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HOUSE DEBATES BILL TO DRAFT LABOR

Electrical Workers' Strike Halts Service in 16 Illinois Towns

MANY PLANTS AFFECTED BY THE WALKOUT

Companies Failing in Effort to Utilize Clerks as Scabs

CENTRALIA, Ill., April 4.—A strike of union workers of the Illinois Power & Light Company spread today to 16 Illinois cities and towns. Workers in the gas plants are members of the Electrical Workers' Union.

The companies are seeking to mobilize their office help to run dynamo and distribution systems, but have thus far not been very successful.

Hundreds of plants are affected, and thousands of families in Centralia and Mt. Vernon, in the central part of the state, were without gas for heating and cooking.

The affected communities were Peoria, Danville, Centralia, Champaign, East St. Louis, Duquoin, Belleville, Collinsville, Edwardsville, Urbana, Hillsboro, Wood River, Gillespie and Eldorado.

Subway Strike Hearing Held

NEW YORK—More than 300 union electricians jammed the Aldermanic Chambers of City Hall yesterday backing up their representatives in a public hearing of the Committee on Rules of the Board of Aldermen on prevailing trade union wage rates on public works in New York City.

Charging that "a company union" was working on the city jobs for wages averaging 80 to 90 cents an hour (as compared with \$1.40 an hour for the electricians' union scale), Mr. Laphan, business agent of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, asked the committee to turn over all the electrical work to his organization.

He pointed out that the work now being done by the so-called "Brotherhood of Railroad Signal Men of America" was actually installation of electrical devices, which could only be done by qualified electricians.

Mr. Laphan submitted evidence to support his contentions. "Out of nearly 7,000 men in Local 3," he continued, "about 85 per cent are on home relief."

The room, full of electricians, evidenced their contempt for Cohen by occasional heckling and jeers.

Ten patrolmen and one sergeant were present in the chamber. Prior to meeting of the Committee on Rules, a delegation of 18 members of Local 3, who sought an interview with Comptroller Frank J. Taylor, were ushered out of the latter's office, the Comptroller refusing to see them.

A decision on the matter will be rendered next Tuesday, Alderman John P. Nugent, chairman, announced.

Fail to Block Rubber Strike

AKRON, Ohio, April 4.—Efforts of Ralph A. Lind, Regional Director of the Labor Relations Board, to forestall the strike of 35,000 rubber workers failed today when the Goodrich-Rubber Company refused to permit an immediate employee election, or to resume negotiations with the United Rubber Workers' Union of the A. F. of L.

The Goodyear and Firestone companies are expected to take the same stand.

Meanwhile balloting on a "strike" under the auspices of the union continued and strike sentiment among the workers leaves no doubt that the result will be overwhelmingly for a strike. The latest tricks of the rubber companies is to give wide publicity to their so-called strike poll among their employees.

The union has denounced the company poll as a fake, deliberately framed to counter the strong strike sentiment. Final result of the strike vote is expected Sunday when the Firestone and Goodrich locals will vote.

The Summit County Unemployment Councils yesterday pledged their complete support of the rubber workers in a letter to the Goodrich, Goodyear and Firestone locals of the United Rubber Workers' Union.

Scottsboro Prosecutor Seen Moving for New Indictment

Negroes Expected to Be Added to Jury Roll, But Whether They Will Serve Is Not Known

MOBILE, Ala., April 4.—Solicitor H. G. Bailey of Jackson County, first prosecutor in the Scottsboro case, is moving to have Negroes added to the Jackson County jury rolls preparatory to re-indicting the defendants, he said today.

The step is intended to get around the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, which reversed the death sentences against Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, on the grounds, raised by the International Labor Defense attorneys, that Negroes are systematically excluded from grand and petit juries in Alabama.

When revision of the jury rolls has been completed, a special grand jury session will be called to re-indict the nine innocent boys, Bailey indicated. He refused to say

whether Negroes would be permitted to actually serve on the jury or be peremptorily challenged and excluded for "cause."

I.L.D. Fight Landed

William N. Jones, a leading member of the staff of the Baltimore Afro-American and chairman of the National Scottsboro-Herndon Action Committee, yesterday hailed the Scottsboro decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, reversing the death sentences against Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, as a victory for the world-wide mass pressure organized and led by the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense.

Ruby Bates, Scottsboro star defense witness, at the same time expressed

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DIES BILL MINOR, FORD IS ASSAILED TALK TONIGHT

Hearst Is Linked With Drive to Deport Foreign Born

By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Prominent liberals today assailed the Dies bill to bar and deport non-citizens believing in "overthrow of government by violence" as a strike-breaking measure and aimed at all workers in America and as part of the Hearst-inspired "current Red-scare."

John F. Kennedy, well-known Washington lawyer speaking for the Civil Liberties Union, chided the House Immigration Committee: "It is a most undignified position this committee and Congress are putting themselves in by taking up a hysteria which has been whipped up by certain portions of the press, especially the Hearst press."

Gardiner Jackson, journalist recently fired in the Roosevelt "purge" of New Deal liberal ornaments, testified "as a newspaper man who, while covering strikes in Boston, had seen how deportation laws are used to break strikes."

Protest for Open Shop

"I have seen it work," Jackson said. "This bill materially increases the possibility of using the deportation laws as a pretext for breaking the law."

And they don't pick up only the aliens either. According to the Immigration officials, they picked up 440 in recent strikes. Among these were 118 aliens; only fourteen of them were deportable for any cause, and only one because of his belief in "violent overthrow of government."

Several members of the committee significantly reminded witnesses pointedly that the officials of the American Federation of Labor support the bill. At the same time the Congressmen cited, as showing the "need" for it, recent heroic strikes in which similar legislation was used against labor as Jackson indicated.

Refers to Hearst

Finnerty got a quick rise out of the committee chairman, representative Samuel Dickstein of New York, with the reference to William Randolph Hearst. Stammering, flushing as though thinking of the fact that he is known to be a Hearst Congressional lieutenant, Dickstein hotly denied that the publisher is backing the Dies bill.

"Then," Finnerty came back, "I'll say it was written by people of the Hearst mentality."

The committee, which yesterday constituted itself into an anti-labor inquisition to head off the testimony of witnesses for militant working class organizations, heard today's well-to-do spokesmen through.

They had calmed down considerably. Just before recessing yesterday they expunged from their record the testimony of John Spradling of the committee for the Protection of the Political Prisoners when he refused to be led off his statement by personal questions.

Nor would they receive from him a written statement of his identity; they had accidentally discovered he was of an American revolutionary

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Three Other Meetings on Scottsboro in Brooklyn, Bronx

The significance of the Scottsboro victory and the related March 19 outbreak in Harlem will be discussed at four victory celebration mass meetings tonight. The central meeting, at Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, will be addressed by James W. Ford, Harlem Communist leader, and Robert Minor, Both Ford and Minor are members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

At Grand Plaza, 160th Street and Prospect Avenue, Bronx, a mass rally will be addressed by Angelo Herndon, on whose appeal against an eighteen to twenty-year sentence on the Georgia chain gang the U. S. Supreme Court will act within the next ten days; Sender Garlin of the Daily Worker editorial staff, and Sam Dlugan, of the district International Labor Defense, Garlin, recently returned from Louisiana, will describe the persecution and disfranchisement of Negroes under the Huey Long dictatorship.

Richard B. Moore, national field organizer of the I. L. D.; Edward Kunz, I. L. D. attorney, and Jack Schiller of the Bronx Section I. L. D. will address another meeting at Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome Avenues, Bronx.

In South Brooklyn, a symposium will be held this evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Avenue. Speakers will include: William F. Dunne, veteran labor leader; Roger N. Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union; Heywood Brown, president of the Newspaper Guild; Prof. H. W. Dana, James Wechsler, editor of the Columbia Spectator, and F. D. Griffin, district field organizer of the I. L. D.

All workers and organizations are urged to support the four meetings and to send telegrams and resolutions to the Governor of Alabama, at Montgomery, Ala., protesting the attempts to re-indict the Scottsboro boys, and demanding their immediate and safe release.

Following his visit to the strike area, Attorney General Margott, at a conference of representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the striking United Mine Workers of Pennsylvania, proposed that an election be held in Luzerne County to determine which unions the miners want. He also proposed that the Glen Alden Coal Company rehire 3,000 of the strikers.

The first proposal was rejected by the United Mine Workers' officials, while the second was rejected by the striking miners, who declared that this will leave 10,000 unemployed.

State Troopers continued their terror against striking miners, with orders from Major Lynn Adams, in charge, to disperse all picketing. Many pickets, including women, were injured Tuesday, when State Troopers attacked pickets at the Wanamie Mine.

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CONSULATE TO BE SCENE OF PROTEST

Minor Talks Tomorrow; Demonstration Against Hearst to Follow

Robert Minor, well known to the New York workers as "fighting Bob," will be the main speaker at the huge anti-war and "Defend the Soviet Union" demonstration tomorrow at 10 a.m. at the German Consulate, 17 Battery Place. The demonstration is called by the New York District of the Communist Party.

Thousands of New York workers, and dozens of unions and mass organizations, are expected to turn out in force with their banners and slogans, at the call of the Communist Party, to demonstrate their protest at the Hitler criminal plans for war on the Soviet Union, and incendiary plans to plunge the world into a new imperialist war.

From the German Consulate the demonstrators will march to the building of the Hearst publications at 210 South Street, to reinforce the mass protest demonstration called by the Friends of the Soviet Union against the vicious Hearst incitement to war and fascism.

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Judge, Lawyers N.B.C. Strikers Assail Labor Hit Scab Offer

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 4.—Judge Foster Heller, head of the Bar Association of Luzerne County, called a meeting of all lawyers in the county for the purpose of "taking a stand to uphold law and order." All the lawyers had to agree to signing a resolution which aimed at upholding the fascist anti-strike orders of Judge Valentine, part of which declared that "there can be no compromise with anarchy and Communism." The resolution calls upon the Federal government to deport "undesirable aliens."

The meeting called by the Bar Association showed clearly that behind the scene was the Glen Alden Coal Company, which now wants to enlist all lawyers to uphold the mandates of company judges. Any attorney who may take a case of the workers, arrested and framed, will either have to help convict the workers or take the risk of being disbarred.

Following his visit to the strike area, Attorney General Margott, at a conference of representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the striking United Mine Workers of Pennsylvania, proposed that an election be held in Luzerne County to determine which unions the miners want. He also proposed that the Glen Alden Coal Company rehire 3,000 of the strikers.

The first proposal was rejected by the United Mine Workers' officials, while the second was rejected by the striking miners, who declared that this will leave 10,000 unemployed.

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DEPUTIES KILL TWO, WOUND FIVE AT COURT

Worker Slain as Jobless Face Armed Thugs in Gallup, N. M.

GALLUP, N. M., April 4.—One unemployed worker lies dead and three are in a serious condition from gunshot wounds received when Sheriff M. R. Carmichael and his deputized armed thugs opened fire on a group of unemployed who sought to enter the court where eviction fighters were on trial here today. Sheriff Carmichael was killed and two of his deputies wounded in the cross fire of their own guns.

The dead worker is Ignacio Velarde. Edwin Wilson and Hoy Badgers were the two deputized thugs wounded.

Prevent Eviction

Today's demonstration climaxed a week of bitter struggles of the jobless. Two days ago, 150 workers tore away sheriff's seals on a house from which an unemployed man, Victor Camps, was evicted, and replaced his furniture.

Today two men and a woman were placed on trial in the court of Justice of the Peace W. M. Bickel on

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Nazi Hand Is Seen in Death Of 2 German Women Refugees

Swiss-German Dispute Over Kidnapping by the Nazis Assumes New, Sinister Turn

(By United Press)

LONDON, April 4.—The dispute between Switzerland and Germany over the kidnaping by German Nazis of an anti-fascist journalist on Swiss soil took a startling turn today with the mysterious death of two German women refugees in a London flat.

Scotland Yard investigated on the theory that the deaths may have been connected with the international situation.

The women were Dora Fabian and Mathilde Wurm, former Socialist member of the Reichstag.

They shared the flat. They had not been seen since Sunday and were found dead in bed today.

Police suspected they had been poisoned but were uncertain whether it was murder or suicide. No letters were found.

After Nazis had kidnaped Berthold Jacob, anti-Nazi journalist, on Swiss soil and taken him to Germany for "trial," Swiss police arrested Hans Wesemann, a Nazi, and held him on charges of plotting the kidnaping.

The Swiss public prosecutor, Anton Ganz, came to London last week and, with co-operation of Scotland Yard, sought clues to Wesemann, hitherto a resident of London and member of the International Nazi Secret Organization.

It was considered significant that Frau Fabian had acted as unpaid secretary to Ganz during his investigation.

Before Wesemann became implicated in the Jacob affair, both women had warned their friends against him.

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TERROR TOLD BY CHAMBERS

Strike Leader Exposes Basis of Prosecution at Sacramento

By Harry Carlisle

SACRAMENTO (By Mail)—A picture of ruthless exploitation and terror against the agricultural workers of California was painted by Pat Chambers, one of the eight workers framed in the famous Sacramento case, in his closing words to the jury which convicted eight of the 14 defendants on charges of "criminal syndicalism."

Chambers, beloved organizer of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union and leader of strikes involving more than 80,000 workers, was continually interrupted by Prosecutor McAllister when he sought to show that all the violence in the bitter strikes of the California agricultural workers was perpetrated by the growers and their vigilante groups, and was a result of a deliberate conspiracy planned at meetings in Fresno.

Horrible Conditions

Strikes, Chambers pointed out to the jury, "are caused by such conditions as a ten-cent an hour wage, families of five sleeping in tents without sanitary facilities," and similar oppressive conditions against the agricultural workers.

"Conditions cause strikes," Chambers declared. "No strike leader will incite violence. Calling a strike is a great responsibility. I want to point out that if any of these strikes had not been conducted correctly by us, the workers would have been the first to condemn us. Yet, not a single worker came forward to testify against the organization."

Chambers showed the close tie-up between the police authorities and the City Attorney of Tulare, who was also attorney for the Tagus Ranch, where a strike won \$50,000 increase in wages for the workers. Capital, he pointed out, knows no national boundaries; English as well as American capital exploits workers in the San Joaquin Valley and receives full police protection.

He told how the growers expected to break the 1933 cotton strike by

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FRANCE SEEKS SHOWDOWN

Wants British Attitude Known on Arms Plans of Nazis

PARIS, April 4.—At the tri-power conference at Stresa, April 11, France will demand a showdown on the attitude of British imperialism toward German re-armament and will exert all pressure for a general European security pact, high government officials confirmed today.

At the Stresa meeting, Foreign Minister Pierre Laval will make it clear that such a pact will be held open to Hitler, but in the event that fascist Germany refuses to participate, security measures to preserve the status quo in Europe will be concluded anyway. A second objective to be pushed by Laval will be a clear-cut indictment signed by France, Great Britain and Italy, assailing the militarization of aggressive powers which have as their goal the shifting of present frontiers.

France's Stand

France will attend the Stresa conference with the full realization that Britain is not opposed to an armed and anti-Soviet Germany, but simply desirous of a brief postponement of the final onslaught against the Soviet Union. Supported by the moral and physical pressure of maintaining peace in Europe by every possible means, Laval will bear with him the weight of Soviet influence as well as the immediate interests of French imperialism.

Meanwhile government circles here announced that soldiers whose terms of conscription would normally end this month, will be kept under arms for at least three or four months longer. The extension of service affects 120,000 conscripts and keeps in uniform an active training army of 300,000.

VIENNA, April 4.—Following the precedent of Nazi Germany in establishing universal conscription, the Schussnigg dictatorship today tersely announced the formation of a large conscript army. The declaration was accompanied by statements that Austria would send an envoy to Stresa to demand the abolition of all treaty restrictions on its armed forces.

30,000 New Conscripts

The new army, official quarters said, will embrace from 40,000 to 65,000 men, of which 30,000 will be new conscripts. The St. Germain Treaty limits the Austrian army to 30,000 men. The tougher condition of the Schussnigg government may be understood from the sharp orders on the character of the new divisions to be organized. The conscripts will be "selected," that is, Socialists and Communists, as officially announced, will be rigidly excluded.

Bankrupt as the Austrian Government is, Schussnigg is counting on the "propaganda" effect of his denouncing the military restrictions of the post-war treaties rather than on any immediate financing of major war machine. It is recognized throughout European capitals that should the other old Central Powers, Hungary and Bulgaria, follow Austria, a new center of crisis would spring up in the Balkans, where Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia stand ready to increase their already swollen armies.

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WOULD MAKE ASKING RAISE CRIMINAL ACT

Administration Backs Measure to Enslave Workers in War

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Opponents of the Roosevelt Administration's McSwain bill, H. R. 5529, pointed out during the general debate in the House today that a worker would be liable to a fine of \$100,000 or a year in jail or both for asking for a 10 cents increase in wages and that the President would be given the right to conscript all males between the ages of 21 and 31.

Chairman William P. Connery Jr., Dem., Mass., of the House Labor Committee declared: "If a worker asks for even 10 cents more he is liable to \$100,000 fine or a year imprisonment or both."

Authority to Conscript

The McSwain bill, entitled a measure to prevent profiteering in time of war and to equalize the burdens of war and thus provide for the national defense, and promote peace," is the most drastic wartime big business bill introduced in Congress. It would give the President authority to conscript labor, and fix wages and prices not only during war but also whenever Congress shall declare "the existence of an emergency due to the imminence of war."

The conscription of labor provision is hidden under the word "compensation" while the general conscription of males between the ages mentioned is screened by the word "unorganized militia."

Passage Soon

The Democratic and Republican leaders agreed to finish the general debate today. Amendments are to follow tomorrow.

Though the amendments are expected to include some directed against the anti-labor features of the McSwain bill, it is generally expected that the Roosevelt war preparations machine in the House will carry the bill through without substantial modifications.

Some fight will be made, it is expected on Capitol Hill, by the adherents of the measure proposed by the New Senate Munitions Committee. The New crowd propose to guarantee profits in their own manner but have offered nothing in the line of conscription of labor.

Mayor Dodges May 1 Permit

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Chicago City Council and Mayor Kelly are attempting to deny the right of Chicago workers to parade on May first.

Though the May Day Provisional Committee, representing 37 central bodies of workers' organizations, sent application for a parade permit to the chief of police, to Mayor Kelly and the City Council more than two weeks ago and received acknowledgment from the police department, no action on this question has yet been taken by the authorities. The City Council met on Wednesday but did not act on the request for a permit.

The City Council will meet again on April 17 but this will be an inauguration and organization meeting and which will have an excuse to avoid considering the question. The next regular meeting of the City Council will be on May 1.

Workers of Chicago can compel Mayor Kelly, who has this power to grant a permit for the May Day parade to do so. It is necessary that all workers' organizations send resolutions demanding the permit to the City Council of Chicago, to Mayor Kelly and to the Aldermen in every ward.

Only a united front of Chicago workers can defeat this attack. At a meeting of the House of Delegates of the Chicago Workers Committee, the question of one united May Day demonstration was raised by delegates representing the Provisional May Day Committee. Sentiment for a united front was great. The unity proposal was defeated by a small margin. The vote was eleven to nine.

Among the eleven who voted against the proposal was Arthur McDowell, secretary of the Socialist Party of Cook County, and other leaders of the Socialist Party and the Workers' Committee.

'No Strike' Is Credo of Coughlin Program

By A. B. Magill

ARTICLE III

Opposition to strikes is a basic principle of the "movement" which has been launched by Father Charles E. Coughlin.

"The National Union for Social Justice," he stated in his sermon of December 2, 1934, "contends that strikes and lockouts are absolutely unnecessary for the lamb to protest at being swallowed up by the lion!"

Church Built with Scab Labor

Father Coughlin has himself employed labor, and his own labor policies throw a great light on this question.

In 1933 Father Coughlin began building his new church, hiring non-union labor. When the American Federation of Labor sent a committee to see him, he refused to have anything to do with them. He has continued to use non-union labor and to pay them 25 to 40 per cent below trade

20,000 in Rally Protest Threat Of New Anti-Labor Gag Laws

Union Leaders Call for Unity of the Workers To Defend Rights

By Simon W. Gerson
New York's workers will not stand for a repetition of the wartime gag laws.

This was made emphatically clear when 20,000 workers packed Madison Square Garden last Wednesday night and cheered to the echo every reference to a united front against the anti-labor, anti-foreign-born and anti-radical legislation now pending in Congress. Stormy applause greeted the remarks of the speakers, who represented what was probably the widest united front of recent years.

Representative Speakers
Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers; Clarence J. Davis, president of the Sixth District of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Vito Marcantonio, New York Congressman; Elmer Carter, Negro editor of the magazine Opportunity and others were acclaimed as they voiced their sentiments against repressive measures now up for consideration before Congress.

The keynote of the meeting was struck in the introductory remarks of Dr. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary, national chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism, who presided over the meeting. "We have come here to defend American liberties," Dr. Ward said. "We have many differences of belief and opinion, but we are united in our loyalty to the American spirit of freedom."

Pursuit of this freedom we have now come to a place where it is necessary to alter the economic foundations of our society. But certain sinister property interests, with a following whom they have duped with their misleading and lying propaganda, are now seeking to prevent us by law from accomplishing those necessary changes. They are attempting to tear up the bill of rights and throw it away. We are here to prevent that violation of the American spirit. Against the spurious Americanism of the profiteers we put the real Americanism of those who work for a living.

"The issue is clear. . . . It is between the right of the few to profits and dividends and the right of the many to live. We take our stand squarely on the two principles set forth by Abraham Lincoln in his second inaugural address. On that occasion he declared that when the people of this country give their consent to government they had the constitutional right to alter it and the revolutionary right to overthrow it."

Ovation for Irwin
But it was to Irwin, clean-cut, fighting representative of the steel workers for whom the mightiest ovation was given.

Tall, of spare frame, his face leathery by the heat of the roaring furnaces, typical of the new leadership of labor that is rising out of the recent gigantic strikes, Irwin surveyed calmly the huge Garden. He glanced once—almost incredulously—at the top-most row of seats fringing the ceiling in the upper tier.

A tense silence gripped the audience, broken only by the low tones of the radio announcer. "This is Station WJMA, A. L. Alexander announcing from a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden. You are now about to hear Clarence Irwin, president of the Sixth District."

Steel Town Conditions
"Present day conditions in the steel towns," Irwin began, speaking slowly, deliberately, distinctly, making every word count, "are a perfect picture of ancient feudalism at its worst. The domination of the workers is complete, extending beyond the mills into every phase of the workers' lives. In such towns as Alquippa, Pa., and Weirton, W. Va., the entire life of the community is directed and ordered by the steel companies. Street cars and bus lines in Alquippa are owned and operated by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Co.

The entire civil government is completely dominated by the companies. . . . In Weirton many workers have been brutally beaten on the streets in broad daylight for the crime of fighting for unionism. The union hall was bombed and the guilty were captured within a few miles. Dynamite, arms and ammunition were found in their car, also documents showing them to be in the employ of the Weirton Steel Company. Naturally, one would expect that these men would be punished for their crime, but not so, not in the slightest degree. Promotion, not punishment, was the reward for this piece of work."

Steps to Fascism
Attacking the company spy systems and the growth of company unionism, Irwin pointed out that the destruction of the independent trade unions was a step towards fascism. "Discharge, demotion and discrimination of workers fighting for their civil rights" was common in steel towns, he said.

"Democracy today is not for the workers, but is reserved for the employers and the bosses. . . . With these conditions prevailing today, what will be the effect of additional repressive laws? Any further legislation along these lines means the placing of more weapons in the hands of the employers to be used against the workers."

Urging the united front of the workers against reaction, a theme

FREE THAELMANN!

Latvian Workers Redouble Demands After Victory in Freeing Own Leader

RIGA, April 4. — The Latvian working class, which has just succeeded in rescuing the worker, Thaelmann, from captivity by the fascist Ulimans government, is now redoubling its fight for the release of Ernst Thaelmann.

The Communist Party of Latvia and the Socialist Workers' and Peasants' Party of Latvia have issued a joint statement protesting against the imprisonment of Thaelmann and against the murderous designs of the Nazis against the leader of the German working class. In this appeal it is stated: "The working masses of Latvia are directly interested in the release of Ernst Thaelmann, for he is in the hands of those fascist bands who are preparing for war against the Baltic countries. Thaelmann is dear to the Latvians, for he has conducted energetically the struggle against the conversion of the Bal-

tic countries into a war base against the Soviet Union.

"Thaelmann has always fought against the oppressors of the German people, and in particular against the Prussian Junkers and their brothers, the Baltic barons, who, with the assistance of Hitler, wish to re-establish their rule over the Baltic people. Precisely at this moment, when 50,000 Storm Troops are stationed in East Prussia, ready to march into the Memel district and Lithuania, when Hitler's agent, Ulimans, together with the Polish fascists, is organizing anti-Soviet demonstrations on the frontiers of the U. S. S. R., and is offering Hitler his assistance in a war against the Soviet Union, it is necessary for the Latvian people to raise their voices against the danger of execution which faces Comrade Thaelmann."

taken up by practically every speaker, Irwin said: "We have seen in Germany the inevitable result of division among the workers. We must profit by their experience and, forgetting all differences, unite all workers in defense of all our rights. We must organize to go forward, not backward. Victory will not be ours but will be won by the determined work and continuous militant struggle against all enemies who seek to curtail in any way our rights. These enemies may be many, but we can win by hard work and organization of all true workers and believers in justice and democracy."

Gorman, beginning by stating that he was "voicing the sentiments of our membership in the fight for civil liberties and against oppressive legislation," described the terror used by the mill barons against the textile workers in last year's national strike. The vast bow rang with applause and whistles as he hinted that the textile workers might soon again "take to the strike field."

Most All Join Together
"The forces of reaction," he said, "are becoming more pronounced, stronger against labor. The applause almost drowned out the speaker's concluding words when he said that, "We must join together, all men and women, in a common fight."

Most of the listeners were evidently not churchgoers, but they listened with a curiosity that rapidly passed over to delight when Bishop McConnell spoke. Describing himself as addressing the audience from the point of view of an old-fashioned liberal, McConnell flayed the forces back of the pending sedition bills, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion and the National Chamber of Commerce.

Laughter greeted McConnell's remark concerning the D.A.R. that "if those good women really are daughters of revolution, then I'm through with revolutions forever."

Sees Conviction of Krumbien
Attacking governmental hypocrisy, he assailed the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Krumbien, New York district organizer of the Communist Party, on a twelve-year-old charge of passport violation. "This sneaking around, this subterfuge, is a violation of American principles of human rights."

Vito Marcantonio, Republican Congressman from the 20th Congressional District in New York City, devoted the main burden of his speech to an assault on the pending measures aimed at the foreign-born; in particular, legislation introduced by Representative Marvin Dies of Texas and that recommended by the McCormack-Dickstein Committee. "They're not interested in deporting the docile alien who is willing to work for starvation wages," he said. The employers aim these measures at the foreign-born workers who organize and fight for better living conditions, he said. Pointing out that it was the foreign-born workers in New York who began the struggle against the sweat-shop, he hailed "the two outstanding martyrs of the labor movement . . . Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti."

For United Front
Again referring to the Dies Bill, he said: "The concentrated fire of every American should be directed against this bill."

"If ever a united front—this is the time for a united front to exist." An ironical note was struck when effigies of William Randolph Hearst, Frank Belgrano, national commander of the American Legion, the D.A.R. and the National Chamber of Commerce were brought on the platform while the band played "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," and a storm of boos and catcalls rose.

Others who spoke were: Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Paul J. Kvale, Farmer-Labor Congressman from Minnesota; Mary Van Kleeck, Director of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. Geo. S. Counts of Teachers College, and Rabbi Edward L. Israel, of Baltimore, chairman of the Social Service Commission of American Rabbinics.

More than \$1,000 in cash and approximately \$500 in pledges were collected for a fund to fight all reactionary measures, either in Congress or State legislatures. The fund will be jointly administered by the American Civil Liberties Union and the American League Against War and Fascism, the organizations under whose auspices the meeting was held.

Two Killed By Deputies

(Continued from Page 1)

charges of breaking and entering. Armed deputies in front of the entrance to the court barred all workers from entering. Besides Campa, those on trial were Exiquio Navarro, leader of the National Miners Union, and Jennie Lavario. They were granted a continuance until lawyers could be retained. Then Sheriff Carmichael and his deputies sought to rush the prisoners to jail through a back door, fearing to face the angry workers outside. The workers, however, had posted a watch at the rear of the court.

When the workers went into the alley to shout their greetings to the prisoners and to demand their release, Sheriff Carmichael set off tear gas bombs. The bombs were ineffective, and the workers pushed forward.

A murderous fire commenced Ignacio Celardo, an unemployed worker, fell dead. Sheriff Carmichael, according to the workers, was caught in the cross fire of his own deputies and dropped with a bullet through his skull. Three other unemployed workers dropped from bullet wounds.

State Police Called
Still the workers faced the raking fire and refused to leave the scene. Deputy Sheriff D. W. Roberts wired for State Police, who left Santa Fe this afternoon under the command of Chief E. J. House. Herbert Benjamin, national secretary of the Unemployment Councils, who was slugged by Carmichael while a prisoner in jail during the historic miners' strike in October, 1933, telegraphed a protest to Gallup against the murder of workers and the terror.

940 Families Face Eviction
WILMINGTON, Del., April 4. — Eviction faces 940 destitute families here as a direct result of the refusal of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration to appropriate funds for rents during April. In the homes of seventy-two families, landlords have shut off water in open violation of all health regulations in an outrageous attempt to force the people into the streets. Thus far, sixty families have been ordered to vacate their homes and another seventy threatened.

Seamen Picket Ship in Seattle

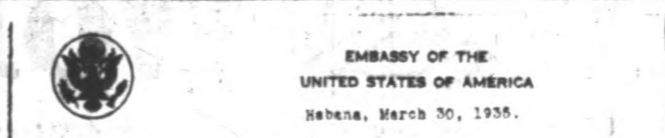
(Special to the Daily Worker)
SEATTLE, Wash., April 4.—Five hundred members of the International Seamen's Union and of the Unemployment Councils here demonstrated Tuesday when scabs were unloading the oil tanker Labres. Large picket lines were also reported from Portland and other ports along the coast, as seamen of 35 tankers continued on strike with ranks solid.

Boycott Philadelphia Agencies
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 4. — Spurred by the successful strike of the crew of the Tanker Dora which won the demand that all hiring be through the union, a membership meeting of the International Seamen's Union here went on record to boycott all shipping agencies in Philadelphia.

More than 600 unorganized seamen have registered with the union since Monday, when the action was taken, and a 24-hour picket line is maintained at all shipping agencies. It is further reported that the Philadelphia local of the I. S. U. sent an appeal to all branches of the union, requesting that no crews be furnished from other ports to be shipped out through Philadelphia. The district officials of the I. S. U. in New York were severely condemned by the workers for their attempt to supply a scab crew when the tanker Dora was declared on strike, last week, and their removal was demanded, it is reported.

NEW YORK—Fearing that the rank and file action of the seamen in Philadelphia to force hiring through the union and abolish the "fink" halls will spread to other ports, the district officials of the I. S. U. here are scheming to smash the movement. At a meeting of Marine Firemen Tuesday, it is reported that a motion was introduced through calling upon the district officials to replace officers of the Philadelphia local with appointed men.

MASS PRESSURE WINS AGAIN



Mr. Earl Browder, General Secretary, Communist Party of the United States, 30 East 15th Street, New York City.

Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your cable of the 26th instant, protesting against the sentence imposed by a Cuban court martial in Havana in the case of Manuel Fonseca, a Cuban citizen convicted of terrorist activities. It is my understanding that Fonseca will not be executed.

Very truly yours,
Jefferson Caffery, American Ambassador.

The above letter was sent by Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador to Cuba, to Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., in answer to a cabled protest against a death sentence passed on Manuel Fonseca for participating in the Cuban general strike. Caffery is Wall Street's director of the terroristic Mendetta regime.

Letter Shows Manuel Fonseca Was Saved from Firing Squad By Mass Pressure in U. S. A.

That the victory of mass pressure in saving the life of Manuel Fonseca, Cuban school teacher, five minutes before he was to be shot, is in no small measure due to the intense campaign of the Communist Party of the United States against the brutal dictatorship now ruling the island, was acknowledged yesterday by Wall Street's director of the terroristic Mendetta regime, Jefferson Caffery, American Ambassador to Cuba. Addressing Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, Caffery acknowledged re-

'No Strike' Is Coughlin Credo

(Continued from Page 1)

President's settlement. But the majority of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. unions are honest workers who are ready with honest leadership for real struggles to better their conditions. They want to build their unions into powerful weapons to protect their interests. In the automobile situation, union recognition was one of the demands put forward by the rank and file themselves.

Earlier in the sermon (p. 121), Father Coughlin said in speaking of the auto worker: "To protect his wife, his children, to protect the right to live for twelve months in the year when he is permitted to work no more than six or eight months is not only his right, it is his duty. If he does not live up to that duty he is a damned coward!"

But later on (p. 131) he addresses the workers: "You talk of strikes. You vent your spleen upon your local masters. Be sensible for once in your lives. If you must strike, strike in an intelligent manner, not by laying down your tools, but by raising your voices against a financial system that keeps you today and will keep you tomorrow in bread-lines bondage." (Emphasis mine.—A. B. M.)

In other words, fight for your rights but—don't strike! Whom was Father Coughlin helping with these words, the tens of thousands of industrial serfs of the auto industry who were on the point of entering a struggle to better their lot, or the millionaire auto barons who were moving heaven and earth to prevent a strike? Perhaps the bitter experiences of the auto workers in the months since the Washington settlement have shown Father Coughlin the mistake he made?

The Detroit News of June 28, 1933, in reporting the plans for the construction of Father Coughlin's new church wrote: "Open shop methods will be employed. James Little, in charge of the construction work, is quoted in the official statement (issued by Coughlin's office—A. B. M.) as saying, 'All mechanics, artisans, craftsmen and laborers employed on the new shrine will be selected and paid for according to their respective ability without regard for the affiliation or non-affiliation with any labor union.'"

In other words two months before the signing of the Auto Code Father Coughlin wrote his own "merit" clause! Well, what does Father Coughlin have in mind when he tells the workers to organize? Let us see. In his radio sermon of March 5, 1934, he said: "Had the motor manufacturers been in the least intelligent, they would have helped to organize a friendly and efficient union years ago, instead of fighting against the laws of God and the natural laws of man." (Eight Lectures, p. 125.)

Father Coughlin evidently wants company unions! What about his more recent statements? At one of his Tuesday night lectures (January 22, 1935) in response to a question from a worker in the Dodge auto plant as to how he should vote in the elections that were being conducted by

the Automobile Labor Board, Coughlin replied: "Vote for a vertical union. Don't vote for a company union and don't vote for the A. F. of L. I wish I had the time to organize all the auto workers in Michigan. All workers should be in one union."

What does Father Coughlin mean by a "vertical union" a union that is not affiliated to the A. F. of L. but is also not a company union? The answer to this question was given by him in an interview with Paul Weber, International News Service correspondent, published in the Detroit Times of October 10, 1934. "Make the United States Department of Labor a real power. Weber quotes him as saying "Let it take over the functions of collective bargaining—the functions which the American Federation of Labor is now trying to fulfill. Let me see I had the time to organize all the auto workers in Michigan. All workers should be in one union."

(To Be Continued)

Councils Map Drive to Unionize All on Work Relief Projects

FOR MAY DAY UNITY

Chicago and Camden Press for United Demonstrations on Labor's Day

CHICAGO, Ill., April 4.—Pointing to the experiences of the working class here, which has repeatedly demonstrated the power of joint action, the Communist Party issued a call to the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L. locals and the Railroad Brotherhoods for a united May Day parade.

A May Day conference will be held on April 7 at 10 a. m. at the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Avenue. The call issued by the C. P. reads:

"We call upon all organizations of the working class, upon all conferences and arrangements committees for May Day, to unite our forces in ONE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION. We call upon the local members of the Socialist Party, local unions of the A. F. of L. and Railroad Brotherhoods—workers of all other working class organizations, to raise the question of ONE UNITED MAY DAY IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Close your ranks. Let us learn from the experiences of our German brothers, who were forced to unite in the torturing chambers and concentration camps of Hitler in Germany."

"The Chicago working class has learned, through heroic experiences, that unity brings victory. October, 1932, the United Front of the workers of Chicago forced the relief administration and the city government to withdraw a 50 per cent relief cut. Again November, 1934, saw a mighty united front of the unemployed in the streets of Chicago against the proposed 35 per cent

cut in relief. The working class of France has been able, through the unity of Communists, Socialists and other workers, to beat back the advance of fascism. "Unity must be achieved. Let us not permit anyone to stand in the way of united action for our demands."

"Forward to one United May Day! Send your delegates or Committees to May Day Conference, April 7th, 10 a. m., Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Avenue. (Sgd.) COMMUNIST PARTY, 101 S. Wells St., Room 705."

CAMDEN, N. J., April 4.—Delegates from trade unions and other working class groups here have voted to hold a May Day demonstration at the Camden Court House Plaza, and to send a call to other groups for a united demonstration.

The program on which joint action will be sought follows: 1. The 30-hour work week without pay cuts. 2. Social and Unemployment Insurance—support of the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2627. 3. Make Camden a 100 per cent union city. 4. Combat company unions. 5. Outlaw the use of injunctions in labor disputes. 6. Opposition to war and fascism. A conference to complete arrangements will meet April 6 at 12:30 p. m. at 814 Broadway. All labor groups are urged to send representatives.

Terror Told Move Is Made By Chambers To Indict Boys

(Continued from Page 1)

cause of the extreme poverty of the migratory workers, but relief came from the working class all over the country as a result of class solidarity organized by the Communist Party. Because of this, the terror was instigated by the growers, and the vigilantes struck with murderous effect in half a dozen places simultaneously.

In his final plea to the jury, the young organizer said: "You, yourselves, are more or less sheltered. I am you, irrespective of your decision in this case, to do one thing: Go to the agricultural fields and see for yourselves how miserable the conditions of life are there. You will see children with the terrible imprint of hunger on their faces."

At this point Prosecutor McCallister objected, with the growl that "This is not evidence, your Honor." Ignoring the interruption, Chambers went on:

"I swore to fight against all organizations that use their power to browbeat the poor. I swore above all that these children would not go hungry, starvation, brutality, I am glad they took part to a small extent in the struggle against them, and against the banks that caused them. They now want to force wages back to the same levels as before the strike."

"In sentencing us 14 men and women to jail, you are sounding the opening gun in an attack on the wages of these workers. In return for your service will be to those thousands of agricultural workers."

C. P. Organizer Speaks
Albert Hougardy, Section Organizer of the Communist Party, dealt in careful detail with the organizational structure of the Communist International, clearly defining the democratic, rank and file control, and shattering the prosecution's fantastic picture of "Orders from Moscow."

Following their conviction, the eight defendants ordered to prison, issued the following statement:

Defendants' Statement
"The conviction in this case is the opening gun in a far-reaching attempt to destroy the union organizations of agricultural workers, to disorganize the unemployed workers and to introduce fascism into the State of California."

"It is an attack upon the whole trade union movement of California. This attack must be met by a united counter-attack of workers, students, intellectuals, small farmers, and all anti-fascist organizations in California. A broad united front movement for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law must be developed. Demand must be made for control of relief by the unemployed themselves."

"The efforts to suppress and outlaw the Communist Party must be answered by thousands of workers joining the Communist Party in protest at this fascist effort to suppress one of the most militant organizations fighting for better living and working conditions for all workers."

"We thank the thousands of people of California and throughout the United States who have aided us in our efforts to free ourselves from this vicious capitalist frame-up. We thank the International Labor Defense for its courageous help, and appeal to all workers to support the International Labor Defense in its appeal."

"Signed: CAROLINE DECKER, PAT CHAMBERS, ALBERT HOUGARDEY, MARTIN WILSON, JOHN COUGHLIN, JACK CRANE, LOREN NORMAN."

her pride that she had been able to have a share in the mass pressure campaign of the I. L. D. which forced the Supreme Court to order these innocent boys a new trial. She urged that funds be pushed to the I. L. D. to enable it to push the fight to complete victory.

Jones called on "every colored man and woman in this country to rally now and make this a finished job." He declared that if those Negro leaders who have so far held back from the united front fight for the boys are "fair and honest enough now to face the truth that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, this decision will vindicate the effectiveness of a militant program of action aimed at the roots of the problem of discrimination."

The Scottsboro case, he said, may well become the starting point for a new leadership and new tactics in the struggle of the Negro people for complete political, economic and social equality. Jones' statement follows in full:

"The signal victory written in the far-reaching Supreme Court decision on the Scottsboro case should settle once and for all the attitude of the masses of colored people to the unbending fight the International Labor Defense has kept up in this case."

Communists Led Fight
"And back of the International Labor Defense, it must not be forgotten, has stood the far-flung organization of the Communist Party, which has brought into the struggle the impact of world-wide mass action."

"Whatever happens in this celebrated case now, the shameful system of injustice in Southern courts has been given a mortal blow. If colored leadership is fair and honest enough now to face the truth that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, this decision will vindicate the effectiveness of a militant program of action aimed at the roots of the problem of racial discrimination in Alabama courts. It will also vindicate the conclusion of some of us who have followed the developments in this case that only a program of mass action as set up by the International Labor Defense will ever be able to blast through this deep-seated structure of legal lynchings."

"We might just as well be frank enough now to admit that there is not enough religion and ethics in the South to cope with problems of this kind, and that any organization whose appeal is based wholly on these considerations is doomed to failure."

"The Scottsboro case may well become the starting point for a completely new movement, new type of leadership, new tactics around which our 14,000,000 colored folk may rally in their struggle for complete political, economic and social equality, for equal opportunities, in this country."

"Even this decision will not soften the consciences of officials like former District Attorney Thomas E. Knight, Jr. Such inhuman racial prejudice can only be crushed and beaten to the ground. The International Labor Defense has the program and will do this. Let's rally behind this organization."

Ruby Bates, who threw a monkey-wrench into the Alabama frame-up machinery by repudiating her former testimony and exposing how

Alabama officials had coerced her and Victoria Spivey into testifying that the boys had "raped" them on a moving freight train, yesterday expressed her joy over the decision. Her statement follows:

Ruby Bates Hails Victory
"I can hardly find words by which to say the joy I felt over the victory the I. L. D. won from the United States Supreme Court just about four years after the whole Scottsboro case began. And I feel proud that I was able to have a share in the mass pressure campaign of the I. L. D. which forced the Supreme Court to order those innocent boys a new trial. I am glad that I was able to convince many people in different parts of the country about the Scottsboro frame-up and to get them to line up behind the I. L. D."

"I wish I could talk to millions of people and tell them the truth about the Scottsboro case and ask them to do whatever they can to help the I. L. D. get those boys out free and safe, and to raise as much money as they possibly can to carry on."

"I know it will take a lot of money to defend the Scottsboro boys and I join my voice with the National Office of the I. L. D. in asking all the friends and members to send in right away as much as they can to Room 612, 80 East 11th Street, New York City."

National Program for Public Works Jobs Is Drawn Up

Organization of relief workers with the immediate objective of obtaining trade union wages and conditions under the Roosevelt work relief program is the central point of the resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the National Board of the Unemployment Councils.

"While an eventual return to direct relief may be expected," the resolution says, "the present program looks to at least two years of public works. Accordingly, therefore, our work among the unemployed must center primarily around the organizations and struggles to be developed on the public works projects. We must not, however, lose sight of the need for sharper and greater struggles to provide adequate relief for the so-called unemployables."

For Union Conditions
The Roosevelt wage on the new relief jobs, the resolution declares, will directly affect the conditions of all workers, tending to drive down their wages. Because of this, it continues, the workers will be more directly and immediately concerned with the conditions on the jobs than with previous features of the Roosevelt relief program.

The tasks facing the Councils, the resolution goes on to say, call for organizing at once the fight to secure jobs for all who need them; prevent interruption of relief during the interval of change from direct to work relief; assure sufficient relief for the "unemployables," and to organize for winning trade union wages and conditions on the projects. Immediate steps must be taken to set up the organizational forms so as to make possible effective job action, provide for close co-operation with the existing trade unions, and assure the greatest possible measure of unity among all relief workers.

National Coordination
The National Councils propose to call a conference of the representatives of all national organizations concerned with a view of providing for a united campaign to organize the relief workers. Those participating and agreeing to a program will set up a national organizing committee. Steps will be taken to set up similar committees in the localities.

Project locals, the resolution points out, should not be required to formally affiliate to any particular organization, but to establish contact with Central Labor Bodies or unemployed groups through fraternal delegates. Wherever affiliation to the A. F. of L. is concerned, the Councils will encourage such affiliation on the basis of a program that safeguards the unity of the workers and the rights. Where project locals are denied group affiliation, the Councils will encourage individual affiliation with the A. F. of L. unions.

After the movement has crystallized, the Councils will consider calling a national conference where further steps to consolidate the movement nationally will be outlined.

All tendency to liquidate the Councils must be guarded against as these will have the serious tasks of defending workers from being removed from the relief rolls.

Alabama officials had coerced her and Victoria Spivey into testifying that the boys had "raped" them on a moving freight train, yesterday expressed her joy over the decision. Her statement follows:

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3,800 Strikers Win Demands
CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 4.—After a ten-day strike a settlement reached today resulted in victory for the 3,800 Crosley Radio Corporation workers.

The workers won recognition of their Radio and Refrigerator Workers' Union, the right to collective bargaining, weekly payment of wages and recognition of seniority in promotions, transfers or layoffs. The Crosley Corporation management agreed to sign a bulletin board notice incorporating these terms.

Mass picket demonstrations at times involved 5,000 strikers and sympathizers, forcing the place to close.

1,000 Cheer Rank and File Steel Program

Miners and Steel Men Hold Joint Meeting in Rankin, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 4.—More than one thousand workers assembled in McKinley Hall, Rankin, to hear rank and file speakers from both the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the United Mine Workers in a meeting sponsored by Rankin local as part of the organizing drive of the steel union in that section.

239,428 Jobless Cut Off Federal Relief List; Aid Slashed 8 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Federal relief rolls declined 239,428 persons from January to February, a decrease of 13 per cent, and total Federal, State and municipal relief was slashed 8 per cent in the same period, according to FERA figures released yesterday.

Women Hold Midwest Conference in Cleveland

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau) CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 4.—Representing Indiana, Illinois, lower Michigan and Ohio, 28 delegates participated here in the Midwest Women's Conference.

WHAT'S ON Roxbury, Mass.

The New Theatre Players present "Waiting for Lefty" and other plays. Monday, 8:30 p.m. at Dudley Street Opera House, 118 Dudley St. Sub. 2c. Half the proceeds to the Daily Worker.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Harry F. Ward, national chairman of the American League A. W. P. will speak on "The Relations Between War and Fascism" at Mercantile Hall at 8:30 p.m. on Friday, April 5. Free admission. Free will contribution.

Cleveland, Ohio

The 2nd Ward Unemployment Council is holding its semi-monthly dance on Saturday, April 6, 8 p.m. at 8015 Wade Park Ave. Donation 10c.

Milwaukee

International Concert and Dance will be held tonight at 8:30 p.m. at the Wisconsin State Capitol. Free admission.

Chicago, Ill.

Farewell Banquet to be given in honor of Andrew Newhoff on Sunday, April 7, at 7 p.m. at the Cafe Royal, 384 W. Roosevelt Rd. Free admission.

Comids Outlines Party's Tasks For United May Day in Chicago

Sentiment of the Masses for Unity Must Be Crystallized

By M. Childs
Communist Party Organizer, Chicago District
The Communist Party has raised the slogan of one United May Day in Chicago. There is only one month's time left to realize this slogan. Up to now the Party membership and the Party committees in Chicago have as yet not grasped the full significance of one United May Day demonstration. It is therefore necessary to arouse the Party to arouse all class-conscious workers to the importance of the united front at this time.

When it came to the question of financial support, delegates from the Chicago Workers' Committee stated that they were in favor of a united May Day demonstration, but in view of the actions at this conference they cannot at this time assure or pledge financial support. Many other delegates, representing mass organizations and local unions spoke in the same tone, coming out in favor of a united front May Day and condemning the tactics of the Socialist Party leadership in dividing the working class of Chicago.

Regenades Immune

The Socialist Party leadership is doing everything possible to prevent a united front. At the conference of the Provisional Committee for 1935 Chicago Labor Day held on March 31, a resolution was railroaded through which states: "That no united front on May Day be undertaken with any other group."

Furniture Men Move Closer To Union Unity

A. F. of L. Local Pledges To Take Up Question of Unification

Replying to the proposal of the National Furniture Workers' Industrial Union for a united organization in the industry, the Upholsters, Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union stated that the question will be taken up shortly, the industrial union announced yesterday.

Lundeen Tells Union Members of H.R. 2827 at Chicago Meeting

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, April 4.—Representative Ernest Lundeen, sponsor in Congress of the Workers' Unemployment and Old Age Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, addressed a gathering of representative Chicago rank and file trade unionists at the Great Northern Hotel last Sunday.

Lundeen To Speak in Lynn

LYNN, Mass., April 4.—Representative Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota, sponsor of H. R. 2827 in the United States Congress, and Dorothy Douglas of the Economics Staff of Smith College will speak at a mass meeting here Sunday in support of the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill. The mass meeting will be held at Odd Fellows Hall, Market Street, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Workers' Enemies Exposed

Frank Imbriolo, of New York City, has been exposed by the Italian Patronati Committee as a swindler who goes around collecting money in the name of the Italian victims of fascism and uses it for himself.

Boston Set to Fill 'Daily' Circulation Quotas

Boston intends to score a double triumph this year. In the first place, it intends to be the first district to go over the top in the subscription drive—and go over by May 1.

Big May Day Sale

In the second place, Boston intends to exceed by far its circulation of last year's May Day issue of the Daily Worker. It has already drawn up its plans. A vigorous campaign to obtain greeting advertising has been launched. Lists for this purpose have already been sent out.

S. P. Members Can Be Won Despite Chiefs' Splitting Policy

through without permitting discussion from the floor, the Trotskyite delegation from the Workers' Party and the Lovestonite delegation were seated and accepted into the conference. Mr. Siskind, while bitterly attacking the Communist Party, went out of his way to praise and laud the Trotskyites and Lovestonites, whom he called "loyal co-workers." This shows that the reactionary leadership of the Socialist Party clearly understands that the counter-revolutionary Trotskyites, as well as the renegade Lovestonites are not even "avowed Communists."

Appeal to S. P. Membership

We expect all shop units to issue special leaflets appeals to the workers in their shops, linking up with May Day with specific problems confronting these workers, with particular attention to the shops of concentration in steel and packing. The Section Committees must help in the carrying out of this task.

Party Talks

At the next meeting of the Communist Party units, the chief point of discussion should be the carrying out of May Day. The unit should examine its activity for May Day. To ask every comrade what he or she is doing to mobilize his or her shop trade union or mass organization for May Day. Whether they have made proposals or motions for a united May Day or the sending of delegates to the May Day Conference on April 7 at Peoples' Auditorium.

Chicago I. L. D. Urges Support of the State Anti-Sedition Bill

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County Relief Parley Called In Minnesota

Strike of Relief Workers Solid Despite Use of Scabs and Coercion

OWATONNA, Minn., April 4.—With relief workers out on strike here and the county refusing to accept Federal or State relief funds, a countywide relief congress, supported by a mass march and demonstration, will open Sunday morning.

Relief Strike Solid

Entering its second week, the relief workers' strike here continues strong. The County Commissioners refuse to negotiate for an end to the strike, and hope to starve the men into submission. Aid to the strikers is coming in from many towns outside of Steele County and from farmers.

Fight in Packinghouse Looms

AUSTIN, Minn., April 4.—The local of the Independent Union of All Workers here has issued a leaflet to the packinghouse workers for a united struggle against the sweeping layoffs and for the 30-hour week with pay for 40 hours.

Eamon de Valera Moves To Right, Weighs Plan To Outlaw Republicans

DUBLIN, April 4.—Ranging himself decisively on the side of the worst oppressors of the Irish people, the British land-owning and utility magnates, President Eamon de Valera was reported considering plans for outlawing both the Irish Republican Army and the Republican Congress Party for their support of the street-car and bus-drivers' strike here.

Dallas Jobless Win Relief Concessions

DALLAS, Texas, April 4.—Just as soon as the strike of the relief workers here was broken the city officials broke their promise to feed the hungry. Despite the flagrant violation of their promises, the relief heads have now been forced to grant some concessions to the jobless, who refused to leave the City Hall for nine days.

Kansas City Workers Score Relief Stoppage

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—The United Front Committee of Action, with representatives from many workers' organizations, yesterday demanded passage of H. R. 2827, the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill.

Rally on Harlem Events Planned in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The March 19 outbreak in Harlem against hunger and relief jimmecrowism, and a similar outbreak last August in Philadelphia, will be discussed at a mass meeting here April 29 in the Masonic Temple.

ELECTRICAL MEN DEMAND MORE PAY



Mayor LaGuardia peered out of his window in City Hall and saw more than 2,000 electrical workers marching around the building. They were employed on the city subway project, but when the contractors refused to pay union wages, the men came above ground and struck. Their parade to City Hall was led by many war veterans. Above they are seen eating at an army soup table set up by the strikers.

Socialist Local Backs Unity with Communists

Somerville, Mass., Branch Petitions State Party for Referendum on United Front Program with C. P.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., April 4.—The Socialist Party local here, which has been active in united front activities with the Communist Party in the fight for the needs of the unemployed, has petitioned the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to extend the united front throughout the state.

Warm Weather Permits Early Spring Sowing On Farms in U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, April 4 (By Cable)—Work in the fields this year in some places began unusually early—the middle of February. Taking advantage of the relatively warm weather, the state farms and the collective farms in the southern regions made early sowings on an area of several hundred thousand acres.

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May Day Unity Barred by S.P. in Philadelphia

Joint Action Committee Goes Forward Toward Big Demonstration

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 4.—The reactionary right-wing of the Philadelphia Socialist Party, in order to save its face before the Socialist workers for refusing to unite with the Joint Action Committee for one united May Day demonstration, has concocted an unprincipled united front move with a number of reactionary officials of the Central Labor Union.

The Socialist leaders' original agreement was to have called upon the workers to down tools on May Day for the Wagner labor disputes bill (which upholds company unions) and for the 30-hour week. The Joint Action Committee for Genuine Unemployment Insurance, which has issued a call for one united May Day, sent a large delegation to the last meeting between the right-wing Socialist leadership of the Central Labor Union officials.

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Last 7 Days!

To Get a Copy of Hunger and Revolt

The special subscription and coupon offers on Burck's popular book end April 12th. While the limited supply of copies lasts, you can still get a copy with a subscription, or with 15 consecutive coupons—plus \$1.00 for the book and 20c to cover postage.

\$1.00 BRINGS YOU A COPY
Plus 20c To Cover Postage

SAVE THIS COUPON

A numbered coupon will appear each day in the Daily Worker. Fifteen consecutive coupons and \$1.20 entitles you to a copy of "HUNGER and REVOLT: Cartoons by Burck."

DAILY WORKER
50 E. 13th St., N.Y.

COUPON NUMBER 47

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

FIRST. Another dog item. The New Yorker magazine reports a woman who, wearing a mink coat herself, walked haughtily along the street, leading by a leash a dog—also in a mink coat!

SECOND. From the April 1st New York Mirror. "When she paid her week's rent she had exactly thirty cents left. The thirty cents, some opera shoes and some dancing dresses in a portmanteau were all that was found when Patrolman Kreideo discovered gas flowing from an unlighted small heater. The girl, about 25, rented the room Sunday. There were no notes; and unidentified, the body is in the morgue."

THIRD. Colleen Moore, the actress, over a period of nine years, spent \$38,000, building and furnishing a doll house. Now she is taking it on a national tour, "all for the benefit of crippled children." It's all supposed to be very generous and touching—and of course good for a lot of publicity. Of course the charitable soul of her could not express itself until she had spent the young fortune on the doll house. Sweet charity!

FOURTH. A query to Beatrice Fairfax in the paper the other day: "Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a working girl and at present my job is taking care of a child of seven. I have no friends that I can really go to, and yet, when a fellow asks to take me out, I won't go because I feel so cheap, not being well dressed. I am waiting until I get a better job, so that I can have more freedom, as well as better clothes. . . . Could you give me any advice?"

Miss Fairfax graciously answers: "You have a big chance in caring for this child, to make yourself so invaluable to your employers . . . by trustworthiness, intelligence and efficiency—that they will raise your salary. (1) It might lead to your getting a better position . . . We must not fool ourselves. These 'heart throbs' in every capitalist paper are widely read by women. Each woman believes she will read something that affects her own personal problem. This answer of Beatrice Fairfax typifies the form of 'advice' given those who write to such columns. Be loyal to your employer, she says blithely, and all your problems will be solved. Your salary will be raised, and everything will be hunky-dory."

The answers of these heart-throb editors are always written from the most reactionary point of view, whether they deal with economic problems as here, or more purely personal ones. And many young girls, reading this, may really think that by applying themselves, raising no demands for themselves, their work will be appreciated and rewarded. The effect of such 'advice' must be counteracted. These girls must be made to see that the answer to their problems lie only in raising demands for their needs, and above all, by joining a union, such as the Domestic Workers Union, that will support such demands. The role of the capitalist press in general must be exposed to these girls, and with it the role of these 'heart-throb' sections.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2175 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern. (New York City residents should add one cent tax for each pattern order.) Write plainly, your name, address and city. Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 286 West 17th Street, New York City.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Movement for Labor Party Spreads in New Hampshire

By a Worker Correspondent HANOVER, N. H.—I have just scanned the survey of New Hampshire incomes for 1934, published several days ago. Large incomes showed a tremendous increase, while simultaneously incomes in the lower brackets decreased sharply. Tax Collector Gagne said: "These figures indicate a better business situation." For finance capital they do! Corporations reported more than a 60 per cent increase, incomes above \$5,000 for individuals rose 70 per cent. These are reported incomes after the "fixing" had taken place, the tax dodging and "charity allowances." On the other hand New Hampshire incomes below \$5,000 showed a drop of more than 20 per cent. Travelling about New Hampshire reveals a contrast between immense private estates and overcrowded slum villages where housing has fallen into such a sorry state of repair that most workers live in hovels, firetraps and tenements which are paintless, rickety and all but unheated. One sees large prosperous farms, but one sees a vast larger proportion of tumbled-down, outworked, subsistence farms and deserted farms, and rural Hoovervilles along the highways. Out of this stagnation now appears a new stirring of suppressed revolt. In Berlin, a duPont city, the Coos County Workers Club has formed itself the Farmer-Labor Party with no attachment to the Western party of that name. In last month's election they won a full ticket. Unfortunately the Ber-



"We must go over and feel sorry for Mrs. Syderham. Her husband just lost a strike."

Rubber Magnates Initiate Campaign Against Strike

By a Worker Correspondent AKRON, Ohio.—The campaign of intimidation and terror has already been started here in Akron against the rubber workers, however at this writing the rubber unions have not as yet taken a vote to strike. The rubber companies have taken a vote of their employees to determine the strike sentiment, and naturally with the foremen looking on and the workers being suspicious of company tricks the poll showed an overwhelming majority against the strike. The state of mind of the employees taking part in this poll was most forcefully and clearly expressed to me by a dozen or more of the rubber workers. One said to me: "What could I do? Who is going to vote against his bread and butter? I'll walk out when the time comes." Another: "They just made hypocrites out of a lot of us." "What could we do with the foreman looking on?" said another. A friend of mine who worked in the Goodveer for 20 years stated: "That election was a farce, those who voted no were afraid of their jobs, afraid that the ballots were tabbed, afraid they were being tricked, but when the time comes the majority will walk out."

'Daily' Helped Us Win, Says Fisherman

By a Fisherman Correspondent RAY, Minn.—Our present fight to keep the two lakes in this vicinity open to commercial fishing is over with a victory for us. Our representatives forced the Conservation Commission to reopen these lakes for commercial fishing. This was a real battle which lasted nearly three months, and all the reactionary powers were against us. Again we thank the Daily Worker for helping us win this battle. Had we lost that would have meant starvation to us and a loss of our homes. Now we must prepare for the battles to come as the capitalists will not leave us alone.

Telegraph Company Union Blocked Pay Cut Referendum

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent NEW YORK.—For quite some months a series of articles have been appearing in The Telegraph World outlining ostensibly the inside machinery of the "company union." These articles were written by Albert Vitucci, a former local official of this company union. With fastidious phrases and meaningless words he painted a picture that was merely a sorry caricature of the company union. One of the wonderful benefits claimed by this fake union is that every employee has an equal opportunity for any vacancy that occurs. Especially in more attractive positions. Here is how it works: A circular letter is sent out to all employees that there is a vacancy for the position of branch manager and that all are eligible to apply for the job. Applicants will be considered as to ability, seniority, etc. Well, the position is actually filled even before the circular letter announcing the vacancy is sent out. Usually by a new employee. What does Vitucci say about this? Can he or Elsen or Burton deny this? Yet, the company union boasts about this wonderful agreement that the company will not fill any vacancy until employees are given an opportunity to apply. What is more illuminating yet is that the A. W. U. E. has failed even to avail themselves of the referendum when the question of wage cuts was on the horizon. Just note what the fearless highly paid General President Burton "confessed" in his annual report which appeared in "The Telegraph World." "We proved to our own satisfaction after long hours of discussion, that the (company) figures will be correct and that direct and immediate relief to the Company was necessary. . . . A referendum meant serious, vital, perhaps fatal delay . . . there was but one thing for us to do—Give."

Dockers Flock Into I. L. A.

By a Marine Worker Correspondent NEW YORK.—The I. L. A. has finally decided to come down to the Fall River docks. Within a short time after the delegates came down, more than half of the longshoremen lined up in the union. At the present time the men on these docks are the lowest paid in the port of New York, getting only 62 1/2 cents an hour when we work, which is very seldom. The promise of better conditions and higher pay makes it easy for the union to organize here. But the Fall River dock-workers are not going into the union blindly. They realize that the union is controlled by the rotten Ryan machine and already the response to the call for rank and file control is being heard from the new union members. In its recent issue, the "Hook," the paper issued by the rank and file in Local 1258, I.L.A. greeted the Fall River brothers and pointed to the program of the rank and file as the common ground for solidarity between the men on the coast-wise docks.

Penn Dining Car Men Build Union

By a R. R. Worker Correspondent SUNNYSIDE, L. I.—There is an enthusiasm among the employees of Sunnyside Dining Commissary of the Pennsylvania Railroad to join Local 370 and make the local representation 100 per cent. We have arrived to the conclusion, which is becoming more evident every day, that we need a strong union to combat the terror directed by the company against the men. Especially is this so against the older men who lack only a few years to be eligible for a pension. They take the least chance they can get to fire these older workers so that they won't have to pay them a pension. But the company uses tricks to get as much as they can out of all of us, and we all know that the need for a union now is very great. Everyone in the dining car department should join Local 370. That is the only way we could win any demands from the company. And the way the union is shaping up now, we're going to win these demands. 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 us of their conditions and efforts to or-

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

Birth Control Legislation WE HAVE received the following letter from an I. W. O. Branch: "Our branch, Y 4 of the International Workers Order, has received a communication from the National Committee on Federal Legislation for Birth Control asking us to endorse the following resolution: "Whereas, it is of the utmost importance to all Americans that the population of our country be vigorous and healthy both physically and mentally, and "Whereas, the proper and intelligent use of scientific contraception methods under the direction of physicians is essential to these ends. "We hereby endorse efforts to secure an amendment to exempt physicians, hospitals and clinics from the Federal laws which now exclude, without exception, supplies and medical literature relating to Birth Control from the U. S. Mails and Common Carriers. "Before we endorse such a resolution, we would like to know the nature of the above organization and if you deem it advisable for a working class organization such as ours to endorse the resolution. This National Committee has its office in Washington, D. C. (1343 H Street, N. W. Room 1204). Its chairman is Mrs. Margaret Sanger."

Our Reply While we endorse the resolution sent to you by the National Committee on Federal Legislation for Birth Control, we must point out where we differ from this Committee. This Committee advocates a change in the existing laws primarily because it believes that there is over-population in the U. S.; because it believes that if birth control information were available for all people, there would be a smaller population, and therefore the government would not today have as much as 25,000,000 people on the relief rolls! From which it is easy to see that they blame widespread unemployment upon the existing birth control laws. Even a school boy just learning about economics will tell you that such reasoning is ridiculous. However, we do advocate the resolution of existing laws because we feel that every woman is entitled to the privilege of deciding for herself whether or not she wishes to become pregnant; because we feel that every doctor should be free to give a woman birth control advice whenever necessary.

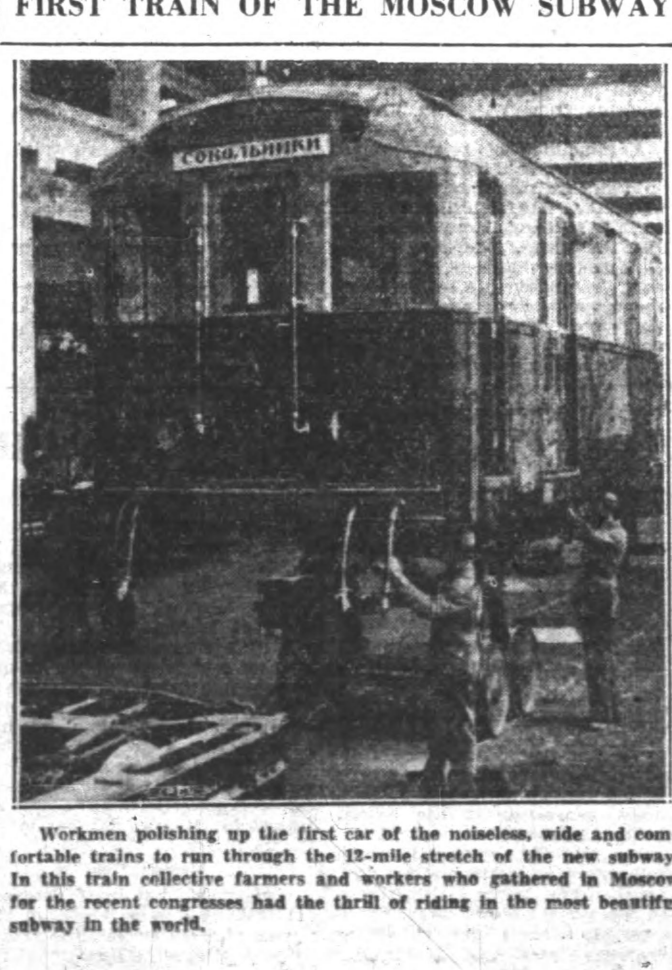
Nervous Stomach COMRADE G. S. of N. Y. C. writes that he is a member of the Party for the past four years, carries on activities with initiative, but is hindered in his work due to stomach uneasiness, passing of much gas and general discomfort. He has been examined by competent doctors again and again and X-rays were taken on several occasions. All the doctors could find nothing wrong and advised him to "forget it." The fact that several doctors and several reliable clinics could find nothing organically wrong with you, makes us feel that you probably have no real stomach trouble. The stomach sometimes carries the burden of a person's maladjusted life, and when that person has worries and problems which he cannot solve, then the stomach also partakes of the dilemma, and doesn't "know how to act." The fact that you are not living with your wife and children because you cannot support them indicates that your life is plenty disrupted and distorted by capitalist insecurity. Under economic stress and strain, the strongest mental constitutions break down, and in your case your mind is protecting itself from breakdown by focusing on the disorganized activity of your stomach. Your symptoms will not improve until you take the initiative in regulating your own life in the same way that you use your initiative for any party work that you undertake. This means that you must outline a regime for yourself that offers you more complete satisfactions: (1) in your physical exertion, exercise, and play; (2) a well regulated, simple diet; (3) a wider range of emotional gratification than you have at present. What about your wife and children, comrade? (4) You can use an occasional sedative like sodium bromide, fifteen grains, when your stomach symptoms are too upsetting or when you can't sleep. If you take yourself in hand in this way and try to understand and control your life so as to improve your health, you will see yourself doing better Party work.

The Moscow Subway---a Triumph of Socialist Construction

By L. WEINER

The first stretch—12 Kilometers long—of the Moscow Subway is almost ready. The first test ride had been made with the Delegates of the 7th Congress of Soviets and the Congress of Collective Farmers as passengers, who were taken over the entire line. Not only Collective Farm Delegates from the distant corners of the Soviet Union, who spoke with bewilderment of this underground "fairly-land," were there. Authorities and specialists from capitalist countries, from Paris, London, New York, Prague and others, were also there and expressed marvel at the new subway. These people were not in a subway for the first time. But they were for the first time in a subway which a ruling working class built for itself. "The 'Fairly Land' Subway" The subway stations are veritable palaces of marble and granite. Beauties of decoration and architecture which were hitherto and in other countries reserved only for the private palaces and castles of the small ruling classes, the proletarian capitol has installed where most people—the masses of toilers—travel. Each station has a different color-scheme, its peculiar appearance, each station is a model of different phases of socialist construction luxury. The subway is truly a common luxury of the Soviet masses. It is a combination of the greatest comfort and beauty. At one thing especially did the foreign specialists marvel. Before entering the first station we, as a matter of habit, drew deep breaths and filled our lungs with a final supply of fresh air in anticipation of the damp underground air. But we met with a marvelous disappointment. Below, in the deep tunnel—distinctly contrasted with the odor of stilt fresh paint—we inhaled pure forest air. The Moscow Subway has better ventilation than any other subway. Comfortable cars, high speed, good illumination, even in the tunnels; and other improvements, easily marks the Moscow Subway really as the best and most beautiful subway in the world. If one should look for defects they may perhaps be found on the care-

less laquer work on some of the woodwork of the cars. This is still a deficiency which no alone in the work of the subway, but in the rest of the Soviet Union, comes from the lack of sufficient care and meticulous workmanship. It may be hoped that even these minor shortcomings will very quickly be eliminated. The building of the Moscow Subway was one of the most heroic feats in the entire history of Socialist construction. The ground itself was one of the greatest difficulties. Quicksand and a whole network of subterranean rivulets had to be reckoned with. And the staffs—including the engineers—consisted almost exclusively of people who had never done similar work in their lives. How the 70,000 workers of the Moscow Subway reacted to these difficulties was expressed by one of their number who was a delegate to the 7th Congress of the Soviets: "All the workers and engineers understood the seriousness of their task and the difficulties of the situation. We knew that even with the supervision of some Soviet engineers we could not construct the subway with our own resources. We knew in the foreign countries the specialists were of the opinion that we could by no means overcome the obstacles and bring the construction to a successful finish. "No Obstacles for Bolsheviks" "They did not know the Communists. They were unaware of the power of Bolshevik leadership. The power of the masses working under Bolshevik leadership was unknown to them. They did not know Comrade Stalin's slogan: 'There is not a fortress that Bolsheviks cannot conquer.'" Not only was the subway not of simple construction, but it was built at a rate hitherto unknown to any other land. An eleven kilometer subway road in Berlin took six years to finish. It took four years for four kilometers in Tokyo. In Rome the tunneling alone of a twenty-five kilometer subway was projected over a period of twelve years. In Moscow, however, the first stretch, twelve miles long, was



Workers polishing up the first car of the noiseless, wide and comfortable train to run through the 12-mile stretch of the new subway. In this train collective farmers and workers who gathered in Moscow for the recent congress had the thrill of riding in the most beautiful subway in the world.

completed in less than two years. We get a more exact picture of the tempo of construction when we take into consideration that real construction started in the last year, after the difficulties of preliminary work were overcome. Of the 2,300,000 cubic meters of excavation fully two million (or 84 per cent) was done in the year 1934. Of 857,000 cubic meter cement work, 741,000 cubic meters (or 87 per cent) was accomplished in 1934 alone. In a single year eleven meters of double tunnel was laid. These figures indicate the rate of progress on the finishing of the first line and the commencement of further stretches of the Moscow subway. It was in the last year of building that the complicated technique of the tunnel construction was mastered. The first tunnel tube was imported from Britain. But immediately the Moscow workers, with the aid of the sample from

Britain, broke all speed records. The second tunnel tube was turned out in the Soviet factories and was superior to the original. There will be twenty-two tunnel tubes in use for the second line of the Moscow subway, and these were made in the Soviet Union. Built Upon Socialist Construction The successes of the subway construction are based on the general success of socialist industrialization. Five hundred and forty plants served the work. Seventy-nine plants supplied the metal, 82 plants furnished the necessary chemical materials, 143 gave hardware, 51 plants the lumber supplies, 72 factories supplied the tools, working clothes, etc., etc. The success of the first stretch of the Moscow Subway is unthinkable unless the chief factor is kept in mind, that the working masses are the real masters of their own economy. Hundreds of thousands of Moscow workers, ranging in occupations from professors to charwomen, spent at least one free day in giving voluntary assistance to the subway workers in such phases of construction as do not require any previous skill. Finally the achieved successes are unimaginable without the daily guidance given the workers by the Communist Party, and especially by the leader of the Moscow Section of the Party, L. M. Kaganovich. The workers on the construction job came from various parts of the great Soviet territory: Russians, Ukrainians, Tartars, Uzbeks, Georgians, and dozens of other nationalities were represented in building the first stretch. They were assisted by 190 foreign workers and engineers from the United States, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Austria and Belgium. They saw not only the sacrifices the workers make for their proletarian power and for their Socialist Capitol. They also saw the opportunities for development, the great possibilities for living and cultural progress that exists in their proletarian fatherland. Workers First in Everything The best restaurants of the former Moscow bourgeoisie were

turned into dining rooms for the subway construction workers. They have special clubs, theatre studios, schools in the building area, music societies, etc. They had their own parties among them. Hundreds of subway construction workers spent their free time in the literary circles, developing their literary talents in serious study of classical and modern literature. Special schools and technical institutes were established for them. Many workers who have come to Moscow from outlying parts of the Union, illiterate, unskilled, left their work as accomplished mechanics and will take part in the following stretches as technicians or even as engineers. One thousand five hundred subway construction workers took part in chess tournaments. There was hardly a sport in which some of them did not excel: Hockey, tennis, skiing, boxing, aquatic sports, football, ice sports, etc., were part of their daily diversions. They are and feel together with the other millions of workers, masters of their own labor. In this respect as well does the construction of the Moscow Subway distinguish itself from underground railroads in the cities of the capitalist countries. The 70,000 workers of the first completed subway line in Moscow behold their work with satisfaction and pride. What were your thoughts, you workers who built the subways of Paris, London, Berlin and New York, when your job was done? These questions no doubt bothered you: "What will happen tomorrow?" "When will I get another job?" "On what will I live and maintain my family in the meantime?" Such thoughts are strange indeed to the workers of the first Socialist Subway. Not one of them need remain without a job for a single day. They give themselves with new energy, some to plunge into the construction of the second stretch, some to enter other projects of Socialist construction, in order to make the lives of the masses more beautiful, full of greater comforts, for real happiness.

FRESH AIR FUND

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

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HEALTH AND HYGIENE Medical Advisory Board Magazine 15 East 12th Street, N. Y. C. I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$ for a year's subscription. Name Address City State

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

THERE are two classes in Germany, as in every other capitalist state. One is made up of Hitler and the scheming profiteers. They are swiftly moving toward another mad war of conquest and death.

The other is the working class. This class is in chains. Its trade unions have been destroyed, its political parties outlawed, its publications suppressed. Thousands of these "Aryan" Germans are being tortured in concentration camps, with an "Aryan" brutality that horrifies the world.

These Germans live under a constant terror. They dare not whisper their thoughts in a public restaurant; at school their children are taught silence and fear; they are disposed of like chattel slaves. They have no rights; there is a price on their heads; and yet they have the audacity to make war on the other class.

The small class of Nazi masters flogs and murders and utters foaming militaristic speeches; struts in the good old Junker style, and sets out to conquer the world. Its path leads to another vast suicidal war for Germany.

But the larger class of German slaves, seemingly without strength, works quietly every day underground, speaking, organizing, agitating in factories, prisons and streets. No Nazi violence can hold it down. This underground movement is leading Germany toward a better road—the road of peace, of brotherhood, and freedom, the road of Communism.

The Day is Coming

THE work and sacrifices of the German Communists compels the admiration of every other political group opposed to blood-stained Hitler. Many are the reports to verify that a transformation is going on in the political thinking of working-class Germany. Millions of Socialists have come close to the Communists. Thousands of liberals and religious rebels work with the Communists in the secret united front.

It is an historic process, like that which went on during the Kerensky days in Russia, when the masses turned to the Bolshevik program because it was closer to their real needs.

This is the most interesting thing happening in Germany today. When the process is accomplished, when Socialist and liberal masses are finally convinced and there is a real united front, Hitler will not last much longer than it takes to hang such a mass-murderer.

Neatly Organized Torture

WE have had many atrocity stories out of Nazi Germany. The outline of Nazi brutality has been well established; out of hundreds of thousands of examples, the world has formed a picture of the Nazi type and its deeds.

The humor of the young Storm Troopers, taught by Hitler, is known to the world. They think it uproarious fun to cut off the genitals of an enemy, stuff it in his mouth, and pin a sign on his body: He Wanted Bread and Freedom. They compete with each other to see who can knock out a helpless victim with one blow to the jaw, or how many lashes they can administer without drawing blood, and the like; these are the new Nazi sports taught the young men.

Men at the stage of barbarism in history, the primitives had not the brains to think up the careful cruelties of the Nazis, who, it must be remembered, are tidy-minded German bourgeois, with an inborn desire to see everything neatly organized.

The Nazis have organized cruelty as carefully as engineers organize the building of a dam; and when the final page is written on their deeds, history will say of the Nazis that they succeeded in nothing but cruelty. The Spanish Inquisition did not halt Protestantism; but it did become a synonym for mass torture. The Nazis cannot stop Communism; and all they will leave history is a name more horrible than that of the inquisitors.

Undaunted Spirits

I HAVE just finished a new book that has come out of Nazi Germany. It is the story of a young German Communist, a pure "Aryan" by the way, who was arrested by Hitler's man-butchers and thrust into the brown, burning hell of a Nazi concentration camp.

The book is written by Karl Billinger, and with the deep, quiet irony that pervades the whole book, is called, very simply, "Fatherland" (published by Farrar and Rinehart).

The Nazis have attracted only the base and mediocre minds among the intellectuals. It is noteworthy that no American publisher has yet found a pro-Nazi novel fit for translation. But dozens of talented books, by sensitive minds who represent all that was genuinely fine and human in the historic German spirit, have appeared in America, telling the truthful story of the Nazi plague.

They are books describing an incredible torture system. The atrocities are related in full detail of ingenuity such as no author could invent unless he were a psychopathic Marquis de Sade. Horror follows after horror, until one can read no more; and at a certain point, as in war time, the mind goes numb and can respond no longer because it has "supped full on horror." This has been one of the psychological weaknesses of some of these anti-Nazi books.

Karl Billinger does not hide the horrors, but the fascination of his book lies in the attitude he takes toward them. He, and his comrades, scream and faint under torture, because their flesh is mere mortal flesh. But their spirits remain grim and undaunted; they measure their enemy in the very midst of the horror, and study his weaknesses. Their brains never stop working. In the very concentration camp they go on with their organizing work, and even manage to win secret allies among the rank and file of their jailors, the Storm Troopers.

This is one of the reasons which makes me think Karl Billinger's book, "Fatherland," is the best I have yet seen out of Nazi Germany.

The hero of this book comes out of the concentration camp steeled by his experience, and re-enters the fight. He does not sink into a muddled mystic passivism, like the bourgeois hero of "All Quiet on the Western Front." This book is a sort of "All Quiet," the adventures of a sensitive youth in an inferno of horror. But his hero organizes even among the flames of hell, and because he knows a way out, is unbroken. Tomorrow I shall give further details of this remarkable book, "Fatherland."

LITTLE LEFTY



Dispossessed!

by del

Upsurge Exposes Fascist Trend In U. of Chicago

UPSURGE, official organ of the National Student League, University of Chicago Branch, calls attention in its last two issues to evidence of serious reaction on the campus and in the Chicago high schools.

"Steps are being taken to entrench the R. O. T. C. even more deeply in the secondary schools," the student paper points out under date of February 20. "About a month ago the Board of Education recommended to the Federal Government that 12 R. O. T. C. instructors be added. There are 17 R. O. T. C. units already, and 17 schools with none. The Board of Education passed a measure granting teaching certificates to 16 more sergeants on February 13. Besides money paid by the federal government, the budgetary committee has recommended \$45 per month to be paid these sergeants out of school funds. . . . The Board refused to hear any protests at their meeting last Wednesday. When Max Schain of Tukey High rose and in a quiet voice asked for an open hearing. . . he was attacked and thrown out by the Red Squad. . . . It is evident that there must be concerted action on a mass scale protesting this high-handed squandering of the people's money for jingoistic purposes. . . . Petitions must continue; delegations of a broad nature must be formed. Phone the Board of Education and James McOahey, chairman of the Board, at Drake 7770, and ask for an open hearing on the question."

A headline "Billings Discriminates Against Negroes" calls attention to the new rule requiring Negro students in their third year of medical training to spend one-third of their time at Provident Hospital—a Negro institution. This involves an inferior standard of instruction. The lectures sent by Billings Hospital at intervals to Provident do not give the clinical demonstrations which form an important part of the curriculum at Billings, and at Provident, students do not have the direct supervision which they would have at Billings. Yet the Negro students "this quarter must take all their clinical training at Billings."

UPSURGE states: "In 1927 a contract was made between Billings and Provident Hospitals whereby Provident was to become a training school for professional people. There was no stipulation as to color or creed. Billings sent physicians to lecture and Negroes were allowed to attend Billings. But recently we see a sharp change in policy. Billings has been allowed to interpret the contract as a discriminatory measure against Negroes. . . . a direct violation of the Hippocratic oath which is the ethical basis of all medical practice. . . . Such actions are elements of a fascist tendency which develops the idea of a superior race."

Another indication of the same trend is seen in the fact that International House has failed to become a congenial home for foreign students. Officials have been heard to say: "One trouble with International House is that there are too many damn foreigners. . . . I won't trust foreign students with anything in the House."

When International House opened it adopted a policy of student emigration. In October, 1932, 90 students worked there. Now, however, the house employs chiefly non-students, paying dish-washers \$40 per month and meals for 70 hours a week, elevator operators \$55 a month for 84 hours a week, etc. Pay is doled for sickness. Maids work nine hours a day, seven days a week for \$45 a month. There has been a sharp drop in student residents—especially foreigners—and an increase in the number of residents who are social workers and professional people who can pay the increased rent, and thus support the magnificent equipment and the well-paid officials.

Series on Illinois Coalfields

A first-hand account of conditions in the southern Illinois coal fields, by Belle Taub, who has just returned from a tour of investigation in that region, will appear on this page beginning Wednesday, April 10. Belle Taub interviewed scores of coal miners, their wives and children, and attended numerous miners' meetings over a territory of hundreds of miles. This intimate story reveals the poverty, tragedy and intimidation against which these militant workers are continually fighting. Do not miss this unusually interesting feature!

March Labour Monthly At Workers' Book Shop

The March Labour Monthly (20c) now available at the Workers' Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street, contains an exposure of Sydney Hook by L. Rudas of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute at Moscow. R. Palme Dutt analyzes the developments of the United Front Movement in England, and shows how the Labour Party leaders are betraying the English working class to the war plans of British imperialism. Other articles on the Trade Union Policy of the British Labour Union, the Communist Party Congress and the Indian Peasantry make this an important issue for every American worker.

I Remember...

By Alice Evans

SCOTTSDORO VICTORY. How the words leap out at one's throat. Four years of struggles, swirling and mounting in inevitable crescendo. Four years during which the Negro and white workers of America learned how to join hands and keep a tight grip. It is to that grip we owe our victory. And how many times, during the four years, did we hang on, keeping the grip firm. I remember—and the memories crowd in upon one another. . . .

Eight young people in blue shirts, standing straight-backed and serious, on a platform, beginning their chant with the words: "In Scottsboro Murder is going on."

The Blue Blouses of Chicago presented the mass recitation, Scottsboro some 24 times before mass audiences of workers. I remember . . . the home of a Negro family in a tumble-down frame shack up the alley of one of Chicago's wealthiest residential sections. The home, was lighted by one kerosene lamp; there was a rusty stove in one corner in which damp wood smoldered. A line stretched across the single room of the house, on which hung the family washing. Two children slept on a cot against one wall, and in the opposite corner a three-weeks old baby lay screaming.

The family of five adults sat in the room with me, and we talked of fighting the relief station, which had cut off their relief because the father of the family made two dollars a week selling junk. We mentioned the Scottsboro case and I remember how the young man's eyes shone as he said: "That'll be a great day for the Negroes when they boys go free."

I remember . . . a picnic held by the Communist Party of Chicago two years ago, when Ruby

Bates spoke and Haywood Patterson's mother. I remember that July when the news of death sentence for Patterson and Norris—to be executed in August—came to our workers' theatre group of Negro and white actors. I remember our excitement, how we dropped everything else we were working on; two of us wrote a play about the Scottsboro case, and we rehearsed it in a week's time.

"The Scottsboro boys shall live!" we proclaimed at the climax of the play, which showed Judge Callahan, Attorney General Knight and a sheriff overpowered by the mass pressure of Negro and white workers. THE SCOTTSDORO BOYS SHALL LIVE! we shouted at the end, raised our fists, and many was the time we heard an answering shout from the crowds of Negro and white workers before whom we performed. I remember when I was working at the Relief Station as a typist, and the Negro Case Worker came in to sell me a ticket to the "Free the Scottsboro Boys' Dance." We looked at each other for a minute in excited recognition, and then suddenly shook hands.

I REMEMBER the National Youth Day demonstration in Chicago, when a gang of fascists with American flags tried to break up our parade before it started. I remember how when we began to march, they lagged after us, trying to provoke our members to violence. But when we reached the Negro neighborhood there on the South Side where the tenement houses and shacks were full of cheering spectators, we looked around and the fascists were nowhere to be seen. They did not dare to enter the Black Belt where the masses of workers were in sympathy with our parade.

I remember a mass meeting last winter at the largest Negro church in Chicago, at which Angelo Herndon

greeted three thousand workers and Richard B. Moore spoke on the Scottsboro case. I shall never forget when Moore, in his magnificent and incisive manner, turned to the audience and said: "They speak of rapists. But we know—we, Negro people with the various shades of coloring that we have—we know who the rapists are."

I remember, strangely enough, a dance held by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights in Chicago a few months ago. Herbert Newton and Claude Lightfoot, two of our finest Communist leaders, had been telling of their experiences with the fascist cops of Chicago. A nineteen-year-old Negro boy who had never met a Communist until the previous week when he helped put back the furniture of Herbert Newton's evicted family, turned to me suddenly and said: "I am going to be a fighter, too."

THE memories keep flooding in. But there is nothing unusual about them. I have not been in the South where the struggles were hardest. I have not been in the thick of the Scottsboro fight. There are thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of workers, Negro and white, who can match my memories and better them. All over America we are remembering. All over America, with hands joined and grip firm, we are looking at the future.

Telegrams and resolutions demanding the immediate, unconditional release of the Scottsboro boys, with no new indictments, should be sent to: Alabama Supreme Court, Montgomery, Ala. Governor Bib Graves, Montgomery, Ala. Lieutenant-Governor Thomas E. Knight, Montgomery, Ala.

Scene from Dr. Friedrich Wolf's Play 'Floridsdorf' To Be Shown Saturday

ALTHOUGH the world premiere of Dr. Friedrich Wolf's "Floridsdorf" is not officially scheduled until June 1, at the Vachantshov Theatre in Moscow, a New York Theatre will be the first group in the world to see any part of the play performed. On Saturday, April 6, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New Theatre and the John Reed Club are presenting the Social Republic Players—a professional group—in the stirring court room scene from "Floridsdorf" as part of the program arranged to honor Dr. Wolf on his first public appearance in America.



DR. FRIEDRICH WOLF

Wolf, himself, will deliver a slide lecture on the modern Soviet Theatre. Most of his material is fresh and of great timeliness now that the social minded theatre is growing in importance here in America. The forty-odd slides he has prepared are practically a tabloid encyclopedia of the modern Soviet theatre. Also, on the same program, the

Neu Theater Gruppe will enact sketches of the underground revolutionary theater in Germany. The evening with its increasingly popular

Theatre of Action will open the year "Free Thaelman" John Wexler, author of "They Shall Not Die" will be chairman.

DURING a recent rehearsal of "Floridsdorf" in Moscow, the Vachantshov players were working on the court room scene—the scene in which the Communist Weissel "turns the court into a forum." On the other side of the footlights, present as an honored guest, sat Georgi Dimitroff. He applauded the scene with great warmth—it rang true with his own heroic experience in the Reichstag Fire Trial. Wolf got his material for "Floridsdorf" from the Austrian Socialist Schutzbundlers who participated in the armed struggle against Austrian Fascism in February, 1934, and who were forced to flee to the Soviet Union the following April. He worked with the refugee Schutzbundlers for months on end. Some of them, he discovered, were veterans of the revolt of the Austrian fleet described in "Sailors of Cattaro."

Revolutionary Tradition of American Working Class Symbolized in May Day

THE HISTORY OF MAY DAY, by Alexander Trachtenberg, International Pamphlets No. 14, three cents.

THIS year's May Day must be more than ever a demonstration of the American working class. And here, in the pages of this vivid chapter of labor history, is a most convincing recruiter. Fifty thousand copies have been rushed off the press. Your friend in the American Federation of Labor is hesitant about making things with you May First? He still thinks this is some "foreign affair." Then give him this pamphlet. Tell him that this day is clamped throughout the world began as an American institution. Tell him (get the facts from the pamphlet) that here is an American tradition which is something finer and grander than the odious "Americanism" of Mr. Hearst—the tradition of militant working class striving for a better world.

For May Day was born in America. Let Mr. Hearst and those honey-laugher who recognize no revolution less than 150 years old deny it. The facts prove it. The graves of the Haymarket martyrs are the imperishable testimony to the heroes who fought in the eight-hour-day strike on May First, 1886, on whom the American ruling class wreaked its vengeance with its trump card, the frame-up.

The facts are written in the records of the labor movement in the United States. Trachtenberg sketches these annuals of the working class—the crisis of 1873, strikes in railroads and steel, the bloody events which compelled the working class to grapple, however imperfectly, with

political solutions. Across the continent the voice of labor thundered: "An Eight-Hour Day!" "Resolved that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from May First, 1886," decreed the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada. This "foreign" resolution, distinguished by a spirit of class struggle from which the present misleaders of the American Federation of Labor shrink in horror, was adopted by the parent body of . . . the American Federation of Labor!

THE historic resolution acquired a far more than "American" significance. Five years later, the Second International decided to "organize a great international demonstration, so that in all countries and in all cities on the appointed day the toiling masses shall demand of the state authorities the legal reduction of the working day to eight hours. . . . Since a similar demonstration has already been decided upon for May 1, 1890, by the American Federation of Labor at its convention in St. Louis, December, 1888, this day is accepted for the international demonstration. . . ."

In thus inspiring their European brothers to fight in international formations, the American workers expressed a revolutionary tradition which aroused the greatest enthusiasm in Lenin: "The American people," the great leader of the working class wrote in his celebrated Letter to American Workers in 1918, "has a revolutionary tradition adopted by the best representatives of the American proletariat." And Lenin was confident that this tradi-

tion would inspire the workers to defend the Soviet Union, to align themselves with the Soviets for "civil war against the bourgeoisie!" History has judged those who opposed the forward step of the American labor movement when it chose May First as its day of struggle for immediate economic and political demands. For firm class struggle or empty reform? May Day posed this question in 1886 and it poses it ever more insistently in 1935. The reformists who sought to make May Day an ice-cream picnic, a festival of class collaboration in sylvan glades away from the harsh realities of class struggle, have their counterparts today. This attitude, a brazen trampling of all that is best in May Day, is voiced particularly by leaders of the Socialist Party. Militant labor will brush such respectable folk aside in its march to the city streets. To these Old Guardians of socialism the working class reply must be: "United Front!" To the Greens who splutter against "un-Americanism" and "pernicious internationalism" (and by such deception are enabled to put across their treacherous class peace as one of the great boons of their "Americanism"), our answer must be: "A. F. of L. workers—into the ranks of class struggle May First!" The History of May Day will help get them—and keep them—there.—M.

CITY Council for H.R. 2827 GARFIELD HEIGHTS, O. April 4.—The City Council here has endorsed H.R. 2827—the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, at its last meeting.

Important Health Facts in Medical Board's Magazine

HEALTH AND HYGIENE, official organ of the Medical Advisory Board of the Daily Worker, first issue—April, 1935. Published at 59 East 13th Street, New York City. Fifteen cents.

THE physicians and dentists of the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board, who daily give answers to health problems in the "Daily," have essayed an ambitious project in "Health and Hygiene." The magazine comes upon a field occupied mainly by frauds or by highly technical journals incomprehensible to the worker reader. It will undoubtedly not get support from the nostrum vendors or the big dumb-bell and exercise men. It will have to be consistently spirited and consistently helpful to attract the support which it needed to keep in existence.

The first issue reveals the position the doctors intend to take, a position familiar enough to readers of the "Your Health" column in the "Daily." The featured articles are "Slow Death in the Dusty Trades," "Period Safety" and "The Muscle-Building Racket." There are numerous other articles. In fact, variety in health problems is one of the outstanding things about the magazine.

The "slow death" article will be reminiscent to those who read Alwert Malta's vivid story in the New Masses. The doctors treat the subject of silicosis extensively, detailing its causes and effects. One receives an unforgettable picture of the tormented and tortured lives of the victims of silicosis go through. The article is especially good in so far as it gives rules for preventing this disease. We should like to see a copy of it in every miners' union office.

The "safe period" is filling the Catholic theologians with concern these days. It is the church's happy idea of a compromise with science. But, as the doctors prove, there is little compromise to be had with science in this matter. The doctors who advise this kind of birth control are blinded by their orthodoxy. If you want to know why the "safe period" is unsafe, read "Health and Hygiene."

THE many other articles and departments are of similar interesting and instructive quality. Particularly good are the short health hints and the exposures of patent medicine frauds. The magazine has its technical shortcomings, but these will be short-circuited in the future. Its make-up and format is lively. A chief criticism, however, is that some of the articles are not long enough, do not give complete answers to the health problems they touch. This will undoubtedly be changed by the next issue since the doctors are keenly aware of the need a workers' health magazine should fill. As an indication of this, an announcement is made that the next issue will carry an article on the spring which is threatening to sweep the country in the late spring. They promise to give full particulars as to cause, effect and prevention of this disease.

The magazine should prove a success. Workers' health education has long been a great necessity. The first issue of "Health and Hygiene" is not only a promise that workers will be able to get, month after month, the information they need, but is in itself a valuable and interesting accomplishment.—W.

Writers' Congress Asks Dr. Marinello to Speak

Dr. Juan Marinello, professor of literature at Havana University and the outstanding intellectual in Cuba, Regino Pedrosa, famous Cuban proletarian poet, Jose Rodon, delegate to the last congress of Soviet Writers, and other editors of Masaca, the Cuban anti-imperialist magazine, have been invited to speak at the sessions of the American Writers Congress, to be held in New York City the last week-end in April. Demands for an amnesty for these intellectual leaders, who have been imprisoned by the Mendicta government, have been issued by the organization committee of the Congress.

A similar demand has been made in the case of Jacques Roumain, well-known in French literary circles, who had been jailed in Haiti for his work in behalf of the Scottsboro boys.

Course in Principles Of Club Organization

A course in Principles of Club Organization will be given by the Associated Workers Clubs at the Workers' School, 50 East 13th Street, starting Friday, April 26 and every Friday thereafter. Every branch club is obliged to send a minimum of two students. The fee is \$1.50 for employed and \$1.25 for unemployed. Registration takes place now at the office of the Associated Workers Clubs, 11 West 12th Street.

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

Why a Labor Party?

Question: Why should we build up a labor party instead of building a mass Communist Party?

Answer: We are for a mass Communist Party that will have the support of the majority of the American working class. But in order to reach this objective we must use the medium of a class struggle labor party as a means of accelerating the breakaway of millions of workers from the two old capitalist parties.

The labor party will be a bridge, as Comrade Browder has pointed out, over which large numbers of workers, who as yet do not accept the revolutionary program of the Communist Party, will come over to the Communist movement. The workers, in their struggles for immediate demands under class struggle leadership, will come to realize the necessity of having to overthrow capitalism under the leadership of the Communist Party, and of setting up the dictatorship of the proletariat as the one working class solution of the crisis of capitalism.

Short Wave Radio

Radio has made it possible for the voice of one man to be heard by millions of people.

This achievement is, however, of dubious value to the masses, as radio broadcasting is controlled almost exclusively by the capitalist class.

With the decay of religious fervor, radio is rapidly assuming its place as "the opium of the people." We are awakened in the morning to the tune of "Jump out of bed with a smile," asked to just forget all of our troubles, then lulled all morning by an assortment of string trios. At noon an alleged psychologist devotes a half hour to telling us that we must adapt ourselves to the system. "The system is always right—you are wrong." After an afternoon of assorted tripe, the Aunties and Uncles fill the air at supper time with "Listen my dear, dear little ones." The news of the day is then garbled, twisted and distorted by a flock of "Commentators" (I know a better name for them too). After this the fascist bands, the Coughlins, the Johnsons, the Longs and the Crusaders of various types, hold the air till the jazz orchestra's take over the job of making us forget, taking our minds from our troubles, substituting unreality for bitter reality and trying to make us sleep.

The rapid strides made by radio have caused its offspring, Public Address, to develop amazingly. With an amplifier speaker system, or as it is more commonly called, a P. A. job, it is possible to address as large a crowd as can be assembled. No license from the Federal Government is required and the cost is infinitely less than that of broadcasting. A public speaker no longer must depend upon his Bull-like lungs, but may speak in a natural, pleasant tone of voice, and still be heard on the outer edges of the crowd. The average street corner meeting is limited in size by the distance at which the speakers may be heard. A strong speaker draws a large crowd. A weak speaker may be a better speaker, but finds that half the crowd soon melts away, simply because they can't hear what's being said. Right now, with the season for open-air meetings rapidly approaching, is the time to make preparations to acquire this weapon for our speakers.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—W.E.A.F.—Becher Orchestra
- W.O.R.—Sports Resume—Jack
- W.E.A.F.—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
- W.E.A.F.—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- W.E.A.F.—Stories of the Black Chamber—Sketch
- W.O.R.—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- W.A.B.C.—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- W.E.A.F.—Plantation Echoes
- W.E.A.F.—My Impressions of America—Alfred Byrne, Lord Mayor of Dublin
- W.O.R.—Al and Lee Reiser, Piano
- W.E.A.F.—Red Davis—Sketch
- W.A.B.C.—The O'Neill—Sketch
- W.E.A.F.—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
- W.O.R.—Front-Page Drama
- W.E.A.F.—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
- W.A.B.C.—Boake Carter. Commentaries
- W.O.R.—Bourdon Orchestra: Jessica Dragonette, Soprano; Male Quartet
- W.O.R.—Lena Horne—Sketch
- W.E.A.F.—Dramatic Sketch, with Irene Rich, Actress
- W.A.B.C.—It's a Woman's World—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- W.E.A.F.—Joe Behan, Piano
- W.A.B.C.—Edwin C. Hill, Commentaries
- W.O.R.—Variety Musicale
- W.E.A.F.—Goodman Orch. Jane Froman, Songs; Bob Hope, Comedian
- W.A.B.C.—Court of Human Relations
- W.O.R.—Lyman Orchestra, Frank Munn, Tenor; Bernice Claire, Songs
- W.O.R.—Pickard Family, Piano
- Songs: W.E.A.F.—Beatrice Lillie, Comedian; Bertine Orchestra; Cavaliers Quartet
- W.A.B.C.—March of Time—Drama
- W.O.R.—Bonnie Orch.—W.O.R.—Harry and Esther, Comedy
- W.E.A.F.—Phil Baker, Comedian; Gabrielle De Lys, Songs; Belasco Orch.
- W.A.B.C.—Hollywood Hotel—Sketch, with Dick Powell, Paite Orch.; Anna Jaminson, Soprano; Contralto
- W.O.R.—Singer Sam
- W.E.A.F.—Dramatic Sketch
- W.O.R.—Sandra Zee, Soprano
- W.E.A.F.—Rolf Orchestra; Joe Coco, Comedian; Phil Duvy, Baritone; Lucy Monroe, Soprano; Peg La Cour, Songs; Tim and Liz
- W.O.R.—Current Events—H. E. Read
- W.E.A.F.—Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, Conductor; Mixed Chorus; James Melton, Tenor
- W.O.R.—Eddy Brown, Violin; Horace Johnson, Piano
- W.A.B.C.—Stoppage and Build, Comedians; Warsaw Orchestra
- W.E.A.F.—Henri George, Piano
- W.E.A.F.—Talk—Deering, Holmes, Chief Washington Bureau, INS
- W.O.R.—New Moonshams Trio
- W.E.A.F.—Sole Orchestra
- W.A.B.C.—Four Area Contract Bridge Instruction
- W.E.A.F.—Nichols Orch.
- W.E.A.F.—Jesse Crawford, Organ
- W.E.A.F.—Dance Music (Also W.O.R., W.E.A., W.A.B.C.)

Hail May!

Through the Daily Worker

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

I send..... (\$)

Name..... Street.....

City..... State.....

(All greetings, which must be accompanied by cash or money order, will be published in the Daily Worker. They must be in by April 26th.)

'Garden' Protest Launches United Struggle on Gag Laws

FASCIST ONSLAUGHT DIRECTED AGAINST COMMUNIST PARTY BECAUSE IT IS ONLY FORCE SHOWING MASSES WAY OUT OF CRISIS

THE inspiring mass meeting of over 20,000 people at Madison Square Garden Wednesday night must be considered as the beginning of the launching of the broadest united front campaign against the "gag laws," against the avalanche of fascist measures descending on the American working class.

Speaker after speaker, from trade unions, Congress, church organizations, the American League Against War and Fascism, and the Civil Liberties Union, warned of the ferocious campaign set on foot by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, supported by the D. A. R., and whipped to an insane fury by Hearst, against militant American labor.

Every speaker stressed the fact that though these laws were aimed primarily and directly at the Communist Party, the main object of attack on the part of the employers was the entire American labor movement.

Facing bitter disillusionment among the masses

with the promises of the New Deal, the smirk of the New Deal is turning into a fascist leer.

Why is the brunt of the attacks leveled with such vehemence and with such force against the Communist Party?

Because the Communist Party was the only party to tear the lying mask off the New Deal and the N. R. A. at their very inception.

Because the Communist Party is the most valiant defender of the best interests of the entire working class.

Because the Communist Party is the most stalwart enemy of fascism and war.

Because the Communist Party is the most active and militant defender of the rights of the American workers, of the foreign born and oppressed Negro masses.

Because, above all, the Communist Party, through its program of a militant day to day struggle for the economic demands of the toilers, its fight

for the civil rights of the masses, and its struggle for a revolutionary way out of the crisis by the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of workers' rule, shows the only way out for the American people.

For all these reasons, and because it is fighting for the unity of the labor movement, for a militant class struggle policy, winning wider and wider sections of the American toilers to its banner and to its policy, the spearhead of the fascist attacks are leveled against it.

In the growing fight against the "gag laws" and advancing fascism, the Socialist Party has been conspicuous in the united front—by its absence.

Can these spokesmen forget the fact that in Austria, German, Spain, the advance of fascism which engulfed the working class, was preceded by the initial attack against the Communist Parties?

Can they not see that their reticence and sabotage of the united front, while the employers have a firm

united front against labor, is aiding the inauguration of fascist measures which will cost the working class vast suffering and untold victims?

In the face of attack, the Communist Party is increasing its revolutionary offensive, agitating and organizing in the heart of American labor the united front against fascism.

Each day now will see the fight sharpen. The enemies of the toilers know if they are successful against the Communist Party, their job of smashing down wages, of crushing the labor movement will be easier.

Support the fight against War and Fascism! Defend the Communist Party, the leader in the struggle for the united front!

Socialist workers! Demand that your leaders join in the united front against fascism. If they refuse, do not wait. Act in your trade union, in your branch, for united front actions against the fascist attacks.

Let us begin now by united May Day demonstrations throughout the country!

Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1935

A Dangerous 'Third Party'

MILO RENO, of the Farmers Holiday Association, has called for a conference on a third party to be held at Des Moines on May 7.

To this conference he has invited Father Coughlin, Huey Long and Governor Olson of Minnesota, all of whom have accepted.

Reno is a dangerous demagogue who betrayed the farmers in their historic strikes in Iowa, urging them to give up and go back and "have faith in the President." Reno, of course, knows how to hurl verbal tirades against the New Deal now, AFTER he got the farmers to submit to it.

As for the others in the scheme, the working class has already seen enough of them to know that for all their bluster not one of them will lead a fight against the capitalist system of private profit and private property. On the contrary, their basic plank is the defense of private property.

By their words and deeds—these people have shown that in their scheme for a third party they are only thinking of a new kind of capitalist party that will block the movement of the masses toward a working class Labor Party. Out in Minnesota, the "third party" politicians are talking of having Roosevelt as the leader of it!

For the hungry, debt-ridden workers and farmers, the problem is to form a Labor Party that will differ from all other previous "third party" schemes in that this will be a party openly fighting for the interests of the masses even when this hurts the interests of capital, the capitalists, and the capitalist system.

The recent analysis made by the Communist Party at its Central Committee conference calls for a third party that will wage "revolutionary mass struggle for the immediate demands of the masses which goes beyond the interests of capital."

Such a third party—a party of the working class and all toilers against the capitalist class—will be a step forward.

All other "third parties" are only tricks to repeat the old treacheries all over again in a new form.

Greetings to the "Freiheit"

THE Daily Worker extends its heartiest revolutionary greetings to the Morning Freiheit on its 13th anniversary.

During the thirteen years of its existence, the Morning Freiheit has battled not only on behalf of the Jewish workers, but in the interests of the working class of the entire country.

Of special service has been the Morning Freiheit's signal activity in connection with the numerous struggles of the needle trades workers in the last decade.

The Morning Freiheit is daily giving battle to that infamous sheet, the "Forward," whose name is synonymous with rank betrayals of the interests of the Jewish workers.

It has been a staunch fighter against every brand of chauvinism spread among the Jewish masses by its enemies.

The Morning Freiheit is a mighty weapon of the Jewish-speaking American workers in their fight against capitalism and for Soviet power.

This spokesman of the exploited Jewish masses of America carries on a relentless fight against every manifestation

of fascism, and exposes the Hitlerite character of the Roosevelt measures, with its ruthless attacks upon the living standards of the workers and its preparation for imperialist war.

Workers of New York, eager to express their devotion to this fighting Communist organ, will join in the 13th anniversary celebration of the Morning Freiheit, in St. Nicholas Palace tomorrow night.

Mass Picketing at N. B. C.

IN REJECTING the terms for settlement proposed by the National Biscuit Company Wednesday, the three thousand strikers in New York showed that they are fully aware of the union-breaking schemes of the company.

The company was willing to retain conditions as they were at the time when the strike was called, but would rehire only 45 per cent of the strikers, and retain the scabs. With such a settlement, in addition to throwing half the workers on relief, the 100 per cent union organization in the plant would be destroyed and in a few months the union would be wiped out entirely. The most active strikers and leaders have the least chance to return to their jobs under such arrangements.

With very few exceptions the ranks of the strikers in New York, Philadelphia and other cities, after three months on strike remain solid.

Now the struggle must be renewed with greater vigor than ever, for victory can be won. But to confine picketing to a few strikers as prescribed by the police will only drag the struggle longer. From now on the strike should be marked with a mass picket line daily. Thousands of strikers and sympathizers should join hands. The strike must be made the concern of the entire labor movement. Such action together with a still greater boycott campaign will prove to the company and to the city administration that they can't break the strike.

Suppressed Profits

THE employers are now making so much profit under Roosevelt's N. R. A.-New Deal that in the face of the rising resistance to mass starvation they must lie about their profits in order to hide the size of their plunder from the workers!

The Wall Street Journal Dow-Jones news ticker, read in all the brokerage and banking offices on Tuesday, ran the following piece of advice to the Wall Street stock gamblers:

"Don't become too depressed if some first quarter earnings are not up to expectations, because labor agitation will play a part in making some of these conservative. In certain known instances, and probably in many others, additions and capital expenditures will be thrown into costs wherever possible. THE PLACE TO LOOK FOR LIBERAL CHARGE-OFFS IS IN INDUSTRIES WHERE LABOR AGITATION IS SEVERE. . . . BIG EARNINGS FOR THIS PERIOD MIGHT PROVE AN UNFORTUNATE HANDICAP IN PENDING NEGOTIATIONS (WITH THE WORKERS). . . ."

Here in their private offices, the capitalists admit quite frankly and knowingly to one another that the published figures on profits are being FAKED in order to conceal their REAL SIZE!

But Standard Statistics, the big capitalist economic service, already predicts 25 per cent increase in profits over the first quarter of last year. And this is on top of the 50-350 per cent profit increase already recorded!

Workers should remember this fact about faked profit figures when the employers, the capitalist press, and some union officials try to palm off on them the idea that the "workers must take sacrifices" at this "time when all are equally hard hit."

Now more than ever American labor must unite its forces to strike against this intensified robbery which the Roosevelt New Deal has brought about, bringing widespread starvation with it for the masses.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Unit Literature Report
Bundles of Pamphlets
Daily Worker Subs

FROM December 8 to February 5, the Back Bay Unit sold \$30.22 worth of literature. First we started our campaign to sell "Foundations of Leninism." We got all the two and three cent pamphlets and "Why Communism," making a package for twenty-six cents. In the stores, in our neighborhoods and on the streets we always carry a small bundle. When we go visiting our friends, we carry several small bundles amounting to 26, 31 or 35 cents worth of literature in each package, never any more.

In the stores and on the streets the question is always asked, "How are the Scottsboro boys?" We propose to them that we start a campaign to picket chain stores, they become interested, and we begin telling them about the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H.R. 2827. We offer them our three cent pamphlet "Why the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill?" also "Don't Take It Lying Down," "Why Communism," "Foundations of Leninism," "Lenin on the Woman Question."

Sometimes the contacts have never heard of Lenin or the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. Of course, we read out literature so as to be able to explain to the workers just what our pamphlets contain. In that way we create a desire on the part of the workers to know more about the pamphlets we have to sell. The shop keepers very often will buy a pamphlet. "Here comes Red Mary," says one of my intimate friends. "What have you for sale today?" We open the package and spread the literature before them and begin talking about the Ku Klux Klan, explaining that that is a form of fascism. Lynching is a form of fascism. We engage their attention. We have arguments, of course. When we have finally won the arguments, we say, "Now if you will read this little pamphlet you will learn something about yourself from the workers' point of view, not what the capitalists want you to believe. That point usually sinks in, and the sale is made."

At one unit meeting we had only one pamphlet of each of the new ones, and they went in a flash. The comrades seemed to be eager for what we did not have. We always turn into the bookshop the books and pamphlets we do not sell in two weeks, get a fresh supply of new literature and in that way comrades are always expecting new literature "just off the press."

Comradely yours,
MARY M.
Literature Agent, Back Bay Unit,
District 1 (Boston).

WE find it very easy in our unit territory to sell the "Daily" on the new basis of 25 cents for a two-week subscription. I alone sold six subs in only two hours with promises from many workers to purchase next week.

As a suggestion on how to sell to those who cannot afford to pay even the 25 cents I find that when there are a number of workers who are willing to buy, but haven't the money, if these workers are told to pool their pennies and get one sub for the group, there is practically no sales resistance at all.

I believe that this suggestion, given prominence in the "Daily" would help a lot in getting mass subs.

Also during mass meetings, outdoor meets, etc., our speakers, by asking for these subs would give an impetus to the drive.

In our unit comrades bring in the lists on which these 25-cent subs are secured as fast as they get them. This is better than waiting to get the list complete. In this way the subscriber gets the "Daily" quickly and also gets a better impression about our efficiency in getting the paper to them.

J. J., Unit 17, Section 18,
District 2, New York.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

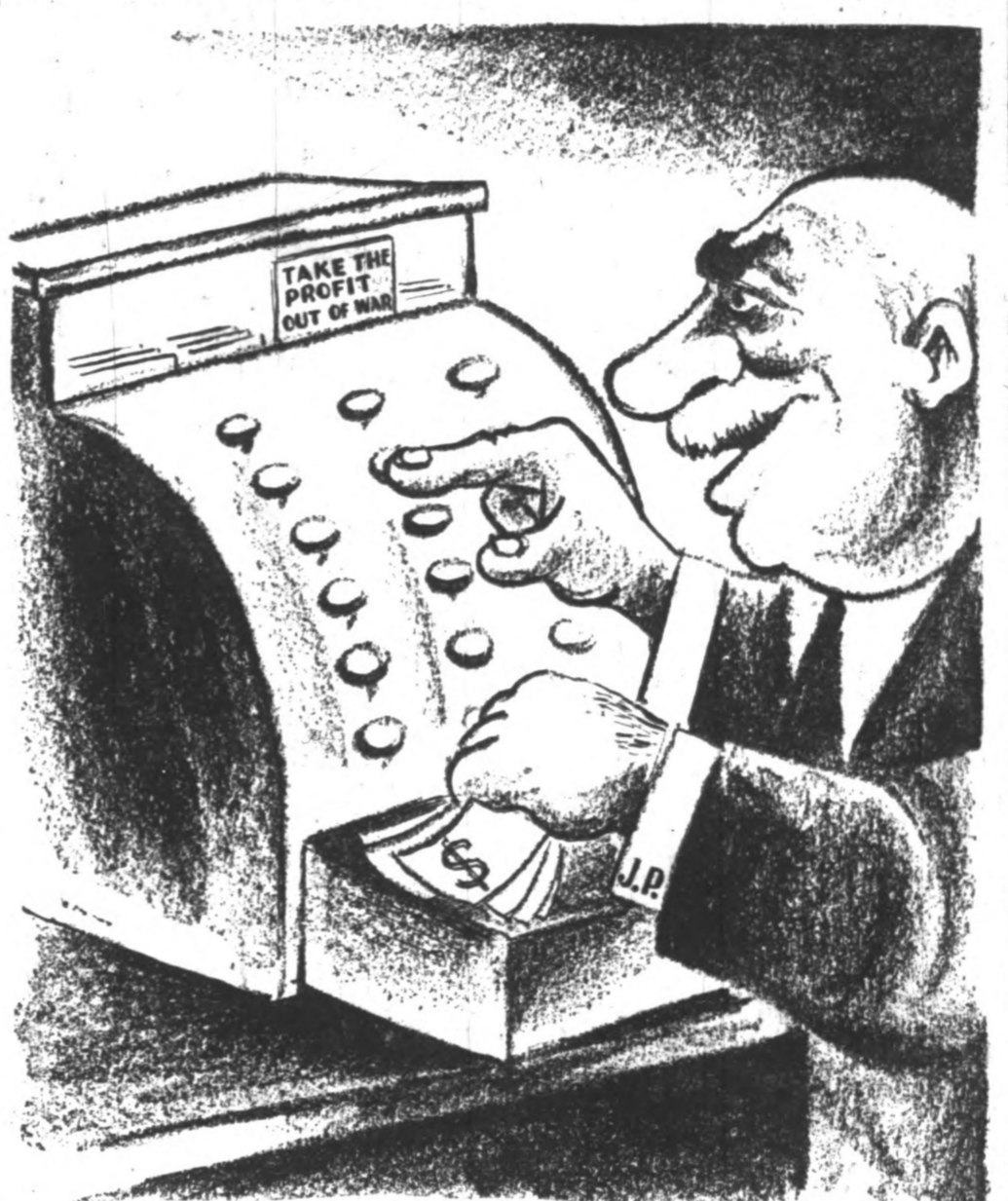
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

NEW WORDS TO AN OLD TUNE

by Limbock



Letters From Our Readers

Late Meetings are "Anchors That Slow Progress"
New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

I want to write about something that I know has been said before but which I think should be repeated from time to time.

When a speaker who works all day, and gulps his supper, and rushes to a meeting, he knows he is working for the cause and does it gladly. But when he arrives only to have to wait while the Committee looks for the last customer to arrive, that's an imposition, not only on the speaker but on all the early comers.

Such instances are more usual than unusual. Committees will argue, "In our neighborhood, people always come late." To this I reply that they come late because they know you start late—and many do not come at all because they have to get up early in the morning and can't afford to stay up late.

I think it is safe to assume that if we start on time, and even occasionally to half-empty halls, such a practice would not only bring the audience on time thereafter but it would result in larger attendances.

We will then learn that the dawdlers are in the committees and not in the audience. We will then learn that late beginnings and late adjournments were the anchors that slowed progress and impeded the growth of our organization. We will then learn that our late hours scared away the very workers whom we wanted to reach.

J. P.

Garlin's Article on Long To Appear in Pamphlet
New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

I strongly urge that Sender Garlin's articles on Huey Long be set up as a pamphlet. Having recently returned from New Orleans, I am sure that such a pamphlet would have a tremendous effect in exposing that arch demagogue. Many people that I spoke to are beginning to doubt Herr Long's windy program, but have no way of getting the facts. I can vouch for the stiff taxes in Louisiana and this is one reason why the people are becoming disgusted with Long. As one fellow expressed it, they'll be taxing you for breathing air before long. Let's nip Long's fascist program before it takes hold, by a real mass distribution of pamphlets, exposes, articles, etc. in Louisiana, where Long has already set up an embryo fascist state.

NOTE: Sender Garlin's articles on Huey Long will appear soon in a pamphlet, published by the Workers' Library Publishers, with an Introduction by Clarence Hathaway. Another pamphlet, on Long - Coughlin - Johnson, by A. Bittelman, will be published simultaneously.

THEATRE WORKERS

Theatre Workers See Court in Action
New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

At this afternoon's court session, workers arrested for picketing Minsky's Burlesque Theatre were being brought to trial at the Magistrate's Court, presided over by Magistrate Klapp. Since I am a theatre worker, I was very anxious to see how class justice was to be meted out to my own brothers.

The apparent bias of the court against the pickets was no surprise to me, because I was well prepared for it. I have been reading the Daily Worker for more than a year and understand now that workers cannot expect justice in a capitalist court. However, the court's overt and covert prejudice was something of a revelation to many of the theatre workers who attended the trials.

When the court refused the motion of the defense attorney for a reasonable adjournment in order to prepare briefs and to seek additional witnesses, after the attorney for Minsky's amended a complaint against four pickets, and the holding of two workers for the sole "crime" of selling the Daily Worker, the indignation and disgust of the workers in the court were manifested very strongly.

I have related the above facts to you because I realize, as ever more workers are beginning to realize, that the Daily Worker is the only English-speaking newspaper that presents the workers' struggles from a worker's point of view.

THEATRE WORKER.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Not in the Nazi Press
For German Editors
"Sooner Than Anticipated"

THERE is much more news in the confidential instructions to German editors and newspapermen than actually appears in the Nazi press.

The Independent Press Agency of Paris, through its connections in Germany, has been able to obtain copies of these secret press instructions from time to time.

We can agree with "Inpress" that "the latest secret instructions issued by the Propaganda Ministry to the editorial staffs of the German newspapers constitute a veritable mine of interesting information denied to the general public."

For instance, even news of an alleged "sports" event is ordered instructed. "No information," editors are instructed, "must be given, even in the form of an allusion, concerning the new law providing a regular annual holiday for employees and workers to enable them to carry out light athletic training. Even details must not be given. Further directions will be issued direct to the various concerns."

Which, of course, exposes the "light athletic training," as in the nature of heavy military mobilization and preparations.

German newspaper readers were not allowed to learn of the visit to Germany of Hermina, wife of ex-Kaiser Bill.

Another item: "The children of M. Francois-Ponce, French ambassador, have been spending their winter holidays at Oberschreiberhan, the Silesian winter resort, in the sole Jewish hotel in the locality. It is desirable that no adverse comment should be made of this fact."

EDITORS are warned to take no attitude on the rumors concerning the creation of an export mark 50 per cent lower than the Reichsmark. "Further information will be given at a suitable opportunity" is the curt closing comment.

Other stories that would ordinarily be headline news in German newspapers but were ordered kept out by the Nazi censors are as follows:

Criminal charges brought against the industrialist Otto Wolff by the public prosecutor are being held in abeyance since he carries on activities in the interest of Nazi Germany during his sojourn abroad.

Herr Goering's villa built on the site of the former Prussian Landtag, is undergoing alterations made necessary by the arrangements for air defense.

The fact that Herr Metz, departmental head of the Food Supply Ministry, was arrested for breach of paragraph 175 of the code (homosexuality) was never published in the Nazi press. The same applies to the arrest of Herr von Zeppelin, head of the Prussian police.

"It is most undesirable," says the secret press instructions, "to dwell on the fact that the managing editor of the Foreign Exchange Office is not an Aryan. He has served his country for many years and is held in particular esteem by Dr. Schacht, Reichs Minister of Economy."

FOREIGN press correspondents in the United States publish a mimeographed news sheet for their own enlightenment. Once in a while they get some intimate comments for their guidance from former members of their group who have returned home. One of particular interest on the present situation in England is by Percy S. Bullen. Mr. Bullen tells of his travels as a roving reporter during the last six months' through England. He reports that the temper of British masses will bring about "a Socialist commonwealth, sooner than most people anticipate."

He expects a Third Labor Government to win hands down.

"One of the first objectives of a Labor Government in London would be to make a treaty of non-aggression and conciliation with the Soviet Union, paving the way to the rapid development of mutual commercial relations."

This was written before Anthony Eden's visit to Moscow. Nor is this the objective of the Labor Party officialdom, whose ideas differ not one iota fundamentally from Messrs. MacDonald, Baldwin, and Sir John Simon. What our roving reporter is expressing is the feeling he gets from the British proletariat throughout the country, which will be the force behind any such action if taken by either the Labor government or the present Conservative government, with its Labor Party, official adornment.

Required Reading for Every Worker

THE AIM OF IMPERIALIST WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

IMPERIALIST war against the Soviet Union is open, bourgeois, counter-revolutionary class war against the proletariat. Its principal aim is to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and to introduce a reign of white-guard terror against the working class and the toilers of all countries. (Resolution of the VI World Congress of the Communist International, July-August, 1928)

Proletarian democracy, of which Soviet government is one of the forms, has given a development and expansion of democracy hitherto unprecedented in the world, precisely for the vast majority of the population, for the exploited and for the toilers. (The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky, by V. I. Lenin.)