Times Leader" came out with "extra" edition saying that the new unionists have been sentenced by Judge Valentine.

The judge in handing down the decision stated that defendants were "given every legal possibility to avoid the present trouble but they refused."

Court Guarded
The court house was guarded by a large number of state troopers as it was feared that a demonstration would take place at the court house against the ruling of the anti-labor judge.

The arrest of the leaders is being accompanied by dynamiting throughout the valley. It is believed that the D. J. and W. bridge which was damaged Saturday night was the job of the coal company.

A statement issued by the company says that ten sticks of dynamite were used to damage the bridge. The statement further adds that the bridge will be repaired on Monday afternoon which will not interfere with production of coal as the mines were to be idle Monday anyhow. The whole thing looks like a clumsy frame-up on the part of the company to bring in more troopers and proclaim martial law.

The miners are determined to fight. Saturday night at the meeting of the general body it was decided to elect a special committee of thirteen who are authorized to get in touch with the general bodies of the D. and H. Lehigh Valley, Pittston Coal and the Penn Anthracite Companies, call a number of mass meetings and prepare a general strike for the release of the twenty-nine and for the withdrawal of the state troopers.

Mass meetings are planned for the whole week which are to culminate with a meeting of general assembly toward the week-end and it is expected that a general strike call will be issued.

Action Condemned
The general body adopted a number of resolutions condemning the action of Judge Valentine and his mandatory order. At the meeting of the general body drastic action was demanded by many delegates. Patrick Mangan, of Plymouth, stressed the need of a general strike.

The Gar High School students are expected to come out on strike Monday demanding that two students, Steimach and Mashkeski, be released from the County Jail where they are serving a year term because they took part in picketing during the strike.

All liberal minded people are asked to protest against the fascist-like tactics of the courts in Luzerne County. Constitutional rights have been taken away. Protests, resolutions and mass protest meetings have been urged throughout the United States to demand the freedom of the twenty-nine and the two students, and that workers be given rights to strike and picket.

Parley Called On NBC Fight

Another conference on the National Biscuit Company strike has been called by the National Labor Relations Board, to take place in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday. It was announced by Kalman Sklar, attorney for the Inside Bakery Workers, Federal Local 19588.

In previous conferences of the N.L.R.B. the National Biscuit Company refused even to send a representative to discuss the strike. Presidents of the local unions involved in the strike and the union attorney will represent the strikers. Six thousand are on strike in all: in Atlanta, Newark, Philadelphia, York, Pa. and New York. Three

Terror Mounts In Cuba

Meeting at New School Will Hit Murderous Strike Reprisals

HAVANA, March 17.—While the death penalty for leaders of the revolutionary general strike is demanded throughout Cuba by agents of the Batista government, the strikebreaking army and police are being bolstered in their treacherous role by private and open grants of large sums of money, it was confirmed today.

Trials and court-martials, based on lying hypocritical charges of "violence" being made by Batista cut-throats, are filling the Cuban streets with thousands of workers who struck to oust the murderous, Wall Street-controlled regime. Indicating the trend of vengeful reprisals against the Cuban people, is the trial of a reported Communist, Arturo Iser, which ended today in Santa Clara with a sentence of death. Secretaries of Communist and other workers and students await the same fate.

Higher institutions of learning everywhere on the island are being permanently closed by presidential decrees and occupied by army detachments. Industrial schools were indefinitely suspended yesterday by a Cabinet resolution and prospects are that the major portion of the school system will be shut down in

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45 Unions Back Maurice Sugar

By A. B. Magill

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau) DETROIT, Mich., March 17.—One of the broadest united front election conferences ever held in a large American city took steps today to rally the support of tens of thousands of workers for the election on April 1 of Maurice Sugar as judge of Recorder's Court on a labor ticket. The conference was held in the Danish Brotherhood Hall, 1775 West Forest Ave. Two hundred and forty-five delegates from 102 organizations gathered in militant mood, determined to leave no stone unturned to elect a labor candidate in the stronghold of the open shop. They represented virtually every section of the labor movement, the only notable exception being the Socialist Party. The conference decided to organize a great city-wide parade Sunday, March 31, to start from four different points and end in a mass meeting at Arena Gardens at 3 p.m.

In addition to the Detroit and Wayne County Federations of Labor, about 45 A. F. of L. unions and locals were represented. Every local of the Mechanics Educational Society of America was represented. The conference was opened by Samuel B. Keene, Secretary of the Maurice Sugar Campaign Committee. George O. Powers, of the International Workers Order, was elected chairman; Myra Komaroff, of the Walters and Waitresses Union, vice-chairman; J. S. A. secretary, and Hazel Kopacka, of the Stenographers Union, assistant secretary. A representative continuation committee of 37 was elected and the conference will meet again Saturday, March 30 at 3 p.m.

T. U. U. L. National Convention Takes Decisive New Steps for Labor Unity

The Special National Convention of the Trade Union Unity League, which marked a forward step in the fight for trade union unity, concluded its two day session yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Needle Workers Industrial Union, 253 West 26th Street, with the unanimous adoption of the main resolution. (The draft of this resolution was printed in the Daily Worker of March 11.)

2ND UTILITY UNION VOTES TO WALK OUT

City-wide Walkout Seen as Manhattan Local Backs Brooklyn

The shutdown of every important generating plant in New York loomed as a possibility yesterday following the decision of the Manhattan and Bronx local of the Brotherhood of Utility Employees to join the Brooklyn and Queens local in a strike for recognition of the Union.

In accordance with its constitution, which requires that advance notice of any strike action be transmitted to City officials so that measures may be taken to provide hospitals with electricity, the Union informed Mayor LaGuardia Saturday of the determination of the Manhattan and Bronx local to follow the footsteps of the Brooklyn local. The Brotherhood is prepared to provide such emergency service.

Strike Date Open
The action of the both locals followed the refusal of the Brooklyn Edison Company to deal with the Union as the collective bargaining agent of the workers. The strike date was left in the hands of the Emergency Committee of the Brotherhood.

Ninety-eight per cent of the 650 employees at the giant generating plant at Hudson Avenue and East River, which serves Brooklyn, Queens and lower Manhattan are enrolled in the Brotherhood.

When informed of the strike action by James E. Toher, representative of the Brotherhood, Mayor LaGuardia boasted that he was prepared to break the strike.

Penalized Active Unionists
Sentiment for a strike was made several weeks ago when the Brooklyn Edison Company transferred six active union operators, all experienced workers, to the inventory department at lower wages. The Regional Board ruled in favor of the company on the case. The Brotherhood thereupon presented the company with demands for recognition, and was met with a flat refusal.

In an appeal to the electricity consumers of New York, the Brotherhood points out that whatever inconvenience a strike may cause is entirely due to the open shop policy of the Edison Company, and that the union did everything in its power to obtain recognition without a strike. The Communist Party unit in the Brooklyn Edison plants and offices, which publishes the "Power Worker," called upon all Communist Party members to help tell the true story to all consumers, and give every other possible aid to the Brotherhood in event of a strike.

News Printers Strike For Agreement on Use of New 'Teletypesetter'

URBANA, Ill., March 17.—Refusing to handle type set by the new "teletypesetter" without a union agreement protecting their interests, twelve workers of the composing room of the Urbana Evening Courier, members of the International Typographical Union, walked out yesterday. Friday's edition of the paper failed to appear, because of the refusal to handle the type, but strikers were hired.

The strike is regarded as of great importance as it is an early test between the union and employers in controversies which impend as a result of the introduction of the "teletypesetter," which dispenses with linotype operators.

Long's 'Vice War' Is Source of Funds

Mayor of New Orleans 'Talks Plenty' in Interview

JOBLESS STARVED Head of State Relief Says Everything Is Just Fine

By Sender Garlin

Article VI
Income from vice activities provides a large portion of the revenue for the powerful Huey Long political machine in Louisiana.

The Kingfish launched a violent vice "crusade" in New Orleans last year, but Mayor Semms T. Walmesley told me in his office in City Hall that "anybody with Huey operates, and anybody who doesn't pay off, doesn't operate."

"If you want to take the trouble to go into St. Bernard and Jefferson parishes (counties) which are Long strongholds," the Mayor continued, "you'll see the roulette wheels spin and the dice roll, and they make no bones about it."

They Wanted the Body
From other sources, too, I learned that the chief purpose of Huey Long's vice crusade was to cut off the revenue from the Old Regulars of the New Orleans Ring with whom he had broken in order to crush them and divert the lucre to his own machine. Today, while the "cribs" (old Red Light district) have been boarded up, houses of prostitution and gambling joints—though scattered—operate high, wide and handsome.

Myron Cassidy, writer for the American Progress, Huey Long's monthly, following an investigation of the New Orleans Red Light district, estimated that \$2,000,000 was paid out annually out of the earnings of the women in this area into the political treasuries of the city. The Kingfish and his gang lusted for this stream of gold.

Mayor Walmesley, boss of the old Ring, the New Orleans Tammany

Chicago Rally To Hit Hearst

CHICAGO, Ill., March 17.—A great mass meeting to meet the war-mongering incitements of William Randolph Hearst against the Soviet Union will be held here after the afternoon of March 31 at the Coliseum.

The principal speakers will be Representative Ernest Lundeen, sponsor of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, HR 2827, and J. B. Matthews, leading Socialist.

A similar meeting will be held in Milwaukee the day before, on March 30.

Both meetings are under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union which is now holding meetings in all large cities throughout the United States for the purpose of defending the Soviet Union against threatening attacks of Japan and Germany. Combating the anti-Soviet slander campaign of William Randolph Hearst, said to press for the immediate resumption of trade negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union.



MAYOR WALMSLEY

Hall, comes of an old "silk-stockinged" family and was a four-letter man at Tulane University. His first political office was a result of appointment as assistant attorney general of Louisiana, followed by his election as city councilman. With a lucky break caused by the mental crack-up of Mayor Arthur O'Keefe, Walmesley took his job and has held it since. What is more, he is president of the National Association of Mayors of the United States.

Walmesley Gives His Side
"If Walmesley is convinced that you're not a Long man, he'll talk to you for hours. 'Mr. Mayor,' I asked, 'what would you say is the chief point at issue between yourself and the Long forces?'"

"The thing that's most interesting is the man's very evident attempt to crush ruthlessly the city government of New Orleans. And other thing that sticks in the minds of everyone is his attempt to control the payroll. Also, there is his attempt to take over the city police and fire departments of New Orleans, blocking salary payments. Huey Long is reported to have made the statement in his caucus that if he could embarrass us by preventing us from paying salaries

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Rally Tonight On Commune

The heroic struggles of the Paris Communards in 1871 will be commemorated tonight at a Paris Commune celebration at the New Star Casino, 107th Street, near Park Avenue at 8 o'clock.

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, Richard B. Moore, national field organizer of the International Labor Defense, Michael Walsh, district secretary of the International Labor Defense and William Fitzerald, Harlem section organizer of the organization will be the speakers. The court room scene of John Wexley's popular play "They Shall Not Die" will be presented.

Forty per cent of the proceeds will go toward the victims of German, Spanish and Cuban fascism. All workers' organizations have been asked to come in a body and to bring their banners.

LAWS AIMED TO GAG LABOR ARE ASSAILED

Civil Liberties Union Issues Blacklist of Pending Legislation

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Civil Liberties Union issued a blacklist of pending anti-labor "gag" legislation here today, including Congressional and State proposals aimed at the Communist Party and its press.

Singling out the Kramer Sedition Bill, the McCormack Military Disobedience Bill, and the Dickstein Alien Propagandist Deportation Bill, the Union declared these and others constitute "an attack upon the whole trade union movement." The bills are backed, it said, by "the most powerful forces in the country—the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, the Army and Navy crowd and the Hearst press."

The case of John Strachey, British writer and lecturer who is threatened with deportation for radical thought as well as utterances, meanwhile continued a center of Capital interest. The Women's National Press Club, composed of 100 important capitalist writers, telegraphed Strachey an invitation to address them. Winifred Mallon of the New York Times bureau, president-elect, wired Strachey the journalists would be "delighted" to change their meeting date to suit his convenience.

Walsh Lends His Voice
Reactionary spokesmen welcomed the deportation proceeding. The Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., rector of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service and a leading spokesman for the White Guards in Washington, aggressively declared the issue "should not be complicated by broad considerations of an irrelevant nature, such as freedom of speech."

In a public lecture, a legislative committee has discovered that many prisoners reported as "escaped" had actually been tortured to death and their bodies buried secretly in the dead of night.

Remarkable on the torture chamber, Dr. J. Y. Burrus, of Guilford county, one of the investigators, stated yesterday: "The sweet boy or dark room where men are confined in solitary, is an inferno. I never saw anything like it to torture human beings. I don't see how any man could stand for 10 to 12 hours for days at a time in such a place and live."

It was in this hell hole that Robert Barnes, 20, and Woodrow Wilson Shropshire, 19, Negro youths whose feet were amputated two weeks ago, were confined daily for four days on a stretch. The youth's feet became frozen and had rotted from gangrene caused by manacles and exposure. L. Bogan, another Negro youth, died while manacled, the investigating committee discovered last week.

Negroes are regularly arrested on the most trivial charges, often framed charges, and given sentences of 90 days to a year on the roads. They are put under "poor white" guards who have been taught by the bosses to "hate the nigger." These guards themselves are paid only \$45 a month. The whole system is reminiscent of the Dark Ages and the Spanish Inquisition. This is "the peaceful relations between the races in the South," of which the N.A.A.C.P. leaders and other reformists prate.

The Communist Party, Socialist Party and American League Against War and Fascism have pledged to continue the fight against fascism. The Daily Workers containing articles on Huey Long, now released by the post office, are selling like hot cakes. One newsboy on Canal Street sells 75 to 100 per hour.

Anti-Fascist Pickets Jailed in New Orleans

(Special to the Daily Worker) NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17.—Jane Speed, Louise Jensen, Stanley Postek and six others of the anti-fascist United Front were arrested today while picketing the Crescent Theatre which is showing Benito Mussolini's film, "Man of Courage." The play, glorifying Butcher Mussolini, was supported by Mayor Walmesley and the city administration.

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Conrad Stachel then took up the concrete problems of the unions, showing that in such unions as mining, auto, textile and steel the merger with the A. F. of L. unions has already been achieved, and in marine the process is going on. He took up the role of the Lovestonite clique in the I.L.G.W.U. and other

Britain's Acts Aid Nazi Plan

Pravda Shows Role of Conciliation Policy in Making Hitler Bold

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, March 17 (By Cable).—Hitler's spectacular move of scrapping the Versailles Treaty by announcing universal military service, was made possible by the vacillations of British policy, and openly reveals Germany's war aims. Pravda shows in an editorial today.

The official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union warningly declares: "German fascism has resolutely taken the course of preparation for war. Against the formula of 'first security, then disarmament,' German fascism sets not formulas but actions whose clear and ominous sense is: 'Let us arm ourselves first and then we will see about disarmament.'"

Answer to "White Paper"
This latest tactic of the Nazis, Pravda points out, was carried out in the hope that the British would cancel the restraining note of the "White Paper," recently published by the British Government, in which Hitler was advised to postpone to a more opportune moment the preparations for an offensive against the Soviet Union.

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Negroes Killed By Torture

RALEIGH, N. C., March 17.—While investigating conditions in North Carolina convict camps which led to the amputation of the feet of two Negro youths, a legislative committee has discovered that many prisoners reported as "escaped" had actually been tortured to death and their bodies buried secretly in the dead of night.

Remarkable on the torture chamber, Dr. J. Y. Burrus, of Guilford county, one of the investigators, stated yesterday: "The sweet boy or dark room where men are confined in solitary, is an inferno. I never saw anything like it to torture human beings. I don't see how any man could stand for 10 to 12 hours for days at a time in such a place and live."

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Three Britain's Hand

The Soviet press declares that Hitler's latest bold step is directly aimed at the Soviet Union. Likewise, it is an attempt to force the hand of Great Britain which has been straddling the European capitalist contradictions. Hitler felt that the indecisiveness of British imperialism was a splendid opportunity for him to force the issue of war and the creation of an anti-Soviet front, by the open establishment of a huge army that must go into action as the shortest possible period.

British, French Cabinets Meet
Immediately after the announcement of Fascist Germany's arm move, both the British and French cabinet went into emergency session. Premier Laval conferred with a view to increasing France's armaments in

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HITLER SHOWS SOVIET UNION IS HIS TARGET

Bold Move Designed to Force Forming of Anti-Soviet Front

BERLIN, March 17.—Hitler has placed war on the order of the day by the drastic action of the Nazis' universal military service and the immediate conscription of 300,000 to the Fascist army, scrapping the last remnants of the Versailles treaty relating to the armistice of Germany. Bringing out in the open what the Nazis have been relentlessly preparing for two years, the announcement of universal conscription in Germany and the creation of an army of thirty-six divisions, has set all the capitals of Europe buzzing with talk of war.

Aimed at U. S. S. R.
In his official declaration on the new decree, Hitler assures France that after the return of the Saar, Fascist Germany has no territorial demands on France. In the same document, Hitler directs his main attention to the Soviet Union, indicating to the capitalist world that the open and speedy arming of German Fascism has for its object war against the U. S. S. R.

The decree for universal conscription follows Herr Goering's previous announcement that the Fascist government would build up a huge air fleet, including "offensive bombing planes."

Follows Anglo-French Moves
The rapid series of war moves of German fascism follows hard on the Anglo-French conversations in London, in which the British proposed a four-power pact to Hitler, allowing Germany full armament. Fearing, however, that this proposal would not advance quickly enough the Fascist war plans against the Soviet Union, especially after the U.S.S.R. had indicated to Great Britain the dangers of such a pact if it did not recognize the need for the Eastern Locarno Peace pact, advocated by the Soviet Union, the Nazis insisted on private negotiations with Sir John Simon.

From that time on matters moved rapidly. Hitler refused to converse with Sir John Simon. Thereupon the British issued the now famous White Paper which declared that Germany's armament, especially her huge air force and the chauvinistic youth, created a danger to European peace. This was followed by the announcement of Germany's air armaments, added now on the eve of a visit by Sir John Simon and Capt. Anthony Eden, the situation was brought to an extremely acute point by Hitler's sensational declaration of universal conscription.

In Geneva, London and Paris, this move is taken as a definite step toward war.

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Greece Ousts City Officials

ATHENS, March 17.—The Thaelaris government today arbitrarily removed all mayors and councilors throughout Greece, including many Communists, as the first major step toward an open monarchist-fascist regime. The Greek Senate, sympathetic to the rival fascist group of Eleutherios Venizelos, is now definitely to be disbanded and Parliament itself to be dissolved on the pretext of "holding general elections." Court martials are to begin today to try the cases of insurgent soldiers and it is felt that the death penalty is certain.

Significant of the campaign to re-establish the monarchy, the name of Venizelos Boulevard has been changed to King Constantine Boulevard.

U.S.S.R. Envoy At Geneva Hits Chaco Warfare

Condemns Imperialist Nations for Failing To End Bloodshed

(Special to the Daily Worker)

GENEVA, March 17 (By Cable)—At a session of the Consultative Committee of the League of Nations on the Bolivian-Paraguayan conflict where some delegates, chiefly from South American countries, opposed the accusations advanced against Paraguay and where some delegates (France, Spain, Italy) took an ambiguous position, the delegate of the U. S. S. R. vigorously criticized the deliberate delay of the imperialist nations really concerned to end the bloody struggle over the Chaco.

"The conception on which the entire edifice of the League is founded," the Soviet delegate warned, "is being deeply shaken. The idea may go into practice that any member of the League which has not fulfilled its duties and has evaded the recommendations unanimously adopted at a general meeting of the League as being in given case responsible for the continuation of the war, can, after all this, limit itself to an announcement of its resignation from the League."

"The violation of League statutes continues. The bloodshed is not ended. Irrespective of the geographical character of the war, the duty of participating in a strict and real application of the statutes of the League applies not only to the countries directly interested or threatened but to all members of the League."

"The Soviet government," emphasized the delegate, "long since has taken all the necessary steps toward the removal of the arms embargo from Bolivia and also toward strengthening its position in respect to Paraguay, both with respect to the re-export and to the transit of arms and war materials. Unfortunately the countries which have decided to intensify the embargo towards Paraguay still form a rare exception. We face an extremely serious problem which puts a special responsibility on all members of the League, especially on the border countries."

War Is Seen In Nazi Draft

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the face of the German re-arming, Ramsay MacDonald interrupted his week-end holiday to come to London to confer with Foreign Minister Sir John Simon and Capt. Anthony Eden.

Having announced to the world the open and rapid arming of Germany to the level of the Kaiser's army on the eve of the last world war, Hitler hopes to present the British diplomats when they arrive in Berlin with an accomplished fact: end to spur them into the necessity of an anti-Soviet war front as an alternative to a war among the imperialist powers of Europe.

Mussolini Has Proposal

ROME, March 17.—Mussolini has informed the British ambassador that the Italian fascist government is ready to discuss a three-power pact, including Britain, France and Italy, against the threat of war by Fascist Germany.

PARIS, March 17.—France has begun consultation with other signatories of the Versailles treaty to discuss the next step followed Hitler's universal conscription announcement.

Talk of war is heard on every street corner in Paris and in every home throughout France. The press reports that Hitler's action is a bombshell, that may set off the whole European powder magazine.

Curb Exchange Is Picketed

Twenty-five page boys at the Curb Exchange of New York, members of the Wall Street Section of the Office Workers Union who were fired for union activity Friday, picketed the building of the exchange at 76 Trinity Place, Saturday.

Picketing started when a delegation of the discharged workers went to see Fred O. Moffet, President of the Exchange, and Lockwood, attorney of the Exchange, and were met with a flat rejection of their demands.

The discharged boys declared that although they have been employed at the exchange for more than five years and were always considered reliable, were discharged, seven who have been hired recently were retained. They also declared that six special detectives were hired as soon as the Office Workers Union issued a leaflet to the workers in Wall Street. The twenty-five have affidavits to prove that they were discharged for union activity.

Following the picket line on Saturday, an open air meeting was held on Wall Nassau Street. Later the discharged workers met at the headquarters of the union and mapped a plan for daily picketing of the Curb Exchange.

The workers declared that their discharge came immediately after abolition of "Scotch Week," which consisted of a free week's work by all Curb Exchange employees in every three months.

You can earn expenses, at the same time help increase the circulation of the Daily Worker, by selling the paper regularly. Write to 56 East Thirtieth St.

Long's 'Vice War' Is Source of Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

By SENNER GARLIN

until July, that he'd win the next gubernatorial election in January. "One of the things that Long's political opponents do not always bear in mind is that he is one of the cleverest, shrewdest, most unscrupulous—that ever walked in shoe leather. He is the greatest student of public psychology that I know of. And I want you to get this: Knowing his ability to analyze public psychology, he doesn't hesitate to take advantage of that in warping the minds of the people to accomplish his ends."

When Thieves Fall Out

Taking me into his confidence, the Mayor continued: "The best proof that the people of Louisiana are in rebellion is seen in his seizure of additional powers to strengthen his governing organ. He never would have done to the lengths he did in Baton Rouge and New Orleans if this were not so. Remember this, my friend: No politician, no matter how clever or how bold, ever wants to arouse public opinion unless it is absolutely unavoidable. Never arouse the sleeping dogs when on top."

"He cries out against the corporations, but he's the corporations' best friend, and he always arrives at some kind of understanding because you know corporations know exactly with whom they can arrive at understandings, and with whom they cannot."

When I commented on the Standard Oil "compromise," the mayor observed: "Yes, and it might interest you to know that Hilton (president of the Standard Oil), Huey and a friend played golf together in Audubon Park the Saturday the agreement was arrived at."

When I said something about Long's method of making secret agreements to cut down tax assessment evaluations in return for ostentatious utility rate cuts, the mayor suggested that I see Francis Williams, former chairman of the Public Service Commission of Louisiana. I had already spoken to Williams, however, and he had told me to rather friendly toward Williams, Mr. Mayor, in view of the fact that he was your opponent in the last election," I remarked.

"Well, he's a good fellow," countered Walmisley, but he's an out-and-out reformer."

Boosts Square Deal Crowd

I asked the mayor how he felt about the Square Deal Association. "Of course I'm not speaking officially and am expressing only my individual opinion. But as to the Square Deal I will say this: any group of people working toward the elimination of the evil influences now in charge in the State of Louisiana should be welcomed."

"This made it clear to me that the corrupt old Regulars of New Orleans have their fingers in this latest manifestation of opposition to Long."

In response to my question as to how the relief situation is met in New Orleans, the mayor said "it could be worse," only 26,000 families, or approximately 120,000 persons, being dependent upon relief. This, in a city with a population of 450,000.

"Is the relief adequate, mayor?" "Of course not. When relief gets to be adequate, it ceases to be relief. Adequate is a hell of a word in this connection." In short, the mayor is against adequate cash relief for the unemployed.

About those Reds

"Do the Communists provide a civic problem, Mr. Mayor?"

"The Reds? I'll say this: I treat them fairly, but very, very firmly. I allow them to hold meetings, but I always insist that they be given special police protection."

"You mean protection in quotation marks," I commented.

"Perhaps so," the mayor smiled. "As I say, I permit them to hold meetings, but when they overstep the line, I know how to handle them. I haven't been first department Commander of the Legion for nothing, besides being assistant attorney general of Louisiana in charge of criminal prosecution for nothing."

"Besides," the mayor added, "we have a good sedition law here;—the penalty is, I believe, \$25 fine and 30 days in jail. That ought to be enough to cure them, I guess. Besides, you know, the warden's back is often turned, and some damn funny pranks are played on those Reds. When they awake in the morning they sometimes find their clothes tied in a half dozen knots, all soaked up and hard to un-

scramble. And it has been said that when the jail yard is washed with the fire hose, those Reds have a nasty habit of getting in the way."

"Mr. Mayor, I understand that those Reds held a demonstration right out here in Lafayette Park last August with about 5,000 people. Is that right?"

"Yes, I made 'em hold their meeting right out here where I could keep my eyes on 'em. Let me tell you, they were surrounded by police, detectives, plainclothesmen..."

"Mingling in the crowd?"

"Yes, in the crowd, and I had them surrounded by machine guns. Later on I told their committee which came to me to endorse some kind of measure for the unemployed that Congress is best qualified to handle the situation, and whatever President Roosevelt decided to do is O.K. with me."

"The mayor didn't go into all the details it seems. As a matter of fact, seeking to embarrass Huey Long, he had sent a police messenger to Jane Speed, known as an active Communist in New Orleans with the request that she come to see him."

"Tell Mayor Walmisley," the Communist answered, "that when I want to see him, I go to City Hall; when Mayor Walmisley wants to see me, let him come to the Unemployed Council headquarters."

Mayor Outmaneuvered

Finally a conference was held between the mayor and a delegation. The mayor asserting that he was "eager to help the unemployed," and said he would issue a permit for a meeting which they had been demanding. He invited them to hold the meeting in some out-of-the-way square. The delegation, sensing the opportunity arising from the cat-and-dog fight between Walmisley and Long, demanded Lafayette Square, directly opposite the City Hall, and forced the Mayor to accede to their demands. As a result of the demonstration, in which the Socialist Party and many other labor organizations participated, the authorities were compelled to place the "unemployables" back on relief.

In this way the Communist Party and the Unemployed Council took advantage of the differences in the capitalist camp to put forward and win their relief demands!

TELLS OF 'RELIEF'

Harry J. Early, Relief Administrator of Louisiana. An interview with him appears in today's instalment of the Huey Long series.

New Orleans relief administrator, openly declared in the press that if it had not been for the Communists, thousands of people in Louisiana would never have known of the existence of the Federal relief agencies.

Mr. Early denied that Negroes were discriminated against in the distribution of relief. "Does that mean that they get the same as whites?" I asked.

"Well, no," Early answered, shifting uneasily in his chair. "We pay on the basis of accustomed standard of living, and naturally the Negroes get less."

Mr. Early, a Roosevelt appointee, is admirably equipped for his job, having begun his career as an assistant superintendent of a boys' reformatory in Covington, Virginia. This experience provided him with that hard-boiled training which helps him to handle the unemployed in a "professional" way. His basic training, however, came later when he acted as credit manager for a large pipe foundry concern. This taught him how to save money by wringing down "extraneous."

Early can have only one excuse for not adequately caring for the unemployed of Louisiana. That is, that the state government itself supplies only 2 per cent of the funds.

Huey P. Long's attitude clearly is, "to hell with the unemployed!"

TOMORROW:—An interview with Huey P. Long; his "Share-the-Wealth" program; Long's political technique.

Anti-Labor Laws Assailed

(Continued from Page 1)

termined a drive by reactionaries to suppress political and civil rights.

"In effect it is an attack upon the whole trade union movement. Under the guise of attacking radical labor picture, before the interview had terminated."

"In a way I'm glad you came to see me," Early began. "There was a fellow here from The Nation, and instead of calling on me he went out in the street and talked to some Communists."

The Relief Situation

Early wasn't alert with relief figures, and he constantly had to call in his secretary for confirmation. But this much I managed to gather:

The total number of families on relief in Louisiana was on Feb. 1, 66,642, more than 350,000 persons, of a total population of 2,000,000. Early boasted that the previous year the relief rolls contained 171,622 cases, three times as large as this year.

The relief administrator would have one believe that "improvement" is a result of absence need, but a visit to any workers' section in any part of the State will reveal the most appalling misery and destitution, particularly in thousands of homes of workers unable to break through the red-tape machinery set up by Mr. Early.

For a family of five the average relief is about \$24 a month, but for this the workers must slave in mattress and quilt factories and the other industrial peonage stations in competition with those employed at local prevailing rates.

"There's not a damn soul starving in this state," Early lied to me. "There is no occasion for anybody to starve unless he locks himself up in a room and has no friends or anybody to report his conditions. The E.R.A. is so damn well advertised, that, unfortunately, we have passed that point where people reluctantly ask for relief."

As a matter of fact, Bart, the

I.L.D. Pledges \$1,000 To Mooney Defense, Mails First Check

A pledge to raise \$1,000 for the work of the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, accompanied by a check for the first \$100, has been sent to the Committee and Tom Mooney by Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense, on behalf of the National Executive Committee of the organization.

The pledge was in response to Mooney's appeal for a \$10,000 fighting fund to carry his case back to the State Supreme Court of California, to which the U. S. Supreme Court referred it in refusing to grant him a writ of habeas corpus.

At the same time, the I. L. D. called on all other working-class organizations to make contributions directly to the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, P. O. Box 1475, San Francisco, Calif.

Terror Mounts All Over Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

the vicious government offensive against students and teachers.

A mass protest meeting against the execution of strike leaders and the wave of bloody reaction in Cuba has been called for Thursday, March 21, at eight p.m., at the New School for Social Research by the International Labor Defense. Harry Ganey, Associate Editor of the Daily Worker, will speak on the general strike and the present situation in Cuba. Many other prominent speakers, including Maxwell Stewart, associate editor of The Nation, Katherine Terrell, of the Council for Social Action of the Presbyterian and Christian Churches, Robert Dunn, of the Labor Research Association, Winifred Chappell, of the Methodist Federation of Social Service, and Frank D. Griffin, Field Organizer of the New York District of the I. L. D. will speak in protest against the murders being carried out by the Mendieta-Batista regime. Sam Di Giovanni, Organizational Secretary of the New York District of the I. L. D. will be chairman.

The Circulo Cubano and the Julio Mella Club will hold a mass meeting in support of the Cuban people to-night at 1400 Madison Ave. These organizations urge workers to pack the meeting-hall in solidarity with the Cuban masses and in protest against the terrorism of the Mendieta government. The speakers will be Walter Reels, Mario Lafar, and Leon Vivaldo, all of the Mella Club, and Felix Navarro will be chairman.

In the face of such damning figures, Her Ladyship Frances Perkins, gave a neat example of fancy and plain living that matched and even surpassed previous efforts by the other New Dealers. Without cracking a smile she claimed that living standards had "risen" to within four per cent of the 1929 level. The lady let her "imagination" run away.

The workers, even by government figures, are worse off than at the lowest point in the crisis.

They are being forced to tighten their belts, while the mass of capitalist profits increases at the expense of their living standards. What has happened to living standards is illustrated by the recent skyrocketing of food prices. In the workers' restricted budget, the cost of food is the largest item, and furthermore, it is inelastic. People have to eat every day.

High prices have made the workers reduce the quantities of their purchases. The column has already reported that in January, the amount of meat sold by the packers was 23 per cent less than a year ago. And a second result is that their workers have had to cut down their purchases of other necessities. The food costs are so high. Already the shoe manufacturers report that purchases of shoes and clothing have been reduced by the drastic advance in the cost of food.

A third result of the A.A.A. program of slaughtering livestock has been the enrichment of the big meat packers. The volume of production is expected to be 40 per cent less this year, but the packers are making fat profits out of the rise in value of the excess supplies they stored up with the aid of the government. At the same time their small competitors are being forced out of business, because of the shortage of supplies. But the great hardships are being borne by the packing house workers as the result of the severe drop in packing

standards. Mr. Maloney and other strike leaders often cite the history of miners' struggles through which the unions were built. They cite how Mother Jones led marches in defiance of National Guards and troops. But why no continue such a fighting policy now? The courthouse demonstration should have been made the starting point for still greater mass action. Only the workers must be directed to hold their ground and not permit the cossacks to disperse them.

When asked about a mass march of strikers to Harrisburg to demand that the "New Deal" administration carry out its promise, Maloney said, "What's the use. You know you'd get nothing from them." He cannot see that arousing a mass movement of the workers who elected these state officials, can force concessions, such as the withdrawal of troops and release of the leaders.

Discounting all the measures to which Maloney and those who may agree with him raise objection, what

is left? Just let things drag, and let each striker decide for himself on what is to be done. This is precisely the situation now, and cannot be permitted to continue if the strike is not to peter out, and the union to remain an organization of unemployed locals.

Need Firm Measures

In order that the strikers should take on new force, the following measures, now being discussed among the strikers, can serve as an effective means:

(1) The Anthracite Miners' of Pennsylvania should at once initiate a vigorous campaign to win all unions, especially locals of the United Mine Workers, for a fight against the Valentine mandate and release of the arrested leaders, and show them that a precedent is being set which will hit every other union.

(2) The striking union should not direct its fire against the U. M. W. of A., but rather against the Glen Alden Coal company and such of the U. M. W. of A. officials who aid the company. The membership of

the U. M. W. of A. will see the need for defeating the open shop campaign, that a basis is being laid for a company union, and defeat of the strikers will make conditions still worse.

(3) The strikers can organize a huge caravan for a march to Harrisburg to place their demands before the administration. This will serve to awaken the entire country to the fact that the most far-reaching fascist measures are being tried out in Pennsylvania.

(4) Mass picket marches should be organized on one or two mines at a time. The union should show that its line of action is through showing mass strength.

Only such measures will arouse a wider interest in the struggle and a greater enthusiasm among the strikers themselves. The Communists will place their full strength help carry them out. These measures will serve to bring forward the powerful reserves in the ranks of labor and bring a quick and successful settlement.

Paterson Acts Against Unions

PATERSON, N. J., March 17.—The city administration here was seen as initiator of a drive to undermine the unions and living standards of the silk workers and dyers in the report of the fact finding committee appointed by Mayor Kinchlife which was just made public.

After declaring that "labor and capital are to blame" for the condition in the dyeing industry, the report considers that the city should "protect such workers as do not want to strike"; that wages in Paterson are too high and that an Appeals Board should be appointed to which all disputes must be submitted for final settlement, and its decisions to be enforced by the municipal government.

Local I.T.W. of the Federation of Dyers has already held a meeting and decided that all resources of the union will be mobilized to enforce the present contract which does not expire until Sept. 1936.

News and Views of the Crisis

The Economic Scene

Production and business in general continue slowly to recede from the peak reached in mid-February. Some lines of business are preparing for a steady recession into the summer months. The capital markets are still in their chronic state of doldrums. Last month the amount of new corporate financing was only \$6,000,000, according to the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. This was only half of the total for the same month last year, and something like five percent of the amount for February, 1930.

The stagnant money markets are an indication of the deep-going character of the present crisis. There is so much over-development of plant equipment in relation to the restricted capitalist market, that the few new investments are limited to the replacement of necessities. Consequently the banks are choked with excess funds, but see no opportunities for large scale new investment. A factor in the "normal" solution of the capitalist crises was the setting in motion of a great demand for capital goods (means of production). With industry absorbing large amounts of capital goods, there would be opportunities for large investments. But this "normal" development is absent from the present situation. There is no demand for capital goods—in fact, the industries producing them are down near the lowest levels of the crisis.

This factor accounts for the glut of surplus funds. Indeed, the banks are reducing the number and amount of their loans constantly. Last year their loans dropped about \$1,000,000,000, down to a half of what they were in 1930. There are no profitable openings for surplus funds, except in government securities.

The inability of the government to break the log-jam in the capital markets after three years of steady credit inflation, points to the necessity of other inflationary measures on its part, in the hope of unleashing a speculative boomlet.

With the economic barometer thus indicating further inflationary squalls, the outlook of the workers is very black. Average weekly wages, according to the figures of the A. F. of L., rose 8 per cent in the past two years. But food prices soared 35 per cent—and total living costs at least 14 per cent, if not more. "The last two years have not raised the standard of living," the A. F. of L. admitted. "Instead the average worker who has a job is actually worse off in real income than he was two years ago—and prices are still rising."—and it did not add "very rapidly." These conservative figures indicate a drop in real wages of six per cent under the New Deal. And it must be remembered that this estimate is probably much too low.

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Educators Hit Anti-Labor Legislation

United Front Organized in Chicago to Fight Eight Measures

CHICAGO, Ill., March 17.—A wide united front fight to prevent the passage of eight anti-labor bills now before the Illinois State Legislature, was organized here at a meeting of representatives of teachers' and civic organizations.

Among those present at the meeting and endorsing its program were: Mary M. Abbe, Chicago Teachers' Federation; G. E. Anspaugh, Margaret A. Hensley, Mary Kenny, Helen Rueben and Susan Scully, Illinois State Teachers' Association; H. B. Bulawa, American Legion Teachers' Educational Committee; H. F. Hancock, Dean of the Central Y.M.C.A. College; Florence Curtis Hanson, American Federation of Teachers; Mary Herrick, Federation of Women High School Teachers; League of A. Mahin, Chicago High School Teachers Association; Thomas McKenna, American League Against War and Fascism; Hugh Miller, Chicago Civil Liberties Committee; L. H. Schacht, Joint Conference of Teachers Organizations; Miss Simpson, Chicago Save Our Schools Committee; Ida Winston Surry, Y.W.C.A.; Genevieve Walker, Catholic Women's League; Claud L. Williams, Chicago Principals Club, and Philip Tarrow, Committee on Civic Relations of the Chicago Church Federation.

With the peculiar humor which is characteristic of Nazi diplomacy, the 'appeal to the German people' explains the feverish growth of armaments by the German desire for peace!

"This desire for peace," as is known, has found especially vivid expression in the consistency with which the German Government sabotages the cause of the Eastern European pact, the only real and effective instrument able to guarantee security to all its signatories. On this occasion it would not be superfluous to note that in the opinion of all unbiased observers the openly aggressive tactics of the German fascists are based upon the confidence entertained in Berlin that the hesitation and fluctuation of British policy has secured the complete success of Hitler's move toward rearmament. It is not without real gratitude therefore that the 'appeal to the German nation' is spiced with a couple of compliments addressed to Great Britain."

This is an important aspect of the whole inflationary drive by the Roosevelt regime. To speed up the process it is going to appropriate another \$1,750,000,000 to the H.O.L.C., which guarantees worthless mortgages held by the financial companies. This is the real program of the administration as far as building is concerned. A speculative boom in real estate is to be pushed, and when values are high enough, perhaps a speculative building boom may be set off. At least so the real estate boys hope. And in the Housing Act there are generous provisions for them. They can finance the building of properties with government guaranteed mortgages. Their costs, in many cases, will amount to nothing, since the financing provisions are so elastic. And when, and if, the inflationary boom should reach its peak, they can liquidate the mortgages with cheap paper.

This explains why the government has built only 124 homes to date, despite its booming slogans for slum clearance. It is not interested in clearing the slums. That aspect of the program is bus camouflage, behind which it goes ahead with its inflationary schemes to aid the big banks and landlords.

The only hitch to their plans is the stubborn refusal of the building boom to get started. The capitalists are still maneuvering for favorable positions, still waiting for the inflationary cycle to get underway full blast. In the meantime rents are rising and workers have to live in filthy rookeries. The vast mortgage holdings of the government constitute one of the most effective accelerators of the inflationary process. At the same time they block the development of any large scale building program, since government finances are now the main base of the whole rotten structure that passes for housing under American capitalism.

The report of Comrade Stachel, and some of the speeches in the Convention, will be printed by later issues of the Daily Worker.

Britain's Acts Aid Nazi Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

was made precisely a week before the expected visit to Berlin by the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, which, together with France, is the author of the Treaty.

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UTAH LOWER HOUSE URGES PASSAGE OF WORKERS' BILL

RESOLUTION SHOWS NEED OF FEDERAL AID FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

Massachusetts Socialist Party State Committee Urges Legislature to Memorialize Congress for Passage of Workers' Bill

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 17.—The lower House of the State legislature of Utah has passed a resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States and President Roosevelt for passage of the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. The State measure (H.C.R. 2) based on the Federal Workers' Bill, now goes to the State Senate.

The State bill, recognizing the fact that no single State can of itself cope with the problem of unemployment, and stating that it is the first duty of the United States government to enact legislation to provide sufficient care for the jobless and the aged, urges the United States Congress to enact H.R. 2827—the Workers' Bill.

The bill further provides that the Secretary of State forward copies of the enacted bill to the President of the United States.

In addition to the action by Utah, a similar bill is now pending before the State legislature of Montana. Of five bills presented in Montana, only that which supports the Workers' Bill, H.R. 2827, was reported out of committee favorably.

In addition, legislation calling for the enactment of the State Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, is now pending before the State legislatures of fourteen other States.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—The Massachusetts State Constitutional Convention will hold a hearing on Wednesday on bills to memorialize the United States Congress to enact a Federal system of unemployment and social insurance. The hearings will be held in Room 427 of the State House, Boston, Wednesday at 10:30 a.m.

Among the three bills under consideration will be one introduced by the State Committee of the Socialist Party calling for the memorializing of Congress to enact the Workers' Bill. It does not, however, refer to the house number of the Workers' Bill, H.R. 2827. Another is State Bill No. 673, which refers to the Workers' Bill of last year, H.R. 7598. The State Joint Action Committee for the Workers' Bill has called upon all groups to send delegates to urge its passage and to change it to specifically call for H.R. 2827.

Jobless Ask for Look At New \$1,000 Carpet In Governor's Office

CLEVELAND, March 17.—After attending a hearing in Columbus on the State Unemployment Insurance Bill, delegates of the Toledo Unemployment League called on Governor Martin Dwyer and asked to see the \$1,000 new rug he recently asked for his office.

Governor Dwyer whose refusal to appropriate funds "threatens the cutting off all relief in Ohio complained that the State Assembly had not yet appropriated the money. He volunteered to show them the old rug instead to see how worn out it had become.

"No thanks," snapped one woman delegate. "We are not interested in that. But when we have to get a doctor's certificate to get milk for our babies we are curious to know what a new \$1,000 rug looks like."

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

"April Fool" Children's Festival Saturday, March 30, 8 p.m. at the Girard Manor Hall, 811 W. Girard Ave. Program: Songs, dances, plays, etc. 126 Children participating. "Del," the creator of Little Liddy, will speak and draw. Dave Green, secretary of the Youth Sec. I.W.O., will be the main speaker. Adm. 50c. Unemployed 15c, children 5c.

The Other Workers Union presents their 3rd Anniversary Hop on Friday, March 22, at the Hotel Stephen Grand, 2027 Chestnut St. Music by Howard Larkin's orchestra. Program: Edward Dahlberg, Negro Talent, Ed Olinberg, Chalk Talk by Al Larson and many other surprises in store. We urge the cooperation of all organizations and workers. Tickets may be obtained at the union headquarters, 121 Walnut St., Adm. 50c.

Yonkers, N. Y.

"Mother," a Soviet talkie film shown at Lido Theatre (Riverside Ave. and 146th St.), Tuesday and Wednesday, March 19, at 8 p.m. You should not miss the opportunity of seeing this film.

Rockford, Ill.

The Workers School will start their 16th session with a banquet at 5:30 p.m. at the Elks Club, 106 E. 5th St., Saturday, March 23, at 8 p.m. Speakers and friends come and support this affair.

Chicago, Ill.

I.W.O. No. 348 will show a Soviet movie, "Road to Laid," a new and timely comedy at the Alvin Hall, 106 E. 5th St., Saturday, March 23, at 8 p.m. Adm. adults 50c, children 30c. Everybody is urged to come and see this masterpiece. Soviet production.

Berwyn, Ill.

Wednesday, March 27, the sound film "Services on Parade" will be shown in the hall of Jones Hall, 4510 W. 35th St., Chicago, Ill., at 8 p.m. 9-11 p.m. Adm. 50c, children 30c. Supp. New World Film Club.

Miners Join Union in Steel Trust Sector

Organize in Minnesota for First Time in Almost 25 Years

DULUTH, Minn., March 17 (FP).—The steel trust's iron wall in this area is being pierced by organized labor for the first time in almost twenty-five years.

Almost 5,000 iron miners have recently become members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in the Ironwood, Mich., district, heart of the powerful anti-labor U. S. Steel Corp. And this time, the miners vow, not all the corporation's spies in steel, whose activities were so minutely described by Frank L. Palmer in his book by that name, shall succeed in breaking the union.

Plans Discussed At a recent meeting in Bessemer, Mich., officers and committeemen from the eleven upper Michigan locals discussed plans for united action. Creation of a teamsters' union was urged by one mine delegate, who said activity had already been started by his own local among the teamsters.

The meeting went on record in favor of government-supervised recognition elections at the individual mines. It called for the abolition of all contract work and the present system in which one man works alone below the collar of the shaft.

Favor Council Creation of an upper Michigan council, composed of four delegates from each local, was favored as the business body of the section. The conference voted to help workers of other crafts organize into their own unions. A resolution was also passed in favor of the Lundeen Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H.R. 2827.

The conference set up a wage rate of \$1.87 an hour, with a minimum of 1,560 hours a year. "I would not take \$100 to miss this meeting," one delegate said. "We must organize every man, woman and child."

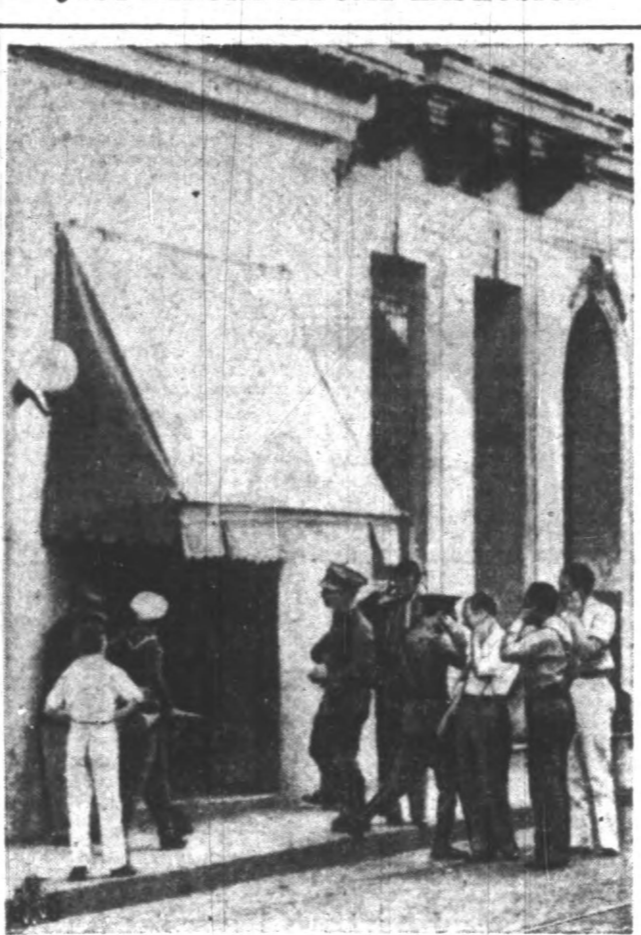
Jobless Negro Faces Peonage

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17.—Absolom Brown, jobless North Carolina Negro who came here last year after he escaped lynching at Lake City in his home State, may be forcibly returned by relief authorities here unless mass protest halts the move.

Brown eked out a living here until last October when he was compelled to apply for aid to the Transient Bureau which decided to deport him to South Carolina after correspondence with officials of that State. Relief authorities there indicated that they were willing to "take care" of him.

Brown explained that jobless Negroes are forced to work for fifty cents a day, are beaten, and even lynched if they refuse. The head of the Philadelphia Transient Bureau, Mr. Cook, is a well-known Socialist.

JUST BEFORE A BOMB EXPLOSION



The Cuban soldiers are waiting for the explosion of two bombs in a Havana building. One has just exploded. The interior of the building was wrecked.

10 Big Prizes Still To Be Won in 'Daily' Contest

Chicago Workers Hold First and Third Places With New Jersey Rapidly Coming to Fore—Contest to Run Six Weeks More

With more entries coming in every day for the Special Subscription Contest, the ten grand prizes offered by the Daily Worker are still to be won.

Chicago contestants, so far, hold first and third places; but the district is about to be shoved down to fourth by New Jersey. The qualification for the vacation-in-camp prizes is but ten yearly subscriptions or their equivalent, and the race between the two has become a neck-and-neck affair.

The third set of prizes is providing the greatest interest. The contest for these has been extended until May 1, giving thousands of workers throughout the country added time to do their stuff.

Every worker who sends in five yearly subscriptions, or the equivalent, will have a choice of one of the ten prizes. These are "Hunger and Revolt," Jacob Burck's magnificent book of drawings; "The Communist Struggle for Power," by John Strachey, a year's subscription to the New Masses; a metal bust of Stalin; "China's Red Army Marches," by Agnes Smedley; Gellert's illustrated Marx's "Capital"; Strachey's "Menace of Fascism"; "And Quiet Flows the Don," by Sholokhoff; "Fascism and Social Revolution," by Dutt; or a set of metal Lenin book-ends.

The standing of the leading contestants proves the ease with which any worker can win one of the prizes offered. Every one of them has already obtained more than five yearly subscriptions. In addition to the twenty prizes awarded by the "Daily" various awards are being made by the Districts on their own behalf—among them Pittsburgh, New Jersey, and Chicago.

Six Weeks Left The six weeks left for the contest as a whole should prove by far the most effective ones. Entertaining workers in every State should push their activities to the limit. The chance to visit the Soviet Union, the opportunity to watch the great spectacle of the May Day celebration in Moscow, is the chance of a lifetime.

As for the free vacations in camp—every worker can use one. Remember, every worker sending in five yearly subs earns a prize!

Chicago Meat Users Picket For Price Cut

Many Arrested—Small Butchers Join Against Big Packers

CHICAGO, Ill., March 17.—The consumers strike against the high cost of meat is spreading here, in spite of the numerous arrests which rose to fifty in one day with the latest attack of the police on the picket lines.

The strike started a week ago and is directed against the meat trust for a ten cents a pound reduction in the price of meat. Many small butcher shops have joined with the strikers in the protest and are supporting the strike.

Police have come to the picket lines accompanied by Mr. Polansky, president and Mr. Fleisman, secretary of the Butchers Association of Chicago. They assisted the police in making the arrests and preferred charges against the pickets. When the pickets were released, they returned to the picket line in front of the stores owned by Polansky at 1245 Damen Street, and the one owned by Fleisman at Western and Thomas Streets.

Attempts on the part of the police to terrorize the strikers are meeting with increased indignation on the part of the later, who are spreading the strike as rapidly as possible. The police mobilized and re-took a North Side synagogue and refused to allow the strikers to go in to hold a meeting, so the meeting was called in a different place and new picket lines were set up.

Cigar Makers Fight Pay Cut

(Special to the Daily Worker) TAMPA, Fla., March 17.—Workers of the Schwab Davis Cigar factory here have voted strike in the entire plant if the company does not withdraw its cut in rates for certain cigars and reinstate ninety discharged workers.

The company declared a cut of 36 below the union scale on Coronado Cigars, and \$3.80 below the scale on another cigar. In addition a teamwork scheme was introduced which in effect still further reduces wages.

The equalization committee, upon which there are also workers, fined the company for cutting wages and infringing upon the agreement concerning working conditions. Schwab Davis Company answered the union's demand for adherence to the decision by laying off ninety workers and discontinuing production of those cigars.

While the workers are determined to fight the cut the officials of the Cigar Makers Union are slow and weak in meeting the company's attack.

St. Louis I. W. O. To Meet

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—The fifth anniversary celebration of the International Workers Order will be celebrated here Sunday night, March 24, at 8 o'clock in the Rock Spring Turner Hall, 4248 Chouteau Avenue. A program of music and drama will be presented by all the language groups of the Order.

Fights United Front—Warns of Rank and File Sentiment for Unity

fighting would in some way equalize the fighting powers of the workers and the government. It declared that we cannot hope to cope with a well prepared opposition unless we are EQUALLY WELL PREPARED TO ACT.

Here is mysticism, not social science. To be "equally prepared" we would need an army, militia and police power; heavy artillery, tanks, hand grenades, machine guns, bombing planes, tear gas, poison gas, barbed wire and possession of railroads, telegraphs, wireless and the radio.

The "militant" liberal mystics have learned nothing since 1848, nothing since Engels wrote in 1895, nothing from post-war Europe. Post-war history has revealed that in every country where the armed powers of the state remained loyal to the old order the workers were defeated; where a large part of this force or all of it sided with the workers the latter were successful. Our mystics conjure phantom armies and weapons out of their consciousness and assume that they are "EQUALLY WELL PREPARED TO ACT." They are only prepared to lead the masses into an ambush and to defeat. What they advocate is play-by-revolution.

More grave is the fact that these New Utopians play upon the fears and immaturity of new members and especially the Yipsels, prejudicing them with half-baked ideas, and enlisting them in a course that will lead them to a precipice. "We'll use the kids," said one militant in a party controversy. "We'll use them!" That is the trade of the Socialist who desires to see our youth thoroughly prepared in Socialist philosophy to conduct the movement when the older comrades are no longer able to serve.

The argument on the referendum ballot favoring the Detroit Declaration assumed that its adop-

(To Be Concluded)

UNITED FRONT MAY DAY REJECTED BY SOCIALIST LEADERS IN MILWAUKEE

Branch 37 of S.P. and County Member, However, Vote to Support Communist Proposal for a Joint Demonstration

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 17.—After refusing for three weeks to answer the proposal for a united front May Day demonstration, the county office of the Socialist Party here flatly rejected the Communist Party invitation for a joint working class demonstration. "We don't want your letters or a united front," was the reply given by Herman O. Kent, County Secretary, to the Communist organizer, Gene Dennis, when Dennis finally called Kent for an answer.

Following this sabotaging action, however, the Jugo-Slav Branch, No. 37, of the Socialist Party voted to support the united front on May Day and to demand action from the County Committee, after hearing a representative of the Communist Party.

At this meeting, also, A. Shutkin, of the County Central Committee of the Socialist Party, declared himself in favor of the united front on May Day, and said he would fight in the committee for the acceptance of the proposal, made by the Communist Party. The united front, Shutkin stated, is made necessary by the growing danger of intervention against the Soviet Union, and the increasing menace of fascism in this country.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 17.—The Communist Party here has issued a call to all trade unions, Socialist Party, and other working class organizations to attend a united front May Day Conference to be held on April 7 at 10 a.m. in the People's Auditorium, 2487 West Chicago Avenue.

PATERSON, N. J., March 17.—A letter to the Socialist Party, proposing a conference to arrange a united front May Day demonstration, was sent by the Communist Party here yesterday. The defense of the wage scale agreement went by the eyes workers is one of the main planks proposed by the C. P. in the united front.

Nazis Fear Soviet Army

BERLIN, March 17.—The Red Army, however it is regarded by the German fascists in the public press, is being seriously discussed in confidential army journals here as the best equipped and best-spirited army in the world. An article in the Stahlhelm, organ of the Steelhelmets, written by a high German officer, whom the editors recommended as being particularly well-informed on the subject, frankly discusses the Soviet army as an opponent in war.

The writer stresses the individual attention which each soldier in the Red Army receives, and the discipline which prevails throughout. He enlarges also on the military education and instruction of the Soviet workers through organizations such as "Osoviakhim," the mass aviation organization. He next examines the hopes entertained by fascists as to alleged oppositional tendencies in the Red Army: "Hopes of oppositional plans on the part of the Red Army are totally unfounded. The Red Army is the most important and loyal support of the Soviet government." He ends with this significant statement: "It must be understood that the Red Army is perfectly capable of checking any offensive against the Soviet Union."

Mass Protest Forces Lerroux to Hesitate To Execute Workers

MADRID, March 17.—The Lerroux government is in serious difficulties. A chief cause of the government crisis is the difference of opinion with regard to impending death sentences on revolutionaries of the October uprising, especially the death sentence on the leader of the Asturian miners, Gonzales Pena. Under the pressure of mass protest, Lerroux has found himself obliged to "subject the records of the Pena case to a thorough personal examination," the capitalist papers here report, and advocate the revision of the sentence. The Agrarian Party, in coalition with Lerroux, supported by Gil Robles, demands that the death sentences be carried out "in order to maintain the authority of the government."

German Paper Admits Strike Struggles Grow

BERLIN, March 17.—Despite the growing severity of the Hitler censorship, from time to time news may be found in the German press concerning strikes, newly-classified under the heading, "Labor Disturbance." Thus the Glueckauf, organ of the mining industry, in giving the number of working days lost through illness of workers, etc., cites 74 per cent of working days lost for one month alone through "labor disturbances."

The Fraenkische Kurier carries a brief note reporting that the Waldsassen glass factory has sustained heavy losses following on the refusal of numbers of workers to work.

Are you competing in the Daily Worker subscription contest? Only three weeks are left. Rush contributions in!

Editor Hails Hunger and Revolt: Cartoons by BURCK

"I have just received the limited edition of Jacob Burck's fine book 'Hunger and Revolt' and I'd like to express my admiration for this fine piece of bookmaking. Throughout the year I review limited editions and finely printed books from the famous continental and American presses, and I wish to state that this book can take its place with any of the expensive books, upon which time and money are lavished. It is a great piece of bookmaking. As for its content, this powerful and important document is a major contribution to the history of the graphic arts. Burck's name will stand beside the names of other immortal revolutionary artists, Dauterim, Grosz, Fred Ellis, Robert Minor, Gropper and others. May I offer my sincerest congratulations on this book of the decade."

Irvin Haas Associate Editor The American Book Collector

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DAILY WORKER 50 East 13th St., N. Y. COUPON NUMBER 31

HOME LIFE

— By —
Ann Burton

THIS is not a story about my friend Stella. Stella, whom I have written about from time to time in this column, lives in the Anthracite, you may remember, is mother of seven children, and is besides a leading figure in the fight of the unemployed miners and their wives for sufficient relief.

But this story is not about Stella. It is principally about Violet and Anna.

One day Stella was again at the county relief office. She was again heading a delegation of men and women who needed relief and needed it quickly. The group, waiting for no one, went directly into the office of the man they wanted to see. Along the walls, men and women, weary with hours of waiting, craned their necks in surprise. They were still more surprised when they heard the loud, clear tones of a woman resounding through the place. It was Stella. In the name of the Unemployment Council she was demanding relief for these men and women. For every excuse the head of the relief office gave her, she had a ready answer. She knew it was not Stella alone speaking, but the voice of the masses organized into the Unemployment Council.

There were two women sitting among those against the wall of the outer room who looked at each other as the delegation headed by Stella marched into the other room.

"WHAT do you think of her?" they asked one another. They strained forward so they did not miss one word of what Stella was saying. Imagine a woman talking up like that!

"If this relief doesn't come today," they heard Stella say, "you'll see a hundred of us back here!"

Violet looked at Anna and said, "It was Anna who looked at Violet."

"I'm going to find out what it's all about," said one of them. She got up and as the various delegations left the relief office, she followed them out. She edged over towards Stella.

"Say you," she said, "I want to talk to you."

Stella smiled. The delegation left the two women talking animatedly together outside the relief office, as they went back to report their victory.

Question after question Violet (or was it Anna?) hurled at Stella.

"Get you have nerve," she said. "How could you talk up like that? My tongue'd stick in my mouth!"

What was the name of her organization—the Unemployment Council? Could anyone belong? Would Stella come over to her house before the next meeting and take her alone? Maybe her husband would go too. They weren't getting any action on their application for relief. And how they needed it!

These women had many things in common. Both had children whose needs were a constant source of worry. But Stella demanded what she needed from the relief authorities, and most always got it. Violet didn't. Stella made an appointment to meet Violet the next night.

"But I don't want to have to speak if I join," said Violet.

(To be continued tomorrow)

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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Cafeteria Workers Strike To Enforce Union Contract

By a Food Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—The workers of the Garfield Cafeteria, Flatbush Avenue near Church, walked out on strike last Saturday.

It is the third time now that the Garfield workers went out on strike under the leadership of local 123 of the Food Workers Industrial Union.

The first strike developed when members of the F.W.I.U. were locked out for their union activities and after a five-week strike they were reinstated on the job.

The reinstatement of these workers gave great impetus to further organization, and four weeks later another strike was called. This time the workers went out for economic demands and after a militant six-week struggle, the workers won a raise in wages and recognition of local 123 of the F.W.I.U.

However, Mr. Stein, the owner of the Garfield, could not swallow the victory of the workers. Immediately he started to double cross the union and violate all parts of the agreement. First, he refused to reinstate eight of the thirty-six strikers and kept the scabs on the job. Then he retained the raise in wages. He also tried to break the ranks of the workers through intimidation and through slandering the leaders of the union. He also tried to bribe some of the workers to break them away from the union.

All these actions of the boss were not sufficient to counteract the solidarity of the workers, who kept their ranks solid in spite of all the provocations of the boss. So Mr. Stein got together with some racketeering outfit calling themselves the Culinary Workers of America.

These gentlemen, Harry Kane and Joe Gula, who have been expelled from local 326 of the A. F. of L. for misappropriating funds and signing phony contracts, after being kicked out of their jobs got together and founded the Culinary Workers of America racket.

This "union" which only organizes scabs and steps in only when a legitimate labor union has a struggle, "organized" the scabs still remaining on the job. They issued "union" books to them and with wonderful promises, and the support of the management tried to break away some of the workers from our union. However, these workers realized that a "union" that is supported by the boss was not for their benefit and their ranks remained solid.

So the racketeers got some of their gangsters and attacked the shop chairman knocking him down for mchiding.

This provocation was the final straw. The committee of the workers, together with officials of the F.W.I.U., laid down the law to the boss, demanding that he immediately carry out all points of the agreement. The boss failing to do this, the workers all walked out on strike the same day.

Now the strike is in its second week and the strikers need the support of the public. We must smash the racketeers and force the boss to give union wages and conditions to the Garfield strikers.

Speed-up Increased By Macy Lay-Offs

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—We in Macy's are scared stiff. So many workers are being fired, some say hundreds. Everyone is talking about it and always with that horrible fear that he or she may be the next one to go.

We also see that the length of time a worker has been employed in the store, or how efficient and loyal, adds nothing to the security of the job. Macy's sees one way out for itself, and that is by firing the older workers and replacing them by new ones at the minimum wage rate, and by increased speed-up of those remaining.

In many departments with which I am particularly acquainted on the third floor, the speed-up is terrific. There I find one person doing the work that had formerly been done by two and three workers.

We feel as if a plague had suddenly lighted on the place and it is wiping us out. It's had to describe the feeling is horrible.

But the workers in Macy's who are members of the Office Workers Union are more conscious than ever before that now is the time to organize and we are doing our damndest. We are fully aware of the one and only way to keep our job and we are following that way. We are organizing the Macy workers into one big strong union and we are not stopping until we have fully accomplished this.

Insanity Threat Against Worker

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—A worker by the name of Jorgan Chelso, staying here at the Milk Hotel, Rivington and Chrystie Streets, on transient relief has been threatened by the relief authorities to be put into the observation ward at Bellevue Hospital.

This threat came after the insistent demands of Chelso that he be given medical and mental treatment.

Chelso is a very sick man, having contracted lead poisoning while working for the U.S.L. Battery Company in Niagara Falls, N. Y. At that time, in order to duck compensation payments, the company doctor tried to have Chelso framed on insanity charges. He was released from the hospital, however, and upon the advice of the compensation doctor took a trip to Denmark, his native land, for his health.

He came back and worked for a while as an elevator operator. After losing his job and having nowhere to turn for aid, he applied for relief. Because he had been out of the country for a while, he was refused direct home relief and was put on transient relief.

It was here that he had a run-in with the relief authorities when he demanded clothes and medical attention. They refused that old charge of the U.S.L. Battery Company doctor and are trying to have him sent away to a psychiatric ward. There are some of us here at the Milk Hotel who will stand by the worker and see to it that the relief authorities do not put this scheme over, but are instead forced to give this worker the medical attention and clothes that he needs.

No Pay for Waitresses In Swanky Restaurant

By a Food Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—I want to draw your attention to the conditions that exist at the Mary Elizabeth Restaurant, 392 Fifth Avenue.

The waitresses are compelled to work without pay. This particular concern charges a 10 per cent service charge which is pooled at the end of the week and distributed among the waitresses.

Although this firm is supposed to be under the N.R.A. we have made several appeals to the latter but no action has been taken. This restaurant is certainly blood sucking the public and the poor waitresses, and their conditions amount to nothing but cheap slavery.

I wish to add that the waitresses by their own uniforms, hair nets, pencils and white shoes. The food that is given to the help is not fit for dogs.

It is about time the public was informed of these conditions.

Red Builder Arrested At 'Liberal' Synagogue

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 17.—Officials of "liberal" Rabbi Silver's Temple know where to draw the class line.

After selling fifteen Daily Workers in a few minutes before the Temple, to people who were going to hear John Stracey lecture inside, James Wales, Negro Red Builder, was ordered by officials to move and before given even a chance to comply with the order, was arrested by a uniformed policeman. Taken to the station house he was questioned at length and finally discharged after the audience was securely inside the Temple free from what the officials considered "contamination" by the Daily Worker.

However, suppression by the class

The Ruling Class

By Redfield



"You're fired! I hope you have enough to retire on!"

I.W.O. Membership Reaches 65,000 In Preparing for National Convention

By a Worker Correspondent

The last two weeks of the pre-convention drive showed at once the weakness and the strength of the drive. The objective of the drive is to establish the right of representation in the Convention for all those branches smaller than the regular 35 members, and the right to honorary delegations over and above their regular delegations for branches recruiting definite numbers of members over their present strength. The membership responded very well to this drive. They realized that their future work will be greatly improved by an effective and enthusiastic convention. They felt that they wanted to contribute to the effectiveness of the convention, by being represented there.

They felt that they wanted to benefit by the "spirit of the Convention" by assuring the waves of that spirit brought back to them by their delegates. That is why on the whole the response of the membership to the drive was so good.

The last two weeks of the drive resulted in 1,469 adult and youth and 115 children, a total of 1,584 in the week ending March 4; and 624 adult and youth and 170 children, a total of 794 in the week ending March 11. These two figures show at once the possibilities of mass recruiting, as well as the lack of systematic organization of this mass recruiting.

This weakness is most evident when we consider the returns of the campaign from the major districts. New York dropped from 383 to 226. These 226 are 40 below the weekly average since January 1. Into this average is counted the very low first weeks of January, when no activities were carried on. Chicago dropped from 507 to 100. In spite of most miserable recruiting activities carried on in Chicago during the month of January, the 100 of the week ending March 11 is 21 below the weekly average. Cleveland dropped from 218 to 123. However, the more steady activities of Cleveland prevented them from dropping below their weekly average of 90. Detroit dropped from 161 to 36. Detroit, too, dropped 12 below the average of the ten weeks recruiting of this year.

None of the above figures of the various districts include children recruitments.

In all of the districts the recruiting of members to the English Section is very weak. It is true that the English Section is recruiting its weekly quota provided for in the general plan; but the concentration districts do not contribute their share to this quota. The quota is achieved by the general activities of the English Section throughout the country.

The City Central Committee evidently fall in two things: one, they do not provide an effective enough organization of the campaign but rely in the recruiting on results of their general agitation, and two, insofar as they do carry on effective organization of the campaign it is

not on the basis of concentration upon the English Section. It is rather with the object of general results.

I.W.O. Increases Membership To Over 65,000

During the month of March our Order has marched over the borderline of 65,000 members. On the first of March the total membership of the Order is 65,734. 10,082 of these are in the Children's Section. This represents a net growth of 3,581 in the first two months of the year.

In order to reach our objective of 75,000 members by the Convention, we must increase our membership at the rate of 5,000 each week for the months of March and April.

The comparative membership figures of January 1 and March 1 show a growth of all section with the exception of two. The English Section increased from 4,833 to 5,380. The Jewish Section increased from 19,878 to 21,513; the Hungarian Section from 6,057 to 6,235. The Italian Section reduced from 2,405 on January 1 to 2,387 on March 1. The Youth Section was 2,260 on January 1 and fell to 2,741 on March 1.

While we record these backward movements, we also want to point out that during the last weeks there was a decided improvement of the work in the Italian Section. If this improvement is maintained the losses of the first two months will be quickly overcome and the Italian Section will be on the road to achieve its objective in 1935.

English Section Reports

The English Section, until two weeks ago, has been making steady headway toward reaching the goal of 7,000 members, and 100 delegates to the Convention. But some of our branches are resting on their laurels, their achievements in the last campaign. This has caused a slump in our recruiting for the last couple of weeks. This slump is endangering the expected results of our campaign, the achievement of a proper representation of the English branches at the national convention, as well as the English Section becoming second largest in the Order by the time of the Convention.

This must not be allowed to go on. We are not quoting the guilty branches here as we are convinced they will not allow themselves to continue to be in the way of the building of our English Section. Should this continue, however, we will be forced to disclose the names of these branches and demand an open explanation.

Challenge of the Jewish Section

The Jewish Section has challenged the English. For the reasons mentioned above, the Jewish Section has been able to get ahead in the last couple of weeks. This challenge has already stimulated the Jewish branches to more intensive work. But a challenge really serves its purpose only when it activates both sides. We await the answer of the English branches. Basing ourselves on the fine work of many of

Leaflet in Southern Town Raises Hours on FERA Job

By a Worker Correspondent

CONCORD, N. C. — Your paper asks for the workers to write of their conditions and efforts to organize. Well, I will write of bad conditions and good efforts to organize.

It started like this. The relief workers have been abused time and again at the county relief office. The relief heads on the C.W.A. out the hours and then the wages, then it was all cut off.

Then the "New Deal" of the President brought on the F.E.R.A. On the F.E.R.A. the relief heads abused the relief workers in the same manner as they were abused before. They cut the pay from 30 cents to 20 cents per hour. After the relief heads saw that they took the cut, they went to work on the hours, and they cut the hours from eight to five a day.

At a unit meeting of the Communist Party, we, as true Communists, decided to issue a leaflet on this situation. As a result of the leaflet, they put us back on eight hours per day and there has been talk of returning the 30 cents per hour.

After I had helped put the leaflet in the hands of the workers, the next morning I met one of the workers on the street. He told me how the leaflet had helped him. He hadn't even seen a leaflet yet.

He had gone to the relief office five or six times without results.

After the leaflets had been spread around, he went back for relief and got it. He started out when one of the biggest fools of them all, old man Smith, called him back and asked this worker if he had seen one of them pieces of paper that had been spread around. The relief worker said no. Then Old Smith told him that if he saw one not to pay any attention to it and to tell everyone not to believe what it said. This worker did just the opposite. He raised the leaflet to everyone that he met.

This is an incident that happened to me after the leaflet was given out. Old Smith and the relief heads saw me put the leaflet out.

I was working at the rock crusher. The rock crusher did not agree with my skin so I went to the relief office and asked for a change. Old Smith called me a liar and said I would work on the crusher or nowhere. So my father and I went to see my case worker who is a fine woman. She sent me to a doctor who examined me and said that although he was no skin specialist he could see that there was something wrong with my face. It nearly killed Old Man Smith to tell me that he had to change me.

I told a worker that if two people and a piece of yellow paper can make the relief heads come across, think of what all of us relief workers can do.

Political Patronage Patriot Steals Chickens

By a Worker Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — We, the workers and poor farmers of Kansas City and Jackson County, sure are getting a rotten deal out of the "New Deal."

The F.E.R.A. work has been shut down here for a month. They say that they have no money but still they have city vote stealers as watchmen who get \$30 a week on the F.E.R.A.

The caterpillars on the F.E.R.A. jobs are getting from \$75 to \$80 a day and do nothing. They have a foreman to every four laborers. The foremen stay drunk about all the time and part of the time they are not even on the job but still they draw \$30 per week while laborers draw \$9.60.

The workers are now on direct relief and no cash orders at the grocery store. My children have gone three weeks now without any fresh milk. They have to be sick before we can get milk for them.

Waiters Win 9-Hour Day

By a Food Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass.—We waiters of the Ritz Carlton Hotel, who in the last three weeks were forced to work a 12-hour day in an 18-hour split shift, won the 9-hour day straight watch after the leaders of our local 34 found out that we wouldn't let them get away with it.

After many conferences with the boss, they agreed to a 9-hour watch because action was going to be taken.

The workers who are not organized say that we were lucky to have a union. Now, fellow workers, it is your union, too, get together and form groups and get in touch with us and we will see to it that local 34 of the A. F. of L. will take you in and thereby strengthen our union.

Our branches in the last campaign, we warn the Jewish Section to keep up its hard work, as we will soon be catching up.

The English Section is now fourth in size in the Order. We have just gained this position by leaving our Ukrainian comrades behind us. Winning our challenge with the Jewish Section will mean doing the same with the Slovak and Hungarian Sections, with the English Section coming to our convention AS THE SECOND LARGEST SECTION OF OUR ORDER.

Comrades of the English branches, let this be a call to action! Make your next branch meeting the starting point and the guarantee for achieving your quota for doing your share in the building of our Order to 75,000 by the time of the Convention.

YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

Lead Poisoning (Concluded)

Prevention the Only Treatment

THE best, really the only treatment, is prevention. From what has just been said of some of the advanced stages of the disease, you ever hope to "cure" a permanently injured kidney or circulation, or nervous system? In the earlier stages, relief and improvement can be gotten by change of occupation so that no more lead is taken in; a long rest for recuperation with use of a special diet, low in fats to throw out the lead already in the system. At other stages, lead fixing regimens are used. All this, however, is of limited value.

What Must Be Done?

1. Prevention on the job by the use of special wet masks (not the useless gas masks dating from the unused stocks of the last war) to catch the lead in the air that is breathed.
2. Special sprays to direct the lead-laden air away from the worker.
3. The attempt must be made to change to methods of production where the lead hazard is less.
4. Those exposed to lead must be regularly and carefully examined for any evidence of lead in the system.
5. A system of vacations and transfer to other occupations must be installed.
6. Complete compensation for all illness traceable to lead.

Do you expect to get this here? We all know that so long as there is any profit to be gotten out of the lead industries at the cost of workers' lives and health, they will continue as before. Workers in those industries must unite to demand protection against poisoning by lead and force the hand of both employers and the government in securing these. Workers must fight for the Workers' Health Insurance Bill, H.R. 5549.

Soviet Clinics

FOR the first time, figures on the clinics in the Soviet Union showing the number of clinics, the doctors in attendance and the capacity of the clinics will appear. These figures, the latest available, will be presented in an article on "Clinics in the Soviet Union" in the forthcoming first issue of Health and Hygiene. This article answers in part the slanderous campaign now being carried on by Hearst. It describes some of the public health conditions in the U.S.S.R. and shows in a clear fashion the steps being taken to wipe out disease and prevent illness in the Soviet Union.

Subscribe now to Health and Hygiene, the Medical Advisory Board magazine. Subscription rates are one dollar per year. After March 20, they will be \$1.50 a year.

Self-Treatment

COMRADE E. C. of New York, writes "Would you please prescribe some remedy that would remove a wart which is growing on the side of my neck. Probably when the magazine of the Medical Board gets going you will instruct the readers on such things."

Our Reply

WHEN you refer to warts growing on the side of your neck you may or may not be correct. There are many tumors of the skin which can grow on the side of the neck. However, it takes a physician with experience in such matters to make the right diagnosis. Before any treatment is carried out, you should consult a competent skin doctor or clinic so that you can know what you really have. You live in a large city where such advice can be readily obtained and you should take advantage of the opportunity.

It is never wise for anyone to attempt self-treatment for any diseased condition—whether serious or not. Even when workers cannot obtain the best medical advice and treatment, to which they are entitled, they should make use of the existing medical institutions to the utmost, while fighting for better medical facilities.

The purpose of our new magazine Health and Hygiene will not be to teach people to treat themselves and make diagnoses, but to instruct them how and when to seek proper medical attention; and to show the political and economic factors behind the medical situation in this country.

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Room 610, 80 East 11th Street,
New York City

I enclose \$..... as my immediate contribution to the Scottsboro-Hendon Defense Fund.

Communists in Japan Fight Back

(Translated from Roda Shimbun, March 15th, 1935)

Before daybreak of March the 15th, 1928, the notorious Tanaka Cabinet (infamous for its Tanaka Memorandum) ordered the country-wide network of secret police to arrest, imprison, torture and murder ONE THOUSAND AND TWO HUNDRED Communist Party members, revolutionary workers and peasants and members of labor organizations throughout the country from Hokkaido in the north down to Kyushu and Okinawa in the south.

Four hundred and eighty three workers were persecuted at that time. And thus the cold-blooded hatchet of vicious oppression threatened the neck of working class and toiling farmers in Japan. Therefore, during the last seven years those comrades such as Ichikawa, Tokuda, Shiga, Maniwa, Sunama and others have been kept imprisoned by butcher Mikado.

In spite of the dirty treacherous betrayal of Convertists, Sano and

Nabeyama and Co., Comrade Ichikawa and others tirelessly "defending the banner of the Party to their death" in the frozen solitary prisons in Hokkaido.

Radicalization of the toiling masses is growing rapidly and their confidence in the Party is ever increasing. Let us remember that the "renegade" strikes are taking more of less forms of uprisings since 1924! United front movement of the city proletariat and strikes in war industries; anti-war struggles in the army and navy; and heroic struggles of the Party throughout the country, which the bourgeois press is forced to admit and report, although in a twisted manner. Confronting this revolutionization of the masses and gaining mass "basis" of the Party, the Mikado government is mad like anything to drive the mass discontent and struggles into the channel of patriotism and imperialist slaughter.

The recent Sino-Japanese agreement, Japanese invasion in Outer

Mongolia, enormous sum of war budget, what all these mean is the approaching imperialist intervention against the Soviet Union and the Chinese Soviets.

Smash the War

Who should fight this war for robbery, plunder and profit for capitalists? Only the working masses of Japan, the Soviet Union and China? Absolutely not! Once this war starts, the whole world will be involved and will inevitably lead to another world war.

Therefore, the toilers throughout the world should rally them to postpone the outbreak of this war as long as possible and to turn the war danger into civil war for overthrowing capitalist rule and establishing a workers' and farmers' government.

In this sense it is our solemn duty to cooperate with our brothers and sisters in Japan in their day-to-day anti-war struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of Japan.

enemy has not only ceased since then but continued day and night with ever wider scale and shameful methods such as amendments of Peace Preservation Law (anti-Communist Law), dissolution and illegalization of all revolutionary organizations, extension of secret police, net-work of spies and provocateurs and special agents for "Convertists," those who deserted the working class ranks.

Thousands Arrested

The following figures speak for themselves in 1932 about 7,000 workers were arrested and in the first nine months of 1933 a total of 7,861 were imprisoned.

Then has the Party and the revolutionary movement under her leadership been smashed down to pieces? NO! Our Party and workers and farmers rallied around it have been fighting back day after day with ever more preparedness and militancy.

Change the World!

BY ALFRED HAYES
Battling for Michael Gold

YOU never can tell about the rich. After you have convinced yourself that their lives are of as much benefit to society as a whole as the bubonic plague, up springs some scion of wealth who sets out to redeem his class. One takes up new ways of knitting polo shirts. Another invents a different method of aquaplane riding. A third fixes up a highball that tastes like a mixture of summer and snow. It is amazing the number of talents the sons of Park Avenue and Mayfair develop under stress.

Take Barbara Mdivani. A long time ago Barbara, who was Hutton then, married Prince Mdivani with the help of her old man's five-and-ten-cent store millions, and became Princess Mdivani. One assumed that this was the only length to which the talents of Barbara extended. She had hooked herself a Prince, and had given the family bank-roll a European coat-of-arms, and this done, she would proceed to settle down to make her way into print now and then with a few scandals and perhaps a divorce or two. This was the customary process with debutantes who purchased a good moth-eaten title hanging from a bankrupt nobleman.

Prince and Ponies

THIS happened, of course. Only a few months ago, the papers were full of the troubles of Barbara and her Prince, who, it seems, prefers the company of his polo ponies to his Woolworth wife. Barbara came weeping home to her papa, wailing, "He doesn't love me, Papa. He loves his ponies better." Whereupon, Papa took a fly liner across the ocean and cemented the marital ties once more. But it looks like the cement did not last. Or maybe the money gave out in the mixture.

At any rate, Barbara has blossomed out in print again. But not this time with a new rupture with her horseman hubby. Instead she has appeared as a new competitor of the songbirds who write the lyrics which flood America out of Tin Pan Alley. Deep in her soul, Barbara has discovered the eternal springs of song, the fountains of melody, the inexhaustible wells of poetry. Barbara has written a book of poems. She has written lyrics for songs. And what's more, they rhyme.

Chanson Mdivani

BARBARA wrote a song entitled "I Will Not Grieve." One can listen in to the accents of a heart broken by unrequited love. The very soul of a deeply passionate nature sounds in this simple, but profound little song. So simple and so profound is this little snatch of melody, that we have taken the liberty of re-writing it for our own audience. Perhaps Mr. Lawrence Tibbett, who has promised to plug Barbara's lyrics over the radio and make them hit-numbers, will oblige by singing our version also.

I will not grieve though we may part,
Mdivani, you've become my heart.
The sun mourns not
Though each day courses.
You love me not,
You love your horses.

But why should I
Weep and sigh
To one sad solo?
Papa will buy another Prince
Who isn't nuts on polo!

One of the little incidents about Barbara which no paper ever reported, happened to me one night as I was waiting for a trolley in the rain. It was right across the street from a big department store, and an old tattered, half-drunken woman plucked me by the arm as I waited. She wanted a nickel. I gave her the nickel. Gray wisps of hair hung down into her eyes, the face was worn and pinched into a thousand seams. We talked, or rather, the old witch talked. She talked about girls and marrying them. "Every woman wants to be kept," she said. "That's what marriage is. You keep a woman." "But," she said, pointing a skinny finger at the big department store across the street, "the girls who work in there are 'keepin' somebody too. For their ten dollars a week they're 'keepin' somebody, some rich woman who sits around all day and smokes a cigarette."

The "Kept" Barbara

TAKE that Barbara Hutton girl," said the old bent, drunken woman, "somebody's 'keepin' her. Somebody's working and 'keepin' her. Do you know who it is? It's the girls in that store. It's the thin, little wisps who work behind the counters and stand up on their feet all day, that's who's 'keepin' Barbara Hutton. It's them what's buying Barbara Hutton them furs she wears and paying for her Park Avenue apartments and sending her on them trips across the ocean to Europe. It's them little girls in there what save up their money to buy a piece of silk underwear who 'keep' Barbara Hutton and all them rich women."

Then she vanished away in the rain. And I could see the thousands and thousands of counter-girls and sales-girls in Woolworth's and in the department stores who unknowingly were 'keepin' Barbara Hutton and all the rich elegant female parasites of the ruling class.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M. WEAF—The Farmer and National Treasurer Chester H. Gray, Washington Representative, American Farm Bureau Federation
- WOR—Sports Talk—Jack Filman
- WJZ—Annex in Andy WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- WJZ—Stories of the Black Chamber
- WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- WJZ—Plantation Echoes
- WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- WJZ—Easy Aces—Sketch
- WOR—Boys' Club Program
- WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
- WABC—The O'Neill—Sketch
- WABC—Wayne King Orch.
- WJZ—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
- WOR—Jack Arthur, Bartolone
- WOR—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
- WABC—Boake Carter, Comedian
- WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—San Gabriel Orch.
- WABC—Diane—Musical Comedy
- WJZ—Evelyn G. Hill, Comedian
- WOR—Four Aces Contract Bridge Instruction
- WABC—Gray Orch.
- WJZ—Jesse Crawford, Comedian
- WOR—Dance Music Trio
- WABC—Dance Music (Also WOR, WABO)
- 9:00 WEAF—Gypsies Orchestra—Frank Parker, Tenor
- WOR—The Witch's Tale
- WJZ—Minister Show
- WABC—Lucas a Bori, Soprano; Kowl Aneta Orch. Miaz Chorus
- 9:30 WEAF—The Haydn—Sketch with Otto Harbach, Librettist; Music by Herb and Esther, Comedy
- WJZ—Beginner's Luck—Sketch
- WABC—Glinkin Orchestra; Black and Bull Comedy; Gertrude Nielsen, Songs
- 9:45 WOR—Weems Orch.
- WOR—Eastman Orch. Lullaby Lady; Male Quartet
- WOR—Corn Cob Pipe Club
- WJZ—Jackie Heller, Tenor
- WABC—Wayne King Orch.
- 10:15 WJZ—Annex in Music; John Tucker Howard, Narrator
- 10:30 WEAF—Critical Issue of 1935—Donald R. Nickberg, Executive Director, National Emergency Council
- WOR—Variety Musicale
- WABC—The Night Slinger
- 10:45 WJZ—To Be Announced
- 11:00 WEAF—Dance Orch.
- WOR—Wien
- WJZ—Dance Music (To I. A. M.)
- WABC—Four Aces Contract Bridge Instruction
- 11:30 WEAF—Gray Orch.
- 11:45 WJZ—Jesse Crawford, Comedian
- WOR—Dance Music Trio
- 11:50 WEAF—Dance Music (Also WOR, WABO)

LITTLE LEFTY



How Judgie Gets That Way!

by del Verses from the play by Irene Paul.

Questions and Answers

NOTE: It is gratifying to note that more and more readers are making use of this department. We regret that because of limitations of space we cannot answer all questions that are asked by readers. We do our best to answer those questions that have the most general interest for the readers of the Daily Worker. However, all questions are carefully read and considered, and readers can receive personal answers by enclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

An Explanation

Question: In the magazine section of the New York Journal of March 9, there is a story called "Ma Barker, Deadly Spider Woman" which was illustrated by an artist named "Burck." Is this Comrade Burck who draws for the "Daily," and if so, why does he draw for the vile Hearst press.

Answer: This question was turned over to Jacob Burck, who sent in the following reply:

Before and after I become the staff cartoonist of the Daily Worker, I received many offers from several sources to do political cartoons for them. Naturally I would have nothing to do with this type of offer from bourgeois publications. But I did accept commercial work, such as illustrations for stories, book jackets, drawings for advertisements, etc. I did this type of work occasionally while working for the Daily Worker.

Some time ago, the Kings Features Syndicate asked me to do some illustrations for a story on the career of Ma Barker, the female Al Capone. Seeing no political implications in such drawings, I made the illustrations. To my extreme regret I discovered that these illustrations were being used by the magazine section of the New York Evening Journal, one of Hearst's yellow sheets.

This is how my drawing found its way into a Hearst gutter paper.

JACOB BURCK.

Laboratory and Shop

By David Ramsey

Science and Dialectics

A fierce battle has been waged on the ideological front around the question as to whether materialist dialectics can be applied to science. The fight has been mainly verbal. It has not attracted the attention that is given to the fuss taking place in the literary sector, although the latter cannot compare with the former in importance. For as Engels pointed out, "Nature is the test of dialectics." It is in the sciences that the decisive intellectual victory is being won.

We are now past the pioneering stage. The problem no longer is one of proving that dialectic materialism can be used to attack the philosophic problems that now perplex scientists. We have reached the stage where it is necessary to actually apply the dialectical method to concrete problems. But the scientists in this country who can think dialectically are very few in number. There are, however, an increasing number who want to cut through the meshes of their worn-out concepts, and arrive at a philosophic position which will enable them to resolve the contradictory theories that are piling up in each science.

Until now one of the biggest obstacles was the lack of abundant literature in English on the subject. German and Russian texts were difficult to get, and still more difficult to read. Fortunately, this barrier is being rapidly destroyed. International Publishers is issuing many fine English translations of some of the most important Marxist classics which deal with science.

Of foremost interest for scientists and students is the publication of the first complete and accurate version of Engels' *Anti-Dühring* (International Publishers, \$1.90). This is one of the best expositions of dialectic materialism in Marxist literature, and is especially valuable for its discussion of the relation of dialectics to science.

The introduction and the whole section devoted to philosophy are indispensable for an understanding of the basic principles of dialectic materialism and their application to scientific problems. The chapters on "Eternal Truths" and "Freedom and Necessity" are recommended to those who are interested in the false theories constructed by the indeterminists. Engels explodes the notion that there are "eternal truths," and develops the Marxist concept of the relation between absolute and relative truth, and the dialectical connection of freedom and necessity.

There is rich material in the other two sections of the book dealing with "Political Economy" and "Socialism." In particular, readers are urged to study pages 189-199. Here Engels outlines the history of war technology and its relation to the whole development of capitalism. There are more sound ideas in these ten pages which illuminate the relations of technology than in ten bourgeois books on "technics."

The book is a valuable mine which every student should explore with the greatest care. As added material for the study of the Marxist philosophy, the student is urged to read *The Correspondence of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels* (International Publishers, \$2.75), which also has just come out in English. There are letters dealing with many scientific problems. In particular, there is Engels' letter to Marx (number 158 in the volume) dealing with some dialectical ideas on the natural sciences; and then his letters to Bloch (number 213), to Conrad Schmidt (number 214), and to Starkenberg (number 229), which distinguish historical materialism from vulgar economic determinism. They are useful for an understanding of the Marxist approach to the history of science, the interaction between social processes, and related problems.

These volumes should be studied in conjunction with Lenin's classic, *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*. They are the theoretical arsenal which supply us with weapons for our attack on the bourgeois philosophies of science. We must rise from the plane of merely asking: what is the relationship of dialectics to modern science, to the plane of effective attack against the idealists and their falsification of scientific principles. Science is rich with proofs of the validity of the dialectical approach. We must do our small part in showing that Nature and society are governed by the universal laws of dialectics.

All of these books can be purchased at the Workers Book Store, 30 East 13th Street, New York City, as well as other volumes not discussed in today's column.

WORLD of the THEATRE

New Theatre Magazine

NEW THEATRE, March issue. Published by the New Theatre League and Dance League, 114 W. 14th Street, N. Y. C., 10c on Newsstands.

Reviewed by AL SAXE

"GERMAN THEATRE UNDERGROUND," an interview with an exiled German author in the March issue of *New Theatre* describes how the supposedly suppressed workers' theatre groups go into the streets to agitate against fascism, risking the terror of Hitler's S. S. Men and Brown Shirts. The actors mingle with street crowds and utilize carefully prepared dialogue to draw passersby into conversations exposing such Nazi blessings as unemployment, starvation wages, rising food costs, evictions, etc., and thus combat the fascist propaganda which diverts the workers' attention from their real problems. This article, which is rich with the methods of fighting fascism through the theatre, is only one of a number of important, searching articles about the growing theatre front.

Pictures of the life of the new theatres in the middle west are projected in "Our Hall" by Mark Marvin, and in "The Living Theatre" by Alice Evans. "Why Improvise" by Molly Day Thatcher and "The Dance and Acting" by Tamiris are of fundamental importance to the technical growth of the workers' theatres throughout the country. "The New Plays" by Herbert Kline, an analysis of the prize-winning plays and others submitted to the New Theatre-New Masses prize play contest, sounds the major problem facing the revolutionary theatres today—the need for worthwhile short plays of professional excellence like "Waiting for Lefty."

PERHAPS the finest accomplishment of the present issue of *New Theatre* are the "Fragments from Panic" by Archibald MacLeish. The publication in a revolutionary magazine of this brilliant poet, whose early work showed such definite trends against revolutionary Marxism, is a welcome indication that MacLeish is travelling not toward Fascism but away from Fascism.

Evidently MacLeish's participation in the Ohrbach strike, as well as the natural development of any writer who faces the truth of the economic crisis, has brought him closer to the left than any one realized until his publication in *New Theatre*. Although MacLeish's appearance in *New Theatre* should be welcomed, the editors should have published an editorial explaining their reasons for considering "Panic" as a manifestation of a new leftward development in MacLeish.

It is necessary after reading "Paul Muni Denies All" by E. Eisenberg to stress that Marxist analysis makes every attempt to be objective, to point out through facts the falseness of the non-social viewpoint. The art for art's sake viewpoint, as represented by Mr. Muni, has been held at one time or another by most actors and directors now active in the revolutionary theatre. Betrayed by a gifted satirical style, Eisenberg, flinging the barbed wires wherever they may hit, disposes of Alfred Lunt, Ina Claire, Kenneth McKenna and Margaret Wycherly without stopping to clarify the art for art's sake viewpoint with the purpose of analyzing for these neutrals (who may be forced tomorrow to take a position for or against the working class) the dangers and real nature of fascism.

FURTHER utilization of an undesirable approach is the article by N. Buchwald and answer by Eisenberg. Here again, the discussion is important and revolves around the development of the revolutionary dance. Both Eisenberg and Buchwald obscure the principles, the facts, the objective truths, in a maelstrom of subjective feutleiton sideswiping. And the reader finds himself involved in the subjective personal conflict instead of in the real issues.

My major criticism is that *New Theatre* does not reflect and analyze the dynamic movement it represents more adequately. Today, with a circulation of twelve thousand, *New Theatre's* readers include the vast audiences of the theatre, film and dance and the workers and agitators in these fields. The Equity actor, the amateur, the playwright, the stagehand, the audience—all should look to this magazine for what concerns them most vitally, the economic, social and artistic problems they face.

New Theatre, as a national magazine, must sift the experiences on the crafts it represents from New York to Hollywood and give its readers a more comprehensive picture of the cultural movement it represents. With all this criticism, *New Theatre* ranks as a leading weapon in the building of a vital revolutionary cultural movement and will provide interesting reading for every reader of this review.

Exiled Spanish Writers Here To Speak for Literary Groups

Editors of "Octubre," Magazine for Left Wing Writers

By EDWIN ROLFE

RAFAEL Alberti, one of Spain's outstanding modern poets, is in America today, an exile from his native land following the revolution of last October. With him is his vivacious and equally noted wife, Maria Theresa Leon, author of four volumes of short stories.

"We plan to stay in this country for several weeks," they said yesterday, "reading and lecturing before literary groups and other organizations."

Alberti, a stocky and handsome young man whose first volume of poetry, "Sailors on Land" (1924), won the first national prize in literature, spoke freely of the events which had culminated in their present exile. After a short while his wife picked up the narrative and animatedly discussed their experiences.

"We were at the Writers' Congress in the Soviet Union when the revolution in Spain occurred," she said. "We have not been really exiled, you see. We had planned to go back to Spain in October of last year, but when we arrived in France we met many of our friends who told us that our house had been raided and that many members of the Association of Left Writers had been arrested. Our friends warned us that the same fate awaited us on our return to Spain. That is why we are here."

ALBERTI was born in 1902 in the port of Santa Maria, Cadiz, Spain. Like most Spanish writers, he studied at the high school and college of the Jesuit order of his native town. When he was still a boy of fifteen he was a painter, but after a long illness which kept him in the mountains for some years, he began to write poems. These were collected and published in 1924 under the title, "Sailors on Land," a work which won him national recognition. Until 1931 he devoted himself almost exclusively to poetry.

In 1931 his first play, "Man Unhitched," caused an uproar in literary and dramatic circles and scored an immediate and tremendous success. A few months later, at the time of the inauguration of the Republic, he presented a new play called "Fermin Galan," a popular drama about the life and execution of a captain who revolted against the monarchy of Alfonso XIII. After completing this play, Alberti travelled all over Europe with his wife for two years, spending some time in the Soviet Union. Back in Madrid, together they edited and published the magazine "Octubre" (October), around which gathered young Left and progressive literary men and women. In collaboration with this group, Alberti organized a puppet theatre which became immensely popular.

Senora Leon described their activities in Spain: "Rafael's first play, which produced almost a scandal in theatrical circles, was aimed at the old rulers, the monarchy. It also presented a startlingly new and radical literary technique." She went on to describe his successful plays, as "anti-militaristic, anti-fascist."

"During our travels," she continued, "we met writers in all lands,

Particularly we were attracted by the work of the young German writers, poets and playwrights, the German revolutionary writers. We knew them long before we met the Soviet writers.

"ON our return to Spain, and after the founding of 'Octubre,' talented writers of all shades of liberal and progressive thought flocked around the magazine, which gained a great success among the masses of



MARIA THERESA AND RAFAEL ALBERTI

Spanish people. It was, I believe, the first magazine in Spain which printed the best work of our most advanced writers with an eye toward the masses. We held many meetings, gave innumerable readings of poetry and stories before audiences which could not read, but were eager to listen.

"We participated actively in the election campaign in 1933. Since we had no money, our artists made original paintings, large, spectacular, magnificent. These we pasted on the most conspicuous walls in Madrid. While the ceremony of pasting them to the wall was going on, one of our poets would read or chant aloud, attracting a large crowd. Then we took up collections from the crowd to pay for the cost of the paper, the paints, the paste. Everyone contributed—even those who did not agree with our ideas. The magnificence of our street-paintings and portraits on the open streets, as well as the gusto and enthusiasm of our writers and artists' groups, impelled people to contribute. The masses, of course, responded to us wholeheartedly.

"About this time we held a large anti-Fascist art exposition, which was highly successful. So successful that in June, 1934—the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War, we arranged a similar anti-war exhibit. But a group of fifteen fascists, armed with pistols and swords, raided the exhibit and with their swords cut up and destroyed the paintings.

"Even before this had happened, we had arranged and participated in many anti-war meetings and lec-

tures, delivered in our own exhibition hall. These meetings continued and were enlarged after the fascists' destruction of the pictures, Socialists, radicals of all kinds, joined our group in a united front against Fascism."

SENORA LEON, who described these events was born in 1903 in Logron, Spain. While still very young her literary works were published in the Madrid newspapers

and magazines. Before she was twenty-four years old, she was invited to deliver lectures in cultural centers in Argentina and other South American countries. After this tour, her first book of children's stories was published in Spain.

After her marriage to Rafael Alberti, she spent several years abroad studying the European theatre. On their return to Spain, she worked side by side with her husband on the magazine "Octubre." She also wrote numerous short plays for the Puppet Theatre.

Her latest work, published in French and Russian but not yet in Spanish, "Stories of Present Spain," was greeted with enthusiasm by Maxim Gorki.

Two of Alberti's most recent volumes of poetry, published in booklet form by "Octubre," are called "A Spectre Is Haunting Europe" and "Slogans." Translations of some of his work will appear soon in this country.

Questioned concerning their plans during their present visit to this country, Senora Leon said that they would talk before as many literary groups as they possibly could.

"On literature, on poetry?" I asked.

"Naturally," she replied.

"What if workers' groups ask you to lecture on fascism, on war?"

"We will be willing to speak at any meeting to which we are invited on the anti-Fascist and anti-war struggle," she replied. "Before any group, whether it is a small club or a large organization."

After three weeks in the United States, they plan to continue their travels, lecturing at universities, before students and writers, on the literature of modern Spain.

What Does the Future Hold in Store For the Youth of the Soviet Union?

YOUTH IN THE SOVIET UNION, by Vladimir Zaitsev, International Publishers, New York, 64 pages, Ten cents.

FACTS, reinforced with fourteen representative illustrations, makes this sixty-four page booklet a compact and inspiring summary of the major achievements in the Youth program of the Soviet Union. A program which shows that the major aim in the U.S.S.R. is the economic and cultural advancement of the working class as a whole, adult and youth.

Vladimir Zaitsev writes, "Never before in history have the working youth been presented with such magnificent prospects for the future as are now open to the youth of the U.S.S.R." This is not difficult for him to prove.

In the Land of the Soviets, unemployment is an economic and sociological fact which the young workers are aware of only when discussing, in the Red Army, in school, in a study circle or in a "Red Corner," the general crisis of capitalism.

While in the United States there are 7,000,000 unemployed young workers, in the Soviet Union, not only is there work for all, but "in addition to this, every young worker in the Soviet Union has broad prospects of future development; he has the chance to become a skilled worker, a technician, an engineer,

an agronomist, a doctor, a teacher." This is accomplished by "Soviet Education." Through the system of compulsory education all children between the ages of eight and fourteen are taught the sciences as well as how to handle simple tools. In 1934, 24,000,000 pupils were receiving a general education, an increase of 14,000,000 in five years.

WHAT is unique in Soviet education, is not only the fact that the State supports students through the technicum (university), giving them scholarships ranging from 70 to 300 rubles a month, but that each school, in the urban centers, is attached to a factory, where theory and practice becomes inseparable.

Higher and intermediate education in the U.S.S.R. already leads the world. Students numbering 1,441,000 in 1933, were attending classes above the regular seven-year school. In the United States, there were but 1,086,000 such students, as of 1930. This education has created a "proletarian intelligentsia."

In a chapter with this heading, we find that the Soviet economy is, at an accelerated rate, producing its own specialists. Of the 145,000 specialists in 1928, only 15,000 were of the working class. During the four years of the Five-Year Plan, 122,000 of the 294,900 technicians were of working class origin.

A chapter on "Youth and the Red Army" shows the Red Army man to be a student and a worker, educated in a spirit of international proletarian solidarity, in a spirit of love and respect towards the proletarians of all countries, in a spirit of hatred towards oppressors and exploiters.

Though Hearst will continue to print such lies as "Russian Children Starve Among Dear," the standard of living among the working youth is steadily increasing. "At the beginning of the second Five-Year Plan the average wage was from 100 to 115 rubles a month." But over and above this the worker, also receives insurance benefits in case of sickness, free medical attention, a month's vacation and the opportunity to travel.

After reading the statistics in this pamphlet, which are skillfully woven into the text, and after seeing the illustrations, workers cycling in Moscow, the Y.C.L. commune at the Leppe plant, Young Pioneers protecting grain, a Uzbek girl concentrating, as she studies the map of the world, it becomes clear, as in the "closing lines" of Comrade Zaitsev that in the Soviet Union "the last remnants of capitalism are being swept away. The entire mass of the population is working for the benefit of society as a whole."

This pamphlet should have the broadest circulation.

NEW BOOKS

- The Prerequisites of the First Russian Revolution—by V. I. Lenin, vol. 1 of Selected Works, a newly projected series of 12 volumes, \$2.00.
- Outline History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—by N. Popov, two volumes, \$2.00 each.
- Thirteenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International—The Theses, Reports and Speeches Gathered together and published in a cloth-bound volume for the discussion for the Seventh Congress of the C.I., 65 cents.
- I Love, a novel by A. Avdeyenko, \$1.00.
- Those Who Built Stalingrad—by Themselves. Introduction by Maxim Gorky. Drawings by Fred Ellis, \$1.00.

NEW PAMPHLETS

- Why Hearst Lies About Communism—Three Open Letters to William Randolph Hearst, by William F. Dunne, 5 cents.
- The Veterans Fight for Unity—by H. E. Briggs, 5 cents.
- Students Fight War—Issued by the National Student League, 5 cents.
- The Reds in Dixie—Who are the Communists and What Do They Fight for in the South? by Tom Johnson, 5 cents.

'Old Guard' of S. P. Spreads Hearst Incitements Against U. S. S. R.

HELPS REACTION BY STATING "THERE IS NO DANGER OF FASCISM"—CALLS FOR FAITH IN ROOSEVELT—WARNS AGAINST COMMUNISM

TWO headlines feature the current issue of the New Leader, organ of the Socialist Party "Old Guard." The first, over an article by Algernon Lee, states: "Not Fascism, But Lack of Thinking Is the Danger." The second is: "Those Who Damn Hearst and Condone Stalin."

If this is not basically the line of William Randolph Hearst then what, in the name of political honesty, is it? Does not Hearst, the cunning, lying propagandist for American fascism, also seek to justify political reaction by hypocritically pointing to the alleged "atrocities" in the Soviet Union?

Does not Hearst strive to pave the way for American fascism by warning against any mass resistance to the reactionary program of Roosevelt, by shrieking for the wiping out of the Communist Party, and then the whole labor movement?

On every crucial issue in the fight against American

fascism, the "Old Guard" Socialist leadership lines up with Hearst's basic position and the propaganda of the Roosevelt government!

The treacherous Hearst, for example, seeks to conceal his fascist plans by howling that Communism "provokes" fascism. The New Leader shamelessly takes this line from Hearst and adopts it for its own. "For every Communist created in a country, ten fascists are born," it quotes approvingly from Citrine, the notorious British labor faker.

The "Old Guard" thus pledges that it will fight fascism—by joining Hearst in his drive against the Communist Party!

Rushing in to defend Hearst from the liberals and progressive forces in American life who recognize in Hearst a hideous fascist menace to all political criticism, the New Leader asks, why do you attack Hearst when you should be attacking the Soviet Union?

Did Hearst, for example, write this: "Instead of killing by the scores, the Bolsheviks now kill by the hundreds, to say nothing of the countless unfortunates whose fate is never made known to the outside world." No! It is the New Leader defending Hearst! Let us not attack Hearst, insinuates the New Leader, but, rather, let us join him in rescuing "those countless unfortunates" in the Soviet Union! Is it possible not to hear the Hearst counter-revolutionary yell for intervention in this language of the "Old Guard" leadership in the Socialist Party?

The New Leader then crowns its servility to Hearst and Wall Street reaction by raising up Roosevelt as the man to whom American labor must look as its defender from fascism. "President Roosevelt," writes Algernon Lee, "probably wishes to use only democratic and humane methods . . . an armed insurrection of ignorantly discontented masses would have no possibility of success."

The circle is complete. It is Hearst who must be supported . . . it is the "ignorant masses" who must be held down, as the main fascist menace!

It is of the most serious political importance, to remember that the "Old Guard" of the Socialist Party takes its stand with Hearst and the Roosevelt government precisely now when the Strachey arrest and the disfranchisement of the Communist Party in two states signalizes the sharp rise in fascist reaction throughout the country.

The "Old Guard" has given its pledge. It will do its part, as its Social-Democratic brothers did in Germany and Austria, in preparing the way for fascism. It will do its part in disarming the resistance of the Roosevelt-Wall Street offensive against the labor movement, in getting the masses ready for intervention against the Soviet Union.

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MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1935

Block the Menace!

THE Governor of Indiana has just signed the Hearst-sponsored bill wiping the Communist Party off the ballot.

This is the second state to take this action within a week, the other being Delaware.

This is a sinister menace not only to the revolutionary movement, but to the entire labor movement, to every trade union and working class organization, to all independent working class political activity.

From the move against the Communist Party, it is not long before the union-smashing reactionaries will advance against the unions. It is not long before they attempt to attack the political life of the working class altogether.

This state-by-state strategy of Hearst and the big bosses must be blocked! In those states where sufficient mass opposition was organized, in Ohio, Connecticut, and others, the Hearst anti-Communist bills were blocked.

There is no time to be lost. Hearst and the fascist plotters are attacking nationally through the Dickstein committee and locally through the states. They must be fought on both fronts.

Right now the labor movement must mobilize to demand the repeal of the Indiana and Delaware fascist bills!

"Prevailing Wage" Defeat

THE Roosevelt machine has rolled over all opposition to its brutal, convict wage program on the government relief projects.

Flinging every one of his rosy promises to the dump-heap, Roosevelt has made plain his idea of what American labor should get—\$50 a month maximum.

With the defeat of the MacCarran amendment by the steamroller of the Roosevelt administration, the wage-cutting, open shop industrialists have the open support of Roosevelt.

Roosevelt openly takes his place beside Hearst as the Scab Number One of America.

On every point, Roosevelt carried out the wishes of the bitterest Wall Street reactionaries, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and the National Association of Manufacturers. With official government approval, the employers will now advance in attempt to smash all union wage scales.

When it came to the crucial test, all the fake opponents of Roosevelt's scab wage knuckled down, the Wagners, the La-Follettes, the "liberals" and the rest. They gave in to the scab scale. They agreed to carry out the wishes of Wall Street. Demand union wages on government works!

The Communist Party calls upon the labor movement to mobilize its forces to block, through mass struggles, the enforcement of this scab Roosevelt wage.

Protest Jailing of 29!

... and said individuals are forthwith committed to Luzerne County prison unless and until they comply with said order of the Court or manifest a willingness to comply with the same."
—Court Order.

THE individuals are twenty-nine district and local officials of the striking miners of the Glen Alden Coal Company. The order of the court, issued by the company's judge Valentine, was that they must call off the strike.

The mandate and jailing of the officials hits every union in the country. If the precedent being set in Wilkes-Barre is permitted to go unchallenged by labor

throughout the U. S. a court order to strike leaders to call off a strike will become as common as the injunction is now.

Despite this obvious fact, top officials of the United Mine Workers of America and of the A. F. of L. are supporting the action of the judge and company because it hits an independent union. They are thereby helping to establish this most vicious strikebreaking procedure that has yet been tried.

All workers, irrespective of union affiliation, all people who are interested in safeguarding the most elementary rights, should be aroused against this bold advance of fascist methods.

Protest resolutions should be sent from all organizations to the "New Deal" Governor Earle, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Kennedy who is Secretary-Treasurer of the U. M. W. of A., and to Judge Valentine at Wilkes-Barre.

Ohio and 47 Other Cases

EVIDENCES of relief graft that as so far reaching as to have its roots at the seat of the Democrat State government have been disclosed in the Ohio relief administration.

Graft, the kick-back and the shake-down have been cited by the FERA in removing the State Democrat machine from administration of relief and placing it in the hands of the Federal Democrat machine.

Ohio is not alone in respect to relief graft. Senator Borah in the recent past made accusations that were promptly hushed.

Relief graft is no ordinary scandal—even though the hand is in the pork barrel of every State in the union. The steal of millions, falsification of reports, political favoritism and victimization, accompanied by slashes in the hunger dole, are the every day facts of relief in forty-eight States.

There is nothing vague about this steal. The money taken by a robbing gang in public office was all supposedly intended for miserly relief.

Honest administration of relief can only be effected by the workers have full control of relief funds. But the grafters will not readily hand over their trade in starvation. Ohio workers should demand a full public investigation of relief and fight for the remedy to relief graft—workers complete control of relief through the elected representatives of the unemployed.

Local 22 Elections

DESPITE the terror and intimidation introduced by the Lovestoneite Zimmerman administration of Local 22, I. L. G. W. U., the United Dressmakers' Committee succeeded in getting, according to official figures, 40 per cent of the votes cast last week for the Election and Objection Committee.

The results of the vote, following immediately after the last regular section meetings, where the majority of the workers voted down the administration, is an indication of the growing influence of the program of the United Dressmakers and is a registration of protest against the clique rule of Zimmerman and company, agents of the Dubinsky-Hochman machine.

Through their vote the dressmakers demonstrated against the reactionary administration and expressed their readiness to fight for a militant rank and file leadership, willing and able to defeat the onslaught of the bosses on the conditions of the workers.

On the other hand the election results showed the rank and file, led by the United, that there are some weaknesses in their work, especially among the most exploited sections of Negro and Spanish workers.

The results of the election clearly point to the possibility of defeating the reactionary Lovestoneite administration in the forthcoming elections, if an intensive campaign among all members of the local is started without further delay.

A good mobilization of all honest dressmakers in the union behind the program of the United Dressmakers will insure the defeat of the Lovestoneites and the voting into office of a militant rank and file leadership that will fight for a stronger union and better conditions

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Sporadic Shop Work Poor Unit Meetings Krumbein Recruiting Drive

OUR shop assignments have not been persistently carried out—the methods of work have been sporadic, that is, starting off with a bang and then laying down the next week.

The section committee realizes the difficulty that the leading comrades have in carrying out the tasks assigned to them and therefore we have decided to devote a good deal of time to discussion of this problem. In this article we will consider the problems of a certain unit. The problems of practically all of the units in our section.

In this unit we have for a long time had difficulty in activating comrades in the distribution of leaflets, the sale of the Daily Worker, of canvassing and recruiting. We have also noticed a fluctuation in membership. At the same time the unit meetings have been dry, listless and apathetic.

The lack of activity and fluctuation are intimately connected and proceed directly from the weak character of our meetings. Nevertheless, despite these weak unit meetings, we have a few comrades who are in the forefront in Party work. The question arises: Why do these comrades carry on so vigorously? The answer must be that they have a clearer view of the class struggle, are more keenly aware of its daily intensification, more actively understand the imperative need for constant revolutionary activity.

It is precisely because of this fact that weak meetings affect them least. However, it has long been the custom for the greatest majority of the comrades to come infrequently to meetings, to sit inattentively at them, and rarely do any work. Invariably these comrades show the least political growth.

The inability of the unit to function as a further instrument for the greater politicalization of our comrades is its most serious defect. In the past, we have assigned tasks to our comrades and have neglected to explain carefully the political value of carrying out the assignment. It is evidence to us today that each bit of organizational and educational work must be accompanied with its corresponding political idea.

Thus the comrades, instead of being merely assigned to the task become an integral, vital part of the whole revolutionary movement.

The application of this principle during meetings should serve to activate both old and new comrades and aid in the reduction of fluctuation.

SECTION 5, DISTRICT 7.

THE Section Committee of Section 5, at its regular meeting, in discussing the plan of work according to the decisions made at the recent Section Conference, has decided to open a special three-months Krumbein Recruiting Drive starting March 1st and ending May 30th.

At the recent Section Conference it was reported that the membership in Section 5 had increased to 1,100 and it was necessary to reorganize the section and to make two sections. We have found that these successes in our recruiting and building the Party was possible because of the great lessons and leadership we have received from Comrade Krumbein as District Organizer. We have found that with the help of Comrade Krumbein, who was politically responsible to the Party in New York for waterfront concentration, we were able to recruit during the last recruiting drive 17 longshoremen and over 50 seamen into the Party. We pledged ourselves to make every member of the Party in Section One conscious of Comrade Krumbein's message before he left for jail, to dig into the work harder and thus be able to immediately double the strength of our Party.

We promise to do everything in our power to be able to report to Comrade Krumbein and the Party on May 30th, the doubling of the membership in Section One.

SEC. COMM., SECTION ONE.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
NAME
ADDRESS

THE DRIVE BEGINS



Letters From Our Readers

Hopes to Cash in On Long Series

Winchester, Mass.
Gentlemen:
May I please receive your "Daily" beginning the 12th issue until finished, containing "Behind the Scenes with Huey Long" by Mr. Garlin, and bill the same. C. WHITEFIELD TUCK, National Franklin D. Roosevelt for President League

Wants Pamphlet Exposing Johnson-Long-Coughlin

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
I want to commend your remarkable alertness in writing the editorials: "General Johnson, Huey Long, Father Coughlin—When Thieves Fall Out," in the issue of March 7th, and "Wall Street's Tools: Use More Demagogues as Misery of the Tollers Grows," in the issue of March 8th. Also the very effective contrast presented by the remarks of Johnson and Long in the issue of March 9th.

I do not doubt that you will write another equally forceful editorial about the expected answer from the Radio Priest.

All these editorials I urge you to have reprinted in pamphlet form for the reason that they are going to have a very great historical value, and so it is of the utmost importance that they should be made available in a convenient form for ready and easy reference. Moreover, reprinted in a pamphlet they are sure to reach the eyes of persons who at present do not read the Daily Worker. The pamphlets could be kept on sale at most labor gatherings for many months to come. Copies of the Daily Worker in which they appear could not.

"Anti-Crime" Drive Hides Plot Against Labor

Chicago, Ill.
Comrade Editor:
Should it not be brought out in the Daily Worker that the anti-crime drive is largely a drive against the working class? It has looked to me for two years as if this is preparation for fascism and war—in Comrade Kuusinen's words, "Cleansing the rear for a new imperialist war."

The papers here, and elsewhere, I suppose, are filled with blood-thirsty ravings against the criminal, but they say nothing about the prevention of crime or why criminals exist in such numbers. The Herald Examiner devotes four pages each Sunday to lurid photographs of bleeding corpses and other horrors, purporting to show that the wages of sin is death. But I believe the purpose behind all this is to brutalize the masses in the name of "patriotism" and "righteous indignation" and to direct that brutality against the revolutionary movement and the working class.

Pledges Fight to Keep C. P. On Indiana Ballot

Indianapolis, Ind.
Comrade Editor:
With regard to the "red scare" bill, I wish to say that as a drafted mechanic during the last World War, I helped make rifles for the boss front. Then they have the guts to say I can't vote Communist if I want to. To hell with their fascist orders. We'll fight to keep the Party legal, and if they take us off, we'll write in the candidates' names that are sponsored by the Party.

Required Reading for Every Worker

Differences Between Capitalist and Proletarian Democracy
"Democracy under the capitalist system is CAPITALIST democracy, the democracy of an exploiting minority based upon restriction of the rights of the exploited majority and directed against this majority. Only under the dictatorship of the proletariat is real "freedom" for the exploited and real participation in the administration of the country by the proletarians and peasants possible. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, democracy is PROLETARIAN democracy—the democracy of the exploited majority based upon the restriction of the rights of the exploiting minority and directed against this minority."
(Foundations of Leninism—By J. Stalin.)

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Hitler's Big Gamble Workers' Lives Are Stakes Nazis Point the Only Road

HITLER has openly declared to the world Fascist Germany wants war. That is the clear meaning of his latest bold thrust announcing the creation of a conscript army of 500,000 and the complete scrapping of the treaty of the last imperialist war.

Only one thing is still left open: War against whom? This, too, Hitler's sensational move seeks to solve by presenting the European imperialist powers with a set of alternatives. Either a war involving France, Austria, Britain, or a war of these powers against the Soviet Union.

What was presented to the world as a powerful, strong, determined move, in reality a stroke of desperation. Fascist Germany, in face of the rising tide of discontent at home, and the sharpening imperialist contradictions on the outside, must follow the path of Mussolini in Abyssinia. But Hitler's idea of Abyssinia is the Soviet Union. By his desperate war moves, though temporarily he has intensified the imperialist contradictions far beyond his expectations, he hopes to drive the issue relentlessly to the point where there can be no retreat, no turning, but only one mad dash against the land of Socialism.

IN HIS proclamation to the world, announcing the mad arming of German fascism, Hitler assures France that the Nazis "now no longer will make territorial demands upon France."

And immediately thereafter he points to the Soviet Union. With typical fascist hypocrisy he refers to the growth of the defensive measures of the U. S. S. R., saying: "It (Fascist Germany) sees in the creation of a Soviet Russian army of 101 divisions—that is, an admitted present peace strength of 960,000 men—an element that at the time of the conclusion of the Versailles treaty could not have been divined."

In short, no territorial demands against France. But distinctly territorial ambitions against the Socialist Fatherland, which was not "divined" by the Versailles treaty, and is therefore now open game. The hypocrisy of the Nazi argument about the size of the Soviet Red Army, the army of the proletarian revolutionary defense, is seen by a few figures which Hitler does not mention. Under not-so-secret war agreements between Japan, Poland and Germany armies numbering over 1,500,000 men were pledged by these countries to joint war against the Soviet Union.

KARL H. VON WIEGAND, Hearst's correspondent in Nazi Germany, himself an able assistant to the Nazi war propagandists, a close friend of Hitler, admits that Hitler deliberately "threw down the gauntlet" and that "tonight war clouds are darker over Europe than they have been for many months."

Hitler's guiding maxim in the present situation according to von Wiegand was:

"When in doubt, take the offensive and strike unexpectedly, surprise the enemy."

The doubt in the present situation is the role of British imperialism, concretely expressed in the proposed visit of Sir John Simon and Capt. Anthony Eden to Hitler set for March 24.

Hemmed in by the growing world crisis of capitalism, fearing the rise of mass struggles for improved conditions and against imperialist war, the British rulers were not yet ready to plunge into an immediate war against the Soviet Union and gamble the existence of capitalism. This they made clear to Hitler in the white paper. But this is not what the Nazis wanted nor could brook at this time. They must have war. They want war immediately against the Soviet Union.

With time piling the odds against him, Hitler wants to gamble the lives of millions now.

Von Wiegand describes Hitler as "a gambler playing for high stakes." That the danger of war is acute is even emphasized by the capitalist press which consistently strives with might and main to keep these facts from the masses.

Hitler knows that the mighty Red Army is ready for the defense of the October revolution and the Socialist Fatherland. Our task becomes of the utmost importance in arousing and rallying the American workers to the danger threatening them in this move to war against the Soviet Union. Our task is to mobilize immediately for the defense of the Soviet Union, to help in every way to smash and defeat the war plans of the Fascist bloodhounds.