

INVESTIGATE HARLEM 'RELIEF'!

Hitler Spurs French and Italian Protests

BRITAIN FIRM IN SUPPORT OF NAZI STAND

France Reveals More Details of German Armaments

BERLIN, March 21.—Certain of Great Britain's support, Hitler's Foreign Minister, Baron Neurath, today curtly informed both the French and Italian Ambassadors that official Germany would pay no attention to their protests against Nazi war preparations.

LONDON, March 21.—"Prepare for war, but not so loudly"—this was the clear tone of advice emphasized in the House of Commons debate today, which Sir John Simon was encouraged to take with him to Berlin on Monday, George Lansbury, Labor Party leader, pointedly told Simon to say while in Berlin that "Britain disagrees with the manner in which Germany is re-arming."

A government spokesman here bluntly denounced the French call for an extraordinary session of the Council of the League of Nations, declaring that France's request would "retard Germany's return to Geneva."

France March 21.—In a citation to the League today French imperialism, tensely watching German re-arming, demanded that Germany be placed on trial by the League for deliberate repudiation of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty.

Duplicating meanwhile gun for gun and airplane for airplane each increase in Hitler's armed forces, the French government continued today to reveal further evidence of German military preparations.

Seventy per cent of Germany's factories are working for war, notably machine gun and rifle factories, operating four shifts of six hours each, General Louis-Peloux Maurin, War Minister, told the Army Commission of the Chamber of Deputies today. Fifteen airplanes a day are turned out by German industry and a fleet of 1,500 new planes will be ready later in the spring.

500,000 Mobilized in Italy
ROME, March 21.—Mussolini will retain mobilized strength at home, keeping 500,000 men ready "for contingencies," it was officially declared here today. This does not include the continuous stream of armed units sent to the scene of the Italian invasion of Abyssinia.

STOCKHOLM, March 21.—The Swedish Council of State, composed of the Socialist Ministry, headed by A. Hansson, today approved the extension of army service in the Swedish forces from three to six months. A sum of \$37,000,000 for increased armaments was also approved by Hansson.

Indianapolis Jobless Fight Anti-Labor Law

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 21.—Thirty-eight delegates from ten organizations with a membership of 900 met here at the call of the Unemployment Councils and the Relief Workers Union to undertake a unified plan of work.

The meeting decided to oppose in a united front fight all attempts to put through House Bill 221, a law designed to rule the Communist Party off the ballot as well as other minority parties. The law was passed in the present session of the State Legislature.

Sacramento Defendants Tell Why They Fight for Workers

By Michael Quin
(Special to the Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 21.—The Sacramento "criminal syndicalism" defendants took the stand in their own defense yesterday, adding their testimony to the already smashing refutation of the perjured testimony of the State's witnesses.

Parley Opened In Washington On NBC Strike

Strike Committee Urges Strong Picketing At Strategic Points

Negotiations of officials of the Inside Bakery Workers Local 19,585, their attorneys and representatives of the American Federation of Labor continued in Washington yesterday on the National Biscuit Company employees strike of 6,000 workers. The company has entered the negotiations, according to report.

At union headquarters, it was emphasized that now more than ever before the strike activities must be increased on all fronts. The picket lines and other strike activity should be strengthened in order to force the company to settle favorably with the union, the Strike Committee declared.

Urges Mass Picketing
At the membership meeting of the union in Stuyvesant High School Wednesday night, a strike moved from the floor that a delegation of strikers be elected to go to the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council and request the Council to call a mass conference of all labor organizations for the support of the strike and called for mass picketing. The chairman, Joe Bahus, did not put the motion to a vote on the grounds that the Central Labor Council, which met last night, was going to act on the N. B. C. strike and the officers of the union would attend.

Pete Christman, chairman of the strike committee, reported on its activities. They had visited the Sheffield Company and urged them not to sell N. B. C. scab products. The company declared it would push N. B. C. products back on their shelves and sell them only to those who specifically requested them.

Relief Needed
The Strike Committee emphasized the need for food, groceries and relief funds for the strikers, to be sent to the headquarters of the union at 245 W. 14th St. They also called on all workers to support the dance this Saturday, March 23, at the Star Casino, 101 E. 107th St., which is for the benefit of the strikers' relief.

The splendid example of visiting stores in behalf of the National Biscuit strikers, which was cited in yesterday's story of the Daily Worker was that of Unit 9 Sec. 22, not of Sec. 23 as reported.

Daily 'Unita' Out April 12

Despite the refusal of the Metropolitan News Agency to distribute it, the 'Unita' Operais, Italian revolutionary newspaper, will make its first appearance as a daily paper on April 12, its editors announced yesterday.

This is made possible by the splendid support which the workers are giving the paper through their organization of a workers' distribution apparatus.

The decision to form workers' distribution groups was made by the workers themselves at a mass meeting at the New Star Casino, after hearing of the attacks on the coming out of the paper made by the fascist G. Pope of the Metropolitan News Agency.

Hopkins Plans New Relief Cut

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 21.—The real nature of Harry L. Hopkins' investigation into Ohio relief became evident today as a measure designed to cut all relief to the bone under a new cash relief policy.

Opening a grand jury investigation into the political graft charged by F. E. R. A. Administrator Hopkins, Prosecutor Hopkins invited Democratic Party leaders to appear as witnesses.

C. C. Stillman, assigned by Hopkins to take over control of relief in Ohio, announced that relief henceforth would be in cash. All relief commodities—clothing and surplus foods—would eventually be done away with. His attack was not directed against excessive charges by companies supplying these items, but against "chiselers." In addition, Stillman announced the elimination of work relief jobs with a total monthly payroll of \$10,000, and said he will meet with administrators to halt relief to persons "not strictly in need" according to the pauper requirements of the F. E. R. A.

Strachey, Refused Use of Baltimore Theater, Will Lecture in Lyceum

By A. B. Maglin
(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., March 21.—Maurice Sugar, labor's candidate for Judge of Recorder's Court, yesterday won another victory in the struggle for Negro rights. The Roseland Park Cemetery, as a result of the fight which Sugar started a month ago, promised to end the discrimination against Negroes which it has practiced for years.

For years this cemetery had humiliated the Negro people by compelling funerals of Negroes to use the rear entrance of the Cemetery, while those of white persons used the front entrance. Frequent protests from Negroes were of no avail. On Feb. 16, the funeral cortege of Mrs. Minerva Green attempted to use the front entrance and was barred. Sugar immediately volunteered his services to a

OWNERS PLAN TO LOCK OUT DYE WORKERS

Move Linked to Threat of Employers To Break Contract

PATERSON, N. J., March 21.—The possibility of a lockout of thousands of dye workers employed in the plants of the Independent Dyers Association loomed today as the owners announced a meeting next week to consider closing their plants "indefinitely." This was seen as a move of the employers to carry out a fight to enforce the contract, as they declared that increased costs due to the wage increase granted in the contract makes competition difficult.

The announcement came after several attempts to introduce speed-up measures, notably in the large Weidemann plant, and to reduce wages were defeated by the American Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers, Local 1733. The union will hold a mass meeting to mobilize for a fight to enforce the contract at Roseland Ball Room, Saturday at 2 p. m.

Workers Warned
Warning the workers that the Chamber of Commerce here has mobilized every agency of the bosses for an attack against the workers and that the employers bought off Anthony Ammirato, formerly president of Local 1733, for an organized drive to smash the union and the recently won contract, the Communist Party here issued the following statement today:

"All support to Local 1733. Don't let the bosses break the contract.

The dye bosses use all means to smash Local 1733. They get the Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor, Fact Finding Committee, lawyers, and many other agencies to put their attack across.

The bosses violate and break the contract.

They introduce speed-up and lay-offs.

They threaten to move shops out of town.

The so-called impartial chairman rule against the union.

They buy off the defeated president, Ammirato, and put him to work as timekeeper in the textile dye shop.

They send letters to the Chamber of Commerce calling for a fight against the union.

The Mayor's Fact Finding Com-

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Emergency Body Charges Discrimination in Harlem; Grand Jury Indicts Twelve

Dodge Threatens New Drive on Communists and Foreign-Born

Spurred on by a rabid press, the New York County Grand Jury yesterday handed down seven indictments for twelve different individuals in connection with the events of Tuesday in Harlem, while police padlocked headquarters of the Young Liberals, at 126th Street and Lenox Avenue.

Two of the indictments charge five persons with violating the section of the penal law dealing with riots and unlawful assembly; three name five persons on charges of burglary, and two charge two persons with assault.

The indictments were returned a few minutes after District Attorney William C. Dodge addressed the jury.

The District Attorney's office would not make public the names of those indicted. Warrants are out for the arrest of all twelve.

Dodge continued his attack on Communists. He said he would use drastic measures against Communists, including deportation for foreign-born militant workers.

Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine joined Dodge in the anti-Communist slander campaign. The police chief insisted that chief responsibility lay on the Young Liberals, a non-party, militant youth organization of Negro and white workers and students.

More than 20 witnesses were examined by the Grand Jury yesterday, the majority of them testifying in a John Doe investigation of charges of "inciting to riot."

Mayor LaGuardia, ignoring reporters anxious to question him further on the Harlem situation, bellowed the city for Washington. Rumors that he had gone to Washington to discuss "the Negro and Communist question" with the President were current at City Hall.

The investigation of the Harlem situation was left in the hands of the following committee by the mayor:

Herbert Delaney, City Tax Commissioner.

A. Phillip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Charles E. Toney, judge of the Municipal Court.

Mrs. Bunice Hunton Carter, social worker and lawyer.

Countee Cullen, author.

Dr. Charles Roberts, dentist.

Arthur Garfield Hays, lawyer.

William Jay Schieffelin, trustee of Tuskegee University.

Morris Ernst, lawyer.

Oswald Garrison Villard, publisher.

John J. Grimley, doctor.

Delany, Randolph, Toney, Cullen and Roberts are, as is Mrs. Carter.

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Affirming Communist Program Strachey Assails Deportation

CHICAGO, Ill., March 21.—Charging that the article from the "Modern Thinker" quoted as evidence by the Immigration authorities trying to deport him was badly distorted, John Strachey today declared at a deportation hearing before the authorities that there were no grounds for deporting him.

"I do not deny that I am a Communist," Strachey declared. "But the fact that I am a Communist is not reasonable ground for deporting."

The hearings, originally scheduled to be closed, will be public. Strachey's attorney, Arthur Garfield Hays, stated.

Jim-Crowism, Sheer Hunger, Rife in Harlem

Negroes Discriminated Against by Bosses in Many Ways

By Cyril Briggs

The roots of Tuesday's stormy events in Harlem can be traced directly to the intolerable starvation conditions and residential overcrowding inflicted upon the Negro masses by the city administration, relief agencies, private employers and piratical landlords.

In Harlem, two out of every three Negro workers are unemployed. Job discrimination by the big utilities—the I.R.T. and B.M.T. works, the New York Telephone Company, the Metropolitan Insurance Company, etc., and even by local white firms doing business in the community, is another one of the underlying causes of Tuesday's events.

The deliberate capitalist policy which decrees that Negroes cannot be employed in other capacities than as porters, scrub women, etc., is practiced even by the white firms doing business in Harlem.

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Committee Sees Job Ban As Basis for Events of Tuesday Night

A thorough and sweeping investigation into the events in Harlem Tuesday night, which resulted in the death of one, injuries to 100 and the jailing of 130, was demanded yesterday by the Citizens' Emergency Committee.

In the meantime, police padlocked the offices of the Young Liberals, at 126th Street and Lexington Avenue.

The Citizens' Emergency Committee, which was formed at a meeting held in the home of Rev. Clayton Powell, Jr., assistant pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, consists of prominent Negro and white members of diverse political viewpoints, but all agreed that discrimination against Negroes on jobs and relief were the mainstays for the spontaneous outbreak in Harlem on Tuesday.

Plan Mass Meeting
Before the group adjourned it had constituted itself into a Citizens' Emergency Committee and announced plans for a mass meeting to be held soon in Madison Square Garden.

Members of the committee include, beside Rev. Powell, James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader and Harlem section organizer of the Communist Party; Margaret E. Forsyth, associate in religious education at Teachers' College, Columbia University; Rev. Arthur L. Swift, of Union Theological Seminary; Frank R. Crosswath, of the Socialist Party and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; H. K. Craft, director of the Harlem Branch of the Y. M. C. A.; James Waterman Wise, who represented the American League Against War and Fascism; and Obie McCullum, editor of the Amsterdam News.

Group Issues Statement
The following is the full text of a statement issued following the Harlem events, by a group of prominent Negro and white individuals who met in the home of Rev. Powell.

"We, a committee of Negro and white citizens, concerned about the recent disturbances in Harlem, make the following statement:

"In deploring the situation that has arisen in Harlem in the last days, this Committee recognizes the increasingly friendly relations existing between the white and Negro citizens of New York. We wish to call attention to the fact that beneath the recent disturbances in Harlem lie basic economic mal-adjustments. These are concerned with segregation and discrimination against the Negro people in employment, both private and public, as well as in the administration of justice.

"We call for an open investigation by a committee of white and

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Dairy, Dock Men Strike

TOLEDO, March 21.—A strike wave in support of striking dairy workers is sweeping the city today and continues to mount hourly.

A picket line of 500 strikers and sympathizers marched in front of the dairies yesterday and the Central Labor Union accepted a proposal of the Northwestern Ohio Unemployment Councils to call for a united front of all workers to support the strike.

Eight hundred workers of the American National Company went on strike yesterday. Dock workers of Presque Isle also went on strike. The milk strike has gathered momentum as pickets resisted police clubs and tear gas bombs, using iron bars and bricks in certain instances. Thousands of workers in many local unions have already pledged full support to the striking dairy workers.

Striking F. E. R. A. workers are on the picket lines in large numbers. It was unofficially reported that the Relief Workers League has agreed to permit seven representatives of the Northwest Ohio Unemployment Councils on the F. E. R. A. strike committee.

The Communist Party here issued a leaflet on the milk strike greeting the strikers and pledging full support.

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New Victory Is Won in Detroit In Struggle for Negro Rights

number of Negro organizations and wrote a letter to the cemetery threatening to bring suit on the ground that this discrimination was a violation of the Michigan Civil Rights Act.

The Roseland Park Cemetery denied discrimination, trying to squirm out of it by saying the use of the front or rear entrances was arranged in order to avoid traffic congestion and affected Negroes and whites equally.

The case aroused tremendous interest among the Negro masses of Detroit, and was played up with big headlines in the local Negro press. Fearing the effects of this protest movement, the cemetery finally yielded. Yesterday James Swan Eldridge, attorney for the cemetery, called Sugar on the phone and promised that there would be no more discrimination.

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The Boss Press Raises The Lynch Howl

AN EDITORIAL

It is when the bitter misery of the masses is suddenly revealed in events such as took place in Harlem that the workers have an extraordinary opportunity to test the newspapers that they read.

One thing stands out in the way the capitalist press handled the situation—their eager servility to join in the Hearst-LaGuardia plot against the Communist Party.

The Hearst press, of course, with its shameless lying, its contempt for the Negro masses as expressed in its inciting headlines about "Negroes Roaring for Blood," gave the lead to the rest.

And the first to take up this lynch howl was none other than the Socialist Jewish Forward, which in its hatred of the Communist Party, and its disgusting chauvinism, went even beyond Hearst.

"Communists Incite Negroes to Riot Against Whites"—this is the damnable headline that this organ of the Socialist "Old Guard" dared to run across its pages. If this is not a cold-blooded provocation of lynch feeling not only against the Communists but against the Negro people, then language has lost its meaning.

In this unrestrained incitement against the Communist Party and the oppressed Negro masses, the Socialist Forward and the dirty sheets of Hearst were identical in tone and content.

It is a fitting commentary on this rank chauvinism of a Jewish Socialist paper, supposed to be fighting for the rights of an oppressed minority and for internationalism, to quote the statement endorsed by Frank R. Crosswath, Negro Socialist member of the Citizens' Emergency Committee, which bitterly denounced the Hearst press for its "inflammatory" stories. The brand of Hearst falls with equal force on the Socialist Forward of the "Old Guard."

A conservative paper like the New York Sun, which of course supports all of LaGuardia's capitalist policies, pointed to the utter absurdity of this hastily manufactured LaGuardia "Communist plot."

"Being red is an official privilege, diversion and avocation at the moment," it writes. "It is not necessary and it is confusing to seek a deep political motive in the lamentable excesses. . . . Seeing the stupidity of the LaGuardia propagandas, the Sun, nevertheless would like to see the whole matter viewed as a superficial 'excess.'"

The liberal New York Post, with its hypocritical posturing, acted in its usual form when the real interests of the capitalists are involved—it rushed into the arms of Hearst, and took up his cry against the Communists, echoing every one of Hearst's lies about the "inflammatory" pamphlets.

The Hearst Journal, with the inconsistency of stupid reaction, is now running a series on conditions in Harlem, in which it probes to the misery and unemployment that stalk Harlem, calling these the "real causes" of the outbursts, at the same time that it howls about the "Communist propagandas" as the "cause," knowing full well that the Communists alone have been fighting the misery in Harlem and the race hatred poison of the Hearst.

In all this, the Daily Worker, organ of the Communist Party, has stood out as a beacon light of truth and honesty, fighting steadily for the interests and welfare of the oppressed Negro masses, fighting uncompromisingly against chauvinism, raising the cry of solidarity of Negro and white against the common capitalist oppressors.

The masses of Harlem recognized the Daily Worker as their staunch ally and defender. Yesterday, they bought it in thousands, buying every available copy, hailing with enthusiasm the only true story of the Harlem "riots" available in the city.

The Daily Worker is the weapon of the workers of Harlem, of the city and the country. To support the capitalist, Hearst press is to support the enemy which starves and oppresses the working class.

Support the Daily Worker! Boycott the lying capitalist press!

CAPITAL HOPES TO SCUTTLE ALL SOCIAL BILLS IN CONGRESS

Huge Struggle Grows Around Workers' Bill

Musicians Union Pushes Campaign in A. F. L. for H. R. 2827

Ever mounting pressure for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 2827, is making itself felt in Washington. While admitting the pressure for the Workers' Bill, semi-official reports emanating from Washington state that every effort will be made that no unemployment insurance legislation be enacted this year. Only insignificant forms of social insurance are sure of passage.

The ever-growing numbers of workers who are demanding the Workers' Bill will not be satisfied with such a program, but must and will continue their mass and individual demands for the Workers' Bill, the National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Unemployment Insurance declared yesterday.

Fareless Social Measures

The House Ways and Means Committee has declared that it will take no action even on the Wagner-Lewis Bill until the bonus issue is settled.

With the enactment of old age pensions at beggary rates, it is expected that some form of widows' aid and child welfare legislation will be enacted. The amounts of these, however, are so small under the Wagner-Lewis Bill as to be grudgingly granted. For child welfare, the Roosevelt Bill provides a mere \$557 a week for each State on the average, and some \$9,615 for widows' aid to each State.

Old age pensions, which 28 States and Hawaii and Alaska now have in some form, provide that the government shall reimburse the States one-half of what they spend. It has been admitted on the floor of the Senate that the Federal appropriation of \$50,000,000 for this purpose will provide not more than \$2.76 for each aged person in need.

Workers' Pressure Strong

Under existing State legislation for the aged, present old age pensions given, affect only 180,000 aged persons out of a population of 10,385,000 persons over 60 years of age. Benefits run as low as \$7.26 a month in the 28 States. In the 22 States in which benefits were paid in 1934, only 7.74 per cent of the eligible aged persons received any benefit.

Pressure for enactment of social and unemployment insurance is being felt in Washington. Writing in the New York Times in a special dispatch from Washington, Louis Stark, No. 1 man of the Times Washington Bureau, said that "the pressure of constituents on Senators and Representatives to enact the Townsend Bill for old age pensions and the Lundeen Communist-supported bill for unemployment insurance is so great that they are convinced that quick action must be taken to adopt an old age pension plan as an earnest sign of their intention of coping with the problem of economic security."

700 Unions Addressed

The increasing numbers of workers who are supporting the Workers' Bill will not be satisfied with a sop thrown to them in the name of social insurance, but will increase the pressure for enactment of full social and unemployment insurance as embodied in the Workers' Bill.

Yesterday, Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians, the largest musicians' union in the country, and one of the largest of all A. F. of L. locals, directed letters to 700 A. F. of L. unions urging that they take immediate steps for the enactment of the Workers' Bill. The letters also enclosed copies of the Workers' Bill and a reprint of the union's letter to Chairman Coney of the House Committee on Labor which under pressure approved of H. R. 2827.

Musicians' Letter

"A study of the various proposals before Congress convinces us that the problem of the unemployed musicians can be solved by only one bill, the Lundeen Bill, H. R. 2827. This is the only bill which provides insurance for those already unemployed," the letter to other musicians' locals says.

"We are also enclosing a copy of the Bill itself and ask that you consider its endorsement immediately, and advise us as to the outcome."

"We feel that a vigorous campaign behind this bill is a duty to our unemployed members and must be given prompt consideration at the present time," the letter says.

Similar actions, the National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Unemployment Insurance urged yesterday, should be taken by all local unions which have thus far endorsed the Workers' Bill.

Canton Coach Drivers Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CANTON, Ohio, March 21.—Bus transportation remained completely tied up here as 150 drivers in Canton, members of Local 480 of the American Federation of Motor Coach Operators, joined a strike for 65¢ an hour.

The strike has affected the city's entire business, and the downtown business district is especially hard. Attempts by the local taxi companies to add cars for strike-breaking was frustrated by the striking bus pickets at the very inception.

WORKERS AND FARMERS MARCH



From all over the State of Minnesota workers and farmers marched recently to the State Capitol at St. Paul to demand passage of H. F. 120 (the State Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill) and a 35 per cent increase in relief. The march was sponsored by the Minnesota State Congress for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, which

Jim-Crowism, Sheer Hunger, Rife in Harlem

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of proportion to the average for the city as a whole live in Harlem. LaGuardia's Red Herring

No demagogic attacks by Mayor LaGuardia on the Communist Party and militant Negro and white workers, no red-baiting by the vile pro-fascist Hearst press can conceal this terrific indictment of the Jim-crow capitalist system. Tuesday's events were an undisciplined expression of the pent-up anger of the Negro population against Jim-crowism in jobs, relief, against exorbitant rents and unhealthy housing conditions, against police brutality and the savage persecution and oppression of the Negro population at the hands of the white ruling class, its courts and other agencies of oppression.

Behind its vicious red-baiting, even the capitalist press is forced to speak of the economic causes of Tuesday's events. Thus, the New York Times yesterday carried a story of rent-gouging by unscrupulous landlords, Negro and white, under the heading, "Harlem Ills Led to Rent Gouging." The article quotes statements by the leaders of several tenants' organizations to the effect that landlords are squeezing "the last penny" from their tenants, are carrying out wholesale evictions in Harlem, and blacklisting tenants who organize to fight against their exactions, including even tenants who "gave shelter to an evicted tenant." Charges were made that Negro tenants are forced to pay \$60 and \$70 rent for an apartment that would be let to white tenants for \$36. The landlords, organized into an association, attempt to suppress all resistance by the tenants. In this they are ably aided by the courts and police.

Exorbitant Rents

These exorbitant rents result in the doubling up of families and fearful overcrowding, with an appalling increase in sickness, the death rate and prostitution. One leader of a tenant organization stated: "They are desperate. It is not that they don't want to pay. They just can't. The white people can always move. If the rents are raised, but the Negro is just like being in a box. He can't go and live somewhere else in the city and so he is forced to pay."

... and so they have rent parties. They sell whiskey or refreshments and they dance and play the numbers game. One vice leader to another. They invite young girls in for the party. Prostitution? It is common knowledge at rent parties.

It is to these appalling conditions that Tuesday's events can be directly traced. And it is on the LaGuardia administration, and the whole capitalist set-up in the city that the responsibility for these conditions rests. Certainly not on the Communist Party which has vigorously fought against these conditions, uniting the Negro and white masses in their day to day struggles against starvation and, as on Tuesday, defeating the attempts of the bosses and their press to incite race riots and set unemployed white and Negro workers fighting each other.

Aided by same Negroes, in their attacks on the Communist Party and the Negro masses, the bosses are not without agents in the ranks of the Negro people themselves. James H. Hubert of the National Urban League is reported by the capitalist press as "blaming" Tuesday's events on

"agitators." Yet it was Mr. Hubert's own organization which in a report on unemployment among Negroes, admitted that "the number of unemployed had grown, and that they were suffering to a greater degree than other workers. . . . The inequalities in the Negro's occupations are glaring. They are forcing the race into poverty, immorality and dependency."

The National Urban League reported further that "at no time in the history of the Negro since slavery has his economic and social outlook seemed so discouraging. The present period of unemployment is sapping the foundations of Negro family life. . . ." In Harlem, it reported an increase of 330 per cent in relief cases in the period of one year.

The report was issued in March, 1931. Since then conditions have grown incomparably worse.

What Kind of Investigation

Despite the existence of this and other studies of Harlem conditions, Mayor LaGuardia now makes the empty gesture of appointing a commission to "investigate" social and economic conditions in West Harlem. But will the Mayor's committee investigate the city's discrimination in relief against Negroes? Will it investigate the pestilential conditions in the Harlem Hospital, generally known in Harlem as the Butcher Shop—conditions of discrimination against Negro physicians and internes, neglect and ill-treatment of patients, against which Harlem workers have repeatedly protested? It must be remembered that it was to this butcher shop that Negro workers shot down by the police last Tuesday were bundled off. One of the wounded Negro workers died in this hospital Wednesday morning. Several others are reported near death.

Meanwhile, Mayor LaGuardia has launched another investigation—a drive against the Communist Party and the militant Negro workers of Harlem—an "investigation" designed to whitewash the city's responsibility for the conditions which led up to Tuesday's events, an investigation aimed at outlawing the Communist Party and jailing the militant Negro and white workers who defended themselves against police attacks, and whose activities defeated the attempts of the police and the boss press to incite to race riots.

The Negro people of Harlem, supported by the workers and intellectuals throughout the city, must defeat the efforts of the city administration to cover up its crimes against the Negro people. Demand an open investigation of relief and job discrimination, of Jim-crow oppression of the Negro people. Demand the release of Negro and white workers arrested in the police terror drive against the people of Harlem! Demand the withdrawal of the army of police thugs and spies from Harlem!

Philadelphia Councils To Hold Relief Parley Sunday in Trades Hall

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 21.—A conference, to which all organizations have been asked to send two delegates, has been called by the Unemployment Councils, to be held here Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Needle Trades Hall, 913 Arch Street.

The conference will discuss the new attacks upon the jobs under Roosevelt's new "social security" bills, and will formulate plans for the organization of the unemployed to resist relief cuts and carry forward the fight for H. R. 2827—the Workers' Bill.

A representative of the National Committee of the Unemployment Councils will speak.

Bullit Spikes Hearst's Lies About USSR

By Seymour Waldman

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Ambassador William C. Bullitt appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday during its secret session to inform members on conditions in the Soviet Union. He declared that there is absolutely no famine there, as reported by the Hearst and official Nazi press, and that living conditions among the people are improving constantly, it was learned.

The United States Government has no intention whatever of withdrawing recognition of the Soviet Union, State Department officials made clear yesterday when asked to comment on Representative George Tinkham's (Republican, Mass.) concurrent resolution calling upon Congress to go on record for breaking off the existing formal recognition between the two countries.

Hull Is Quoted

The Democrats on the committee, led by Chairman Sam D. Reynolds of Tennessee, tried in vain to convince Tinkham that recognition was, technically, an executive matter. In support of this argument, McReynolds read Secretary of State Cordell Hull's Feb. 9, 1935 letter to Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, declaring that "when unconditional recognition has been accorded a foreign government it is not subject to withdrawal."

The Roosevelt Administration's opposition to airing the Tinkham Resolution publicly is, of course, not motivated by warm feelings towards the Soviet Union. The recent abrupt termination of the trade negotiations with the Soviet Union in addition to other activities, reflects the Administration attitude towards the Soviet Union.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee met secretly yesterday to decide how to proceed on Tinkham's anti-Soviet resolution. By a roll call vote of 14 to 4 the Democrats on the Committee outvoted Tinkham's followers who supported the latter's demand for an open hearing at which Tinkham indicated, William Randolph Hearst's type of Fascist anti-Red mongering could be given the widest publicity. Secret sessions will be held on the Tinkham Resolution beginning March 26.

Chicago Honors Gebert at Farewell Banquet As He Leaves District

CHICAGO, Ill., March 21.—Seven hundred trade unionists, social workers, teachers and students attended the banquet held Saturday night at Wicker Park Hall, in honor of Bill Gebert, District Organizer of the Communist Party.

Among the speakers were Harry Haywood of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Tom McKenna of the American League Against War and Fascism, Allen Taub of the New Masses, and Karl Lockner, Communist candidate for mayor. Robert Minor presided.

Bill Gebert, who is leaving the district after serving for five years as its organizer, urged the building of a united front in Chicago that would result in the largest May Day celebration the city has ever known. The new District Organizer, Morris Childs, was introduced.

Voice of Action Fund Campaign Extended

SEATTLE, March 21.—The Voice of Action \$2,000 drive will be extended until May 1, it was announced this week by the Voice of Action committee.

The first six-page issue, May Day special, will appear April 26, and immediate steps for the campaign of greetings for the May Day six-page special should be pushed. Materials have been mailed all sections.

Lockout Looms In Dye Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee proposes wage cuts, compulsory arbitration, speed-up, and the stretch-out.

Aim to Break Local

The attack upon the militant Local 1733 aims at taking away from the workers, what they have gained in 1933 and 1934 strikes. It aims at leaving the workers at the mercy of the bosses without any fighting organization. They want to smash the militant union and force the workers into a company union. The Chamber of Commerce, declaring that "when unconditional recognition has been accorded a foreign government it is not subject to withdrawal."

Reject Violations

"We workers: 'Pledge all support to the Executive Board of your union in the fight to maintain the contract. 'Reject all violations of the contract. 'Demand from the Dyers Federation full support in the fight of Local 1733 against the dye bosses. 'Send committees to the U. T. W. Executive Board and the American Federation of Labor to demand a concerted organizational drive to organize the unorganized centers. 'Renew President Vigorito and Baldanzi to call a conference of all textile locals in Passaic Valley to rally all forces against the dye bosses, Chamber of Commerce, and Roosevelt's attack upon militant textile class organizations. 'Fight to maintain the contract which was won by strong picket lines. While fighting for your living conditions remember that the workers can gain nothing from the Republican-Sales Tax Governor Hoffman and the Democratic Ware-Cutting Hincheliff and the parties they represent. Organize in your union to defeat the two bosses, parties and go on record to build a party of and for labor. Build a Labor Party, a Labor Party that will help your battle against the bosses. 'COMMUNIST PARTY OF PATERSON '201 Market Street."

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A.F.L. Leader Will Address Garden Rally

Irwin of Amalgamated Association to Back Civil Rights Protest

Clarence Irwin, President of the Sixth District, Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, wired the American League Against War and Fascism today that he gladly accepts the League's invitation to represent organized labor at the mass meeting in defense of civil liberties to be held in Madison Square Garden April 3.

The attempt made by the Dickstein-McCormack-Congressional Committee to enact laws intended to break the back of militant trade unionism should awaken every worker to the necessity of fighting this vicious legislation," he said.

In a statement issued from the American League Against War and Fascism it was pointed out that "nothing comparable, in its all-inclusiveness to this legislation has been proposed before. One of the chief purposes of these bills is to intimidate members of trade unions and other organizations who advance progressive labor action."

"With these measures Congress empowers the Department of Justice to create a special division of spies to ferret out information concerning the activities of the more militant members of these unions," the statement said.

"The bills also empower Congress to create a special agency which will deport aliens, and in some cases naturalized citizens, should this agency feel that such a person or persons prove 'inimical' to the public interest. Not only is deportation a most serious punishment, but in most cases, as for example, a German arrested here for militant trade union action, would face certain death at the hands of the Nazis should he be returned to Germany."

"We urge all trade union members, all sympathizers with labor to join in defeating this 'gas' legislation. Rally at Madison Square Garden on April 3."

UMWA Miners Back Strikers

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 21.—Growing resentment was expressed against Judge Valentine's no-strike order in numerous resolutions received by the Glen Alden strikers from unions and workers organizations in all parts of the Anthracite. Many of the resolutions demanded release of the twenty-nine jailed leaders, as well as the many strikers held on framed charges of dynamiting. Are from District Nine and several are from locals of the United Mine Workers of America.

That eight weeks on strike have not diminished the militancy of the strikers is evident by the thousands who attend daily mass meetings called by the union. Further evidence of that control that the Glen Alden Coal Company exercises over the Emergency Relief Board was given by many miners on relief, who reported investigators advising them to scab in Luzerne County. The Unemployment Councils are calling for a greater mobilization of unemployed to assist the strikers to defeat the strike-breaking moves of the Relief Board.

Many students of the G. A. R. High School remained on strike today, protesting the jailing of two of their fellow students for strike activity.

The Grievance Committee of the Hudson Coal Collieries is expected to meet shortly to take sympathy strike action.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 21.—Eight men who were scabbing at the Bills Colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Company were badly burned as a result of an explosion at noon today. Some are in such serious condition that they are expected to die. Another strike-breaker from Nanticoke was crushed by a fall of rock at the Tremadale colliery of the company. Scores of strike-breakers were killed since the strike was called, due to most of them being inexperienced miners.

Negro Workers Freed

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 21.—Ted Richards and Alphonso Rice, two young Negro workers who were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct and breach of the peace at an unemployed demonstration last Friday, were freed yesterday. Workers packed the court and made a decisive change in the attitude of the magistrates who had bound them over for an earlier hearing. In discharging the case, the magistrate frankly said that he was moved by the fact that the Unemployment Councils would likely make a big issue of the case.

feelings of certain strata of the German population. "True Germans" from all sides showered telegrams on Reichswehr leader Blomberg, expressing their readiness to help restore the power of German arms.

Officers Aid Campaign

The Officers' Association sent telegrams of congratulations to Hitler, expressing their gratitude for the restoration of military sovereignty to Germany. The Kifuehserbund Association of ex-servicemen officers states particularly that it will exert every effort to give the

Investigate Harlem 'Relief,' Is Demand

(Continued from Page 1)

Negro citizens and we express our determination to see that these conditions are thoroughly investigated and that appropriate action is taken to correct them.

"We deplore the violence which has already occurred and call upon all citizens of Harlem to restrain the relatively small group among them from further lawless action. We further call upon the white citizens of New York to avoid provocative and retaliatory action."

"We commend the fairness of the majority of the press in reporting the situation, and deplore the inflammatory presentation of the event by certain of the yellow journals.

Signed by Eight leaders of public opinion and to the public itself to cooperate in preventing any further unfortunate outbreak and to assist in removing the basic causes of the present disturbance."

Committee that drew up statement: Adam C. Powell, Jr., Margaret Forsythe, American League Against War and Fascism, Dr. Arthur Swift, Union Theological Seminary, Obie McCowum, editor of the Amsterdam News, Henry Craft, Executive Secretary of 135th Street Y. M. C. A., James W. Ford, for the Communist Party.

James Waterman Wise, American League Against War and Fascism, Frank Crosswairie, for the Socialist Party.

Rev. Powell declared that the start of the outbreak on Tuesday night was "the last straw, and that the attack on the boy was only an incident; any other incident might have resulted in the same outbreak on the part of the Negro population of Harlem." Powell declared that if the Communists were in the leadership, as charged by the authorities, they "certainly would not have injected an angle of race antagonism."

He also declared that "the basic issue was the two-year fight of the Negroes to obtain jobs in business places which discriminate against them." He cited the A. & P. stores, the Butler stores, the gas and electric company, which refuse to hire Negroes.

Outburst Against Suffering

"It is significant," Powell said, "that the riot started at the Kress store, which last year refused to employ Negroes despite constant picketing and despite the fact that other stores which had been picketed finally yielded and hired Negroes."

Ben Davis, Jr., editor of the Negro Liberator, characterized the events of Tuesday as "an elemental, spontaneous expression of the Negro people against their suffering and against the unprovoked police attacks, as well as continued discrimination against Negroes in the matter of relief."

In Albany, Assemblyman James E. Stephens, New York City Democrat, and one of the two Negro members of the Legislature, announced yesterday he would seek investigation into the Harlem situation by a joint legislative committee.

He sent the following telegram to Harvey Raymond, executive secretary, Harlem Merchants Association, who had called upon the chief executive to send the National Guard into the area: "I beg to advise you that I have communicated with the office of the Mayor of the City of New York. I have been assured that the city officials have the matter entirely in hand."

Daily Worker Seller Held

At 125th Street and Lenox Avenue yesterday afternoon, police arrested Thomas Carter, who was selling copies of the Daily Worker containing reports of the situation in Harlem. He was charged with "using loud and boisterous language and causing a crowd to collect."

Another worker, Edward Donnelly, who stays at the Mills Hotel, 34th Street and Fifth Avenue, and who protested Carter's arrest, was also seized and charged with "interfering with an officer in the performance of his duty." Both workers were taken for arraignment to the Harlem Magistrate's Court, 121st Street and Sylvan Place.

A reporter for the Daily Worker heard Inspector D. Martini tell the

"When you get to court," Martini told the cop (shield No. 14903), "I want you to make sure that you explain to the magistrate that this man (the Daily Worker seller) was shouting about police brutality and about riots in an area which has been affected by disorder and in which there has been thousands of dollars of property damage. And I want you to explain that he caused a crowd to collect in such an affected area."

The workers were held in \$25 bail each and their cases were postponed until Monday.

Two Seized in Flushing

In Flushing Wednesday night, two workers were arrested while they were distributing a Communist Party leaflet on the Harlem situation on Main Street and Northern Boulevard, in a Negro neighborhood.

The workers, Sanford Phillips and Amos Bassain, were first arraigned in the Flushing Magistrate's Court and later before Magistrate Georgio, who granted a postponement of the case and held the defendants in \$500 bail each.

Irving Schwab, attorney for the International Labor Defense, pointed out Section 43 of the Penal Code under which the workers were held in a "draconian" law intended to terrorize workers on the vaguest charges. The workers were arrested not "for littering the streets" or "disorderly conduct"—the customary charges, but were held because the leaflet which they were distributing, the authorities alleged, "disturbed" and endangered the peace of the public and which outraged public decency."

Pressure on Bonding Firms

Phillips and Bassain are now held in the Long Island City Jail. Attorney Schwab last night declared that the I.L.D. will apply an appeal to the Supreme Court of Queens for a writ of habeas corpus for the defendants.

Meanwhile, the International Labor Defense charged that pressure was being brought to bear on bonding agencies by the authorities to "persuade" them not to furnish bonds to workers jailed in connection with the Harlem situation. The I.L.D. has issued an appeal to these bonding agencies in Manhattan who are willing to help in bailing out workers to get in touch at once with the District I.L.D., Room 514, 22 E. 17th St.

Cops Swarm in Harlem

Wednesday night, on the main thoroughfares in Harlem, on Lenox and Seventh Avenues and 125th Street, small groups of Negroes stood reading LaGuardia's message "to the people of New York," posted on the store fronts.

This proclamation informed the Negroes of Harlem how much LaGuardia loved them. To make certain that the message was not misunderstood, a uniformed cop stood on guard near each poster.

At the curb, at regular intervals, was a mounted cop. A few yards away, a policeman leaning against his motorcycle. At the corner of Lenox Avenue and 134th Street, seven policemen stood watching the Negroes who passed by.

Riot Cars Cruise

Meanwhile, just in case anyone still doubted the genuineness of LaGuardia's affection for the people of Harlem, a large riot car, equipped with powerful searchlights, gas and machine guns, and carrying eight armed cops, drove slowly up Seventh Avenue, near the curb, then across to Lenox, down Lenox and then back again to Seventh Avenue.

In front of a theatre on 125th Street an old Negro picked up scraps of paper out of the gutter and stuffed them into a small shopping bag—probably to make a fire in his stove. Here was illustrated the basis of Tuesday night's events—the misery and hunger of the Negro people of Harlem, not one bit altered by the Mayor's message, the mounted cop, or the riot car.

"Read the Daily Worker!"

But at the corner, a young girl—Red Buller—sang out, "Read the Daily Worker—only three cents!"

A cop hands clasped behind his back, stared at her.

"Police brutality started the trouble!" she shouted.

A young Negro stepped up, bought a paper and walked off.

"The only paper that tells the truth about last night's shooting!"

Eye-Witness Describes Hitler's Feverish Mobilization for War

[The following is part of a series of eye-witness accounts by Berlin correspondents of the Soviet press of the tremendous military machine of German fascism in action.]

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, March 21 (By Cable).—The introduction of universal conscription, the flights of military air squadrons over Berlin, the feverish movement in the Building Ministry of the Reichswehr, and the unceasing stream of automobiles with

people in Reichswehr uniforms and army airmen into the environs of Berlin, where the chief airdromes and barracks are concentrated, have convinced the masses under the Hitler dictatorship of the seriousness of German war preparations.

Plunged Into Darkness

This could have been judged, especially on the evening of March 19, by the uneasiness of the population of Berlin regarding the lights out orders.

For two hours Berlin was plunged into darkness, first partial and then complete. Advertisement lights were extinguished, also the street signs of restaurant windows and in private houses. Automobiles, street cars, railroads and buses moved with extinguished or dimmed headlights. Only the moon, which could not be screened, threw a pale light on the enormous crowds of people watching the changed contours of the city tensely and anxiously. Police detachments, storm troops, airmen, anti-aircraft detachments, guards in firemen's helmets and in anti-gas costumes completed this landscape.

We should remark that the experiment of completely darkening the enormous city, not at a sudden signal it is true, but after lengthy preparedness, was not without success. Despite the pitch darkness the city traffic did not reduce but was greater than usual and functioned normally. Trolley and bus conductors worked with hand flashlights.

Rousing War Spirit

The air maneuvers and the introduction of conscription are sufficient reason for inflaming the war

feelings of certain strata of the German population. "True Germans" from all sides showered telegrams on Reichswehr leader Blomberg, expressing their readiness to help restore the power of German arms.

new army "old soldiers in the spirit of victorious German troops."

Led by the notorious General Vonderholtz, the German Officers' Society offered its services to the government. In Thüringia, the Minister of Education, who is distinguished by his special activity for fascist culture, quickly gave orders to replace in the schools the study of the question of the responsibility for the last war by study of the conscription law.

But of any mass support for Hitler's war program there was not the slightest evidence, even in the well-trained Nazi press.

960,000 Railroad Men Face New Wage Slash After May 1

New Lay-Offs Also Planned On Big Roads

United Front of All Unions Can Halt Aim of Transport Barons

After threats of a 15 per cent wage cut demand had been given publicity and denied during the past few weeks, the railroads have finally come out with a well-planned campaign for again cutting the wages of the 960,000 railroad men at present employed, when the agreement expires May 1.

In preparation for the wage cutting move, management circles have already issued several "trial balloons" according to a recent statement of Patrick H. Joyce, president of the Chicago Great Western, which recently went into bankruptcy. Mr. Joyce proposed a 25 per cent wage cut, of which he promised 15 per cent would go into re-employment. It is doubtful whether such open trickery will fool anyone, least of all railroad labor, who were duped with the same brand of lies when the first 15 per cent cut was negotiated in January, 1932. At that time the cut was given and taken "in the hope that thousands of men at present unemployed will be put back to work."

What happened was that 145,000 additional men lost their jobs during the first year of the wage cut, while the roads made some \$873,000,000 profits.

Plan Big Lay-Offs
At the present time the wage cut threat comes when the roads are frankly proposing new lay-offs through consolidating trackage, terminal facilities and equipment. At least another 100,000 men are slated for the streets under the new beginnings of this plan. Bankrupt roads are being re-organized with government funds and authorization, and these re-organizations also contemplate huge savings through the sacrifice of jobs.

Under the schemes of the government and the railroad financiers to guarantee profits to the railroad stock and bondholders, jobs are slated to go, and an attempt to trade jobs for wage cuts is an out and out attempt to fool the public and those men on the brink of unemployment. The way to fight for jobs is to fight against the consolidation and lay-off plans of the roads and the railroad co-ordinator Eastman (read Roosevelt administration).

Such a fight to be in any way successful involves united action of the membership of the 21 railroad unions. This movement has made considerable headway since the collapse of the plan last January— to have the 1,500 General Chairmen go along with the consolidation and lay-off program. At that time resolutions from hundreds of lodges prevented any endorsement of the plan, although the brotherhood leadership made use of the craft divisions in their ranks to prevent united action against lay-offs, for shorter hours, reduction of speed-up and unemployment insurance.

Since then many lodges have gone on record for joint action in each terminal to stop new lay-offs.

WHAT'S ON
Boston, Mass.
Second Annual I.L.D. Ball, to be held on Friday, March 22, at Ritz Plaza Hall, 218 Huntington Avenue. Repeating last year's smashing success. Popularity Contest, excellent music, beautiful ballroom. Adm. 40c at door.

Philadelphia, Pa.
The Office Workers Union presents its 3rd Anniversary Ball on Friday, March 22, at the Hotel Stephen Girard, 28th Chestnut St. Music by Howard Lantz's orchestra. Program: Edward Dahlberg, Negro Talem, Ed O'Connell, Chalk Talk by Al Lavone and many other surprises in store. W. A. G. C. tickets for all or resolutions and workers. Tickets may be obtained at the union headquarters, 791 Walnut St. Adm. 50c.

Rockford, Ill.
Election affair to be held at 8 M. & S. F. Hall, 1019 Third Ave., Saturday, March 23, at 7 p.m. Workers of Rockford, Ill., support the Workers Ticket, elect your representatives. Help us raise money to carry on the election campaign.

Chicago, Ill.
Anti-Fascist Bazaar, entertainment, dancing at gallery, books, many novelties. March 22, at the Logan Square Masonic Temple, 2451 N. Kedzie Blvd. Adm. 10c. Assoc. of Women, Russian Aid, drink, refreshments, dancing. Adm. 10c. North Side B. A. W. F.

Hammond, Ind.
I.W.O. Junior Section presents "Broken Shoes," famous Soviet talkie, at Trinity Hall, Amer. and Howard Sts., Monday, March 25th, 7:30 p.m. Adm. adults 20c, children, 10c. Speaker: Jerry Traylor, Nat'l Sec'y Junior Section I.W.O.

Newark, N. J.
Russian Tea Party, Saturday, March 23rd at 8 p.m., at I.W.O. Center, 316 Clinton Ave., given by I.L.D., Tom Moorey. Interesting program arranged. Prominent speakers, musical program. Refreshments, dancing. Soviet games, Russian Samovar, refreshments. Adm. 20c.

Reading, Pa.
Fred Gunser, Socialist hokey worker, visited Soviet Union with delegation, speaks on "Soviet Russia As I Saw It," Friday, March 22, 8 p.m., at Knights of Friendship Hall, 113 N. 5th St. Adm. 75c, U. S. 10c.

Binghamton, N. Y.
Open Forum at Central Labor Union Hall, 91 State St., Sunday, March 24, at 7:30 p.m. Questions, discussions, William Broderick, Mayor, New Mexico, will speak on "Middle Class Must Choose." Adm. free.

Cleveland, Ohio
The 2nd Ward U.C. are having their semi-monthly entertainment at 6912 Wade Park Ave., Saturday, March 23, at 8 p.m.

Rochester, N. Y.
Dance given by Post No. 187 American League of Ex-Servicemen, Saturday, March 23, at 8 p.m. Ukrainian Hall, 975 Joseph Ave. Prizes, Walla, Polka and Fox Trot. One boxing exhibition. Refreshments Adm. 25c.

PROTEST REIGN OF TERROR IN CUBA



Sugar may be sweet, but these New York workers know that conditions are very miserable for Cuban workers, so they paraded to the Cuban Consulate to demand that representatives of the Mendicta regime listen to what they had to say. The counsel had no reply, for Mendicta and his stooges speak only to Wall Street.

from going into effect and a national conference growing out of local conferences with this object in view is being discussed. Railroad workers must not allow this wage cut talk to divert them from this immediate task which is the most pressing task before the unions today. Such unity as can be achieved around the issue of lay-offs will serve the men in good stead as a preventive to wage cuts, for here, too, UNITY between the 21 organizations is the essence of victory.

The issue also brings forward in sharp contrast two conflicting trade union policies—the policy of union-management cooperation pursued by the union chiefs as opposed to the policy of the membership for strike action in the settlement of union grievances.

World Stall Strikes
The Railway Labor Act is the apparatus which has been developed in the railroad industry to stall off strike action and substitute arbitration and mediation.

However, in the face of this double attack by the roads—the attack against jobs and the attack against wages, we find the attention of the brotherhood members focused on a chafe between the crafts instead of on united efforts to defeat the common enemy. In every large railroad terminal, a life and death battle is going on, not against the companies, but against members of other crafts, particularly between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors for the control in the yards.

On the ability of the membership on each system and in each terminal to overcome these obstacles, their quick action in uniting the membership of the 21 organizations to fight back and utilize their tremendous strategic organized strength, will depend the future of railroad labor.

Urge Release Of Frankfeld
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 21.—A mass delegation, comprised of representatives from various trade unions, unemployed and other workers' organizations, organized by the Frankfeld Liberation Committee, left for Harrisburg, where a hearing before the State Pardons Board on Phil Frankfeld's petition for pardon will be heard today.

The visit of the workers' delegation climaxed a campaign for the release of the unemployed leader now serving a four-year term in Allegheny County Work House, which began with his imprisonment last October.

The Liberation Committee has successfully contacted hundreds of workers' organizations during the past months, which have sent their resolutions demanding Frankfeld's freedom to the Pardons Board.

Reports from those who have succeeded in visiting Frankfeld at the work house indicate the urgent need of forcing his release immediately, his work in the rag shop of the prison having already resulted in the loss of more than fifty pounds.

On the committee demanding his release before the board will be representatives from United Mine Workers' local, lodges of the Amalgamated Association, Unemployment Councils and fraternal organizations.

Petitions for the pardon of Emma Briclet and Dan Benning will be heard at the same time.

Benefit Group Backs HR 2827
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 21.—Following a meeting of the national executive committee of the Slovenian National Benefit Society here last week, it was announced that the organization, representing approximately 45,000 members, has officially endorsed the Workers Unemployment, Social Insurance, and Old Age Pension Bill, H. R. 2827, demanding its enactment by Congress.

By Clara Shavelson
(Chairman, National Initiative Committee, United Councils of Working Class Women)

In the coming week, the United Councils of Working Class Women will hold two regional conferences to lay the basis for nation-wide united front activity of women against hunger, fascism and war.

One will be held in New York on March 24 at the Co-operative Houses and one in Cleveland on March 31. A statement issued by the Councils said:

Used as Auxiliaries
"We hope that the labor movement as a whole will encourage and aid us in our plan to function on a national scale.

"While many of our Councils are leading struggles on every-day issues, some of our Councils in various sections of the country are utilized only as auxiliaries to other

Dyers Counter 'Fact Finding' Body's Attack

Mass Meeting Saturday to Plan Action Against Committee's Drive

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PATERSON, N. J., March 21.—Members of the American Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers Local 1733 will answer the open shop challenge of the employers and Mayor Hinchliffe's "fact finding" committee by a large mass meeting Saturday night, at Turn Hall, to plan steps for defense of their union agreement.

Charles Vigorito, president of Local 1733, declared that the union will not permit breaking of the contract, and, if necessary, is ready to strike to defend it. He declared that the attempt to introduce speed-up measures in the large Weidemann plant is the beginning of attempts to violate the contract.

The report of Mayor Hinchliffe's "fact finding" committee was obviously held back for months, until it could serve as a signal for an open shop drive, with the city administration in the lead.

Committee Blames Labor
Pretending that they are impartial and only interested in saving the industries for the city the members of the committee devoted almost the entire report to proving that labor conditions are at the bottom of the industry's troubles.

The fact that Paterson workers realize that their welfare is bound up with the struggles of all workers in the industry is especially objectionable to the committee which states:

"Paterson labor has always had to fight its own battles and yet strangely enough when battles are fought elsewhere which do not concern the workers in Paterson, it is frequently found that Paterson workers will strike in sympathy. We do not see why Paterson labor should feel it necessary to bear the burden of others' than itself."

The committee does not like the new fighting leaders of the Paterson workers.

"A possible reason for this attitude they state may lie in the fact that Paterson seems peculiarly subject to the activities of professional agitators.

Leaders Slandered
"... The problem would be much closer to solution if the spokesmen for labor were men whose interest lay in the settlement of controversies rather than if the leaders be men upon a salary whose future usefulness depends upon their ability to stir up trouble."

Revealing their strikebreaking intention, they state:

"Everyone is familiar with the statements that have been made to the effect that the last strike was not popular. Individual workmen selected at random, upon being questioned, have stated that they desire to continue their work. When asked why they did not do so the reply was that they were afraid."

"If city officials, upon being satisfied that a strike was unreasonable, would protect those who desired to work and would refuse to permit interference by agitators, we would get a long way towards solving our problem."

That is designed to break the wage provision in the contract, is clear from the following:

"It may be said without contradiction that wages in the city are too high to enable the employers to compete."

To clear the road for introduction of speed-up measures, the committee said:

"In addition to the wage situation, the restrictions placed upon the employers by the unions is an added cause of trouble."

On top of all these "findings" the "impartial" committee said that "to solve the labor problem we suggest the formation of a committee in the nature of a board of appeal."

All controversies are to be brought to this board, and finally settled. The city administration is to use its police force and other means to enforce the decisions of the board of appeal. The personnel for such a committee would, it is obvious from the committee's report, be composed of "impartial" individuals like themselves.

Kenosha Endorses H.R. 2827
KENOSHA, Wis., March 21.—The Common Council of Kenosha endorsed the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H.R. 2827, at its last meeting. Last year the workers forced endorsement of H.R. 7596, which was the Workers' Bill in last year's session of Congress.

Two-Week Gift Sample Subscriptions to 'Daily' At 25 Cents Are Popular

Special Offer to Bring Twelve Issues of Paper to New Readers Finds Quick Response—Blocks of Short Subs Ordered

To bring the Daily Worker to thousands of workers who have not yet had a chance to familiarize themselves with the paper, an unusual gift-subscription has been provided by the Daily Worker in the circulation drive.

For 25 cents the Daily Worker will be sent for two weeks to any worker whose name and address are supplied to the "Daily." Each reader may send in as many names as wished.

Since every supporter of the "Daily" has friends, relatives and shopmates who are prospective readers, the gift-offer is a chance to introduce the Daily Worker to them. It is a chance in each case to add another supporter to the revolutionary movement—for only a quarter.

Philadelphia Alert
Philadelphia has already taken the lead in using the offer. That district has obtained fifty two-week subscriptions for the number of hosiery workers. After the two weeks have elapsed, the hosiery workers will be approached for regular subscriptions.

Philadelphia's plan may well be adopted by other Communist Party

By A. B. Magil
(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., March 21.—In a speech before the collective bargaining representatives of the Dodge Automobile Plant last night, Maurice Sugar, labor's fighting candidate for Judge of the Recorder's Court, ripped to shreds the whole employer-dominated "Collective Bargaining set-up" created by the Roosevelt-appointed Automobile Labor Board, and called on the men to join the legitimate trade unions.

His speech was enthusiastically applauded. About forty men were present, representing about 30,000 workers.

Sugar declared that the whole "Collective Bargaining" work set-up was an attempt to set up unions along Fascist lines, following the failure of the company unions to head off organization among the workers.

Cites Biddle Speech
He cited a recent speech made in Detroit by Francis J. Biddle, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, in which he said that if capital and labor fail to agree, then the government would step in and establish "Rigid Economic Control."

"That means," Sugar said, "that the government imposes on you any conditions the employers choose to give you, and that is Fascism."

He exposed the Automobile Labor Board and each of its three members individually as agents of the employers. "The employer tells you to go slow," he said. "I don't know what the Auto Labor Board has been telling you at these meetings, but I'll wager it's the same thing."

"Go slow till you're all laid off, and then you can go to hell." The men smiled knowingly and then burst into applause.

Spoke to Dodge Workers
Sugar concluded his talk by calling on the men to join the legitimate trade unions and build them into fighting instruments of the workers.

Sugar has also spoken at meetings of three departments of the Dodge plant, called by the collective bargaining representatives. All three departments endorsed his candidacy.

Such department meetings have been held in other plants, too. They were not included in the calculations of the employers and their Automobile Labor Board and may seriously upset their plans for foisting on tens of thousands of automobile workers semi-Fascist trade unions.

C. P. units: obtain the list of expected subscriptions from your local branches for renewals, and help increase the Daily Worker circulation!

Labor Parade To Back Sugar For Judgeship

Detroit United Front Plans Motorcade on March 31

DETROIT, March 21.—The police department Tuesday granted a permit for the great united front automobile parade on Sunday, March 31, in support of labor's candidate for Judge of the Recorder's Court, Maurice Sugar. The parade will be held the day before the elections.

The parade was decided on at an enthusiastic united front conference on Sunday, at which every section of the labor movement was represented. It will start at noon from four different parts of the city, converging at Gratiot Avenue and Vernor Highway at 2 p.m., and winding up at the Arena Gardens at 3, where a big mass meeting will be held.

The four lines of march are as follows:

Route of Automobile Parade
Commencing at 12 noon at Sectional Points, joining at Gratiot and Vernor Highway at 2 p.m., and terminating at Arena Gardens at 3 p.m.

East Side Section 1
Starts at Laverne and T-1 mile road at 12 noon. Arrive at Gratiot and Vernor Highway at 2 p.m. Joins other sections and ends at Arena Gardens at 3 p.m.

Liverne to Fenwick
Starts at Fenwick, Fenwick to Dexter; Dexter to Joy Rd.; Joy Rd. to 12th St.; 12th St. to St. Jean; St. Jean to Brush; Brush to Ferry; Ferry to Russell; Russell to Vernor Highway; Stops at Vernor Highway and waits for other sections.

Starts at Mack and Corners
Starts at Mack and Corners at 12 noon. Arrives at Gratiot and Vernor Highway at 2 p.m. Joins other sections. Continues to Arena Gardens at 3 p.m.

Mack to Cadillac
Starts at Mack to Cadillac; Cadillac to Harper; Harper to Mt. Elliott; Mt. Elliott to Gratiot; Gratiot to Vernor Highway; Stops at Vernor Highway and waits for other sections.

Southwest Section 2
Starts at W. Jefferson and Waterman at 12 noon. Arrives at Gratiot and Vernor Highway at 2 p.m. Joins other sections and continues to Arena Gardens at 3 p.m.

Jefferson to Dearborn Rd.
Starts at Jefferson to Dearborn Rd.; Dearborn Rd. to Fort; Fort to Central; Central to McGraw; McGraw to Holden; Holden to Cass; Cass to Vernor Highway; Vernor to Brush; Stops at Vernor Highway and Brush and waits for other sections.

Northwest Section 3
Starts at Davison and Charest at 12 noon. Arrives at Gratiot and Vernor Highway at 2 p.m. Continues to Arena Gardens at 3 p.m.

Devon to Charest
Starts at Devon to Charest; Charest to Dequindre; Dequindre to Oakfield; Oakfield to Hastings; Hastings to Vernor Highway; Vernor Highway to Brush; Stops at Vernor Highway and Brush and waits for other sections.

Newark, N. J.
ANTI-HEARST MASS MEETING
Tonight, March 22

South Side High School Johnson Ave., Newark

Speakers: HEYWOOD BRUN President American Newspaper Guild DONALD HENDERSON Former Instructor Columbia University DR. FRANK KINGDON of Dana College HELEN STEVENSON Newark Teachers' Association JAMES WECHSLER Editor Columbia "Spectator"

Assoc. Professional Comm. American League Against War and Fascism. Endorsed by Newark Teachers' Association

BOSTON, MASS.
Second Annual I. L. D. BALL

FRIDAY, MARCH 22 Ritz Plaza Hall 218 Huntington Ave.

POPULARITY CONTEST Repeating last year's smashing success

Excellent Music Admission 40c.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

'L'Unita Operaia' Celebration

PROGRAM
Jewish Ghorus
Proietarian Ballet
Exhibition of Acrobatic Groups
Orchestra

Speakers: JAMES CASEY H. M. WICKS A. W. MILLS A. ALEFFI TITO NUNZIO C. LIPPA, Chairman

FRIDAY March 22nd 8 P. M.

HUNGER & REVOLT: Cartoons by BURCK

"A Book Worth Having!" —GROPPER.

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DAILY WORKER 50 E. 13th St., N.Y. COUPON NUMBER 35

Women's Councils Plan National Organization

mass organizations. This leaves very little time and forces for building the organization and less time to initiate struggles on the daily problems of working class women.

"In some cities, such as New York, Los Angeles, Chicago and Philadelphia, the Councils are initiating struggles against high prices on milk products and meat, but they lack concrete plans on procedure in this work."

"The New York office receives letters from all sections of the country—from farm women, industrial women, Negro and native American. All of them utter one cry—how can we organize Women's Councils?"

"The need for a national organization is more urgent than ever, due to the prolonged economic crisis. It has been admitted by the administration that at least 22,000,000 people live on relief, and of these, 12,876,000 are women and children. The cost of living is constantly rising. The working class house-

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DAILY WORKER 50 E. 13th St., N.Y. COUPON NUMBER 35

HOME LIFE

—By—
Ann Harten

AFTER ten weeks the National Biscuit Company strikers say, "We won't ever go back to work without our union!" Strike spirit is high.

In New York City 3,000 are out, the majority of them women. Snow, bitter weather, rain, saw the strikers marching on their picket lines, in front of the plant.

A YOUNG, pretty girl, striker, among the most active in her area, said to me when the strike was three weeks old, "Now I know what the O'Leary strikers feel. Last year I thought a strike was crazy. Now every time I see a woman going into O'Leary's, I feel as if I want to call her a scab!"

A cordon of police stretches across the plant, and for blocks around. They lead the scabs into the taxis and keep the strikers away. The strikers are "learning fast."

"We're citizens, I told a cop," one woman who had worked there for four years said. "We have rights. You're supposed to protect us. We got the right to organize. He told me to 'beat it.' That goes to show you who the cops are protecting!"

MANY organizations are hurrying to the support of the ten weeks' strike. Students in the colleges, unions, workers', liberal organizations. All that is necessary is a call by the union to other organizations to help picketing, and masses would come in the help of the National Biscuit Company strikers on their picket line to help them keep out the scabs.

The school children, the Pioneers, are issuing thousands of leaflets in New York which they will distribute to school children throughout New York City calling on the children to see that their lunchrooms do not carry National Biscuits, that the free crackers they in some cases get are not National Biscuits, calling on the children to help picket the stores in their neighborhood that carry National Biscuit products. The children are helping to popularize the slogan coined by the union, "U-Don't-Need-Biscuits." Mothers should encourage their children to take part in these actions.

A TEN weeks strike is no lark. It is a dead serious business. The readers of this column in New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Newark, and where there are plants must help these strikers win. Women throughout the country can see to it that their grocers do not carry National Biscuits, Biscuit Company products. And very, very important, in the above named cities, women can help the strikers with food. There are strikers among the girls who have no food in the house, face eviction, their light and gas turned off. They are hungry. Women sympathetic to their struggle must help (and there is no time to lose) by sending food, groceries to the headquarters of the union in the various cities. My hope is that this appeal to you will result in a flood of food and groceries being sent TODAY (hunger does not wait for tomorrow) to the strikers. It will be ammunition you are supplying. To help these fighters win. In New York, the address is, Inside Bakery Workers' Union, Local 1585, 245 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y. Remember the N.B.C. Dance Saturday night! All proceeds go toward relief!

Can You Make 'Em Yourself? Pattern 2218 is available in sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instruction included.

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Union Tanker Strikes in San Diego
By a Marine Worker Correspondent
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The crew of the Union Oil Company tanker La Purissima, walked off the boat Sunday, leaving on board its eight officers and tying up the pumping of its cargo to the shore tanks of the company here, on receipt of strike instructions from their unions north.

Twenty-five seamen, firemen, oilers and stewards joined the strike, which is being conducted coastwise against the oil companies.

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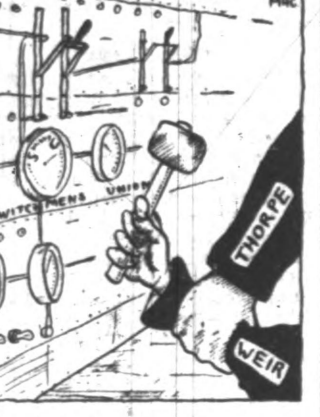
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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Switchmen Hits Slave Pay Back Militant On Grace Line

By a Worker Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In an attempt to expel A. Thorpe, the militant secretary of Local No. 46, Switchmen's Union, Bob Weir, International Board member, shot a blank in the union meeting March 19. Starting with an attack on H. R. 2627, Weir went on with a lying attack on the Communist Party and while he called Thorpe "this personal friend and an honorable man" he said that T. C. I. workers thought he was "stool pigeon." When Weir ran out of wind and lies he was attacked by many of the union members who



backed up Thorpe in spite of Weir's lies.

In the March 10 meeting, Martin Jennings, president of No. 46, said that in the seven years he had known Thorpe he had never heard a bad word said of him, while on the other hand he said the workers on the Frisco Railroad, where Weir works, refuse to join the union because they believe Bob Weir is a company scab.

Other members made speeches in behalf of Thorpe. Then Weir appealed to Thorpe to at least resign his chair so they could build up the union. Thorpe stepped out of the chair on the condition that Weir build the union within 30 days. When Thorpe stepped out of the chair, Martin Jennings, the president, and Parker, the treasurer, put on their hats and coats and prepared to leave. Jennings and Parker are the only remaining active charter members of No. 46. Jennings stood in the center of the Lodge room and said: "Whether Weir, you can tell Tom Cashen to come down and get his charter and go to hell."

Weir got excited and appealed to Thorpe to retain his chair. Thorpe agreed, saying: "not because you ask me to, but to save the union." The meeting adjourned soon afterwards as the members congratulated Thorpe on his wonderful way he had conducted himself.

As they left the hall, Bob Weir, who had been complaining about how poor he was, stepped up to a brand new 1935 model car and drove off in it. The members were amazed and went home wondering where Bob Weir got the money to buy such an expensive car.

By a Marine Worker Correspondent
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The crew of the Union Oil Company tanker La Purissima, walked off the boat Sunday, leaving on board its eight officers and tying up the pumping of its cargo to the shore tanks of the company here, on receipt of strike instructions from their unions north.

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Hits Slave Pay On Grace Line

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—I would like to expose one of the schemes that the Grace Line is using to exploit labor and keep their crews as small as possible. The following is being practiced on the S.S. Santa Paula, which runs between New York and San Francisco, via Central American ports.

On the return trip from Fisco to New York, ten Mexican workers are packed up at Mazatlan, Mexico. These are kept working until the ship reaches Puerto Colombia where they are discharged to wait for a west-bound ship. On the way back to Fisco we pick up another gang at Puerto Colombia. Eight of these men work on deck, and two work in the engine room as wipers. They work twelve hours a day and receive a wage equivalent to eight cents an hour in American money.

Instead of hiring a larger crew in New York, where the ship signs on and pays off, the Grace Line uses such methods as described in order to escape paying union wages. They also cut out the engine room cadets as soon as the union scale went into effect. However, one of the wipers now does the work that was originally done by the cadet, so that leaves only three wipers, including the storekeeper, to keep up the engine room, which actually requires twice as many men.

This proves that the Grace Line is not trying to cooperate, but is doing everything possible to avoid the union agreement. Now it is up to us to build our union strong enough so we can stop such practices and force the steamship companies to hire sufficient crews to properly man their ships at union wages.

I heard dozens of complaints from fellows on the beach that they could not get a job because they didn't have the union card. They don't get the money until they get the money. This attitude of the union officials is creating a bad feeling toward unionism. It is tough enough to be out of work and broke, let alone having a union prevent a seaman from making his living when he is willing to work and join the union at the end of the trip.

From the I.S.U. Pilot.

Protest Baumann's Furniture Seizure

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—The Bath Beach Unemployment Council is swinging into activity against the callous action of C. Ludwig Baumann, large furniture store owner, in forcibly seizing all the furniture of the Silverman family of 115 Avenue 8, Brooklyn.

The Silvermans who are today on home relief, bought furniture from Baumann on the installment plan some four years ago. They had up to date paid \$700 on it, leaving a total debt of \$246. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Silverman is ill, and there are three children of school age in the family, three weeks ago Baumann agents entered the home and stripped it bare of furniture, leaving four walls and three rugs. The children haven't even a table to do their homework on.

When this case was brought to the attention of the Bath Beach Unemployment Council they elected a committee of five to see Mr. Baumann. Upon hearing their demands for the return of the furniture, Mr. Baumann informed the committee that this was Communist and would not be tolerated in America. The committee told him that they intended to expose his brutality and would take steps to have his stores picketed.

Appeals to the Home Relief Bureau have been of no avail, the bureau stating that it could do nothing in the case.

The Bath Beach Unemployment Council is determined to expose Baumann and force him to return the furniture. It appeals to all neighboring councils to help in this fight. The Council is located at 2075 89th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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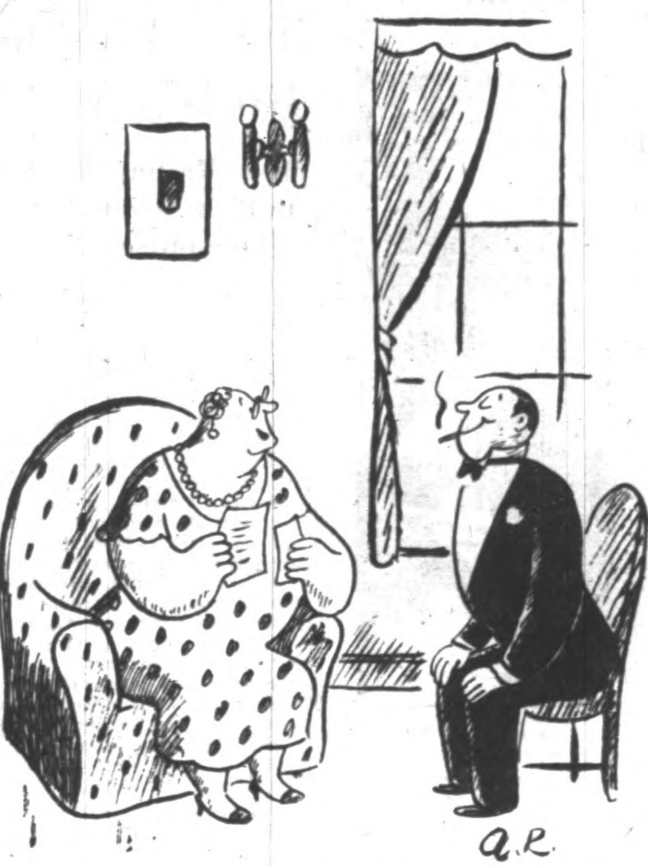
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The Ruling Claws

By Redfield



"Great news, Sonny! For the next war you're going to work in Washington in the Intelligence Department."

Western Union Furloughs Oldtimers; Newcomers Hired at Reduced Wages

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—In the lobby of the church-like Western Union Building at 80 Hudson Street is a newspaper stand. This stand is more than a mere newspaper stand. It is a symbol of the miserable conditions of thousands of experienced Western Union employees now on furlough or reduced time. It is also a consummation of what the company union has done for these workers. The few furloughed employees who run this stand share in the few pennies garnered from their fellow employees to keep body and soul together.

Let me go back a few years. When the depression hit the Western Union it cut wages like so many other large corporations with the plea of poverty. However that was not all. It saw the opportunity to get rid of thousands of higher salaried employees and replace them with others at a lower scale of wages. It accomplished several objects. It saved on future pensions, saved on wages and also was able to get rid of "objectionable employees."

The A. W. U. E. showed its despicable role of betrayal by its usual silence. Thousands of traffic employees, simplex operators were walking the street while the commercial department was breaking in new simplex operators at branch offices. What branch office employee does not recall "breaking in" a new simplex operator or clerk while someone in the same office was on furlough?

The A. W. U. E. officials kept quiet about this serious matter. Whenever it was brought to their attention they opened their eyes in feigned surprise and said they would investigate at once. But nothing came of their insincere promises.

Ask your local chairman why this condition exists. His embarrassment will expose him. He cannot give you an answer, only an excuse or a promise to look into the matter. Only through smashing this vicious company union and joining with the other telegraph workers in a unity program with the United Telegraphists of America and the Commercial Telegraphers of America, can we achieve security.

In the meantime help to spread the truth about the vicious role of the company union and its well paid officials.

If you are interested in preserving your job you must do the following:

1. Read this page every Friday. Better still, buy an extra paper and pass it on to your fellow worker. He will thank you for it.

2. Write in letters exposing conditions in your or other departments. The company hates publicity and fears exposure. So does the misleading company union and its misleaders.

3. Ask your A. W. U. E. representative about the furlough scandal.

4. Insist on furloughed employees being recalled to their jobs before new employees are hired.

5. Insist on relief for all vacancies.

6. Ask your local A. W. U. E. representative to make public each week the names of all employees who are furloughed, demoted or placed on part time.

Post Office Rivals Ford Speed-Up

By a Post Office Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—Just a word about conditions in the post office. Speed-up? Well, Henry Ford and his conveyor is reputed to be the most vicious speed-up system in the world. A man in the forties is all washed up there; but, Henry, come up and see us sometimes and you'll learn a lot from post office super-visors.

The clerks in our terminal call us "donkeys" because of the heavy loads we carry out. Sometimes, I think it's the loads that carry us out. But a donkey is too slow therefore the foremen are speeding us up.

But, fellows, wise-cracking about it won't help us. Getting sore at Ferdie Douglas and quitting the National Association of Letter Carriers won't help either. It's our organization and we must come down to meetings and show the Douglas machine that we want action.

The latest news in the swing room is that a carrier in Times Square, with a severe cold, asked to go home. He was told to keep working. He contracted pneumonia and died. Times Square is the station where a speed-up collapsed with a heavy relay. Speed-up! Collapse! Death! But all is quiet on the Douglas front.

Are we men or donkeys? Let's go down to the next N.A.L.C. meeting and demand action!

By a Post Office Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK—Here is some more on Despatcher Matthews of Queens Plaza.

The men writing have no doubt forgotten that Matthews' greatest moments come on days when the School Car (timely instruction for uniform men) is held at the Plaza. Then he goes into a real harangue which only a terminal despatcher has the right to preside over. If this roaring bully were a terminal despatcher no doubt the anger of the men would have sucked him up a long time ago.

But how about its motormen who are liable to the most discipline at his hands? The I.R.T. you may know, leaves the conductor under the impression that he runs the train until the likes of Matthews shoot up their heads, and then the conductor finds himself in the place the company has made for him.

If we motormen pull into the station ahead of time, he roars that we "are not serving the public" and if we are behind time "we are holding up the line." And we happen to pull in here on schedule that's Matthews' chance to do what despatchers have done many a time to motormen, hold them at a terminal and claim that the motorman would not leave when he got the "indication."

How many times have we pulled away so that he wouldn't frame us, and then he can claim that we did not get the "bell."

By an I.R.T. Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK—The New York Times has reported editorially that Mr. Murray, I. R. T. receiver, "seems to be making a success of a difficult job" and that "in the face of steadily decreasing patronage and shrinking revenues resulting from the depression, he has actually succeeded in reducing the company's deficit by a substantial amount."

We know well why Murray has been able to submit a report like this to the Keegan crowd. Ever hear of the wage slashing carried out by the whole gang of parasites who run the I. R. T.? It was the workers who paid for the fun, now as always. It continues to state "the subway dropped 26,000,000 passengers during the year, though it continued to make a handsome profit, only to have it swallowed up, as usual, by the loss on the Manhattan." This means the elevated lines.

But soon after the "Times" comment we find the New York Post upholding the exposure by Watson, president of the Elevated Stockholders, of the profits made by the I. R. T. on the Manhattan Elevated.

Of course, fellow workers, we are not interested in upholding Watson against the I. R. T., for he is only looking for the spoils of the Keegan gang. But it won't do us any harm to use Murray to show up the Keegan-Watson gang of grabbers.

I.R.T. Financial Fishermen Hit Juggling Bared Fascist Plan

By an I.R.T. Worker Correspondent

ASTORIA, Ore.—The workers and fishermen in Astoria have been in a bitter struggle, one round after another, to fight back the rising Fascism. The reactionaries are trying hard to take away all human rights from the broad masses. Last spring, in the election campaign it was because of expression of political opinion, that in this campaign the fascist elements used the force of blackmail against the workers on all jobs including relief work. By this method of terrorizing and starvation they are trying to suppress the workers.

Arvid Mattson, secretary, and Charles Knapp, of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union are also trying to introduce these kind of fascist by-laws to bind the members of the union so they will not be able to struggle for better conditions.

On March 14 members of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union rallied to their monthly meeting in such large numbers that the Labor Temple was overcrowded and many were forced to go back. The fishermen and cannery workers rallied in mass to protest and stop the passing of such by-laws that are against them.

Certain sections of these by-laws are a direct attack against the militants in the union who arise to protest or give constructive criticism to their "leaders" in the course of their union activities and struggle. This section defined would mean fines and expulsions. Another section is that any member belonging to a radical workers' organization or the Communist Party would be up for expulsion, blacklist and barred from membership in the union.

Mr. Mattson fought hard for the adopting of these sections into the by-laws, but they were not accepted by the rank and file; one section was voted down and the other was tabled for the next meeting.

The rank and file fought bitterly against these agents of the cannery owners. Some said that they are not Communists, but they are not against them and one can never tell when one will become one.

We see from this whole situation that the future passenger traffic will fall off, we workers will be made to pay again. We must beat this juggling of profits made out of our sweat. We can do this by organizing into the Transport Workers' Union.

States Advantages Of Stack Bill

By a Post Office Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—The only militant organization in the Postal Service, the National Association of Substitute Post Office Employees, is waging an uphill and courageous fight to put through Congress a bill of its own sponsored legislation, the Stack Bill (H.R. 5445). This bill, if passed, would fill the thousands of vacancies existing throughout the country, unfilled since 1932.

Twenty-five thousands substitutes throughout the country, debt-ridden and many times on the verge of actual want and starvation, have waited for periods of from 4 to 14 years for regular appointments, all the time performing the identical duties performed by the regular men for less than half of the wages received by the regulars. In view of this, the substitute, in the shadow of government owned buildings, and working alongside of thousands of members of the American Federation of Labor, unwittingly assumes the role of scab.

Regular men, driven to an inhuman degree of speed, straining at the leash and fed with sentimental mottoes about the traditions of the Postal Service, endeavor to expedite the mails to the waiting public.

These mottoes indeed become mockery to the men who become nerve-wrecked and prematurely old, all in the service of a government which exploits them to the utmost degree. In spite of the existing bureaucracy in the existing A. F. of L. postal organization, rank and file members and numerous locals have forced their officials to sanction the Stack Bill.

From the end of December last year to the beginning of February this year, the price of flour fell 18 per cent at Rosol on Don (Northern Caucasus), 13.5 per cent at Zaporozhie (Ukraine), 22 per cent in Stalinsk (Siberia) and 22 per cent in Yaroslavl (Russia).

Prices of milk have fallen between Dec. 25 last year and Feb. 10 this year as follows: Leningrad, 24.6 per cent; Moscow, 19.5 per cent; Novosibirsk, 28 per cent.

Farmers' Standards Rise
These prices quoted above for flour, beef and milk are the prices in the kolchoz markets—where the goods raised by collective farmers and distributed to them, but not needed for their own nourishment are sold by them to get money for city made goods. The fall in such prices especially indicates the superfluity of food in the country dispatched to the factories just as bread would himself consume his flour, beef and milk, and would not sell it on the open market in such quantities as to force down the price lists way.

Furthermore, the quantities of goods sold has resulted, in spite of the fall in prices, in the actual raising of the money incomes of farmers, over and above what produce they consume themselves, as is attested by numerous letters and statements from kolchozniks recently appearing here and some of which were sent to the Daily Worker in a former article.

This same process is happening in other centers, in some of them at an even greater rate than in Moscow. Statistics of prices on the open market have just been published, which show that between December 20, 1934, and January 30, 1935, rye flour prices fell 24.8 per cent in Moscow, 32 per cent in Novgorod, 12.5 per cent in Kremenchuk, and 15.7 per cent in Volodga. Prices of wheat flour fell 77 per cent in Smolensk and 44.5 per cent in Ivanovo, during the same period.

Nearly 200 tons of sugar were sold by Gastronom in January at prices 37.5 per cent lower than in October, three months before. And so it goes all through the list. For example, ham and bacon prices fell 17 per cent in those three months.

According to the price lists kept on file in the Gastronom offices, the average fall in prices for all goods sold is now thirteen per cent of the prices at the end of 1934. They have every possibility of fulfilling the plan to reduce the selling price of all foods by 20 per cent during the year 1935.

Workers Favored in "Closed" Shops
It is true that a considerable number of staple articles of diet, butter, cheese, sugar, meats, etc. can still be bought at prices below the open market prices. These are bought by every worker, or on special norms, in the "closed," or rationed stores attached to the factories just as bread was bought until the first of this year. But something is happening. The difference between these two prices scales is narrowing down, not by raising the prices in the rationed stores, but by lowering the prices in the open market.

The general decrease in prices on the open market is due to the fact that in a socialist country, where the workers and farmers really rule, technical progress, increase in food production, benefits the whole mass of people. There is no capitalist government to destroy food and keep the price up, no trusts owned by capitalists to get monopolies and artificially raise the prices.

The increase in food supplies and consequent lowering of open market prices means that the end of the whole rationing system, not just of bread rationing, will be a question on the order of business in the near future. Already the terrific increase in sales of the open market shows that the working population is depending less and less on their rationed goods, are increasing their purchases in the open market especially of such luxuries as pastry, confectionery, fine meats and fine breads, delicatessen. The biggest of the Gastronoms, a huge store on Ulitsa Gorkovo has an assortment of 1,600 articles of food, and makes on the average, 40,000 sales per day. There are now 23 other Gastronom stores in Moscow, whereas last November there were only 19. And the plan is to build 17 more Gastronom stores in Moscow before the end of this year.

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YOUR HEALTH

—By—
Medical Advisory Board

ADVANCE orders from the new issue of HEALTH AND HYGIENE, on sale on March 27, will be sold out by early morning. The first printing is going fast. However, subscribers to the magazine get first choice. Insure yourself a copy by subscribing today. There's still time! Mail a dollar with the coupon printed below and treat yourself to a year's subscription to the magazine everybody's talking about!

Correct Diagnosis Necessary
COMRADE P. W. S. of Detroit, Mich., writes—"A few years ago I contracted somewhere what I then thought were small harmless warts. At first they appeared on my chest, midway between my nipples. When they first appeared they were small wart-like projections, the same color as the surrounding skin and almost invariably with the top folded over and connected with the skin. Whenever one of these was pulled off a drop of blood would immediately appear and that individual wart would bleed freely. When not allowed they grew in two or three years to be small light brown spotted like flakes of bran. They are now spreading. They do not show up where the skin is exposed to the air or where hair is growing. When they first appear, or in the course of development, they are itchy. They seem to itch more in the winter than in the summer. They do not bother me at night when I am in bed, but are extremely bothersome when I am bundled up in the cold.

"After reading up on the subject in medical books and encyclopedias, I have come to the conclusion that it is some form of pityriasis, and I am further convinced that it is caused by a skin parasite. Now, of course, we workers are troubled enough supporting the human parasites, which makes these skin parasites just an added burden, and I would like your advice."

ALTHOUGH the description you give your eruption is very good, it is not possible to make an accurate diagnosis. This illustrates the difficulty which someone, who is not a physician, would have in reading a medical book and trying to make a diagnosis on his own condition. Between what one sees on a living body and what one reads in a book there is often a great difference and only the actual experience and training of the physician enables him to interpret what he sees, hears or feels into such information as to permit him to arrive at the correct diagnosis.

It is for the above reason that we cannot tell you just what your skin disease is. You should go to a good skin clinic for examination and treatment. One of the large hospitals in Detroit is undoubtedly able to handle your condition. "Pityriasis" which you mention as the diagnosis made of your case, is merely a medical term meaning scaling and is not the name of any single skin disease.

Ulcers of the Stomach
A. T. Hoguam, Wash.—Medical science has taught us certain things about ulcers of the stomach. They are likely to give trouble certain times of the year and to be quiet in other times, so that the patient feels as if he were cured.

"We do not know whether pain in ulcers is due to too much acid in food, or too strong an acid in the stomach. Acidity elsewhere does not matter. This pain is relieved by eating frequently, by powders of bicarbonate of soda and other salts similar to the products mentioned in the circular you sent us. The thing for you to understand is that diet, and alkali powders or drinks, only relieve the symptom of pain, but do not cure the condition.

The remedy mentioned in the circular—"Nature, Health Minerals"—is not harmful and may even be slightly beneficial, but to a very limited extent. The extravagant claims made for it—such as the sensational relief in "diabetes, kidney and liver disorders, gas and ulcers of the stomach, hemorrhoids, colitis, eczema and skin trouble, rheumatism, tonsillitis, infections and many others," are untrue. The product might well be called Hoguam (Hogium).

Do not put your faith in these fakirs. They are obviously after for all unorganized substitutes to remember that their fight can best be fought within the ranks of the A. F. of L. organizations.

NOTE: Every Friday we publish letters from workers in the transportation and communication industries: railroad, marine, taxi, trucking, transit, telephone, telegraph, etc. We urge workers in these industries to write to us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please send these letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

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Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

IT WAS a familiar sight in America a few years ago to come suddenly upon towns that were as silent as cemeteries. The sun would be shining brightly on churches, banks, dance halls, restaurants, hotels. But the congregation had vanished, the bellers had disappeared, the hostesses taken their pumps and smiles away, the cooks gone, the tenants forgotten. In the streets grass grew between the pavements. Rats slept in the bedrooms. Bats and wild birds rang the big bell in the church steeple.

The towns had died. They were ghosts of stone and wood left behind when a vein of ore had given out in the mountains. The gold or silver or lead had dribbled out and the operators had gone elsewhere seeking profit and the merchants had driven over the hills looking for new business and the miners had trekked away after new jobs. Only the towns, silent and mournful, were left behind as a weird memory that men had once worked and lived there.

New Ghost Towns

BUT now there are new ghost towns in America. Dead villages, and communities slowly dying. But not because ore has given out, not because the veins have been exhausted. In Oklahoma there are thousands of miners who are perishing from a slow, invisible death today while all around them lies the means of life.

Coal and iron towns these are, towns where the operators have shut down the mines because no profit exists for them in a closed and dying market. The shafts have been closed and flooded, the men thrown out of work and slowly, inevitably the people have been left to perish. They are dying not because of scarcity (the coal and iron lies in abundance in the hills) but because the corporations can no longer find it profitable to mine coal. Gas, electricity, oil, and the crisis of capitalism, the shrinking markets, have boarded up the shafts. Death has followed a shrinking profit.

Shamokin

IN THE anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, the same process had been at work. In the Shamokin area, the great Pennsylvania and Reading Coal and Iron Company abandoned all but one of its collieries, and left over eight thousand miners and their families without work and without hope. They flooded the great galleries. They left the huge coal-breaker to rust. They left the cables of the hoists to rot in wind and rain. There was no profit for the shareholders in the mines at Shamokin.

But when the Pennsylvania and Reading Coal and Iron shut its shafts, a strange new industry came to take its place. The miners were starving and desperate. All the hills, the mountains, the land and property were owned by the Company. They had nothing but their old tools and their hunger. But there was coal there, good hard coal near the surface.

So the miners of Shamokin took their tools, shovels, axes, hand-drills, rope, pulleys, dynamite and began to open coal-holes in the black mountains. They began to mine their own coal. In bands of three or four, they dug thirty and forty feet caves in the hills, lowered themselves in old battered tubs with the help of pulleys, and dynamited the black rock out of the earth. They screened and cleaned it themselves, then piled it on trucks and drove it for sale to the cities.

They became "bootleg" coal miners.

Return to the Primitive

THEY worked with crude, primitive instruments and tools. They rigged up weird, home-made coal-breakers. They clawed and plugged at the earth with their old tools and their hands. They returned to a primitive beginning of coal-mining. Meanwhile the huge, modern coal-breakers of steel and concrete stood idle, coal-breakers that could clean from 2,000 to 10,000 tons of coal a day, while the miners can do at most from fifteen to thirty tons.

Instinctively the miners had taken back what had been stolen from their generations ago by the coal operators, the earth and the coal in it.

But though the property lay idle, the Company made desperate efforts to break the "bootlegging." They sent the Coal and Iron Police to drive the miners away from their crude holes. They blasted the holes. They threatened the miners. The city administrations attempted to stop the delivery of coal to the city. They slapped down huge license fees. Philadelphia put a \$75 fee down. Baltimore and Wilmington \$200 fees.

But the miners returned to the holes after they were blasted and re-opened them. Sometimes they fought with the police and took their fuses and dynamite away from them and used them for mining. They formed an Independent Miners Association and voted to boycott merchandise manufactured in Philadelphia. They refused to surrender the crude holes they had dug for themselves in the black mountains and from which they kept their families alive.

The Earth is Theirs

TODAY it is estimated there are from twenty to thirty thousand men and boys who are working at the "bootleg" mines. Around the early "bootlegging" there has grown up producers co-operatives, little groupings of miners, who are proud of the fact that they can work with no boss over them. But dangerous symptoms are also at work. Merchants have formed themselves into groups to control mines. Truckers and coal-breakers have become necessary parts of the process of production and distribution. There are even signs of wage-slavery, according to reports. What may develop from these "bootleg" mines may be the repetition of the seizure of the mines by business men just as the coal-operators seized the big mines.

But it is impossible for the miners to forget the fact that once they did go into the hills and mine the coal for themselves. And they worked for a time with no bosses. And they made it pay. They had taken back the earth and the coal in it, the coal that is rightfully theirs.

WORLD of the THEATRE

Turning Up New Soil

PANIC, a play in verse, by Archibald MacLeish, Imperial Theatre, March 16.

Reviewed by ORRICK JOHNS

NO dramatic verse in recent years comes nearer to recreating the role of poetry in English drama than the lines of Archibald MacLeish's play, Panic. It must be said at once, too, that the apparent agreement of the professional critics that the play was tedious, is absurd. The audience of Saturday night, probably the first of its kind, to understand the implications of the play, followed the action through with breathless interest.

The play as a whole also indicates that its author's talent is richly adapted to the theatre, and the feeling of the attentive spectator, moved by an imaginative living speech that he has not heard for a long, long time from actors, was that this production became more than a season's promise, more than an experimental effort: it was the turning up of new soil, the beginning of a people's dramatic form, the glimpse of an epoch.

I believe the fact that this play sets a definitely higher level for stage achievement, owes as much to the historical present—and future—as it does to MacLeish, or to put it more justly, we may say that one of the ablest American poets of our day has found his dramatic bent only by reaching out to the immensely fruitful field of the mass movement and the class conflict.

It is impossible to pass on to the structure and content of the play without giving this poetry its full tribute, and in spite of the limitation of space, I yield to the temptation to quote only one passage, by no means isolated in its technical values and emotional force: The prophecies come true Not of themselves but of the ears that hear them.

The violence works in the blood. The living inherit the Hard speech of the dead like the seed of a pestilence. They carry it close in their mouths and the breath feeds it. You yourselves will feed it and will die. You yourselves in your own minds will make the Fate that murders you. The bursting seed of Death is rotting ripe beneath your tongue!

Those lines are so inevitable that the memory has seized them in one reading.

As dramatist, MacLeish has not reached the stature he has achieved as poet. To the spectator the sense of power in the dialogue was accompanied by uncertainty and confusion in grasping the whole dramatic problem involved. I believe this is due largely to a lack of clarity on the issues of the conflict between the mass and the proletariat, and to the failure to coordinate in one dynamic movement the significance of the three simple elements: the mass, the blind spokesman of the mass, and the banker, MacGafferty. As V. J. Jerome and John Howard Lawson pointed out in the symposium that followed the performance, it is a lack of seeing the class forces as a whole, the working class as both the creation and the destroyer of capitalism.

I am inclined to think that it was the unawareness of the workers and unemployed, their bewilderment in the face of events, which gave the choruses the effect of unintelligibility, and the feeling of a foil rather than an integral part of the play. But a more studied direction, and some cutting, would still have simplified the group speeches—in spite of the limitation of the role given them—and also simplified the pantomime drastically.

A more sharply motivated use of the mass by the author would have lent strength to his blind spokesman when he announces the doom of McGafferty. I do not agree with one of the speakers in the symposium that the lines of the blind man were in themselves ineffectual in contrast with McGafferty's. They were weighted with the stuff of dramatic imagination. The lines quoted above are taken from this character. No, the sense of weakness in the role lay in its structural isolation, the absence of conscious masses behind him.

THE critical discussion, like the responsive and appreciative audience, performed a valuable function. It was well managed and in the best spirit of impersonal criticism. Perhaps V. J. Jerome, besides giving an interesting analysis of the play, summed up the convincing core of the action—that is, MacGafferty's defeat and death by his own "will"—when he quoted Lenin, "... the bourgeoisie does not fall; the proletariat drops it," and the famous saying of Jean Jaures, "La bourgeoisie ne se suicide pas." The big capitalist (symbolically his class) does not eliminate himself. It seems inescapable that with Panic MacLeish has taken a new road, and he can hardly do otherwise than follow that road to its end. He will find no such flourishing poetry of speech in any other direction.

Stalin's 'Leninism I' Out in New Edition

International Publishers new edition of Joseph Stalin's "Leninism, Volume I," makes available a clear and authoritative statement of working class theory and practice by its leading exponent.

The edition is based on a new translation and includes such fundamental writings of Stalin as "Foundations of Leninism" and "Program of the Party." Articles in this volume include a refutation of Trotskyism; discussion of the agrarian and national questions; two famous reports—'Dizzy with Success'—dealing with the collective farm movement, and 'New Conditions, New Tasks,' given in the early days of the Five-Year Plan.

Song for N.B.C. Strikers

U DON'T NEED A BISCUIT.

With pep (Strike Song) Words and Music by Norman Julian

Bos- ses and scabs - foes of la- bor are ta- king our bread a- way. Fel- low wor- kers, With us unite, for de- cent wa- ges sup- port our fight. Na- bis- co wor- kers are on strike Don't buy U- nee- da; U don't need a bis- cuit. Fel- low wor- kers help us to win: Don't buy U- nee- da. U don't need a bis- cuit. Don't buy U- nee- da!

Bosses and scabs — foes of labor
Are taking our bread away.
Fellow workers! With us unite
For decent wages support our fight.
Nabisco workers are on strike.
Don't buy Uneda; U don't need a biscuit!

Fellow workers, help us to win:
Don't buy Uneda; U don't need a biscuit!
Don't buy Uneda!

(Composed by a member of the Composers' Collective of the Pierre-Degeyter Club.)

A Note on Some Misconceptions In a Recent Daily Worker Review

By MILTON HOWARD

The review by Muriel Rukeyser of the poems of Horace Gregory in the Tuesday issue of the "Daily" this week contains, in my opinion, two seriously wrong ideas which cannot be passed by without comment.

Defining for the reader the political content of the poems of Gregory, the reviewer writes as follows:

"The poetry will be difficult to classify, with its resources of American and classical history, its wry, graceful fluency, its political sense so close to the Communist Party, but with a national rather than a sectarian emphasis." (My emphasis—M. H.)

Now, without reference to the merits of the book under review (though it may be said in passing that the review gives us little but unsupported adulation to go by), it is clear that this kind of thing has no place in a Communist publication.

What kind of literary theory is this? What does the reviewer mean here? That the author's position is not only "close" to the Communist Party, but superior to it because of a "national emphasis" which the Communist Party lacks?

What is this "national emphasis" for lack of which the Communist Party is defined as "sectarian" by the reviewer? The review gives us no answer. But, unless we have mistaken the reviewer's meaning, it is an answer we have heard before.

In politics, we have heard it in the political chicanery of a Muste. In contemporary art theory we hear it in the jingoism of a Thomas Benton, and in literature, we can find it any day in the theorizings of bourgeois book-reviewers whose function it is to purvey chauvinism through a systematic emphasis on the allegedly "alien" character of proletarian literature.

These strong boys of American literature, the William McPees, the

Stephen Benets, the Paul Engelses, with their "national" emphasis, their theories of regionalism, their love of the "folkiness" of American life which is presumably not amenable to Marxian treatment—we do not know that their "national" emphasis is no true expression of the real America of the masses, but the America of the exploiters? Do we not know where this "national emphasis" leads? Have we not heard of "national" socialism?

The Communist Party has the correct position in literature. This position is directed toward the creation of a proletarian literature, filled with the life of the masses, depicting every aspect of life through the class view of the proletariat. But since it is the proletariat which of all classes is alone historically equipped to enrich and carry forward what is vital in our tradition since it will be permeated with the concrete aspects of our life, this proletarian literature will be obviously, also a national literature. Actually, this literature alone is capable of being truly, comprehensively, national.

Within this framework of our literary platform—national in form and proletarian in content—there is room for the widest expansion and development of creative expression. In the insistence on a "national emphasis" which shall not be "sectarian," it seems to me that we have the influence of that bourgeois literary theory which flaunts the banner of "nationalism" in literature only because it is warring against the literature of the revolution, the only literature truly capable of developing a vital national tradition, the traditions of mass life.

TO the bourgeois, our proletarian literature seems "sectarian" for the simple reason that the bourgeois is incapable of seeing any life but its own.

That the review in question shows the influence of these bourgeois theories is confirmed by the second leading idea in it. "If we get lost

here" the review states, "in the essentially leftist controversy over what is proletarian and what is not we shall be lost indeed."

Indeed, shall we? I think not. Certainly, it is possible for a critic to propose ideas that will be "leftist" in character in his attempt to clarify his conception of proletarian literature. And we have seen rather a good deal of this leftism, which, after the results of the recent Soviet Writers' Congress, we are quickly leaving behind.

But it is one thing to oppose this leftism. It is another, in the guise of opposition to leftism to let one's lance against the entire enterprise of Marxian criticism in its efforts to establish a sound basis for proletarian literature. The review bandies with the phrase "leftism" apparently to attack the conception of proletarian literature altogether. If the reviewer believes in the existence of proletarian literature, why does she write that we shall be "lost" if we set about clarifying our conceptions about it?

If the creation of a proletarian literature is not our main job, and if the main job of Marxian criticism is not to aid this process in its own special way, then what is our job in literature anyway? If it is leftism to clarify our conceptions of proletarian literature, then it is leftism for us to apply Marxism to criticism in the first place. Is this the position of the reviewer?

It would be interesting to hear what the reviewer's conception of proletarian literature is—a literature which is "national" in emphasis, happily lacking the "sectarianism" of the Communist Party, and serenely oblivious of any such "leftist" notions as "what is or what is not proletarian."

Whatever this literature may mean to the reviewer, it looks suspiciously like ordinary bourgeois literature to me. Without having read Gregory's book, I doubt whether the review has been of any value either to Gregory or to the readers of the Daily Worker.

SHORT WAVE RADIO NEWS

Radio in War
Remote control of intricate machinery by radio has become a reality since the last war and we may expect it to play an increasingly important role in the impending conflict. High speed fighting planes and the largest of bombers, loaded to the gunwales with high explosives and poisonous gases, may be guided from another plane or from a central control point on the ground. Armored tanks and even battleships may be sent on their errands of ruthless destruction with no human hand at the wheel. Japan, however, has a large surplus of workers, so their latest torpedoes contain the usual load of TNT and a man to guide and explode it at the proper moment. Of course, the man is blown to bits most completely, but the imperialists sit in their comfortable and safe offices and issue press releases about heroism and patriotism.

During the last world conflict, the chief butchers sat in general headquarters well away from the danger zone and called the various field headquarters, also well behind the front lines, to get the latest reports on the slaughter. There was one weak point, however—somebody who could be trusted had to direct the small units that did the actual fighting. The minor officers were killed off at such an alarming rate by shots both from the front and from behind that on many sectors an appointment to second-lieutenancy was regarded

equivalent to a death sentence. In the next war, however, the little officers can all hide behind a hill and issue their commands by means of portable ultra-high frequency transmitters. The orders may be picked up by the sergeants and corporals on tiny pocket receivers. Two way conversations may be held using sets smaller than a cigar box. This method of fighting will make certain that only the rank and file will be killed off and will insure the officers a head start of several miles should the attack turn into a retreat.

Soviet broadcasts in English for this week:
Saturday, 10 p. m. 25 m.; Talk: The Protection of Women and Children.
Sunday, 5 a. m. 25 m.; Talk: Seamen in the U. S. S. R.
10 a. m. 25 m.; Talk: The Protection of Women and Children.
4 p. m. 50 m.; Talk: On Workers' Conditions (Clothing Workers).
Monday, 4 p. m. 50 m.; Talk: Two Months Without Bread Cards. The Newly Elected Soviets at Work.
Wednesday, 6 a. m. 25 m.; Talk: The Newly Elected Soviets at Work.
4 p. m. 50 m.; History of the Russian Revolutionary Movement (cont.).
Friday, 11:30 a. m. 50 m.; (?) Opera.
4 p. m. 50 m.; Talk: A Moscow Boot Factory.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M.—W.E.A.P.—Our Legacy to the Younger Generation—Dr. Frank W. Ardette, President, Swarthmore College
- W.O.R.—Sports Resume—Jack Filman
- W.J.Z.—Amos 'n' Andy
- W.A.B.O.—Myrt and Marge
- 7:15—W.E.A.P.—Stories of the B.I.C. Chamber
- W.O.R.—Lum and Abner
- W.A.B.O.—Just Plain Bill
- W.E.Z.—Fantasia Echeat; Robinson Orch.; Southernaires Quartet
- 7:30—W.E.A.P.—Three Scamps, Songs
- W.O.R.—Al and Lee Reiser, Songs
- W.E.Z.—Red Davis—Sketch
- W.A.B.O.—The O'Neill—Sketch
- 7:45—W.E.A.P.—Uncle Sara
- W.O.R.—Great Big Drama
- W.A.B.O.—Dangerous Paradise
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- 8:00—W.E.A.P.—Bourdon Orch.
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American Masses Must Come to the Aid of the Cuban Revolution

MASS PROTEST FOR RECALL OF AMBASSADOR CAFFERY URGED—ROOSEVELT GOVERNMENT DIRECTS MURDER REGIME OF MENDIETA

(Statement of Central Committee, C. P., U. S. A.)

A REIGN of terror overshadowing that instituted by the Machado regime is now raging in Cuba. Even after the return of the masses to work following the 72-hour general strike, the Mendieta government, sustained by bayonets, firing squads of the army under the direct leadership of Batista, is arresting thousands of workers, students and government employees. The court martial is busy meting out heavy sentences against the leaders of the revolutionary unions, against the students. At the conclusion of the heroic general strike, the government of Batista-Mendieta, manipulated by the American Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, has decreed the dissolution of all trade unions, student bodies, the Medical Federation, etc., which displayed such magnificent militancy in the general strike in the attempt to oust the reactionary government of Mendieta, the puppet of American imperialism.

The latest news received from Cuba points to the fact that despite this terror, the masses do not by any means feel defeated. On the contrary, the bloody reaction against the hundreds of thousands that paralyzed the life of the island for 72 hours has strengthened the hatred of the masses against the military regime, and has resulted in a more energetic resistance to the bloody attacks of the government, as well as a firm and burning will to oust the infamous military regime that oppresses the toiling masses of Cuba.

The battle is not over! The general strike is an open declaration to the whole world that the majority of the Cubans are not behind Mendieta, but against just such a government which deprives them of all vestige of democratic rights. Through the United States Ambassador, Jefferson Caffery, the world is informed that order has been "restored" in Cuba. Yes, "order" in the interests of Wall Street is being "restored" by bayonets, by the dreaded law of flight, (shooting prisoners in the back on the pretense of escape) and by closing up and burning universities.

The United States, through its "good neighbor" policy, and through the cynical Ambassador Caffery, is directly intervening in the affairs of Cuba, against the will of the Cuban people. This is the greatest danger that confronts the Cuban masses at the present time.

From the previous and latest statements of the U. S. Ambassador in Havana, it is evident that the policies of the Mendieta government are directly dictated by Washington—policies, which as in the past, aim to keep the toiling masses of Cuba chained to the will of the sugar barons, the American bankers.

The battle of the Cuban masses, for complete freedom, for the right to decide their own destiny, continues. The flames of the revolt cannot be quenched by terror. In their struggle for the right to maintain their unions, freedom in the schools, freedom of speech and assembly, democratic rights of the masses, rights of political parties, the Cuban toiling masses need the assistance of their American brothers. Our international solidarity must be immediately expressed. The

struggle of the American masses against the policies of the Roosevelt New Deal government will be of invaluable aid to the struggle of the Cuban masses against Mendieta.

Workers! Farmers! Students! Intellectuals! Forward in the defense of the Cuban revolution! Raise your mighty protest against the terror and intervention! Demand the freedom of all political prisoners; the right of the workers to maintain their own unions; the right of free speech and assembly.

Forward in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of the American people and show the Cuban masses that their struggle is our struggle; that we are waging a fight and going into battle against the Wall Street interests, shoulder to shoulder.

Flood the Mendieta and Washington governments with resolutions of protest! Form delegations representing the various strata of the American toiling masses to investigate the conditions in Cuba, and bring to the oppressed masses of Cuba the message of solidarity of the American people!

Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1935

Comment on Harlem

JAMES H. HUBERT of the Urban League in commenting on the Harlem events takes a position which the Herald Tribune correctly described as "coinciding with that of the police."

That is to say, he falls in with the plot, and provocatively calls for the prohibiting of Communist "activity" in Harlem. Interestingly enough, he praises the LaGuardia relief program, describing it as "adequate and without discrimination."

Walter White of the N.A.A.C.P. took a different stand. White admitted the horrible conditions of the Negro population. But then he left the door open for the LaGuardia plot by not denying that "agitators" had part in the "trouble."

And Hubert T. Delany, Negro Tax Commissioner, made it his special business to call yesterday on the Emergency Citizens Committee to urge them in their investigation not to mention the relief issue as it affected the Harlem situation! A direct stab in the back of the starving Negro masses of Harlem!

Only a definite and sharp stand against the LaGuardia plot against the Communists is in the interests of the Negro masses. To feed this plot in whatever form is to encourage the LaGuardia plot and to aid his jimcrow policies against Harlem.

The Steel Convention

THE 60th Annual Convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is scheduled to open in Canton, Ohio, on April 23. Without doubt, this convention looms as the most important in the history of the international. The future growth of the union, the organizing campaign launched in the Feb. 3 meeting of A. A. lodges, the revocation of the expulsions ordered by President Tighe, and the preparations for strike, must be decided upon.

The first problem will be the seating of delegates. Tighe and his henchmen will attempt to unseat those sent by the lodges he expelled and all who come to the defense of the union.

To meet this, every lodge, whether operating under suspended charter, under stress of financial condition, or regardless of any reason, must send its full delegation at all costs.

The delegates and lodges should fight for a real organization campaign in the industry, formulate the demands to the corporations, and prepare for a general strike in the industry. Only by acting in a body, only by ousting Tighe and his group, and by presenting one solid line to the steel trust, with readiness and preparations to back up the demands with strike, will the demands of the steel workers for union recognition and wage increases be won.

Huey Long and Wall Street

THE Daily Worker Wednesday concluded the excellent series of articles by Sender Garline with a damning piece of evidence against Huey P. Long.

The evidence is that Huey Long in 1933 did service for the Chase National Bank in the Senate, using all his oratorical talents

to block a measure which hurt the interests of this powerful Rockefeller-Wall Street bank, with a capitalization of over one billion dollars!

In this series Long stands exposed, as a demagogue who is a puppet of the very money powers, he denounces.

In every basic respect Huey Long is a typical forerunner of American fascism, eager himself for the job of tricking the American people in preparation for the military oppression and terrorism of fascist rule.

The Daily Worker alone, as the organ of the Communist Party, bares these facts about Long and their sinister meaning for the American people.

The Farmers' Relief Conference

FARMERS, with the threat of another drought before them in 1935, are meeting next Monday, at Sioux Falls, to consider how they are to live and continue farming. The New Deal in agriculture has made and will continue to make full use of any drought situation to force through its reduction program. Not only is the New Deal planning subsistence projects, but it is forcing farmers to reduce their economy to starvation levels on their present farms. The open compulsory reduction used against the cotton and tobacco farmers is being turned more and more upon the wheat, corn, hog, dairy and other farmers. It is calculated that from one-third to a half of the smaller farmers should be put out of commercial farming. The farmers will give an answer to these destruction plans of the New Deal. Legislative proposals put forward to further hog-tie the farmers under the pretense of relief are to be dealt with. Bills for further co-operation with the A. A. A., such as the Frazier-Lemke bill, inflation acts, and cost of production amendments to the A. A. A., etc., are big farmer or out-and-out banker bills.

The only real bill in Congress for the ruined farmers is the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, H. R. 3471.

These farmers at Sioux Falls will have the task of working out the forms and methods of united action to win their demands for relief and production credit, and for winning much wider support for this relief bill. The gaining of tremendous strength from greater solidarity with the desperately needy rural workers and with the city workers who are leading the fight against the same New Deal ruin, is essential.

The Daily Worker greets the toiling farmers and pledges them the support of the militant workers in the city and country.

Supporting Hitler

WITHOUT mincing any language, the "Pravda," organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, charges that the position of the British government encourages and aids Hitler in his provocative war moves.

By its deliberately weak "protest" note, which does not protest at all, the British government has let Hitler know that he has no opposition from British imperialism in his intervention plans against the Soviet Union.

The "Pravda" correctly warns that these imperialists are reckoning without the masses at home. "These persons who are playing with fire," states the "Pravda," "must know in advance that the anger of the masses will burst with terrible force on their heads."

The Roosevelt government is deliberately playing right into the hands of the fascist war plotters menacing the Soviet Union and the peace of the world. His "good neighbor" policy—that is, studied silence on the provocative actions of Hitler—is encouraging fascist war moves against the Soviet Union just as his earlier abrupt breaking off of debt negotiations had the same effect.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

New Party Member's Constructive Criticism On Answering Questions

AT THE recent Section Conference it was brought out clearly that much good work was done in past months in shops and in neighborhoods. What puzzles me, a newcomer to the ranks of the Communist Party, was the sour notes of comrades at the end of their reports. One comrade said the local of the union she belongs to was an "orphan," did not get any aid from the Section Committee. Another said he was wasting his time in an opposition group. Still another said he could not get any help from anybody. They wanted help for leaflets, shop papers, recruiting, etc. I am a recent addition to the Communist Party and so do not understand very much about constructive criticism, but I think this line is not correct. First, let's ask these comrades, are they willing to help another unit when aid is needed? Are they co-operating with the Section Committee? Why can't they get workers outside of the Party to do some of the work? Have they ever tried? One comrade said that it is very hard and trying for Jewish comrades to work among Italian workers. This explains a great deal to me. The fault is not with the workers, it is with the Party comrades.

Also, comrades pointed out it is very hard to get comrades to attend meetings. Have Unit Bureaus ever really analyzed the question? For example, a new comrade comes to a meeting. He is full of ambition, willing to learn, willing to work hard. But what happens, is this. None of the older members like to take assignments. After many arguments, the organizer gets a group of five or six for the assignment. At the agreed time, the new member is on the job, but he is there alone. Half an hour later, two older comrades show up. "We are sorry, but we could not get here earlier." The rest of the group does not come at all. Next unit meeting no plausible reason is given. This repeats itself time and time again. And the result is that one more comrade is lost from the Communist Party. After a while a renegade from the Party will approach this worker and ask him if he was treated all right in the Party. There can be only one answer, and after a few meetings with this slippery renegade, who does not care what tactics he uses, what lies he tells, our comrade will think that the Communist Party is only another racket and he will leave the Party and join with the renegades. Thus we have made an enemy of the working class.

Try to make unit meetings more interesting and educational, accept assignments without any arguments and the new comrade will do his share. Do the opposite and you will make enemies, which you must combat in the future.

One more point is important. When you are in the company of a new member, do not use a lot of theoretical phrases, which have no meaning to him. If he asks you a question which you cannot answer, do not try to avoid the issue, but be frank and admit you do not know. Then, if time is available, find the correct answer, and the place where you found the information, to which you can refer a new member.

L. C.—Day Unit, Sec. 24.

Editorial Note: These impressions of a new Party member should be read and studied by our comrades. They contain very valuable suggestions for every Party unit. Through the reactions of our new members, we can learn our weaknesses, and take steps to overcome them. From this letter we see the need of more attention to our new members, the necessity of explaining the Party and the Party program to them.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

THEIR DEFENSE



by Burck

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

F.D.R. Secret Nazi Report A Cock-eyed Conclusion Why It's Not Made Public

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has before him a secret report on the war situation in Germany. But he refuses to let the American people know what the report contains. The fact that he has this confidential document before him that involves the lives of the American workers is attested by the United Press correspondent in Paris.

The Agence Economique et Financiere, a financial newspaper of Paris, similar to the Wall Street Journal here, declares that it has learned "from an absolutely sure source" that Roosevelt has this report but is not issuing it to the public.

However, the same Parisian financial sheet gives some of the conclusions of the report. Notice how every point contradicts the main and final conclusion. Roosevelt's secret document concludes:

- 1) Peaceful development in Fascist Germany is impossible.
- 2) Financial, followed by economic collapse can be expected in April due to lack of raw materials and limitation of imports to war materials.
- 3) Capital levies will be made for war purposes.
- 4) There is not enough food and other resources for the German people at the present time.
- 5) That a Central European war (that is another way of saying a war against the Soviet Union) is the perspective.

Now how anybody, after coming to the above conclusions, based on a mass of evidence (which again Roosevelt withholds from the American people as a favor to Hitler), can deduce the following we can not understand:

- 1) The Nazi government is durable.

IN OTHER words, Roosevelt's confidential document says that war is on the order of the day in Germany; the people are starving; finances and economy will collapse in April, there is no solution of the German economic crisis, and that Hitler is about to plunge the German people into war against the Socialist fatherland, and yet all this leads to the belief that "Fascism is durable."

One must be a flying-trapeze thinker to evolve such logic. But the real purpose of this inconclusive conclusion is to bolster up the faith of the American capitalists. Roosevelt's advisers undoubtedly told him that if Fascism is swept away in Germany, only the proletarian dictatorship can rise over its dead body. That perspective is one the capitalists do not like, and hence rule out of their consciousness if not out of reality.

BRITISH imperialism is openly encouraging the Nazis to war against the Soviet Union. Roosevelt long ago took steps in the same direction by his action on the Kerensky and Chartist debts and in provocatively slashing the U. S. embassy staff in Moscow.

American capitalism has billions invested in Nazi Germany, and wants Fascism to remain "durable" at the expense of war against the Soviet Union.

EVEN the imprisonment of 5,000 Communists in Japan has been unable to stop the growing influence of the Communist Party. Therefore, still more drastic measures are being taken against all who oppose Japanese imperialism. A bill has been introduced in Parliament providing: "Anyone forming or leading an organization striving to change the form of government may be punished by death."

The fight against "dangerous ideas," as Communism is called in Japan, goes so far that membership in any organization opposed to private property may be punished by ten years imprisonment. Merely to give aid to a Communist makes one liable to imprisonment in Japan. The growing peasant and strike struggles, the increase in working hours with decrease in pay, the failure to carry out the slowing process of prosperity, with the new imperialist adventures, has aroused increased struggles in Japan against the rapid war preparations. It is for this reason that the Japanese imperialists are forced to the most extreme measures in their efforts to root out the heroic Communist Party.

Letters From Our Readers

HARLEM MASSES GREET DAILY WORKER

Account of Terror Sold In Thousands New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Last night I sold the Daily Worker containing in full the account of "Negro Harlem Terrorized" in front of the Y. M. C. A. in Harlem. I myself had 200 copies and sold them all in about two hours.

Other comrades who sold the "Daily" told me the Negro workers bought them eagerly and I understand several thousand were sold in Harlem during the night.

One prominent Negro in Harlem, a lawyer, and head of a well known organization there, bought the paper, and after reading the story of what happened on Tuesday night, told me that he wanted to commend the Daily Worker for telling the whole

truth and that he never believed any paper would do it. The only thing he found lacking, he said, was that he'd like to have seen an emphasis on Negro exploitation right in the top headline. He asked to have the "Daily" delivered to him regularly hereafter.

I think a lot of Negro workers will learn from this that the Daily Worker has the courage of its convictions, that it means it when it says that it fights for Negro rights and that the white workers are willing to fight with the Negro workers for their common rights.

D. A.

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

News Item In Hearst Press Gives Lie to Cartoon

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I happened, while traveling in the subway, to notice in one of the Hearst sheets a cartoon. This cartoon depicted in graphic fashion a "disloyal" teacher feeding to an extremely reluctant student a bitter dose of disloyalty as dispensed to the teacher by a wicked bearded Communist who remained in the background. One could scarcely have failed to observe that the individual in the background was a Communist, for, very subtly, the cartoonist had sprawled the word "Communism" across his sleeve.

I turned the leaves of this paper and read in one of the news items of a proposed Senatorial investigation into "evidence of Communism and subversive doctrines among the students and faculty of the University of Wisconsin and nine State Teachers' colleges." I quote from the headline above the item: "Inquiry opens this week as one teacher calls it a joke while students attack it." . . . and from the end of the item, "Hisses and boos greeted one student who said the inquiry would be welcomed to clear the university name."

Mr. Hearst's papers, read between the lines, are very interesting.

E. I.

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.)