

Vets! Beware Of Hearst! Act With Labor

\$20,000 I.L.D. SCOTTSDALE FUND Received yesterday \$ 83.85 Raised so far 4,828.35 Still to be collected 15,171.65 Rush funds to I.L.D., Room 610, 86 East 11th St., New York City

Daily Worker

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

NATIONAL EDITION

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SOVIETS SEEK ALL-NATIONS PACT

Chicago's Jobless in United Relief March Today

VIGILANTES KIDNAP TWO IN SOUTH

PAIR HANDED OVER TO GANG BY SHERIFFS

Armed Landlords Seek To Smash Unity of Negro and White

(Special to the Daily Worker) MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 14.—Bully beaten, their bodies bleeding from numerous cuts, B. Owen and Henry Johnson, two white workers, were dumped on the highway seven miles from Selma yesterday by an armed gang of landlords and police officials, as the Alabama lynch rulers unleashed a savage reign of terror against the Negro people and white and Negro workers and croppers uniting in joint struggles against the bosses.

Armed landlord gangs are roaming over Dallas County today, beating up and arresting all croppers suspected of membership in the militant Sharecroppers' Union. The county jail is reported crowded with arrested croppers and workers. In Birmingham thirty-five workers were arrested in a series of raids over the week-end. An urgent appeal for a nation-wide protest against the terror has been issued by the Southern Office of the International Labor Defense.

Cabin Fired Upon Johnson and Owen were arrested last Sunday when the full force of Sheriff Reynolds of Dallas County, augmented by deputized landlords, surrounded a cropper's cabin in which Negro and white workers and croppers were discussing plans for a croppers' strike, originally called for May 15, but postponed because of the late cotton crop.

Firing their revolvers, the deputized landlords and their thugs broke into the meeting and seized Johnson and Owen. Fifty Selma Negro workers and croppers from surrounding plantations, including several women with babies in their arms, were searched for "Communist."

Says Bonus Must Be Paid By the Rich

By Paul Crosbie

Member of the Queens American Legion The bonus can be won. It can be won at the expense of the rich by the unity of all veterans. In the past the enemies of the veterans have used the bonus question to split the ranks of the working class. The proposals of the top leadership of veteran organizations have been to make the payment of the bonus a tax upon the incomes of the veterans themselves and of their fellow workers, thus creating the impression that the veterans, a minority of the whole population, are a preferred class asking for special privileges.

The demand of the veterans, despite the wishes of the reactionary

Daily Worker Needed To Nail Hearst Lies

Powerful Weapon Vital in Ohio Industrial Areas To Combat the Poison of Hearst, Longs and Coughlins, Says Williamson

By John Williamson Ohio District Organizer, Communist Party When the Hearst press openly admitted recently that an effective boycott was being carried on against it as a result of its anti-Soviet and anti-Communist drives, it acknowledged the power of the revolutionary movement, and particularly of the Daily Worker, central organ of the Communist Party.

It is important to bear this in mind, for it shows how potent a force our "Daily" can be in delivering body blows to Hearst and all his millions. But our influence—though it grows by leaps and bounds—must be strengthened if we are to succeed in blocking the advance of the fascist trumpeters like Huey Long, Father Coughlin and Hearst.

In the Ohio district the importance of a powerful voice of the workers cannot be overestimated. Here we have thousands of steel workers, rubber workers, auto workers, and coal miners. In recent months thousands of these workers have banded up against the strike-breaking machinery of the "New Deal" government, and have pain-

3,000 Join Iron Miners Lumber Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker) SEATTLE, Wash., May 14.—With 3,000 lumber workers now out in Longview, Wash., the last major lumber center of the Northwest is being closed down. The number now on strike is around 35,000.

The Longview workers rejected, by a vote of 8 to 1, the compromise proposal put forward by A. W. Muir, executive of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. In an unsuccessful effort to keep this strategic center out of the general strike, Muir had tried to get the workers to accept 50 cents an hour, a 44-hour week and an open shop, instead of the 75-cent minimum, thirty-hour week and union recognition, which are being demanded.

Suspension Reversed EVERETT, Wash., May 14.—With all mills down and mass picketing in full swing, the Everett local of the Saw Mill and Timber Workers Union has won back its charter. The charter was suspended at the beginning of the general lumber strike, when Flynn, A. F. of L. organizer, was booted down at a strike meeting for his red-baiting and arbitration schemes.

WILL DEMAND AID STATIONS BE REOPENED

Fight Is Also Centered Around Repeal of Sales Taxes

(Special to the Daily Worker) CHICAGO, May 14.—With more than a score of organizations adding their names to the previously-formed united front, Chicago's unemployed and relief workers will take to the streets tomorrow morning in a mighty demonstration to force the reopening of the relief stations and to defeat the sales tax maneuvers of the State administration.

Wednesday's united front march will assemble at 10 a. m., at Congress Plaza, Congress Avenue and Michigan Boulevard, and will proceed to the Federal Building. At the emergency conference held Sunday to draft final plans for the relief march, the Socialist Party of Cook County, the Communist Party, Chicago Workers' Committee on Unemployment, Unemployment Councils, and two A. F. of L. unions, the Association of Professional Employees and the Union of Adult Teachers, as well as a score of other organizations were officially represented.

The struggle to defeat the sales tax maneuvers of the State administration acting in collaboration with the F. E. R. A. has taken on added importance in view of the endorsement of the sales tax by R. G. Soderstrom, Victor Olander and other leaders of the State Federation of Labor. Their recent endorsement is a repudiation of their former position on this question.

Efforts were being made yesterday to bring the 5,000 social workers, who were thrown out of jobs by the closing of the relief stations on May 1, into the united front demonstration.

Negroes' Trial Crowds Town

(Special to the Daily Worker) SPOTTSYLVANIA, Va., May 14.—Scenes reminiscent of the first Scottsboro trial in Alabama occurred here today as John Shell, 37, and Joe Jackson, 27, Negroes, went on trial for their lives on a charge of murdering a white farmer, John Thomas Coleman and his wife. An attempt to lynch the two defendants was made as they were being taken to the courthouse.

The largest crowd in the history of this little town is swarming in the streets and the square about the courthouse as the trial opens. The town is bedecked as for a festival, with hot dog stands, soft-drink dispensers and saloons doing a flourishing business. Parked automobiles flank every street in the business district.

The trial is proceeding before Judge Frederick W. Coleman, a relative of the murdered couple. Selection of a jury took only ten minutes.

Italian Army 950,000; Early African War Seen

ROME, May 14.—Continuing to protest his "pacifist" intentions in Ethiopia, Mussolini today ordered the mobilization of the class of 1912, bringing the armed forces of Italian Fascism to more than 950,000 men.

More than 200,000 have already been concentrated around Ethiopia, where Italian Fascism is preparing for war to enslave the African nation. Mussolini personally addressed the Italian Senate today admitting the mobilization of Fascist troops around Ethiopia and the whole gravity of the situation. "Incidents on the frontier between the Italian colonies and Abyssinia," said Lessona, "are frequent and have brought about an im-

Toledo Auto Strikers Accept Pact Under Dillon Threat

By George Morris (Special to the Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 14.—A declaration by Francis Dillon that he will forbid automobile workers of other auto plants from taking strike action, the threat of withdrawing their A. F. of L. charter, and the last-minute change of front of Fred Schwake, business agent of the United Automobile Workers Union here, were the chief reasons which caused the striking Chevrolet workers to decide by a vote of 732 to 385 to accept the latest settlement proposals of the General Motors Co. late last night.

At least 800 of the 2,000 present did not vote after the situation was painted extremely black by Dillon and his supporters. The vote last night was decisive in determining if the strike of 2,300 transmission workers here would flare into a general strike movement involving 300,000 in the General Motors plants. While the strikers were considering the latest offer of the company, the Bulk workers in Flint, Mich., were meeting, awaiting the results. They were scheduled to strike today if settlement failed.

Minor to Speak Five Wounded At Rally Here In Mine Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker) WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 14.—Five strikers were wounded, two of them seriously, and nine others were beaten when State troopers opened fire and hurled gas bombs into the line of 2,000 pickets this morning at the Nottingham colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Company at Plymouth.

In the two hour battle that followed the attack, several troopers were sent to the hospital and a number of cars driven by scabs and troopers were smashed. The picket line was led by Thomas Maloney and other leaders of the Independent Anthracite Miners' Union of Pennsylvania. It had resulted in completely shutting down the Nottingham colliery.

Three workers were arrested and will probably be charged with "inciting to riot." The troopers were sent in at the order of Governor Earle and Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Kennedy, who is also secretary of the United Mine Workers of America. Workers should demand of them that the troopers be arrested and punished and withdrawn from the field, and that all miners who have been arrested during the strike be released.

PEACE STEPS HAILED ON LAVAL VISIT

Litvinoff Cites Broad Movement in France to Back U.S.S.R.

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, May 14.—Speaking at a reception given this afternoon for the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval, Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, made clear that precisely because the Franco-Soviet agreement was a powerful instrument of peace it must be broadened to include as many of the governments of Europe as possible.

"A special feature of the pact," Litvinoff observed at the outset of his speech, "is that it is not only directed against anyone, but it does not exclude anyone who is interested in realizing his aims from adhering to it."

Second Landmark Litvinoff described the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact as the second notable landmark in the development of friendly relations between the two countries. "I consider the first landmark the conclusion of the agreement of 1921," [this refers to the non-aggression pact between France and the U.S.S.R.] which strengthened mutual confidence between the two countries, which is so necessary for international cooperation.

"The establishment of confidence gave rise to talks and negotiations concerning joint efforts for strengthening peace, which led to the present signing of the pact of mutual assistance. Negotiated by Three Regimes "I consider it necessary to state," Litvinoff continued, "that these negotiations were conducted on the part of France by three succeeding ministers in different governments. The pact was thus prepared and drawn up by representatives of different parties of different shades of political opinion, and this circumstance increases the importance of the pact among the widely spread roots of the movement prevailing in France for cooperation with the U.S.S.R. We can declare with all firmness that the concluded pact is an instrument of peace."

"Being an instrument of peace, it at the same time strengthens

House Group Votes Down Gallup Probe

By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Backing up the Roosevelt government's refusal to act against the vigilantes kidnaping and beating of Robert Minor and David Levinson, the House Judiciary Committee voted today to report adversely the Marcantonio resolution calling upon the United States Attorney-General to explain why he does not act. The report was expected to be made to the House late today and Representative Marcantonio (Rep., N. Y.), was ready to discuss at some length his demand for Federal action. Although the committee acted in secret session and their formal report has not yet been released, it is said that they will transmit a statement by Attorney-General Cummings which includes a strange argument against Federal action.

It is reported he maintains that in order for the Department of Justice to act, the victim or perpetrator of a crime on Federal territory such as the Navajo Indian Reservation where the kidnaping was completed must be an Indian. Should this prove correct, the matter would stand with a clear implication that the Department knows at least enough about the identity of the kidnapers to know that none was an Indian. Meanwhile Representative Marcantonio said he had received verbal assurance from the Department of Labor that they will not deport anyone needed as a witness for the defense of the ten Gallup, New Mexico, miners framed on a murder charge. It was to prepare this defense that Minor and Levinson went to Gallup.

Auto Workers! Oust Your Betrayers; Prepare for Re-Strike!

AN EDITORIAL

WILLIAM GREEN and Francis Dillon have succeeded in blocking the auto workers' strike. They have ordered the Toledo Chevrolet workers back without having won their main demands. The militant Toledo auto strikers, after a great fight, were treacherously, shamelessly betrayed by Francis Dillon, A. F. of L. national representative in the auto unions, in a manner which would have done credit to a paid stool-pigeon of the General Motors Co. Despite the dirtiest threats Dillon could make to virtually smash the union, the majority of workers present in the hall did not vote to return to work. The officially recorded vote for return was 732 in favor to 385 against—with 800 in the hall abstaining from voting.

force through the conditions of the General Motors Co. The fighting sentiment of the rank and file, despite everything, was shown yesterday by the fact that the Toledo strikers threw a picket line around the Chevrolet plant. Important issues were at stake in Monday night's meeting. The five Flint locals of General Motors, representing 30,000 workers, had voted to strike immediately if the Toledo workers rejected the General Motors proposals. The issues at stake were whether a general strike in the auto industry for recognition and other demands would develop, or whether the auto workers strike would be temporarily choked. The role of Dillon, assisted by Wilson and Green, bore out the analysis of the strike made by the Communist Party, from the beginning. Dillon represented throughout, not the interests of the stri-

ers, by the "truce" policy that was to the best interests of General Motors. Dillon did his best to prevent the strike from spreading. He kept the Flint plants at work. He urged Fisher Body locals not to picket. He tried to isolate the Toledo Chevrolet strikers, the heart of the General Motors walkout. Dillon co-operated with McCready and other Roosevelt government agents from the start to break up the strike. Instead of sounding a clarion call throughout the whole A. F. of L. for support to the fight of the auto locals, Dillon, backed by Green, attacked the rank and file auto workers who were leading the picket lines. Dillon and Green didn't lift a finger to rally the whole movement to spread the strike and win a union agreement. The Toledo Chevrolet Strike Committee carried on the struggle militantly, and the concessions

which were won, were forced out of General Motors by the militant fight of the strikers, in spite of Dillon's no strike policy. The General Motors at first even refused to confer with the union. It was only when the strikers, led by their Strike Committee, voted to refuse to return to work, and fought militantly that the General Motors consented to negotiate with the strikers' representatives. It was the solid strike, and the solidarity of the General Motors locals which forced the company to negotiate and grant any wage concessions whatsoever, and forced them to agree to deal with a shop committee. The strike taught the workers that the only way to win their demands is through a policy of strike, not of following the wishes of the employers or the Dillons. Had the strike been strengthened and

(Continued from Page 2)

HOME LIFE

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

YOUR HEALTH

Farm Leader Jailed Selling Pamphlets at U. T. W. Rally

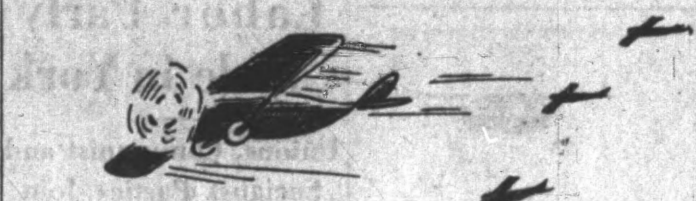
The Ruling Classes by Redfield

900 Women Thrown off Relief To Pick Berries at Slave Pay

By Medical Advisory Board

Germany is that decreasing birth rate! The Nazi leaders are not pleased with what they deem an insufficient percentage of births...

DANIELSON, Conn.—Joseph Sylvia, New England organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, was the main speaker at an out-door meeting of a few hundred textile workers at Davis Park, Danielson, Conn.



NORFOLK, Va.—The following letter was received by 900 women on work relief: "During the berry picking season there are a large number of jobs for women, both white and colored, paying wages equal to or larger than the amount of relief you receive each week..."

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise

Leaders' Desertion Hits Ship Union

By a Worker Correspondent NEW LONDON Conn.—In September, 1934, Local 6 of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America was organized here in the plant of the Electric Boat Company.



Urges Attendance At Lockner Trial

WOUNDS Contusions

WE women in this country dare not think idly that this is a product of Nazi Germany, thousands of miles away. The growing menace of Fascism in this country is reaching a point that demands the greatest awareness and fighting spirit on the part of women for defense of the progress, the rights that women have won through years of struggle.

By a Metal Worker Correspondent NEW LONDON Conn.—In September, 1934, Local 6 of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America was organized here in the plant of the Electric Boat Company.



By a Worker Correspondent CHICAGO, Ill.—I belong to the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, an organization of technical men organized for the purpose of bettering their economic conditions.

CONFUSIONS are commonly called black and blue marks. Such wounds are produced by slanting blows which injure the deeper tissues without breaking the surface of the skin...

The keynote of many of the Mother Day demonstrations sounded a fascist call to mothers, in no subtle way lining them up for the ideal aims of the American banks and bosses.

Roy Palmer was elected chairman and Harry Murray-treasurer of the local. The management of the Electric Boat Company bribed these leaders by giving them better work and an increase in wages.



The demonstration was broken up by the police. We were arrested and held for five hours without charges placed against us. We were not permitted to call any defense or notify our friends.

Lacerations WE RECOGNIZE lacerations as deep cuts which bleed profusely and often require stitching. They are caused by injuries with sharp or jagged objects...

Operators Fight R.C.A. Yellow Dog Pact

By a Marine Worker Correspondent NEW YORK—Following the recent balloting in our union, the American Radio Telegraphists, which showed a majority sentiment in favor of a general strike...



With hundreds of thousands of workers hungry and unemployed the planters claim they haven't enough labor. But the workers know of the slavery on these farms. From sun up to sun down they sweat in the sun for one cent a quart.

Bruises resulting from severe pinches are examples of contusions. The well known "shiner," or black eye, is another instance which occurs often, because the tissues around the eyes are very loose...

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Loaded with hypocritical hot-air and vicious veiled threats, the circular asks the men to agree, over their signatures, to one of the following: Not to strike without giving sixty days advance notice...



Soviet Toilers Laugh at Hearst Tales, Says U. S. Worker Delegate to U.S.S.R.

For severe bleeding wounds on arms or legs not completely stopped by the above method, apply a tourniquet above the wound, if the blood flows in a continuous smooth stream...

Pattern 2276 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 3 yards 38 inch fabric and 1 1/2 yards contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

By a Worker Correspondent LANCASTER, Pa.—I wish to expose the working conditions and abuses which exist in the Federal Cigar Corporation plant.

The following letter was written by William Duprey, a New Bedford textile worker and a Socialist for many years, who is one of the twelve worker delegates sent by the Friends of the Soviet Union...

Health and Hygiene Opens a Discussion On Social Medicine

Shall Medicine Be Socialized? will be the subject tackled next month by that fast-growing little magazine, Health and Hygiene. The discussion will begin in the June issue.

Armament Election "Stunt"

By a Worker Correspondent LANCASTER, Pa.—I wish to expose the working conditions and abuses which exist in the Federal Cigar Corporation plant.

When I am in Leningrad and in first class shape. For the last couple of hundred miles I was doubtful of ever seeing Leningrad. We had to travel the last 200 miles plow through ice from 1 to 4 ft. thick but we finally got here.

Opening guns will be fired by two dentists and one physician. The latter is a well-known Negro doctor. The position of the editorial board of the magazine has been one of consistent support to the fight for socialization.

50 Per Cent Shutdown In Textile Plant

The Confidential Council Elections in Germany

By a Worker Correspondent LANCASTER, Pa.—I wish to expose the working conditions and abuses which exist in the Federal Cigar Corporation plant.

When we travel through the city there is such a contrast to our American cities that you can't help but notice it immediately. Back home, buildings are being torn down right and left while here they are being built right and left.

By a Worker Correspondent DANVILLE, Va.—A movement has been set afoot by the American Federation of Labor to set up an employed organizations in this State.

Every member of the Communist Party must immediately take up the work of getting 50,000 new readers for the Daily Worker!

Subscription Blank

In these historic times these mothers must build the working class front against bosses' war and its preparations.

Official candidates was possible. The conditions restricting the liberty of vote were even worse than in the previous year, because the Government, fearing that knowledge of the real results, disastrous to the Nazis, would creep out, decreed that only the employer was authorized to count the votes.

Fresh Air Fund

Subscription BLANK HEALTH AND HYGIENE Medical Advisory Board Magazine 35 East 12th Street, N. Y. C. I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed, please find \$1.50 for a year's subscription.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax for each pattern order). Write plainly, your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED. Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department 243 West 17th Street New York City

A "Free" Election

Dr. Ley had promised that the election would be free. But the candidates were selected by the employer as leader of the confidential council and by the Nazi chairman of that council, and only adherents of the "new order" could be selected.

formation of a joint committee to lead the campaign, joint issue of propaganda material and joint action of the adherents of both parties in the shops and factories.

These results, published by the press itself and undoubtedly contradicted the assertions of the Nazis that the workers stand solidly behind them.

Every member of the Communist Party must immediately take up the work of getting 50,000 new readers for the Daily Worker!

2276

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

GOERING has lifted the veil of mystery which hung over the construction of the Nazi air-fleet with the melodramatic pomp of a magician.

Play, Mr. Orchestra!—The war-drums rolled. Goering daintily lifted his starched cuffs. Now watch this closely. Allmagagzam! Behold! Airdromes, military camps, corps of trained fliers, shining squadrons of planes, aerial cities, popped out on the stage of imperialist armaments!

The world saw squadrons of huge Dornier twin-engined, high-winged bombers, big box-like craft with racial motors and retractable undercarriages. Gleaming, new, all-metal trimotored Junker low-wing monoplanes. Single-seater American fighting planes with Pratt-Whitney engines. All were equipped with the latest military devices; radio, mounted machine guns with sights manufactured at the famous Zeiss optical works at Jena, automatic controls. They rested in serried rows in thousands of hangars, shining, metallic birds that hatched out deadly eggs, steel vehicles that could swoop on a big city in a night raid and leave smoking death and stone destruction behind them. There were air academies for the officers, schools for fliers, long level fields for training camps. The world discovered that the Nazis had built in secret (that is, unknown to everyone except the government, editors, diplomats, and army staffs) a vast, efficient fighting air-force as the spearhead of the Nazi military strategy.

LITTLE LEFTY
Some American History
by del

'Getting Down to Brass Tacks' Is What Selling The Daily Worker Means to Young Woman Artist

Degen Upjohn Carries on Revolutionary Traditions of Ancestors Among Masses

By WILLIAM FUCHS

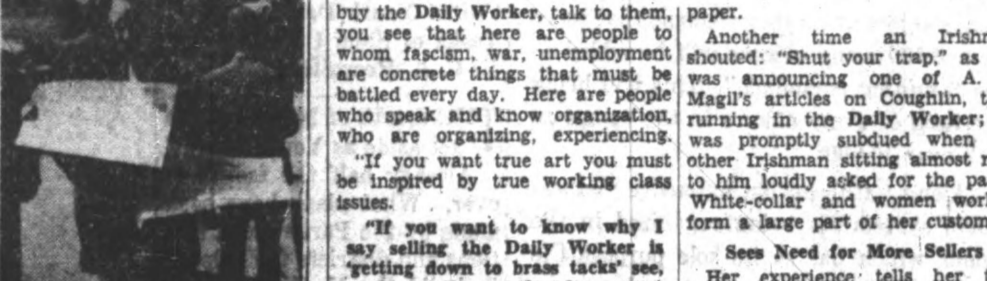
HOW long is it since it was the custom of practitioners of aesthetics to consider their Muse above the class struggle? Perhaps this was the custom more among artists than in any of the other departments. Even today it is difficult to say that the custom has reached the proper state of insignificance among artists.

But the American artist has begun to understand his relationship to the working class movement; he is deserting the out-moded, hollow traditions of American art; he has shed the "art for art's sake" philosophy.

Selling the 'Daily' Provides Inspiration for Her Painting, She Declares

buy the Daily Worker, talk to them, you see that there are people to whom fascism, war, unemployment are concrete things that must be battled every day. Here are people who speak and know organization, who are organizing, experiencing. "If you want true art you must be inspired by true working class issues. "If you want to know why I say selling the Daily Worker is 'getting down to brass tacks' see, as I see, the people who cannot go to sleep unless they have read the Daily Worker. I have discovered that the Daily Worker is the voice both of the articulate and inarticulate workers, of understanding workers and of those who do not understand the forces that are acting against them. "It is beyond doubt that the Daily Worker is an inseparable part of the working class. "I consider my selling it a way of showing what I think of the Daily Worker."

From the murals of Degen Upjohn in the Daily Worker office of Section 24 of the Communist Party. (Above) Degen Upjohn selling the Daily Worker.



The John Reed Club's growing company of artist members, of pupils of revolutionary artists, and now the strongly organized Artists' Union are illustrations of the road the artists are taking. You find them organizing for relief, jobs, unemployment insurance; you find them picketing; you find them work on an additional canvas. The murals reproduced on this page, which she painted for the Daily Worker office of Section 24 of the Communist Party, in the mid-town district of New York, are an indication of the additional branch. Her new brush is a living, breathing one; her new canvas is thronged with such figures, filled with such color, composed with such superb touch as you cannot find in the dusty academics, the ivory towers and the Bohemian studios. "What the Folks Would Do For the last few months she has been selling the Daily Worker. A native American, her ancestors running back into the founding fathers' traditions, she sells the Daily Worker to Communists and Young Socialists, to Negroes, clerks and waiters. "If my parents knew what I was doing," she says bluntly, "they would fall down and die." She has been painting for ten years. She has exhibited in group



shows, and did the panels on the Scottsboro boys for the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. Ask her why she sells the Daily Worker. She has sold the paper not only on street corners but at open-air meetings and in the subway, and now conducts a carrier route. "It is getting down to brass tacks," she will tell you. Here she has found a basic revolutionary task, here she has found a link to the masses. You learn the facts for hours on end, you learn what it means to get an insight into the working class. See the people who



and suited to their roles. This seems to us to be in line with the declaration at the Writers' Congress that the first thing demanded of a revolutionary writer is that he be a good writer. The Experimental Studio of the Theatre Union plays an important role in the development of its permanent company. Actors from the casts, and others, study acting methods, diction, body work, make-up, all the fundamentals of their craft. In meeting with the Executive Board and a course in "The Social Basis of the Theatre" their understanding of and loyalty to the workers' theatre is cemented. The Studio is a proving ground for actors, young directors, scripts. Its further development will strengthen the theatrical base of the project. The permanent workers' theatre must provide variety in its plays. It must deal with many sides of the class struggle. There must be variety in treatment, technique, form, and subject matter. Obviously it would be wrong for a workers' theatre to produce a series of stenciled dramas, each with the same slogans, the same characters in different dress, the same theatrical effects. The very nature of the theatre demands a fresh approach—a development from the simple agitational type of drama. The Theatre Union's plays so far have shown this variety. The impressionistic technique of the last act of "Peace on Earth," the fine use of melodrama in "Stevodore," the historical method adapted to the revolutionary theme of "Sailors of Castaro," the personal tragedy against a class-struggle background in "Black Pit," the use of the folk genre in the forthcoming "Strike Song" may be cited. For the future the Theatre Union plans other departures. The number of themes it can treat are endless. One of its pressing needs is a good play on fascism. It seeks plays on the farmers' problems, on relief, on the plight of the professional classes, on America's revolutionary traditions. It wants to introduce a great Soviet play to American workers. It is interested in the revue, vaudeville, and operetta techniques. It would like to produce a working class comedy. No other theatre in America takes so seriously the selection of the play itself, for the Theatre Union bases itself on what its plays have to say to a working class and middle class audience.

Theatre Union—Its Tasks and Problems

By MARGARET LARKIN

IF THE Theatre Union had accomplished nothing else, in existing at all it has laid the base for future and greater development of the workers' theatre movement. In 1931 when the group began to organize few people believed that a workers' theatre could operate on a professional scale, or that an audience could be found to support class-struggle drama. In its first two seasons the Theatre Union has produced four important working class plays and sustained them for long runs by building up a stable audience among workers. It has extended its influence as well to liberals, intellectuals, students, and bourgeois theatre-goers. In spite of great financial limitations, critics are agreed that the artistic level of production has risen with each play. Its feasibility has been established, but now the Theatre Union faces fundamental problems in its further development. It has left behind the experimental and tentative stages which were necessary to its beginnings, and must concentrate on strengthening its internal organization and consolidating its audience. The three main tasks which the Theatre Union has set itself to solve are its financial problem; its need for a permanent company and permanent director; the constant problem of finding suitable scripts.

News of Workers' Schools in the U.S.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL DRIVE
The keenness of the Socialist competition among the New York Workers School students in the Drive is producing results. The total collected up to date is \$300, more than double the amount for the past week. With such determination and enthusiasm it is safe to predict an even greater return next week. Comrade Elstein's class in Principles of Communism is in the lead, with many others close behind.

LOS ANGELES WORKERS SCHOOL
The Summer Term of the Los Angeles Workers School, 230 E. Spring Street, will begin on June 3, and continue through August 23, 1935. The following is a list of some of the courses scheduled to be given in the school this summer: (Definite hours and days have not yet been set, but complete announcement will be made within a few weeks.) Principles of Communism, America's Revolutionary Traditions and the Growth of Fascism, The N. R. A. and the Trade Union, etc. Tell your friends about the Los Angeles Workers School summer term.

BOSTON WORKERS SCHOOL
The Workers School of Boston opened its Spring Term May 6. Registration is still going on and all those who desire a sound foundation in Marxist-Leninist theory are urged to register this week before classes are filled. Attention is called to the featured course in "History of the Communist International." In view of the forthcoming Congress of the C. I. this class assumes particular importance and significance. Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the office of the School, 919 Washington Street.

CHICAGO WORKERS SCHOOL
The Chicago Workers School, 505 E. State Street, offers a special series of Short Term courses dealing with the vital questions of the day, which began Monday, May 13, continuing for five weeks to and including June 14. The subjects are: Growth of Fascist Trends in America, The Communist Party and its Goal, Historical Analysis of the Labor Party United Front, Current Events and The Role of the International Workers Order in the Class Struggle. Register Now. Tuition fee for each course is 75 cents.

receipts than Broadway suffered—but far more disastrous to the theatre which does not have Broadway's huge reserves of profit. Two weeks of bad weather will actually menace the continued existence of the theatre! Miracles of financing enabled the Theatre Union to go forward in spite of the heavy loss on the "Stevodore" tour and other difficulties. But until it can raise a large sinking fund the Theatre Union will not have any real financial stability or safety. Plans for getting such a fund are under way. The financial set-up of the theatre affects many of its other problems in ways that probably are not recognized by the theatre-goer. Cheap seats limit the kind of plays the Theatre Union can produce. We have to require playwrights to recognize our financial limitations for unless they do so we cannot produce even the finest revolutionary script. This is a hard fact, dictated not by our wish, but the necessities of running a theatre for workers in the midst of a capitalist world. Cheap seats also limit the kind of staging we can give a play. In the Soviet Union there were dozens of "extras" used in "Sailors of Castaro" to help give the sense of the great mass of men affected and taking part in the revolt. The Theatre Union's production undoubtedly suffered by our inability to pay salaries to 15 or 20 more actors. Although our plays are likely to deal with mass emotions and mass movements, cheap seats mean that we cannot afford casts of 60 people, as the Theatre Guild did in "They Shall Not Die," for instance. Involved in the question of financ-

ing is the problem of a road tour for Theatre Union plays. "Stevodore" lost \$7000 in Chicago, even though prices were raised in order to take care of the expense of touring. It is important that a play like "Stevodore" with its powerful lesson of black and white solidarity should be seen by workers outside New York. But it may well be that local theatres must be developed to produce such plays; that the low price scale will forbid the touring of New York plays, at least on a professional basis. A Permanent Company The question of a permanent company is vitally important for a workers' theatre. Obviously it is greatly strengthened if its actors are politically aware, and there are definite artistic gains to be made also. A longer rehearsal period, badly needed for mass plays, is only one of the more obvious gains. Most workers' theatre have begun by politically sympathetic amateurs who learned their craft as they went along. In starting the Theatre Union with professional actors who know their craft but were not in all cases class conscious we were aware of the contradictions involved. But in the face of the danger of war and fascism it was important to begin the professional workers' theatre. It would have been incorrect, if not impossible, to form and educate a permanent company in advance of production. The Theatre Union's method of forming such a company is by using its actors again and again, working with them and with promising new talent in an Experimental Studio, and gradually drawing together

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TUNING IN

John Charles Thomas, Baritone

7:30-WEAP-Piano Recital
WOB-Sports Resume-Stan Logan
W2-Annex w' Andy-Sketch
WABC-String Orchestra

7:40-WEAP-Announcement, Prix de Rome Awards

7:45-WEAP-Sketches of the Black Chamber

WOB-Lou and Abner - Sketch
W2-Tony and Gus-Sketch
WABC-Just Fella Bill - Sketch

7:50-WEAP-Easy Aces-Sketch
WOB-Sketches of the WOB-Sketches of the WOB-Sketches of the WOB-Sketches of the WOB

8:15-WABC-How Can We Stay Out of War?-Senator James P. Pope, of Idaho; Dr. Raymond Lenz, Social, President, Foreign King Assn.

8:30-WEAP-Wayne King Orchestra
WOB-Eddy Brown, Violin
KJZ-Voice of Glass-Sketch
WABC-Cory Robertson, Baritone; Elizabeth Lennox, Soprano

8:30-WEAP-Fred Allen, Comedian; Van Swollen, Orchestra; Annex Revue
WOB-Variety Musical W2-Musical Drama, with

8:30-WEAP-Ray Noble Orchestra
WOB-Tom Terris, Adventurer
W2-Meaning of a University, at the Alumni meeting, Chicago
WABC-Concert Orchestra, Howard Barlow, Conductor; Gene Baker, Baritone

11:05-WEAP-Talk-I. E. Kennedy
WOB-News; Moonbeams

W2-Hall Orchestra
WABC-Dance Music (To 1 A. M.)

11:15-WEAP-Jesse Crawford, Organ

11:20-WEAP-Dance Music
W2-Dance Music (To 1 A. M.)

11:45-WEAP-The Hoopings, Hams-Sketch
WOB-Dance Music (To 1 A. M.)

12:30-WEAP-Dance Music
W2-Dance Music (To 1 A. M.)

