

PRESIDENT WON'T CUT HOURS, RAISE PAY--JOHNSON

Fire 10,000 C.W.A. Men in N.Y. in Wk., Orders DeLamater

Mass Firings Continue Throughout Entire Country

END CWA MARCH 30

To Reduce Wages of New York CWA Workers

NEW YORK.—Ten thousand C. W. A. workers are to be fired in New York City in the next few days upon orders of the Roosevelt government, it was announced by C. W. A. Administrator DeLamater. DeLamater further announced that all C. W. A. workers within the next three weeks will be taken off C. W. A. payrolls. Some of these C. W. A. projects will be put on local works projects. But undoubtedly the plan is to fire many of them and to reduce wages on March 30 when the C. W. A. is liquidated.

All C. W. A. workers who are transferred to local works projects, in addition to facing reductions in wages, will lose any chance for compensation in case of accident or illness.

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Workers To Mass Today To Celebrate Int'l Women's Day

N. Y. Holds 18 Meets Under Communist Party Auspices

NEW YORK.—International Women's Day, the day thousands of working women throughout the world will gather to express their hatred of war, fascism and the economic system of capitalism which breeds death, starvation and unemployment, will be celebrated today by many mass meetings in all parts of the city. Meetings will be held tonight:

Manhattan: Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. Speakers, Rose Worts, C. Alexander, Ruth Miller, Anna Schultz; Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St.; M. Olgin, Pauline Rogers, Anna Schultz, R. Norkin; Spanish Workers Center, 1413 Fifth Ave.; Harry Wicks, James Ford, Anna Damon.

Bronx: Grand Plaza, 160th St. and Prospect Ave.; speakers, C. Brodsky, Charlotte Todes, D. Rich; Westchester Workers Club, M. Cowd; Cruger Manor, 3200 Cruger Ave., H. Sheppard, Nell Carroll, M. Pechney.

Brooklyn: Ukrainian Hall, 101 Grand St.; speakers, Robert Minor, Sadie Van Veen, Grace Campbell, L. Finkelstein, 240 Columbia Ave.; Charles White, J. Poyntz, Scandinavian Workers Club, 5115 Fifth Ave.; J. Stachel and S. Blacker, Premier Palace, 505 Sutter Ave.; C. Krumbeln, S. Kingston, Fifth Ave. and 32d St.; N. Bruce, Violet Lynn, E. S. No. 1, Van Alst. St. and 9th St.; C. Green, C. Bodian, Savoy Mansion, 60th St. and 20th Ave.; M. Bedacht, H. Williams, Coney Island; 2774 W. 27th St., A. Eisenberg.

Queens: 149-29 Liberty Ave., Jamaica; speakers, J. Bassett, A. Leiman, 114-25 Lefferts Blvd., Richmond Hill; J. Little, F. Golos.

Staten Island: 2047 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond—S. Licht.

Tomorrow's meetings: Newark: Ukrainian Hall, 50 Beacon St., M. Pechney. Paterson: 3 Governor St., C. Tafler.

In the Daily Worker Today

PAGE 2 Pre-Convention Session.

PAGE 3 Jamestown City Council, 18 A. F. of L. locals endorse Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

PAGES 4 and 5 Articles on International Women's Day.

PAGE 6 Letters from Farmers.

PAGE 7 "Change the World," by Sender Garin.

"We Were Just About Ready for a Revolution," by John L. Spivak.

PAGE 8 Editorials.

Foreign News.

Lenin's Writings On The Jewish Question Today On Page

All readers are urged to give the most careful study to the excerpts from Lenin on the Jewish Question, appearing in today's issue on Page 6, now printed for the first time in English.

Taken from the pamphlet just issued by the International Publishers, New York City, these excerpts from Lenin's writings on this question as well as the official documents of the Soviet Union, are the theoretical weapons with which the fight against reactionary chauvinism, race prejudice, anti-Semitism, etc., must today be fought.

The Lenin writings on Page are of historic importance. Give them your study. Discuss them with your fellow workers!

March on CWA Wins Back Jobs Of 86 Painters

Relief League Wins Victory After Picketing

NEW YORK.—The 86 C. W. A. painters who picketed the C. W. A. offices with placards all day Tuesday and Wednesday led by the Relief Workers League, after having been laid off the West Washington Market C. W. A. project, 23, were reinstated yesterday.

The 86 painters were transferred from the Washington Market job last week to the Bronx Terminal Market. Here, since the city had failed to provide material, they were given work as laborers. The engineer in charge ordered the work discontinued. All were then fired.

The painters went to Col. DeLamater, C. W. A. administrator, who referred them to H. P. Moran, C. W. A. engineer on city wide projects. Patrick Murphy, technical superintendent.

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Gov't Debt Rises By \$5,000,000 Under Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Mar. 7.—The United States government debt has increased by more than \$5,000,000 since Roosevelt took office it was disclosed today.

Most of this enormous advance in public debt, the main burden of which falls on the masses in increased taxes, is the result of the billion dollar subsidies to Wall Street banks, railroads and insurance companies, etc. Close to 40 per cent of the R. F. C. disbursements, for example, have gone to direct bank subsidies. War expenditures have also contributed to the tremendous new load of government debt.

The rapid increase in debt aggravates the menace of further currency inflation, which will further slash the buying power of the masses, as well as add new tax burdens onto the backs of the poorest sections of the population.

19 Menaced With Death As Fire Razes Old Red Hook Tenement

13 Children Among Those Saved by 3 Passersby in Same Area Where Fire Killed 5 Last Week

NEW YORK.—Nineteen working-class occupants of an old tenement building in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn—thirteen of them children—escaped death only by the merest chance early Monday when three passersby, detecting a fire in the structure, roused three families and aided them to safety before the fire apparatus arrived on the scene. The fire occurred in a tenement house at 262 Fourth Ave., on the corner of Carroll St. It was at 169 Carroll St. that a mother and four children were burned to death in a tenement fire last week. The three men who discovered the

Union Heads Call off D&H R'way Strike

Flout Vote of 2,300 Men For Action Against Wage Slashes

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—"I reckon we'll just have to be good boys and wait for the Federal Board to act," was the remark of J. F. Emerson, official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, when he flouted the decision of 2,300 railway workers of the Delaware & Hudson who voted to go out to strike at 5 a. m. Friday. The men voted for strike last Monday against the order of the railroad management providing for an hourly pay base instead of a mileage rate. The shift amounted to a wage cut. The workers realized the only way to defeat it was by going on strike.

On the ground that the law requires a sixty-day period of "mediation" with a Federal-appointed board, the Brotherhood officials called off the strike.

President Roosevelt, as soon as he heard of the strike vote, immediately stepped in to keep the workers from taking action. He appointed a mediation board. The board consists of close supporters of railroad stock and bondholders, namely, Chief Justice Walter S. Stacy, of the North Carolina Supreme Court; Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, U. S. N. retired; and Dr. Walter Hamilton of Yale University.

Strike votes are growing on the railroads, the most outstanding being those of the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Kansas City Southern.

Besides these special wage cuts, all of the 900,000 railroad workers in the country face a continuation of their 10 per cent wage cut, which is supposed to expire in June, and a probably additional 5 per cent. On March 15, in Washington, there will be a conference between railroad labor executives and the managements, together with representatives of President Roosevelt to work out means of continuing the wage cut and preventing strikes of the railroad workers.

I.L.D. in New Move for the Scottsboro 9

Mrs. Wright, Gallagher To Speak At Boston Meeting, March 17

NEW YORK.—With the appeal in the Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris cases filed in spite of the attempt by Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight and Judge W. W. Callahan to rob these Scottsboro boys of their appeal rights, the International Labor Defense is preparing to expose further the ruthless lynch role of the court in legal steps appealing Callahan's refusal to hear the motion for a new trial, it was announced today.

Papers are being prepared on a motion for re-argument of the motion for a new trial, on the grounds that Callahan deliberately misled the defense attorneys in granting extension after extension, and then conveniently cancelling them on the excuse that he had conveniently "forgotten" the statute of law which would have prevented him from giving these extensions.

The papers are being prepared under the direction of Osmond K. Frenkel, well-known attorney, who is in charge of the appeals for the I. L. D. and who also directed the tremendous job of preparing the appeal papers—a 90 day job which

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One Year of Hitler Terror!

Fight for Liberation of Thaelmann from Nazi Dungeons! Fight for Release of All the Anti-Fascist Prisoners!

Communist Party Sounds Call for Renewed Struggle Against Fascist Reaction

Statement of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A.

To All Workers, To All Anti-Fascists:

One year of Hitler! One year of unbridled despotism! One year in which the bloody claws of Hitler fascism have torn chunks from the flesh of the heroic German working class! One year of insane savagery and sadist violence! One year of concentration camps, "suicides," "escapes," ending in murder! One year of medieval barbarism!

One year of Hitler! A year of unprecedented attacks on the living standards of the German masses! A year of wage cuts! A year of cuts in social insurance allowances! A year of further mass impoverishment, of hunger and misery for the people! A year of growing economic chaos! A year of bestial chauvinism bringing the world close to a new imperialist slaughter.

The Hitler murder terror against the German working class is rising to new heights. This time a concerted effort is being made by the capitalist press throughout the world to throw a protective screen of complete silence around this terror and to create the impression that progress, peace and order have been restored in Germany. But behind this wall of censorship and conspiracy of silence the systematic murdering of all leaders of the working class who do not surrender to fascism is proceeding day by day.

The recent cold-blooded assassination of Comrades Scheer, Schoenhart, Schwartz and Steinforth is being repeated throughout Germany in every industrial district and concentration camp. Soon the Hitler government will stage a new "sedition trial" against Comrades Thaelmann, Torgler, and other leaders of the German working class in order to "legally" execute those who have not been "shot while attempting to escape."

It is not an accident that the latest wave of murders is directed almost exclusively against the leaders of the German Communist Party and against the workers, Communists, Socialists and non-Party, who have turned to Communist leadership. Throughout Germany there is only one organization that seriously continues the struggle for the daily economic and political needs of the German working class and prepares for the overthrow of the Hitler dictatorship.

The German Social-Democratic Party flounders and capitulates in the face of Hitler's demagoguery and terror. The dominant wing of Social-Democracy, represented by Paul Loebe, the former head of the Reichstag, has most shamefully endorsed and approved the Hitler dictatorship. The Socialist Democratic emigres shout loudly of "revolution," but only for the return of the former "democratic" regime which served as the instrument for the installation of fascist dictatorship. With revolutionary phrases they still try to prevent the revolutionary struggle of the masses for the seizure of political power, for the setting up of a Soviet Germany which alone offers a way out of misery, suffering and fascist terror.

Only the Communist Party without hesitation or faltering continues the daily work of organizing and preparing the German working class for the revolutionary overthrow of the bloody dictatorship of finance capital, the Hitler regime.

The Dollfus fascists are executing the heroic fighters of the Austrian working class, and carrying through a hideous terror against the workers, men, women and children. The Austrian working class, having broken with the suicidal policy of Otto Bauer, of collaboration with the fascist hangmen, require the fraternal solidarity aid of the workers of America, Communist and Socialist, in the same solidarity with which the Austrian workers joined hands on the barricades.

The lessons of the heroic struggle of the Austrian workers show that there can be no intermediate road. Either the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism, for the dictatorship of the proletariat, for Soviet power, or capitulation to the advance of fascism. The criminal flirtations of Otto Bauer with Dollfus, the policy of the "lesser evil," of supporting Dollfus in preference to the Nazis, etc., the policy of the defense of bourgeois democracy have been thundered out of court by the roaring howitzers of the Austrian fascists.

It is necessary to arouse throughout America the most intense protest against the campaign of Hitler and Dollfus of extermination of the Communist and Socialist fighters. It is necessary to give expression to a rising mass movement of international solidarity with the German and Austrian working class. The only possible way to help fight Hitler fascism is to act in support of the struggles of the German working class, led by the German Communist Party. The only effective way to fight Dollfus fascism is to help the united front of Socialist and Communist fighters in Austria.

The Communist Party of U. S. A. calls upon every honest fighter against Fascism to unite in actions, in demonstrations, in resolutions and cables of protest against this murder campaign, in delegations to the German and Austrian Ambassadors and consulates and in a great campaign to arouse all the toiling masses of America to understand the hideousness of these murder governments, and the necessity for their condemnation, and especially the support of the only unflinching fighters in Germany against Hitlerism, led by Ernst Thaelmann.

Defeat the activities of German Fascist agents in the U. S. A. Demand the release of Ernst Thaelmann and his comrades! Demand the freeing of all anti-Fascist prisoners in Germany and Austria!

Stop the assassinations of the leaders of the German working class!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman, EARL BROWDER, Secretary.

2 Cents An Hour Paid New York Child Labor

ALBANY, N. Y., Mar. 7.—Wages as low as 2 cents an hour are being paid to industrial home workers in New York State, according to Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews. He pointed out that the earnings of the 30,000 women and children employed in industrial home work have been slashed to as little as 25 cents a day for 14 hours work. Labor Department records indicate that 2,491 contractors in the state send out home work

Only Bosses Have Say If They Wish to Lower Hours 10 P.C.; Pay to Remain at Hunger Level



EXTENDING THE HAND OF SOLIDARITY. Henry Sheppard, Negro Trade Union Unity League leader, speaking to a group of Negro and white workers at a Cuban sugar mill in Tinguaro, during a recent visit of a delegation of American workers to Cuba.

Revolutionary Fight in Cuba Looms in Answer to U.S.-Mendieta Terror

General Strike Call Is Answer to Drastic Suppression Law

HAVANA, March 7.—Faced by the mobilization of the army to carry out a decree aimed at outlawing all workers' struggles, the Cuban National Confederation of Labor has issued a call for a general strike, and the Communist Party, with the support of the unions, has raised the slogan of struggle for a workers' and peasants' government.

The many strikes which have already paralyzed industry and transportation in many parts of the island are rapidly developing into a general revolutionary strike which the U. S.-Mendieta repression may transform into open armed struggle.

The Cabinet of Carlos Mendieta, with the advice of U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, today suspended constitutional and civic rights, and issued a decree of "national defense" admittedly aimed at smashing the trade unions and the Communist Party through bloody terror.

Government Fears Workers The revolutionary mood of the workers is reflected also in a deep discontent among certain sections of the petty bourgeoisie and of the army.

The government has announced that it is fearful of an armed uprising of workers, supported by some

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Britain, France Use Vinson Bill to Speed Naval Building

Frenzied Construction of New Warships Shows Danger of War

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The \$750,000,000 five-year Vinson-Trammell Naval construction bill, which was passed yesterday by the overwhelming majority of 65 to 18 in the Senate, went to conference today with the House. From out the amendments attached to it by the Senate. The dispatching of the bill to conference was made possible by the withdrawal of the motion to consider made late yesterday by Senator Dill.

Asked whether he thought the House Administration forces would object to the purely formal 10 per cent limitation on profits, Carl Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Affairs, told the Daily Worker: "I'm for the amendment in principle and I think the House is for it. No. 1 wouldn't be surprised to see it go through conference quickly."

Roosevelt Demagoguery Blasted By Deeds of NRA and Johnson Admission

BIG BOSSES TO MEET Roosevelt Blah Aimed to Stop Rising Strike Wave

WASHINGTON, March 7.—No steps will be taken by the government, declared General Johnson here today at the N. R. A. hearings, to force any industry to lower hours. Johnson's statement followed two days of vitriolic speeches, unanimously applauded by the representatives of the bosses who employ 90 per cent of the workers under the code, declaring that they are opposed to any reduction in hours or any increase in pay.

While statements made here say that General Johnson tonight will appeal to industry to lower hours, no mention is made of wage increases to compensate for lower hours, or to meet the rapidly rising cost of living.

Roosevelt's speech, promising increased wages and lower hours, now turns out to be the sheerest and balddest demagoguery.

"I hope that nothing the President has said," General Johnson told the code authorities and the employers gathered here, "or I have said will lead any one to the idea that industry is to be placed in a procrustean bed by ukase or fiat or to say that hours shall be so and so by administrative order."

"I hope you get any such idea out of your mind because nobody ever dreamed of doing it."

As the bosses have unanimously declared for no reduction in hours and no increase in wages, General Johnson's statement was considered here as definite word from the White House that no steps would be taken to make any such changes in N. R. A. codes. The speeches by both Johnson and Roosevelt turn out to be so much palaver for popular consumption.

The real program of the N. R. A. after the code hearings is to be worked out in a conference between General Johnson and Ferdinand Roosevelt and key industrial leaders, representing the most powerful

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500 Toledo Tool And Die Makers Go Out On Strike

Walk-Out Starts When Boss Fires Union Men; Demand Pay Rise

TOLEDO, March 7.—Five hundred employees of the Toledo Machine and Tool Company walked out this morning under the leadership of Local 105 of the International Association of Machinists because the company has refused to meet the union's demands of recognition, seven-day pay and five-day week and a pay increase.

The Mechanics' Educational Society has a number of members in this plant and are participating in the strike action. It is reported that the company is removing some machinery to Hastings, Michigan, as a threat to break the strike.

The strike was precipitated by the company's beginning to re-employ union men with newly hired workers. At the present time there is no apparent policy for real mass strike action, no mass picket lines or no appeal for support. The Mesa is holding a special mass meeting tonight for the strikers. The A. F. of L. officials are carrying out the same policy that characterized their work in the strike of the auto workers last week and are depending upon abstention and the N. R. A. Labor Board.

The strikers can hope for very little under this plan, since the auto workers found out that the thirty five-cent cent increase means nothing to them. The Spicer Co. and other plants are already firing militant strike leaders from their plants and making wholesale changes in plant personnel. Raymond and his boss-controlled automobile workers' union are doing nothing for the victimized workers

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Hear Browder on the United Front, Tomorrow Night, at Irving Plaza

Call to Back Left Wing at Local 22 Poll

Fight To Maintain Conditions Won in Their Latest Strike

NEW YORK.—To maintain the conditions won in the last dress-makers strike and to strengthen the work of building one militant union in the trade, the Left Wing Group of Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union issued a call yesterday to all dress-makers to vote for the left wing slate for the Election-Objection Committee at the section polling places tonight.

The following are the left wing candidates:

Gertrude Brenner, Ida Elisewitz, Arman Feldman, Edith Feldraise, Max G. Gold, Abraham Gold, Morris Horowitz, Mary Jaffe, Joseph Kras, Meyer Kravitz, Max Magner, Rose Mazer, Raphael Morgenstern, Manuel Romagosa, Ella Rosalita, Max Schor, Harry Smithberg, Sam Waxman, Abe Wengelsky, Mollie Wolf.

The left wing candidates, fighting against the corrupt Zimmerman-Lovestone clique, are demanding the minimum scale for every worker in the shop, reduced dues for the unemployed members and unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses.

Must Bring Books

All members of Local 22 are urged to bring to the following polling places at 7:30 p.m. today with their membership books bearing the member's signature:

Bronx: Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave.; Labor Center, 809 Westchester Ave., Harlem; New Harlem Casino, 100 W. 116th St.; 125 W. 190th St., Manhattan; 140 Second Ave., Williamsburg; Amalgamated Labor Center, 218 Sackman St., Boro Park; Labor Lyceum, 1377 Forty-Second St., Brooklyn.

March On CWA Wins Back Jobs For 86

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visors, offered to take back all but the three workers who formed the delegation, claiming that these three were "agitators and trouble-makers."

After the C.W.A. authorities offered to take back all but the three leaders, the painters met and unanimously voted not to go back to work unless all were re-instated.

The workers are all going back to work in a body on Friday and if any discrimination develops, they will march again on the C.W.A. office and continue picketing. Every local of the Relief Workers League will then be called into the picketing. The West Washington local of the Relief Workers League meets next Monday at 5 p.m. at 114 W. 14th St.

Michael Davidson, president of the Relief Workers League, which carried out the protest, stated that the demonstration of the painters was an example of the carrying through in action of the decisions of the March 4 united front conference of the jobs.

"This conference," said Davidson, "called on the initiative of the Relief Workers League and the Unemployed Councils, decided that we must prevent firing of C.W.A. workers, and secure jobs or relief for the unemployed, through protests, marches and demonstrations on the local jobs. The conference, led by the Socialist David Lasser, which took place on March 1, decided on no actions, and has accomplished nothing since its March 1 conference. The Socialist-led March 1 conference was a splitting conference, since it decided against any united front with the Unemployed Council or the Relief Workers League."

Two Laundries Strike For Increased Pay

NEW YORK.—The workers of two laundries, the Independent, 361 Herzl St., and the Great Laundry, 75 Junius St., both in Brooklyn, are striking for increased wages and the 40-hour week.

Max Cohen, manager of the Independent, brutally beat two girl strikers. Through the use of police the bosses of the Great Laundry are trying to bring in scabs, but the girls are determined that they will not let the scabs in the plant.

The drivers, who were on strike and settled last Friday, are now wearing union buttons, and the union leaders are attempting to make the public think that there is no strike.

To take up important questions concerning the drivers the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union is calling a mass meeting tonight at Hunts Point Palace, Southern Blvd. and 163rd St., Bronx.

Isidor Silver Expelled From Communist Party

NEW YORK.—The New York district organization of the Communist Party has expelled Isidor Silver as an element unfit for membership in the ranks of the revolutionary party of the working class.

Silver was found guilty of appropriating the property of a working class institution.

The Communist Party does not tolerate in its ranks individuals who are infected with the corruption of the bourgeoisie and its influences—people who use their connections with working class institutions for their own personal benefit.

A. F. W. Officials' Sell-Out Bars Many Hotel Workers

Rank and File Demands Removal of Heads From Union

NEW YORK.—Since the morning after the picket lines were removed from in front of the cities' hotels and restaurants on Tuesday, Feb. 27, practically all the strikers have gone back to the various management's asking for their jobs. The terms of the settlement made by the Amalgamated was that the workers shall go back to work as individuals making individual applications for jobs. A committee of five public spirited citizens is supposed to re-instate all the workers who will be discriminated against.

However, hundreds of workers have been refused their jobs. In the Hotel New Yorker, only three out of 300 strikers were taken back. In the Park Central only 25 out of 150 workers were taken back. In the Waldorf-Astoria only 60 out of 600 have been taken back.

The rank and file members of the Amalgamated, realizing that the losing of the strike was due to the absolutely wrong policy pursued by the officials of the A.F.W., and that these officials would never be able to organize a correct struggle against the discrimination and the blacklist, have organized themselves into an opposition group. At present the program of the group is to fight for the resignation of all paid officials, for an immediate membership meeting, a new election in the union and the merging of all unions that are ready to merge into one union in the industry.

Meanwhile the Food Workers Industrial Union, through an elected committee, appeared before the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union last night to propose the merging of the two hotel and restaurant locals and the Cafeteria Workers Union of the Food Workers Industrial Union. As the Daily Worker went to press, the answer of the Amalgamated to the committee is not yet known.

CORRECTION

In the article on the strike in the hotel and restaurant industry written by William Albertson and appearing in the Daily Worker on Monday, March 5, a typographical error appeared at the end of the article in one of the slogans. The slogan in one of the "Workers' Fight Together with all workers against discrimination and for one union!" By joining our Union you will help to carry through the program for one union in the industry and against blacklisting and discrimination.

This slogan should have read, "Unorganized Workers! Fight together with all the organized workers against discrimination and for one Union! By joining our Union you will help to carry through the program for one union in the industry and against blacklisting and discrimination."

Jack Schneider Again Held On Ellis Island

NEW YORK.—Jack Schneider, leader of the fur section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, who was arrested two years ago and held for deportation for his activities in the fur strikes, was arrested again yesterday and taken to Ellis Island.

Schneider was out on \$2,500 bail. He was taken to the Island by officers who gave the excuse that the bail bond is no longer valid.

The union is organizing mass protests to demand from Miss Perkins, head of the Department of Labor, the immediate release of the militant labor leader.

Britain, France Use Vinson Bill To Speed Naval Race

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struction budget of 913,000,000 francs, providing for a 26,000-ton man-of-war, two submarines and a torpedo destroyer.

The French Government is also completing plans for a greatly enlarged air force, including a fleet of new giant seaplane bombers, capable of carrying a 14-ton load, and of speeding fully loaded for 1,100 miles at 155 miles an hour. In addition, a fleet of 190-mile an hour pursuit planes are planned.

ROME, March 7.—The Giornale d'Italia yesterday declared if France goes ahead with a naval construction program, Italy will also begin building new powerful battleships.

Over 25 War Craft for Britain. LONDON, March 7.—The full British naval building program for 1934-35 consists of four cruisers, one leader, eight destroyers, one aircraft carrier, three submarines, two general service sloops, two mine-sweepers, one net layer, two coastal sloops, one surveying ship, and a number of smaller craft. The program was submitted to parliament yesterday.

It was also reported that Great Britain is spending \$44,073,510 on the fortification of Singapore, an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 over the earlier estimates. Of this sum, ten per cent is included in the current appropriations.

RACINE ELECTION RALLY

RACINE, Wis.—The Communist Party is holding an election rally at Foster Hall, 119 Wisconsin St., Friday, 7 p.m. Candidates will speak.

Earl Browder Speaks On Theories of Unity For Workers School

NEW YORK.—Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party, will speak on "Theories of Working-Class Unity" on Friday, March 9th, at 8 p.m., at the Irving Plaza, 17 Irving Place, under the auspices of the Workers' School.

He will discuss the meaning and application of the united front in the struggle against fascism and war, for unemployment relief and unemployment insurance.

All proceeds will go for the benefit of the ten-week, full-time National Training School of the Communist Party, which is now in its ninth week.

Haverhill Shoe Strikers Force Many Settlements

New Crews of Workers Join Strike; Picket Bosses' Club

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Haverhill, Mass., Mar. 7.—The striking shoe workers won a sweeping victory today, forcing 29 shops to sign an agreement with the United Shoe and Leather Union. Four of the shops broke from the bosses' Board of Trade organization.

The strikers in the settled shops won the hourly piece rate and all nature differences and were settled through the shop stewards elected by the workers. The agreement provided that there shall be no arbitration by the so-called impartial chairman.

Meanwhile the strike continues in other shops. The remainder of the Bowdoin crew has joined the strike. Several hundred strikers picketed the headquarters of the former Protective Union smashing the announced plan of the leaders of this organization to call separate meetings to break the strike.

Yesterday over a hundred workers picketed the Haverhill Yacht Club where manufacturers had arranged a drinking party with workers in an attempt to break their ranks. The Haverhill Gazette opened a vicious attack on the leaders of the strike, stating that they are unnecessary trouble-makers. The Regional Labor Board has attempted to intervene and has called a hearing in Boston to be held Saturday morning to take up the question of arbitration. There is a possibility of the strike spreading to neighboring centers.

CORRECTION

It was incorrectly reported yesterday that Fred Bledenkapp was running for Secretary of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union. Bledenkapp is running for National Organizer.

WOMEN'S DAY MEETS

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A mass meeting to celebrate International Women's Day and commemorate the Paris Commune will be held Thursday, at 7:30 p.m. at the Lithuanian Hall, Grace Gray, of Buffalo, as the main speaker.

Farm Work in Pre-Convention Discussion Put Forward Party Program in Agrarian Work

By H. PURO

Part II

OF COURSE the remedy for solving the problem of winning the toiling farmers is not just putting the Party forward mechanically. The question cannot be solved as simply as that.

Many problems are related to this. We must first of all make clear to ourselves what categories of the rural population we aim to win. Here the first attention should be given to the work among the agricultural laborers, organizing them into the revolutionary unions and leading their struggles. A good beginning has been made already in this respect in some parts of the country (California and Colorado), while in the other parts of the country this work has been entirely neglected (around the big industrial cities, where there are tens of thousands of agricultural workers).

Organization and political education of the agricultural workers will greatly strengthen the proletarian leadership of the farmers' movement, creating at the same time a bridge between the industrial proletariat in the cities and the toiling farmers in the countryside. We must more clearly place our main efforts to win over the semi-proletarian, poor and small farmers, especially Negro share croppers and tenants and to make every effort to overcome race prejudice among the poor white farmers in the South, winning them into joint struggles with the Negroes, against the most vicious robbery and oppression of the Southern white landlords and capitalists. All this emphasis on these most exploited sections of the farmers should not let us forget, however, that due to special conditions in the United States, due to the extreme depth of the prolonged agrarian crisis and the extreme robbery of finance capital and its agencies, that the situation is very favorable for us for winning over large sections of impoverished middle farmers into common struggles with the poor and small farmers under the leadership of the Communist Party. Therefore, while our program must be based primarily upon the needs of the poor and small farmers, we must include in our program those demands of the middle farmers that

Linoleum Plant Worker Sets Splendid Example in Sub Drive

LANCASTER, Pa., March 5.—An inspiring example in the Daily Worker circulation drive is being shown by a worker in a local linoleum plant who joined the Communist Party less than three months ago.

Immediately on joining the Party, this worker became a reader of the Daily Worker. He took his copy to the shop and gave it to the fellow working next to him, saying, "Now listen, John, better read this paper carefully. Tell me what you think of it when you are finished reading it, and don't forget to give it to Joe to read when you are through with it."

This he kept doing every day. When his shop unit decided on Socialist competition between the members in the Daily Worker circulation drive, this new Party member, Comrade Bill, took up the challenge of Comrade James as to who could get the most new subs.

After the day's work, Comrade Bill went up to every one of the workers he gave the "Daily" to, and said:

"Well, now that you have been reading the Daily Worker, how do you like it?"

"Fine!" said the workers. Comrade Bill then explained the special subscription offer of the Daily Worker for one month for 50

cents, and although the workers in the linoleum plant earn very little, working only between 16 and 24 hours per week under the N.R.A. stagger plan, 16 of them subscribed in 4 days.

As each worker took a subscription, Comrade Bill said, "Be sure to give your Daily Worker to the fellow working next to you."

Comrade Bill expects to get even more new subs in his shop. He is very active in the Party, attends a class regularly, and helps to build up the union in the linoleum plant.

All the members in the shop unit are in Socialist competition in the Daily Worker sub drive. The unit as a whole challenges the unit in Harrisburg, Pa., to Socialist competition in the drive.

Our comrades here are very enthusiastic about the book "Karl Marx's Capital in Pictures," by Hugo Geller, which the "Daily" is offering as a prize to those who obtain at least \$30 worth of new subs. They are trying hard to win this prize.

The work of the comrades in this shop unit, especially the activity of Comrade Bill, is a revolutionary challenge to every class conscious worker in the country. What are you doing to get new subs for our Daily Worker?

Latest figures on the drive will be found on page 1, top, left-hand corner. Help boost them!

ILD Moves To Save Scottsboro Boys

(Continued from Page 1)

was accomplished in ten, and kept three printing houses and six lawyers working day and night to defeat the sinister lynch plans of Knight and Callahan.

Mrs. Wright, Gallagher in Boston, March 21.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, and Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney just returned from Germany where he participated in the defense of George Dimitroff, Torgier, Popoff and Tanef, and now in London where he is assisting in the defense of A. E. Smith, general secretary of the Canadian Labor Defense League, charged with "sedition," will be speakers at a Paris Commune mass meeting here March 21.

The meeting, which will also be a celebration of the release of Dimitroff and a protest meeting against the lynch-sentences against the Scottsboro boys, will be held in Repertory Hall, Huntington Ave. near Massachusetts.

Painters Meet Tonight

NEW YORK.—To open an organizational drive among the painters in Bensonhurst and Boro Park, the Alteration Painters' Union has called a mass meeting of painters tonight at 1109 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

General Board of NTWU In Open Sessions Friday

To Discuss Situation In Trade and Make Plans For Struggle

NEW YORK.—To discuss plans to resist the attacks of the bosses now being launched against the needle trades workers with increased vigor through the N. R. A., the enlarged meeting of the General Executive Board of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union will open here Friday, March 9. This meeting, or plenum, will open at Irving Plaza Hall and will continue through Saturday and Sunday.

The following are the points on the agenda:

1. Report of past activities and recommendations, by Ben Gold.
2. Report of outlying districts.
3. Present situation in the fur trade.
4. Organizational changes.
5. A weekly "Needle Worker."

This meeting of the General Board will deal with the burning problems confronting the workers in the industry. It will review the situation in the trade and make the necessary proposals and recommendations for future struggle to maintain union conditions in the shops. All needle trade workers are invited to attend the sessions of the plenum.

Son of Senator Pockets \$3,000 On U. S. Mail Contract

Received "Fee" From Morgan Co. For "Help"

WASHINGTON, Mar. 7.—The son of Senator Pess, Republican and staunch defender of Wall Street militarism, received a fee of \$3,000 for "helping" in the swift passage of the Waters Bill, which gave fat contracts to the airplane corporations. It was revealed today in the testimony of Paul Henderson, vice-president of the United Aircraft and Transport.

This is another revelation of the immense graft that has flowed since the beginning of government airplane contracts. One of the officers of the United Aircraft, a J. P. Morgan corporation, showed profits of over \$1,000,000 on an investment of less than \$300.

Fire 10000 CWA Men Within Week In N.Y.

(Continued from Page 1)

Even, it has already been announced. The limited compensation which has been given by the Federal Government will be taken away from the workers on local forced labor projects.

De Lamater stated that all C.W.A. workers must now sign a questionnaire, before a notary, which will be the basis for the firing of the 10,000 workers, and future firing. This questionnaire includes the question as to what labor union the C.W.A. worker belongs to, what fraternal and other orders he has joined. The questions also include name and address of residence in the past four years, names of past employers and wages received, names of employers of other members of the family, a description of all property owned, insurance policies, and a number of other questions.

300 Fired in Terre Haute (By a Worker Correspondent)

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—An additional 300 C.W.A. workers were fired here in the second layoff in two weeks in Vigo County, swelling the number fired to almost 800.

Several hundred steel workers employed by the Highland Iron and Steel Co. at its rolling mill here, were fired when the plant unexpectedly shut down on Feb. 27.

Fired in Peoria

PEORIA, Ill., March 7.—Acting under instructions from Roosevelt and James relief administrator Hopkins, federal relief administrator C.W.A. administrator, fired 614 C.W.A. workers here on March 2.

A previous cut by which 565 were fired from the county C.W.A. on Feb. 23, together with this latest firing, reduces the county C.W.A. workers to 2,476, nearly a third less than the original number.

In Wyoming, Ill., 43 C.W.A. workers out of a total of 188 were fired on March 2.

Lansing CWA Painters Strike For Pay Rise

LANSLING, Mich., March 7.—More than 100 C.W.A. painters went on strike here at the beginning of the week, because of the small average weekly pay on C.W.A. jobs. Indications are that the strike will be spread to include all paperhangers, plumbers and carpenters on federal projects.

Fight Looming In Cuba In Answer to Mendieta Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

parts of the army, and also of petty-bourgeois adherents of Antonio Guiteras, who was Secretary of War and of the Interior in the Grau San Martin Cabinet.

Machine guns have been mounted on the presidential palace and 300 police added in Havana, while all sections of the army which are loyal to Mendieta are mobilized for strikebreaking duty.

Ships Cannot Unload

Ships cannot unload at Havana, and three American ships have been forced to sail without cargoes because of the effectiveness of the stock and truck workers' strikes. Dock cars and trains between Camaguey and Santa Clara are operated by soldiers.

The presidential decree orders the immediate arrest of all "agitators," and the deportation of all foreign-born agitators. It permits arrest and detention for ten days without charges of anyone suspected of being an "enemy of the state."

Savage Decree

The law provides for setting up special courts with power to imprison up to two years and fine up to \$5,000, for the following:

- Seeking to replace the present government by any other system or regime;
- Inciting armed forces to rebel against the government;
- Inciting antagonism between military and civil authorities;
- Breaking the laws governing strikes—laws which in effect outlaw all strikes;
- Promoting successive and progressive strikes;
- Spreading political, social, racial or proletarian propaganda in the colleges and schools;
- Storing arms, explosives or ammunition;
- Belonging to associations breaking the above laws.

Try 9 Jobless For Demanding Relief In Demonstration

Were Fighting For Porto Rican Worker, Denied Relief For Year

NEW YORK.—As the Daily Worker went to press, the trial of nine jobless workers, arrested in a demonstration before the Home Relief Bureau Tuesday, was proceeding in the Magistrate's Court at Franklin and Centre Sts.

These nine workers, charged with disorderly conduct, were in a demonstration called by the Unemployment Council, to secure relief for the Porto Rican worker, Cateilo, Cateilo, whose wife is to have a child within a month, has a three year old child. He has been refused relief for a year because he is Porto Rican.

At the demonstration Tuesday, Sidney Ringold, instead of granting relief, ordered the nine workers arrested, who were taken to the Home Relief Bureau. They forced the supervisor, Fagan, to agree to "investigate" Cateilo's case by three o'clock yesterday. The trial was proceeding as the Daily Worker went to press.

The Unemployed Councils, through Ed Sullivan, New York secretary, declared that the demonstration was carried through in accordance with the decisions of the March 4 united front conference, for local actions to secure relief or jobs for the unemployed workers.

19 Barely Escape Death By Fire In Brooklyn Tenement

(Continued from Page 1)

children; and Mario Garafolo, his wife and five children.

By the time the fire was put out the entire interior of the old building was destroyed.

The Red Hook section of Brooklyn is one of the most notoriously crowded and filthy slum areas in Greater New York—the others being the lower East Side of Manhattan and various parts of working class Harlem. In these districts are situated most of the 67,000 old-law tenements, some of them condemned before 1930, in which 670,000 families live under the constant threat and fear of death by flames.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—International Women's Day will be celebrated Thursday, the 8th of March, at 7:30 p.m. at the Rockford Y. W. C. A. Speakers, musical program.

President Will Not Order Hours Cut Or Pay Increased

(Continued from Page 1)

trusts in the country, it was revealed here today.

Johnson's declaration that there would be no reduction in hours or cut in pay, shows that the so-called 30-hour Connery Bill was also passed to suit the needs of Roosevelt's campaign of demagoguery.

Arriving unexpectedly at the employment section of the conference, General Johnson said that code authorities were falling down on the job, and that unless they get busy "N. R. A. is going to be the worst flop in the world."

He then made clear the government's position of hours, putting forward the "suggestion" that hours be reduced 10 per cent but making it clear that no industry would be held to that requirement.

Confronted with the growing strike wave, Roosevelt made the longest and most demagogic speech since he assumed the presidency at the code hearings, in order to stem the rising struggles. The whole capitalist press featured his speech as a promise of lower hours and higher wages. It now turns out that this is not at all Roosevelt's intention, but that he proposes to leave these "details" to the good wishes of the bosses, who definitely say they will not lower hours and will not increase wages.

To Meet On Shoe Elections Tonight

Objection Committee to Check Candidates

NEW YORK.—The United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union announced yesterday that all members who wish to register objections against candidates in the coming elections must register same when the candidates appear before the Objection Committee.

Candidates will appear before the committee at the following places: Candidates running for the shoe department will appear before the committee on Thursday evening at 8 p.m. in the headquarters of the union, 77 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Candidates for the slipper department will appear on Friday, March 9, at 8 p.m. at union headquarters.

Sheddown candidates will appear on Saturday, March 10, at 2 p.m. at union headquarters.

Ruppert Brewery Holds Contest

Cash Prizes Offered for Beer Glass Design

Artists, amateur and professional, are invited to compete in a contest to determine the best type of American beer glass. The contest, which closes April 15, 1934, is being conducted by the Art Students League and is open to the general public. Fourteen cash prizes, totaling \$625, will be awarded by the sponsor of the contest, the Jacob Ruppert Brewery.

The winning designs will be selected by a committee of competent judges, representing a leading retail store system, a representative of the Jacob Ruppert Brewery and a well-known artist. There will also be a representative of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, who will inspect the designs with a view of placing one or more in production for sale throughout the country.

Commenting upon the contest, Mr. George Ruppert, vice-president of the Jacob Ruppert Brewery, said: "We are, of course, primarily interested in encouraging the selection of an outstanding and fine design of beer glass—graceful and beautiful in appearance, conducive to the maximum pleasure in beer drinking and still so practical in design that it may be manufactured and sold at a low price. Secondly, we are interested in encouraging the development of practical art work among the people of this entire country, as we believe there is great opportunity for closer relationship between the practical manufacturer and the artist who can add beauty and purity of design to the manufactured product."

Contestants may submit as many designs as they like. Address all designs either to the Jacob Ruppert Brewery, 1639 Third Avenue, New York, or to the Art Students League of this city. They must be post-marked or before May 15, 1934. Prizes will be announced as awards made as soon thereafter as the judging is completed. (Adv.)

TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

OF THE TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA Polish Organ of the Communist Party The Only Polish Working Class Paper in U. S.

Saturday, March 10th

Two Big Affairs!

WORKERS' HOME 3014 Yonkers, Hamtramck, Mich. WORKERS' HOME 4939 Martin, Detroit, Mich. CONCERT and BALL Beginning 7:30 P.M. Tully Adu. 80c.

Jamestown City Council, 18 A.F.L. Locals Endorse H. R. 7598

Machinists Vote Down Vice President, Act For Social Insurance

Locals in Boston, Cincinnati, Newark, Los Angeles Indorse Bill

NEW YORK.—The City Council of Jamestown, New York, in addition to 18 more local unions of the American Federation of Labor, endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598), it was reported to the Daily Worker yesterday. Since the National Convention Against Unemployment on Feb. 4 the Daily Worker has received reports of approximately 40 A. F. of L. local unions endorsing the Workers' Bill. Of the 18 A. F. of L. locals which have just reported the endorsement of the Workers' Bill, seven are in Boston, three in Los Angeles, five in Cincinnati and three in Newark.

I. A. M. Fakers Voted Down

In Cincinnati, two local unions of the International Association of Machinists, Locals 162 and 729, endorsed the bill by a unanimous vote. Both locals went on record to send letters to William Green, Congressman Hees and Hollister and Senator Buckley, declaring their endorsement of the Workers' Bill.

The action for the bill was taken in spite of the presence of Vice-President Harvey Brown of the International Association of Machinists at one of the local meetings, who tried hard to sidetrack the endorsement. Brown spoke of what the International is "planning" to do in the near future. He tried to cut down some of the speakers claiming they "represent a small group that goes at all times against the judgment of the local." Sam Hatcher, business agent of the I. A. M., was absent, claiming sickness, but the workers claimed he couldn't face the music. Hatcher has made many promises to the workers, but has not kept any of them. The representatives of all A. F. of L. locals in Cincinnati that have previously endorsed the Workers' Bill will hold a meeting Thursday, March 8, at 6 p. m., in the Odd Fellows Temple, to form a permanent committee.

Endorsements in Newark

In Newark, New Jersey, the Painters' Local, No. 777, and Carpenters' Local, No. 1782, and the Soft Drink Local (all A. F. of L.) endorsed the Workers' Bill (H. R. 7598). The Carpenters' and Painters' locals elected two delegates each to the A. F. of L. Conference Arrangements Committee. The A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee is calling a united front conference for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, to take place in Newark, N. J., on April 7.

In Los Angeles, a number of local unions have endorsed the Workers' Bill, including Painters' Union Locals No. 1348 and No. 92, and the I. L. G. W. U. Local No. 65. The Painters' District Council of Los Angeles has also endorsed H. R. 7598.

The A. F. of L. local unions in Massachusetts endorsing the Workers' Bill (H. R. 7598) include (1) Paperhangers' Local 268, which sent copies of the endorsement to William Green, Senator Walsh and Congressman Conroy; (2) Painters' Local 83 of Chelsea, which notified its executive board of the endorsement; (3) Boiler-makers' Local 81 of Revere, Mass. These railroad shopmen endorsed the bill after a lengthy discussion and sent the endorsement to Green, Senator Walsh and Congressman Conroy, urging the passage of the bill; (4) the Jewish Bakers' Local endorsed the bill and sent the endorsement to Green; (5) the Amalgamated Local No. 1 endorsed the bill and recommended to the Joint Board, with eight locals affiliated, that they endorse it and notified all their locals; (6) Carpenters' Local 157 endorsed

Muste 'Workers' Party Leader Rejects United Front Against Fascism

Opposes Slogan of "All War Funds To Unemployed"

By BEN CAREATHERS
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 5.—Any signs or placards carried in the parade or displayed at the demonstration, mentioning unemployment insurance, or anything else other than the fight against fascism in Austria and war, will be sufficient for my refusal to take part in the demonstration Saturday, March 3," said Ernest R. McKinney of the American Workers' Party, at a meeting of the executive of the Pittsburgh Branch of the American League Against War and Fascism last night.

Refuse To Speak

Ernest R. McKinney wanted to know the nature of the slogans that would be carried in the parade. He was informed that the Unemployed Councils and other organizations which were to take part in the demonstration were preparing slogans against the murdering of Austrian workers, Fascism in Austria, as well

as against developing fascism, and preparation for war in the United States, such as "All war funds for the unemployed."

"This McKinney said had nothing to do with the fight against war and fascism, and as such he could not and would not take part in the parade and declined the nomination to speak at the demonstration.

What About the United States

It is a known fact that we can not successfully struggle against war and fascism by engaging only in a word battle about fascism in far off Austria and not see the developing fascism in America and struggle against it.

Coal orders to the unemployed in Pittsburgh are being discontinued in the midst of a severe winter. Surplus food orders are being withdrawn from the unemployed. Thousands of workers are being fired off C.W.A. weekly because of no funds. Yet millions of dollars are being spent in the preparation of war. The building of aeroplanes and cruisers continues.

Thus the representative of the A.W.P. says he has no connection with the fight against war and fascism. Then how must we struggle against the preparation for war and developing fascism in the United States?

N. Y. State Board Whitewashes Big Dairy Co. Profits

Monopolies Show 30 Per Cent Profit; Rob Farmers, Consumers

(Special to Daily Worker)
WALLKILL, N. Y., March 7.—The statement just issued by the New York Milk Control Board that the "wide spread between prices paid for milk by the consumers and the net price received by the farmers is due to high costs rather than to exorbitant profits" is misleading, said the New York State Farmers' Committee For Action in a statement yesterday.

The State Committee pointed out that Dr. Leland Spencer's report, on which the Milk Control Board's statement was based, was very incomplete; that Dr. Spencer admittedly had figures for only the small distributors who are losing money because of competition with the Dairymen's League, Bordens and Sheffields, the subsidiary of the National Dairy Products Corp. Dr. Spencer himself, shows that while 22 of the 30 New York City dealers reporting showed a loss, only one of the five largest failed to make a profit and while nine upstate companies reported a loss, none of the five largest showed any losses. Thus, the big monopolies are showing big profits.

Monopolies Profit

Assuming that Sheffields and Bordens were among those who reported, though it is possible that they refused to show their books to Spencer, neither company lost money since they would be among the four largest. Bordens is both an upstate and metropolitan dealer. These companies handle the great bulk of milk in the state. Dr. Spencer's report and the Milk Board statement may be dismissed on this point alone as deliberately misleading, as attempting to fool both farmers and workers into believing that the dealers are to be wept over and aided.

It is interesting to cite here the A.A.A. figures, worked out for other milk sheds by Federal accountants who discounted bonuses, over capitalization and high salaries. In Chicago, the companies which handled 90 per cent of the milk, made a net profit of 25.8 per cent in the years 1929-33; in Philadelphia, the companies handling 85 per cent of the milk, made a net profit of 30.8 for the same years. Other big companies in other parts outside of New York profited accordingly. It is ridiculous to suppose that the New York milk shed, with a consuming population of over 10,000,000, was a losing market for the big companies during the same period of time.

A survey made by the Farmers National Committee for Action showed that the profits of a big dealer in the average milk shed ranged from 80 to 88 per cent yearly net profit. These are reliable figures, based on government reports and first hand information. Dr. Spencer and the New York Milk Board to the contrary, the dealers are making money, the small farmers are not getting anywhere near cost of production while the workers are paying extortionate prices in the cities.

The State Committee points out in conclusion, that the reason for the issuance of the Milk Control Board's statement at the present time is the fact that the farmers have just been forced to take another cut.

The State Committee's program calls for five cents a quart for the farmer, i.e., the farm, and nine cents a quart for retail price. The State Board however would like to see the retail price even higher than the present eleven cents, doorstep delivery, and even lower than the net two to two and a half cents to the farmer. That is the difference between the two programs.

300 Des Moines CWA and Jobless Ask Jobs or Relief Demand City Endorse Workers' Insurance Bill

DES MOINES, Iowa, Mar. 7.—More than 300 employed and unemployed CWA workers, at a mass meeting held in the Municipal Court House here last week, protested against a mass firing of CWA workers demanding their immediate transfer to relief rolls, and took steps to form a permanent organization.

The City Council was forced to grant the unemployed the use of the assembly room in the Municipal Building for meetings.

The speakers at the meeting urged the necessity of militant organization of unemployed and employed to stop CWA firings, for cash relief, and the endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill by the City Council and the County Board.

Heads of Progressive Miners Follow Lewis Policy of Betrayals

The History of Muste's Boy, Allard, in the Progressive

By TONY MINERICH

THE Progressive Miners of America was organized in the fight against the policies of the Lewis machine. The operators were trying to cut the wages from \$8.10 to \$5 a day. The referendum against the wage-cut was stolen. The new union was organized. Since that time the policies of Lewis were put over by Peary, Keck, Goett and other leaders of the P.M.A.

There was no difference in the policies of either the Lewis or Peary machines. There is none today. There is only method. As a matter of fact, the Lewis appointee, Joe Goett, became the Peary supporter. The leader of the Lewis faction in Illinois, Walter Nesbit is now a defender of the Peary machine. And so goes mining history.

After Lewis could not cut the miners wages to \$5 the operators met the Peary executive. They offered \$5.70 a day. It was a compromise but a wage cut. Peary refused. He wanted a \$5 scale. That's what the miners got.

This was done under the following theory. If we (Peary) accept more

than the Lewis scale, the operators will not recognize us. If we accept the same, we have as much of a chance to get on the side of the operators as Lewis. So the Illinois miners got \$5 and Peary is recognized as a "good scout" by the operators.

There was no fight against evictions. No one will say that during these years there were no evictions. There were many. Some were carried out by the leaders of the Progressive miners. James Crokin and family were evicted from their house in Gillespie. This was a block away from the office of Allard. It was carried on by Jack Taylor, head of the relief committee of the P. M. A. Not a thing appeared in the paper against this.

Allard Always Mute

What about the fight against thugs? There was a fight against the Lewis thugs. But what about the P. M. A. thugs? They had the same kind of clubs and guns. The Lewis thugs beat up the Progressive miners. The P. M. A. thugs were used to break up a hunger march of the miners. Most of the marchers were members of the P. M. A. P. M. A. clubs hurts as much as U. M. W. clubs. Not a thing appeared in the "Progressive Miner" about it.

The P. M. A. leaders howled about free speech in Franklin, Williamson and Saline counties. But what about free speech in Macoupin? Thousands of people in this country know of the breaking up of meetings by the sheriffs in Franklin, Williamson, Christian and Saline

counties. But so did Sheriff Frankie Fries of Macoupin County break up meetings. This is the headquarters county of the P. M. A. The writer and some others were arrested for winning relief for the unemployed and part-time workers of this county. We were holding a hunger march. Allard was editor of the paper. No word of protest in the paper about the sheriff and P. M. A. thugs breaking up the march and mass meetings.

These, and many more like them, are the deeds and work of Mr. Allard. This was done to help the Peary machine get into power. And this is what the "turn coats" now fail to remember.

One might even be tempted into going into the history of the same Gerry Allard. Space does not permit this. An individual that was a "Communist" then was expelled from the Arbitration Board and named as a strikebreaker. One of the members of the board is Mr. Pines, owner of the big Pines Department Stores throughout the New England states. His stores in Boston employ typical slave pens where the lowest wages are paid.

Relief has been raised for the strikers and their families by the strike relief committee.

both the Lewis and Peary machines. They are also fighting the Cappalini, Maloney and other machines. And out of this fight will come the unity of the miners of the U. M. W. A., the P. M. A., the new Anthracite Union, the Western Miners Union, together with the National Miners Union, into one fighting mine union, with a fighting program against the operators, the N. R. A., the labor bureaucrats and their henchmen.

who help them put through their own policies.

Some people will say, "But Allard was different." Of course he was different. But he carried out the same deeds.

Lets see about Mr. Allard. He was editor of the P. M. A. paper—the "Progressive Miner." There was no fight against wage cuts in the paper. There was no mention of wage cuts in the leading editorial in the issue of the paper prepared for the first convention. It was called at the time the miners were fighting the wage cut. This was to help put over the wage cut. Nothing else.

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Reject NRA Board In Gardner Strike

200 Furniture Workers Out For Pay Raise

GARDNER, Mass., March 7.—The strike of the O. W. Lathrop Furniture shop is entering its fourth week here, where 200 workers are demanding a 30 per cent increase in wages. Much picketing continues daily and the shop is closed tight.

The Board of Arbitration, together with the New England Regional Board, attempted to break the strike and herd the workers back into the plant without gaining their demands, but the strikers rejected their plan. The basic task confronting the strikers is to continue to reject the Arbitration Board and brand them as strikebreakers. One of the members of the board is Mr. Pines, owner of the big Pines Department Stores throughout the New England states. His stores in Boston employ typical slave pens where the lowest wages are paid.

Relief has been raised for the strikers and their families by the strike relief committee.

both the Lewis and Peary machines. They are also fighting the Cappalini, Maloney and other machines. And out of this fight will come the unity of the miners of the U. M. W. A., the P. M. A., the new Anthracite Union, the Western Miners Union, together with the National Miners Union, into one fighting mine union, with a fighting program against the operators, the N. R. A., the labor bureaucrats and their henchmen.



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<p>NEW YORK</p> <p>467 7th Ave. Cor. 25th St.</p> <p>826 Broadway Cor. 12th St.</p> <p>841 Broadway Cor. 13th St.</p> <p>100 5th Ave. Cor. 15th St.</p> <p>943 8th Ave. Near 57th St.</p> <p>208 West 42nd St. Near 7th Ave.</p> <p>152 East 86th St. Near Lexington Ave.</p> <p>115 West 129th St. Bet. Lenox & 7th Ave.</p> <p>1391 St. Nicholas Ave. Bet. 179th & 180th St.</p>	<p>BRONX</p> <p>30 East Fordham Rd. Near Jerome Ave.</p> <p>340 East Fordham Rd. Opp. Conbridge Rd.</p> <p>378 East Fordham Rd. Near Webster Ave.</p> <p>526 Willis Ave. Near 149th St.</p>	<p>JAMAICA</p> <p>168-05 Jamaica Ave. Cor. 168th St.</p> <p>At the End of the "L", Jamaica, L. I.</p>	<p>BROOKLYN</p> <p>93 Flatbush Ave. Near L. I. E. R. Sta.</p> <p>1700 Pitkin Ave. Near Baskinway Ave.</p> <p>1522 Pitkin Ave. Opp. Loew's Fifth Theatre</p> <p>1422 Pitkin Ave. Cor. Hopkinton Ave.</p> <p>26 Manhattan Ave. Near York St.</p>
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"After the Revolution In Czarist Russia We Became Human Beings"

By VERN SMITH

We found the woman worker, Kastigova, at the Red Triangle rubber factory in Leningrad, where 18,000 men and women turn out 80,000,000 pairs of rubbers a year. We could hardly fail to know her, for her face looked down on us from big posters in the dining rooms, hallways, committee rooms, rooms for technical study of rubber manufacture, lecture and study rooms for classes in political education, all of which are inside the factory itself.

Kastigova's blunt nose and shrewd eyes were before us everywhere, in red-printed reproductions of a crayon portrait, on a poster which testified that she had been awarded the order of the "Red Banner of Labor" on International Women's Day, March 8 of last year.

31 Years in the Factory

The poster is signed by the Communist Party Committee, the Factory Committee, the Plant Administration, and by the Women's Organizer of the Party Committee. It states that she has worked continuously in the Red Triangle for 31 years, that she is among those who took part in the strikes of women workers on the occasion of the mass poisoning of hundreds in this factory in 1914, that she is one of the best women shock brigaders, that she is among the best in public activities, that she has been four times awarded prizes for good work in the factory, and that she has applied for membership in the Communist Party. The poster states that at present she is a member of the Central Committee of the Rubber and Chemical Workers Union.

We found out afterwards that she accomplished all this although only partially literate; her only chance to study was, of course, since the Revolution.

One of the High Privates

But you must not think of her as a great political leader. She would be the first to disavow any such status. She is not even a Communist Party member, yet she is just a fine type of ordinary worker, one of the "high privates" of the army of Socialist construction.

Kastigova isn't much of a talker. She answers questions. She started work in this same factory in '02 when she was 14 years old. As an apprentice she got 35 kopeks a day, or about 17 cents U. S. money. Then she became a piece worker able to earn about 70 kopeks. She and another worker paid together six rubles a month for a tiny, dingy room to live in, and a ruble is 100 kopeks. They brought their lunch to the factory, when they had money enough left to buy lunch, but they had no place to sit down and eat it.

Now It's Different

The bosses here in the old days kept everyone terrorized, just as they do in America now, with constant watching. With the system of fines for the least infraction of rules. Piece workers, half-starved and eager for a few more kopeks, tried to run across the factory yard to their jobs. The boss was willing for most of them to get there quickly, but could make a few more indirect wage cuts by issuing an order

against running, then catching and fining a few every day. The least objection made on any occasion to a foreman was called "back talk" and heavily fined.

Now all this is changed completely. Kastigova's wage is now 150 rubles, with deductions for rent amounting to about 5 per cent.

"We Became Human Beings"

We saw a short distance from the factory new apartment houses for married workers. The one already occupied has 280 good two-room-and-kitchen apartments. They are



Rosa Luxemburg murdered in 1919 by the Social-Democrat betrayers of the German Revolution.

building another just like it, and intend to build more until the factory force is accommodated.

The Red Triangle has an elaborate network of nurseries, schools, laundries, club houses, a recreation park with admission free to Red Triangle workers, a huge stadium seating 35,000 for football and track events, with more fields being built, dining rooms in the factory where nourishing meals, although somewhat plain, are served for low cost, etc.

"After the revolution we became human beings," says Kastigova. She is married and has four children, all workers. The youngest was brought up through the system of factory nurseries, vacation nurseries and schools, which left Kastigova time for her work.

LETTERS FROM WORKINGCLASS WOMEN

Eleven Cents an Hour

Dear Editor:

I went to see about a Job and the Lady made me a n offer of 11 cents an hour. There have been many other offers of that type made to me.

R. KIRKLAND.

Dear Editor:

I once went to work for a certain Mrs. C. in Barnes Avenue in the Bronx and I noticed the clock on the corner was nine o'clock. Mrs. C's was just five past nine whom I entered the house. When I was through Mrs. C's clock said one o'clock and the store's three o'clock observation time.

Mrs. C set her clock two hours back! Girls take your clocks with you!

H. F.

The Great Traditions of Revolutionary Heroines in Working Class History

Heroines of the Paris Commune; Revolutionary Leaders Clara Zetkin and Rosa Luxemburg; Brave Austrian Women Who Died On Vienna Barricades; Women Fighters for Freedom in Czarist Russia; Women Shock Brigaders of Socialist Construction in the U.S.S.R.

By SASHA SMALL

Down through the pages of history marches a heroic procession. Its ranks are filled with women. Peasant women, working women, teachers, housewives, mothers and young girls; some of them at the heads of divisions, most of them scattered through the marching columns side by side with the men—all of them marching toward the future which their actions, their sacrifices, their struggles had helped to prepare—a future where there will be no more hunger or misery or oppression.

The procession stretches centuries in the past. Its end is lost in the dimness of time. In 1381—English peasants and artisans marching to London to make demands upon the king and parliament for better conditions. In 1500 German peasants fighting against the robber barons and the feudal lords for their miserable patches of land; 1789—French workers and peasants roaring through the streets of Paris, through the lanes of villages, demanding the head of the tyrant king, whose luxurious court of pampered, useless nobles was draining them of the little they were able to scrape from the land.

The Paris Commune

As the procession comes closer to us the figures become clearer and more distinct. 1871—Paris Commune. Paris on the barricades defending the first workers' government in the world against the forces of reaction. From the moment when the Commune was born on the ramparts of Montmartre when the reactionary government attempted to steal the workers' cannon, paid for by themselves, the women played a heroic and a decisive role. A Parisian newspaper of those days describes March 18th:

"A crowd of women clamored in the square. They caught hold of the horses' bridles, surrounded the soldiers and said to them: 'Do you wish to serve the enemies of the people? You yourselves are the sons of the people. Aren't you ashamed of yourselves?'"

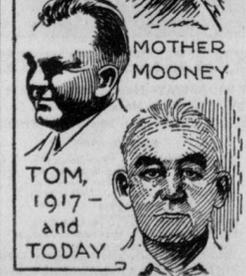
Outstanding among the women of the Paris Commune was Louise Michel, a young school teacher, long active in the ranks of the workers. With the proclamation of the Commune her activity doubled. She personifies the spirit of those 76 days of the Commune. She helped organize women's clubs in the churches which were declared public property. She was on the Central Committee of the Union of Women which took up the problems of arranging free schools and nurseries where mothers could leave their children when they went to work.

When there seemed nothing left to do but to die fighting on the barricades, Louise Michel dressed herself in the uniform of the National Guard and fought until the last barricade was taken. After seven months of imprisonment in the fifth and horror of the jail at Satory, filled with arrested Communards, where every thought was punctuated by bullets shooting down into graves, they themselves were forced to dig, the workers who had dared to establish a government of their own, she defended herself before a court-martial in a speech that echoed through the press of the whole world.

"I am told that I am guilty of having participated in the Commune. Of course I am. . . I demand of you the field of Satory, where my brothers have already been killed. . . As long as every heart that beats for freedom has no other right than to hold a piece of lead, I demand my share too. If you let me live I shall not cease to shout for vengeance upon the murderers of my brothers. If you are not cowards, kill me."

Clara Zetkin

Other heroic figures emerge as the years pass. Clara Zetkin, who lived to become one of the veteran leaders of the revolutionary workers of the world, who worked with Lenin,



Liebknecht and Luxemburg, who lived to see the triumphant establishment of a workers' republic on one-sixth of the earth's surface. With her last breath almost, she sent out a call to the women of the world to join in the struggle against fascism and war.

"Telling women, remember that fascism is depriving you of the rights that you attained with bitter struggle. Fascism is depriving you of your work and independence. . . I call upon you, together with the International Red Aid, to fulfill your solemn duty to international solidarity. The sacrifice demanded of you is very little in comparison with the life and blood that is being sacrificed every day by the revolutionary workers in their heroic struggle against fascism. None of us should rest in peace until fascism, with its



CLARA ZETKIN AND KRUPSKAYA

One of the last pictures taken of Clara Zetkin. She is shown with Krupskaya, the widow of Comrade Lenin.

Women Fighters Who Have Become Fascist Victims

(This information was gathered by the International Red Aid.)

GERMANY

Mrs. Thomas, Berlin.—Fifty years old, former deputy of the Berlin municipality, now in the Spandau hospital as a result of storm troopers' "cross-examination."

Anni Kreuzer, Hamburg.—Former editor of the Social Democratic "Volkezeitung." Subjected to a favorite form of torture the Nazis have worked out especially for women. For hours at a time women are forced to stand with heavy books in their outstretched hands, until they faint.

Francesca Kesse, Frankfurt.—Former Communist Deputy in the Reichstag. Sentenced in Darmstadt to three and a half years hard labor for distributing forbidden leaflets.

Of the 76 concentration camps in Germany three are especially for women.

Crete Croh, member of the German Young Communist League and a deputy of the Saxon Landtag, was brutally tortured to death.

Erna Knith, Chemnitz.—Taken into the prison yards every day for nine days and put against the wall to be shot. On the ninth day of this torture murdered in her cell by storm troopers.

POLAND

Nine hundred women among the Polish political prisoners.

Regina Kaplan, sentenced to 18 years' hard labor by the Kobrin court martial last September. Organized White Russian peasants to resist the robbery of the government. After the public prosecutor demanded a death sentence for her she made the following speech: "During the last 17 days we have been facing death. I am a working woman and have been earning my living since I was 13 years old. I am proud of this and I believe the time will come when. . ." She was not allowed to finish.

FINLAND

One hundred and twenty-three women political prisoners participated in the hunger strike in Tavastiska prison. The strike lasted for 14 days.

SPAIN

Three hundred women political prisoners in Spanish jails.

August, 1933, a peasant woman in Almeria was sentenced to 23 years hard labor for "insulting and resisting" the authorities.

Fulgencia Garcia was sentenced to 25 years of hard labor by a Granada court-martial.

ITALY

Viviana Iside, sentenced to eight years' hard labor, died in prison after serving five years of her term.

Ravanna Camilla, a member of the Italian Communist Party since its foundation, was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment. She is now suffering from tuberculosis in its last stages.

Rosetti Georgina, a textile worker, is now serving 18 years' imprisonment.

BULGARIA

Maria Belava and Zvetana Christeva, two students in the teachers' college, sentenced to death together with 14 revolutionary soldiers in Schumen. The sentence was "in conuacacia." That means that they were murdered by the police even before the trial took place and the sentence was only to whitewash the murderers.

CUBA

Many thousands of women participated in the great strike struggles last August. Many were arrested, the majority of them textile and tobacco workers.

CHINA

Information from China is very limited. All newspapers printing facts about political prisoners are immediately banned by orders from the Kuomintang. But hundreds of Chinese girl Communists and students have been executed, murdered, shot down in the streets.

JAPAN

On Oct. 30, 1933, alone 107 women workers in Tokio were arrested and imprisoned on the suspicion that "they participated in Communist activity." They were kept in prison for months before they were even tried.

Contrast Conditions of Women in United States With Women in USSR

SOVIET UNION

There is no unemployment for men or women. There is a shortage of labor.

Wages

6,000,000 women are employed. One-third of the whole working class are women.

Wages for women are the same as for men.

Wages increased between 28 per cent and 80 per cent in the last three years.

Discrimination

There is no discrimination because of sex or race, or inequality between men and women. In the All-Russian Central Executive Com-



Lucy Parsons, wife of the Haymarket martyr, hanged in 1886.

mittee, which is the supreme governing organ, there are 185 women.

Trade Unions

Trade union reports show a rapid rise in the number of women members. 2,850,000 women were members in 1929. At present there are 5,000,000 women union members.

Social Insurance

The Soviet insurance system cares for all workers in all cases where they have lost their earnings.

Insurance for pregnancy and child-birth covers eight weeks before and eight weeks after confinement. Insurance payment is equal to the woman worker's full wages beginning with the first day of the sixteen week period.

Maternity benefits include a lump sum for the layette, free medical attention, and additional sums for feeding the child for nine months after its birth.

Full birth control information given and birth control clinics in all sections of the Union.

Condition of Children

Nurseries and schools are provided for all children. All children from 7 to 17 are required to attend school.

Free medical, dental, gymnastic and vocational guidance service is given to all children of all the workers.

Free playgrounds, summer camps,

UNITED STATES

Unemployment

16 million unemployed women and men in the U. S. Two and one-half million women unemployed, 23,000,000 unpaid housewives.

Wages

22 per cent of all wage earners are girls and women over ten years old. Total number of Negro wage earning women is close to 2,000,000. Many unemployed women and young girls are placed in "opportunity homes" to do housework in exchange for room and board—given positions as servants without pay.

Discrimination

Men given higher wages than women. Industrial codes of the N.R.A. give official sanction for unequal pay. One-quarter of the codes fix a lower wage scale for women than for men. In New York State women's wages in manufacturing were only 54 per cent of men's in 1932. Negro women's wages are 38 per cent lower than for white women. There is also discrimination against foreign born and single women.

Trade Unions

Small percentage of women organized. Women's Trade Union League appendix of the A. F. of L. makes no effort to organize women. Unionization among women growing since N.R.A., especially in the Needle Trades; now a membership of 200,000 or 5 per cent of the total.

Social Insurance

There is no Social Insurance for women and children.

16,000 mothers die annually during childbirth; 67 per cent of these deaths are preventable. These are working class mothers.

United States, richest capitalist country, has highest maternity death rate in the world. 85 out of every 1,000 women die during childbirth.

No Federal maternity appropriation for the provision of medical care for women has been made; except the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act, which was done away with as a patriotic act of economy, by Congress.

Birth control information is still denied to millions of working women.

Unemployment and Social Relief

More than 100,000 women are wandering without homes or shelter, except what they can knock together out of boards, boxes or old tin cans. Even pregnant women are among those "living" in shantytowns, now known as Rooseveltburgs.

Condition of Children

Schools are closing by the thousands. Tens of thousands of children have no place to go other than the streets, because the capitalists are concentrating upon the destruction of free public schools.

Free playgrounds, summer camps, winter sports, recreational rooms and libraries are at the service of all children.

'Most Advanced Countries Use Weaker Condition of Women To Rob Them of Equal Rights'

Lenin Taught Us the Necessity of Constant Work Among Women As a Major Political Task

"NOT a stone was left unturned by the Soviet Republic in the laws which had placed women in a subordinate position. I have in mind particularly those laws which, on the ground of the weaker position of women, put them in an unequal and often humiliating position, namely, the laws dealing with divorce and children born out of wedlock, of the woman's right of claim on the father of the child for the child's support.

We can say that precisely in this field of bourgeois legislation, even the most advanced countries utilized the weaker condition of woman to deprive her of equal rights and to humiliate her, and it is precisely in this field that the Soviet power has left no stone unturned with regard to the old, unjust laws which are unbearable to the representatives of the toiling masses. And now we can say with pride and without any exaggeration that outside of Soviet Russia there is not a single country in the world where women enjoy full rights, where women are not placed in a humiliating position which is particularly felt in everyday and family life. This has been one of our first and most important tasks. . .

Militarization is now penetrating the whole of social life. Imperialism is in an embittered struggle of the big powers for the division and revision of the world. It must, therefore, inevitably lead to further militarization in all countries, including the neutralized and small countries. What will the proletarian women do against this? Will they only cower every war, and everything pertaining to war, only demand disarmament? Never will women of an oppressed class reconcile themselves to such a shameful role. They will say to their sons: "You will soon grow big. They will put a gun in your hand. Take it and study thoroughly the art of war. This knowledge is essential for proletarians—not in order to fire on their brothers, the workers of other countries, as is being done in the present war and as the traitors to socialism will counsel you to do—but in order to fight against the bourgeoisie of their own country, in order to put an end to exploitation, poverty and wars, not by means of pious wishes but by means of victory over the bourgeoisie and by disarming it."

"So few men—even among the proletariat—realize how much effort and trouble they could save women, even quite do away with, if they were to lend a hand in 'woman's work.' But no, that is contrary to the 'right and dignity of a man.' They want their peace and comfort. The home life of the woman is a daily sacrifice to a thousand unimportant trivialities. The old master right of the man still lives in secret. His slave takes her revenge, also secretly. The backwardness of women, their lack of understanding for the revolutionary ideals of the man decrease his joy and determination in fighting. They are like little worms which, unseen, slowly but surely, rot and corrode. I know the life of the worker, and not only from books. Our Communist work among the women, our political work, embraces a great deal of educational work among men. We must root out the old 'master' idea of its last and smallest root, in the Party and among the masses. That is one of our political tasks, just as is the urgently necessary task of forming a staff of men and women comrades, well trained in theory and practice, to carry on Party activity among working women."

—LENIN.

"We Have Not Yet Learned to Carry on Bolshevik Work Among Proletarian Women"

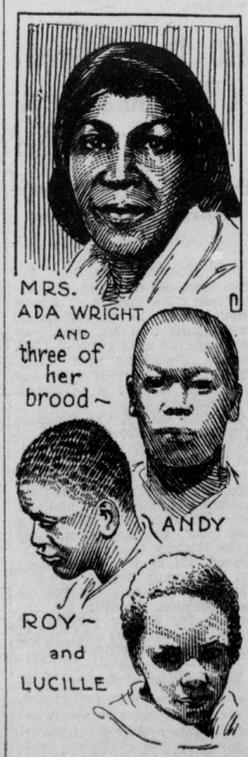
From the Report of Comrade Kusin at the 13th Plenum of the E.C.C.I.

WITHOUT a persistent struggle against opportunist passivity in its ranks, not a single Communist Party will achieve success in winning mass influence in the factories, in the trade unions, in the rural districts, and in the army. It must be said that in the majority of cases we still work badly in these spheres in all capitalist countries; we have not yet sufficiently learned the methods of Bolshevik mass work.

We can and will learn all this—that is why we are revolutionaries and Communists. I will not here deal in detail with all the tasks that are enumerated in our draft thesis; no doubt our comrades, particularly members of the delegation of the C.P.S.U., Comrades Manuilsky, Platnitsky, and Knorin, will speak on these questions. I ask you to regard their speeches as parts of our collective report. The only other point I want to mention is the necessity for intensifying our activities in two important branches of revolutionary mass work.

We have not yet learned to carry on Bolshevik work among proletarian women. The first task of all the Sections of the Comintern in this sphere is to get rid of the idea that this work is not part of general Party work. It is the duty of every Communist Party to convene women's delegate meetings in various forms, open or disguised, in accordance with the political situation, and to use these meetings as a means of training a body of active non-Party working women to serve as contacts with the masses, to train the active women Party members to serve as substitute for men for Party work in war time, and to recruit as many women as possible for the Party in order to diminish the divergence in the numbers of women employed in industry and the number of women members of the Communist Party.

In the struggle against the fascist terror, the mobilization of the women should proceed around all concrete manifestations of this terror, such as arrests, trials, attacks on workers, etc. In order to draw the masses of the working women and women toilers generally into the anti-fascist movement, use must be made of conferences, congresses, demonstrations, hunger marches, etc., and this movement must be consolidated by drawing women into mass Red Defense organizations, in anti-fascist fighting units, Ambulance Corps, Red Cross organizations, etc. To carry on broad anti-imperialist work among the toiling women is one of the immediate and urgent tasks. Simultaneously with anti-war propaganda, we must work to organize contacts with the masses of the soldiers through the medium of their mothers, wives and sisters, who should be organized under our leadership. Our work among the women must be concentrated on work in munition factories and in the chemical industry, as well as among the wives of dockers and porters in the most important transport centers.



MRS. ADA WRIGHT AND three of her brood—

ANDY

ROY and LUCILLE

To the Toiling Women in Factories, Farms and Homes!

Fascist Code Reads— Women's Honor to Send Sons to War

Billions Set Aside for War Preparations by Roosevelt Govt.; Women Greatest Sufferers

By GRACE HUTCHINS
"During the imperialist war of 1914-18 women took so many new jobs that it required five and a half pages of close, small type in a government report just to list in paragraph form the processes in which women were actually substitutes for men. The industries ranged from blast furnaces and steel works to logging camps and saw mills."

The Awakening of which Harold Lord Varney and Lawrence Dennis as editors, is prominently displayed on the New York City newsstands. Week by week this paper and others of its kind spread poison against the Soviet Union and against the workers' international movement.

With this menace of fascism upon us, our strength lies in building our working class organizations on such broad and sure foundations that no fascist rats can gnaw them away. They will try by every open and secret method to destroy our buildings. But if we keep at the steady, day-to-day, persistent work that wins the masses of working class women and brings them into union, auxiliaries, councils, clubs, and other working class organizations, we can and we will defeat the onslaught of fascism in the United States.

The History of International Women's Day

March 8 Day of Struggle And Agitation Since the 1911 Int'l Conference

International Women's Day, like May Day, was born in the United States. In 1908 the American Socialist Party decided to set aside one Sunday every year for propaganda on women's suffrage and for general agitation among working women. The day chosen was the last Sunday in February. Many demonstrations were held, but they soon became nothing but "Votes For Women" rallies. During the World War, together with the Second International's other betrayals of the working class into the hands of the imperialist butchers, this Women's Day was also abandoned.

But in 1910, at the International Conference for Women Socialists, Clara Zetkin introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to make March 8, International Women's Day, a day of international protest against capitalism which enslaves women doubly.

On March 8, 1914, the Russian working women celebrated their day by publishing the first issue of *Rabotnitsa* (the Working Woman), edited by Lenin's sister, Anna Il'yinskina.

On March 8, 1917, the revolutionary women in Tsarist Russia defied the police, left the factories and marched through the streets demanding "bread and an end to the capitalist war."

In 1919, when the Communist International was established, International Women's Day was set aside as a day to be observed by all Communist Parties all over the world. From that time on it has become a day of revolutionary significance; a day devoted to the special task of mobilizing working women for active participation in the final struggle that will free the working class.

Women's Auxiliary Organizes Ford Workers' Wives

DEARBORN, Mich. — We have thirty members in the Auto Workers' Women's Auxiliary. We have held mass meetings supporting the United Front Election Campaign at which the candidates have spoken and there were between 250-300 people present.

Our auxiliary is the only women's organization working and fighting for the United Front. I have spoken at election meetings in the name of the Women's Auxiliary and this greatly increased our prestige and brought new members to our organization. Our social and educational committees have worked out very well. We mapped out our meetings for one month ahead. One of the most interesting things about the organization is how quickly these women are coming into leadership.

Many of these women present at our meeting never had any connections with any organizations, with the result that they couldn't even make a motion or be chairman. So the policy was followed that the chairman is chosen by the executive. In the meantime I saw the woman, went over with her how to act as chairman. She was regularly voted in as chairman. I had difficulty convincing the women at first, but after a few tried—and weren't so bad—now they all want to take a "shot" at being chairman. I have a lot of fun with the women, helping them overcome their shyness.

At our next meeting we intend electing a delegation of 20 to bring grievances of women and their families to the City Hall.

In our organization most of them are wives of unemployed Ford workers, but we have there also wives of employed Ford workers. Our dues are only one cent a week, and they pay it, which makes them feel very good.

Our Women's Auxiliary officially endorsed the "Working Woman" as their paper.



Evictions for the unemployed, part of Roosevelt's New Deal. This woman faces separation from her homeless children.



Soviet Working Woman congratulates a fellow worker, who has just received the Red Banner of Labor.

Men Workers, Show Your Solidarity With the Working Class Women, Our Comrades in Arms

BY A SEAMAN.
"Without the millions of proletarian women organized there can be no proletarian revolution. . . . Lenin."

The initial responsibility for organizing the working women, lies with the class conscious working men. It is not a "woman's job" in any sense of the word. In our homes, the breaking down of the boss created role of women, can only start as we understand the Leninist handling of this problem. In the shops, the same is true and still more important.

It is the purpose of the writer to show by example that working class women not only are the allies of the working class revolution but also are front rank fighters turning the tide in many instances.

On the Austrian Barriades Austria, 1934. The heroic socialist fighters could not have held out on the barricades and in the Karl Marxhof for the time they did had it not been for the heroism of their women. The boss papers admit this. The working class women of Vienna, Steyre, Linz, etc., went on the barricades with the men. They did not weaken the fighters with fears for their safety but stood with their shoulder to shoulder. Women were among the dead. Rifles were in their hands. No more positive answer to the socialist and A. F. of L. leaders in their slandorous attitude towards women could be given.

They Stay on the Picket Lines In the heroic fights of the past two years among the Illinois miners, their wives played an important part. The auxiliaries of the Progressive Miners of America have made working class history. The women were among the fighters that drove the corrupt U. M. W. A. leadership out of the field. They turned the tide in many a mine by picketing in defiance of brutal terror. Today the officials of the P. M. A. are trying the kill the spirit and organization achieved by these women. For good reason. The women do not stop at this time.

Wives and Mothers At the National Unemployed Convention, among the many speakers, a large number of women reported. These women were the actual leaders of many fights in the sections from which they came. Women told of the mobilization of working class wives and mothers struggling that were hard and bitter. Fights against evictions, in the schools for relief, etc.

Remember the nut pickers strike in St. Louis? These Negro women have given actual impetus to the class fight in that section. At the state A. F. of L. convention, boss papers reported that "Communist delegates kept demanding that we fight, in the women nut pickers' fight." There was not a single delegate at that convention who came from any organized militant trade union opposition, let alone Communist Party members! It was

rank and file workers, who saw that the bosses could be fought and licked, who demanded action. The Utah and New Mexico coal strike made history in the west, in 1933. The wives of the miners faced mounted militia on the picket lines. From the ranks of the women arose one of the tried and capable leaders of the strike, Martha Roberts. A very important war plant on the East Coast. The inside organi-

zation does not include the key workers of the shop. These workers can be reached only in one way. The Daily Worker is sold at the gates by which they leave. The time which the papers have to be sold is "inconvenient" to everybody. At the call for volunteers to handle this important post, all were women who responded. These women are making history inside that shop. From general scorn, the

workers have come to a point where they pass a friendly word or two as they pass by. The paper is sold. During weather when the zero mark was high, these women were at the gates. Inside the shop the following conversation took place, repeatedly, as the men were washing up: "Bet it's too cold for the Reds today."

"Betcha carfare the women will be there," somebody would answer. This attitude of confidence in the revolutionary workers is an important beginning.

In New York City, there are several thousand housewives organized into the United Councils of Working-Class Women. There are some fighters! Evictions, schools, food strikes. The council members show ability and heroism that many of us could do well to learn and follow.

Women Can Fight There is no fight in which the working class women cannot play an important and even leading part. In time of war, while millions of men are at the front, who else will be able to conduct the struggle!

International Women's Day March 8 is International Women's Day. It should become the day on which the men workers are proud to show their solidarity with the working class women, our comrades in arms!

Not since the world war has there been such a vicious drive by the government against the workers. An actual war mobilization of all industries under government control. In this drive the government hit hardest the weakest and most exploited section of the working class. The women came in for the greatest share of misery under the N. R. A. Women have always been discriminated against in the way of wages and jobs. However, the Industrial Codes gave the government's official sanction in the drive for lower

neighborhood is crazy. Some own their home and some is on the bread line, and C.W.A. work. And the bread line and C.W.A. folks are afraid. But if there is anything I can do I'll do so and think it my duty.

So I will close from COMRADE WILLIAMS, Mother of Eugene Williams.

From an Imprisoned Share Cropper's Wife I received your loving letter and also the ten dollars. I hate to tell you all just how it is with us down here. But I will tell you a part of our troubles. The bosses won't help us one bit. My boys and other boys of the families of political prisoners signed up to work on the R.F.C. but they turn them down. Then I signed up and Miss — told me that they was helping widows but they had been given orders from Washington, D. C. to not help any of the political prisoners' families. She said she was given orders to not even give the boys a job. An that's why we have such hard times down here in the South. The bosses have everything just as they want it to be. They lets bosses that has stores work on the R.F.C. and the C.W.A. and the poor farmer, white and Negro all has to go hungry. The government say that is doing everything it can to help the poor people but the landlords gets all the profits for their rents the land at top prices and then draw the government money. And the storekeepers sell their stuff at double price and at that rate the government won't have to help us long because we all will be perished and froze to death. The bosses lets them who want to work.

There was a Negro man working on that C.W.A. job and his wife was washing for a boss and his family. And his wife got to where she wanted to pay the Negro in milk and meat skins. And the Negro woman quit washing for

them. And Miss — told her, "If you don't wash for that lady your husband will be stopped from his work." So she wouldn't wash for milk and meat skins and they laid him off the job.

The bosses puts the white on the road and put the Negro in the fields at from 7 to 10 dollars a month.

Dear friends I can't write all the hard struggles at once but I am glad to know that we have greater and greater numbers of class conscious workers and sympathizers. It gives me more courage to work on since there is so many more white and Negro workers are beginning to understand why they should unite together and fight against hunger. I went to Speigner Sunday to see the poor prisoners. They was doing very well. All except Ned. His eyes is yet bad. He said if he can't get his eyes treated he would be glad to get some far sighted eye glasses to suit his eyes and age. He was 45 on December 28, 1933. The men was really glad to get their \$2 a piece. The help and loving letter we all get from you all makes us all know that you all are our true friends.

May the Lord bless the I.L.D. workers all over the world. This is from the depths of my heart. Comradely yours, VIOLA COBB.

Negro Women Write Of Their Hardships

Letters Received by the Prisoners' Relief Dept. Of the International Labor Defense

Letters to Prisoners Relief Dept. of the I. L. D.

Everts, Ky. I got your kind, sweet letter. When I open it I found \$19 and how glad I was. I was laying sick in the bed. The doctor said I will have an operation. I am in bed tonight but I just had to write you all and let you all know how I thank you all and you all to know how I appreciated it to know the people all over the country is helping my family. I don't know how to thank the fellow workers. If I just could see all the people I could tell them all about it. I was sick during the holidays. If it hadn't been for the fellow workers I don't know what I would have did since my husband been bound behind the bars. I received a Christmas package from Detroit. It sure was a nice box. Everything was so nice. Thanks to everybody.

CATHERINE BANKS, Wife of Negro Harlan, Ky. Miner recently released.

From a Scottsboro Mother

Dear Comrades: I received your letter and also the ten dollars. I should have answered this letter but I been having so much trouble for a week. Today a week ago my baby caught on fire and like to get burnt up. Her clothes got burned off her. I carried her to the children's hospital. They let me bring her back and I would have to carry her backward and forward every other day to be dressed. So they found that she was about to take pneumonia on that burn Saturday and I had to leave her out there. It is four miles from town and the man charged me 35 cents to come and get me and carry me out there and 25 cents to bring me back and I've been going there ever since the day week. You ask me about building a branch in my neighborhood. I am awful sorry but these people in my

Working Women, Farm Women, Rally to Struggle Against Fascism, Against All Imperialist Wars

Support Int'l Women's Conference Against War and Fascism

By MOTHER BLOOR
Everywhere preparedness parades are being mobilized. "What for?" the women ask.

All over America today, women are stirring, listening, thinking; they listen to war propaganda over the radio, see moving pictures, used to stimulate the youth for the music, adventure, and gay trappings of war. They are called upon to influence their boys to take part in the Boy Scout organization; only this week we witnessed in this western town a parade of 2,000 Boy Scouts led by big representatives of capitalism.

When the delegation elected by the American League Against War and Fascism went to Washington to protest against the tremendous and unprecedented war appropriations, one of the women delegates appealed to Speaker Rainey against the Vinson Bill, coming up the next day, in Congress, providing millions of dollars for battleships and airplanes, in addition to the five billions already set aside from relief funds for war purposes. Speaker Rainey said emphatically, almost defiantly, "The Vinson Bill will



MOTHER BLOOR

pass." "The only way to preserve capitalism in any country is to have these adequate preparations for defense and protection."

capitalists of the world. Understanding the effect of the brutal decrees made already by the ruling class concerning our work, our homes, our lands. We know the power of these decrees about the life and death of millions of our youth.

What Shall We Do? "What shall we do?" Get every woman we can reach to join hands with other women against all imperialist wars. So important is this organization of women against war.

Henry Barbusse, the great French writer, and the Chairman of the International Congress Against War, has written to us, urging that our women and women's organizations join the women of Europe in an International Women's Congress Against Fascism and War, which will be held in August in Paris, France.

The farm women are uniting in struggle with their men. The miners' women, who have so long fought side by side with their husbands, brothers and sons, in the class war, pledge themselves to fight and strike against imperialist wars. The steel workers and their women pledge themselves not only to organize against war, but to strike against making or shipping war materials to be used in war against workers in other lands.

Women's Congress to be Held in Paris, France, August 1934

In this tremendous world crisis, where women have through experience and suffering taken their places in the struggle shoulder to shoulder with their men comrades, we must broaden and intensify our appeals to all women workers everywhere, not as "women," but as a tremendous force, in the vast army of workers, enslaved by the vicious capitalist system.

On this great Woman's Day we send our loving Communist greetings to our brave women comrades in Austria, Germany and China. We are proud of their steadfast courage, and their Communist achievements.

Unité Against War and Fascism In every village, every town, and every farmstead, we can begin at once to organize Leagues of men, women and youth—Leagues Against War and Fascism, affiliated with the National organization, the American League Against War and Fascism.

START TODAY! UNITE AND FIGHT AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM.

NRA Brought More Slavery to Women Workers in U. S. A.

Women Joined in Strikes Against Blue Eagle Misery and Discrimination Codes

By ANNA DAMON
March 8, International Women's Day, finds the American working class women suffering untold misery under the N. R. A. of the Roosevelt administration. On March 4, 1933, President Roosevelt took control of the U. S. government. Millions of women who had voted and helped elect him really thought that Roosevelt would make good his election campaign promises "That not a man, woman or child would starve under his administration." They especially welcomed the fact that in Roosevelt's Cabinet at the head of the Department of Labor woman, a "humanitarian," "liberal," Miss Frances Perkins, was chosen. Surely this lady would help the "Forgotten Women." They would get work. Sweatshops would be abolished. Wages would rise. Killing speed-up would be eliminated. Such was the hope of the women.

Now one year after Roosevelt and Perkins have had the run of things we can readily see that Roosevelt lied. The U. S. Government is not interested in improving the lot of the workers. It is now preparing feverishly for war, spending billions of dollars in building an army, navy and air fleet; while at the same time it refuses to appropriate anything for unemployment relief.

False Promises The promises made by Roosevelt have not been carried out. Starvation has not been abolished. Conditions of the Negro and white working and farm women have become worse.

The New Deal proved a raw deal for the workers. Outstanding in the New Deal was the N. R. A. This program, intended to save big business at the expense of the workers, was heralded by Miss Perkins, William Green, Norman Thomas and Rose Schneiderman of the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Party, as a "savior" for the workers. They and many more traitors of the working class joined in chorus praising the N. R. A. The purpose was to create false hopes among the workers, to divert them from struggles against starvation and to lower further their standards of living.

Not since the world war has there been such a vicious drive by the government against the workers. An actual war mobilization of all industries under government control. In this drive the government hit hardest the weakest and most exploited section of the working class. The women came in for the greatest share of misery under the N. R. A. Women have always been discriminated against in the way of wages and jobs. However, the Industrial Codes gave the government's official sanction in the drive for lower

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Wages which will further bring down the standards of living of all workers. Let us look into the N. R. A. and what it means to women.

In all of the Industrial Codes under the N. R. A. there is discrimination against women. One quarter of twenty-five per cent of all the codes allow lower wages for women. The Negro women are receiving thirty per cent less than the white women. Of the two million wage earning Negro women the majority are servants. In New York seventy-two per cent are domestics. For these exploited workers no code at all has been set. Hundreds and thousands of these work for four or five cents an hour and in many cases without any pay whatsoever. The minimum wage of twelve to fourteen dollars a week has become the maximum, while at the same time the cost of living through inflation has risen sky high. The dollar buys only sixty cents worth.

Unemployment In spite of the ballyhoo of the N. R. A., the C. W. A. jobs, etc., there are still sixteen million unemployed workers. Three million of these are women. Hundreds of thousands of these are wandering the streets without shelter or food. Single women are given practically no relief. The additional year of starvation of the Roosevelt administration has further broken down the health of the women and their dependents. According to the American Journal of Medicine, over six million children in the U. S. are now undernourished. Ten million school children are defective in health. Child mortality, death of women at child birth, has increased manifold. Many women turn to prostitution to keep from starvation.

Hours No special provisions have been made in the codes to make work easier for women. On the contrary, the meagre labor laws which have existed before the N. R. A. have been wiped out under pretense of an unfair competition by states. Women in the textile, clothing, metal, food, shoe industry, work as many as sixty and seventy hours a week. Night work for women has been re-established in Massachusetts. For women workers night work is the greatest curse. It destroys their vitality, health, making it much harder to carry on the double duties of factory and home.

TRADE UNIONS AND STRIKES The right of the workers to organize into unions and to strike "guaranteed" by the N. R. A. has been interpreted by Roosevelt, William Green and Frances Perkins as something unnecessary, because the Government will take care of the workers' welfare. In a radio address the workers of this radio stated: "The workers of this nation have rights under this law which cannot be taken away from them, but on the other hand no aggression is now necessary to obtain these rights."

The government legally sanctions the Open Shop and the formation of company unions, so complicated by the clause in the N. R. A. "No employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any organization or to refrain from joining a labor organization of his own choosing."

The bosses pounced upon this clause and began a drive for the organization of company unions to be used against the workers.

The U. S. Government knew very well that in order to put across the N. R. A. and the inflation policy the women who make up ninety per cent of the consumers had to be won over. Towards this end, special patriotic appeals were made by General Johnson, Frances Perkins, Mrs. Roosevelt and many others.

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"Red" Vienna Built Houses; USSR Destroyed Landlords

Austrian S. P. Leaders Turn Social-Fascist To Defend Capitalist Democracy

By D. Z. MANUILSKY
Article XVI

THE first improvements to be introduced into working class quarters were, as a rule, street cars, water supply and sewers. New street cars systems have been built in large working class centers, such as Baku, Grozny, Sverdlovsk, Kuybyshev, Molotov, Chelyabinsk, Talmu, etc. Many palaces, clubs, ay nurseries, schools, sanatoriums, inns, hospitals, forest schools, rest homes, parks of culture and rest, universities, factory kitchens, etc., have been built. All for the workers, for their wives and children. They say that "socialism" means redeeming winter clothing on the pawnshops for some categories of the unemployed. But the S. S. R. has developed a speed of industrialization, socialist construction, unprecedented in the history of mankind, destroying the terrible scourge of unemployment entirely in one-sixth of the globe. They say that Vienna has developed a school system. In the U. S. S. R., 500,000 workers and peasants are studying in universities, colleges, workers' faculties and trade schools at the expense of the government. One half of the whole population of the country is taking part in some form of study. The circulation of newspapers has increased from 2,700,000 to 40,000,000 during the last ten years, thirty million rubles have been spent on social and cultural construction.

And what is the Soviet power doing in the matter of mastering technical knowledge? During the last three years the number of engineers and technicians in the country has increased four-fold. In 1930 there were 88,000 engineers and technicians in heavy industry alone, while in 1932 the number had increased to 228,000. Seventy per cent of the students in Soviet universities are industrial workers and collective farmers.

Is the Working Class Responsible for the Defeat of Democracy?

And yet Otto Bauer wonders why "democracy" has lost prestige among the workers. Almost a century and a half has passed since the great French Revolution. The international working class has seen "democracy" at work. Through its own experience, it has come to realize its true nature.

Since 1918 the Austrian workers have sustained more than one blow from this "democracy." A capitalist in the republican form of the bourgeois dictatorship. But since then they have seen the pro-

Unity of Cannery Workers in San Pedro Plant Wins All Demands in 6-Day Strike

AFL Bars Struggle For Two Workers Fired On Hog Kill

By a Worker Correspondent

OMAHA, Neb.—About six weeks ago the A. F. of L. union in the Dold's packing plant had a committee on the hog kill, a sort of grievance committee. Especially two of the workers were very militant, and demanded that things should be improved there. They went after the boss strongly, and the rest of the fellows on the kill began more and more to support their committee openly.

One day the boss came along and told these two fellows that the gang would be out, and they would be laid off. The funny part is that the gang has been cut much lower before, and these two fellows who had been working there a long time had been kept on. Now they were laid off.

Everybody realizes why these two fellows were fired, and it was taken up with the A. F. of L. heads. They sent a letter to the N. R. A. regional committee, but the letter was forwarded to Washington. After six weeks a letter comes back stating that the workers in the hog kill must sign an affidavit to the effect that these two workers were fired, and this is to be sent in to Washington.

When anything like this happened on the best kill, all the workers were just walking and told the boss that if he wouldn't take back so and so, everybody would walk off the kill. This always brought a good result. But now the A. F. of L. officials don't want any struggle and now they are actually helping the company to keep these two militant workers off the job by refusing to help to develop a struggle right on the hog kill in the reinstatement of these two workers.

Fishermen and Cannery Workers' Industrial Union, With Aid of Young Communist League, Helps in Struggle

By a Cannery Worker Correspondent

SAN PEDRO, Cal.—The workers in the French Sardine Cannery went out on strike on Thursday, Feb. 15, against the unbearable conditions prevailing in that plant.

Many times the workers had to work from 10 to 18 hours at a stretch, without extra pay for overtime.

On Feb. 15, at 12 noon, the whole warehouse gang struck, and when the workers in the cannery department heard about it, they also struck as one, leaving the fish piled up on tables and trays. The pleas of the boss to clean up the tables were of no avail.

About 500 workers are employed in this cannery normally, but at present only about 350 are working. 75 per cent young workers, ranging in age from 17 to 25, mostly girls. The Fishermen and Cannery Workers Industrial Union, the only union in the plant, which had about 100 members, took charge of the strike, and with the help of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party, a plan of action was proposed.

A strike committee of 15 were elected, and mass picketing agreed upon. The fishermen were called upon to support the strike, and the entire fleet fishing for the French Sardine Co. were tied up. In all, 120 fishermen, the crews of 12 boats, and 350 cannery workers went out.

On Friday morning the pickets came down to the plant and found the fertilizer gang at work (about six or so workers are in the fertilizer gang). The strikers called upon them to quit, as the plant was on strike. The gang did quit, and the plant was then tied up 100 per cent.

The Red Squad did its part by arresting one Y.C.L. member for "loitering." The I.L.D. was notified, and \$50 bail was posted. The press started the "Red Scare," and published lies about the plant shutting

Farmers Make Butter But Eat Oleomargarine

By a Farmer Correspondent

MEADVILLE, Pa.—Want to tell you how successful the Eastern farmers are. Some people think that farmers are not hit by the depression. Of course, some of them milk cows and sell milk. But the truth is that they can't eat their own butter. They take their butter and sell it in order to get a little money scraped up to pay on taxes. If they want butter, they substitute oleo.

I know 20 farmers personally, and to be honest, every one owes money. They borrow to the full value of their property and then get sold out of course. When you city people see these rich farm homes, please don't think they are going to be there long.

FROM A FARMER'S SON

By a Farmer's Child Correspondent

BRANCH, Mich.—I am a farmer's boy. We are a family of six brothers and three sisters. Our father and mother bought this hilly brush 20 years ago, and worked hard all the time to make a living and to raise up my poor children. Now the government is offering us \$2 an acre so that we can get off here. I do not know what they are going to do about it yet.

Of course I know that the Communist way is the only way out of all this misery here. There are a lot of C. C. C. camps around here. When we ask for work on the C. W. A. they tell me to go to the camps. They just seem to be crazy to get a young fellow in like me. I am enclosing 25 cents to help along with the expense for you. I'll try and do better next time.

NOTE:

We publish letters from farmers, agricultural workers, cannery workers, and forestry workers every Thursday. These workers are urged to send us letters about their conditions of work, and their struggles to organize. Please get these letters to us by Monday of each week.

CWA Workers in South Dakota Cut From \$15 to \$7.50

By a Worker Correspondent

SISSITON, S. D.—Conditions up here are bad. We are in the drought area. Many thousands of farmers never raised anything last year, many never even harvested a single bushel. The C. W. A. workers have been cut from \$15 per week to \$7.50. They were getting \$15 for a while, and those that are on direct relief get all the way from \$5 and down. You are supposed to get flour, eggs, butter, meat, but we all know what to expect from the bosses. It's like they have been telling us for the last five years about prosperity—it's coming only when we farmers and workers through our mass power by forcing concessions from them get it.

The farmers of Roberts County, South Dakota, had many struggles; not long ago a farmer was evicted from his farm, and previous to this, last year, the U. F. L. ("United Farmers League") saved him from being evicted. But the sheriff slipped him out without anyone knowing it. Well, the farmers mobilized about 600, including the unemployed council, and he was put back.

The council fights with the league—their struggles are ours, and we act not only in words, but also action—don't's what counts.

—From a member of the Sissiton unemployed council.

Pennsylvania Farmers Pledge Anti-War Work

By a Farmer Correspondent

HILLTOWN, Pa.—During National Defense Week, there was a meeting of one of the locals of the United Farmers Protective Association. At this meeting, the farmers discussed the war preparations of Roosevelt. The farmers were unanimous in their anti-war sentiment, so they sent a resolution to the President on National Defense Week. They said, "Mr. President, if your National Defense Week is to sound out the American people to find out how soon you can launch an imperialist war, we wish to inform you that we are opposed to such a war."

Also:

"That as producers of food we will refuse to support an imperialist war," and that "the workers and farmers are still paying for the last war," while "we know who profits from such wars."

There is widespread opposition to war among the farmers in Pennsylvania. It is necessary that we unite with other organizations opposed to war in a broad united front against war and fascism. The farmers are ready for such action.

Time of Phila. Workers Wasted At ILGWU Meet

By a Needle Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The leadership of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union gave us a new lesson in demagoguery this week. A general membership meeting of the silk branch of our union was called for last Wednesday. The turn-out was tremendous. Over a thousand workers came. Everybody was anxious to know the results of the so-called investigation, carried on by the union, concerning the code and the minimum scales. No end of complaints came into the union that workers are making way below the scale.

Right from the start it was obvious that the chairman wanted to kill time. About 10 different sets of minutes were read and approved. Every time someone asked a question or wanted something explained, the chairman told them that Reisberg will answer all questions in his report. Then a few unimportant matters were taken up but no discussion was allowed.

Finally Reisberg started reporting. He told us that he had nothing to report, that negotiations between the committee of the union and the association are still going on. "There are four items up for settlement," he said. "Three of which are agreed on but not the fourth. And since the fourth isn't settled nothing is settled."

On the question of just what are these items, he answered he could not tell, it's a secret. "You must trust me," he pleaded, "after everything will be settled, we'll let you know through your shop chairman. We'll call a shop chairman meeting and tell them the results."

But before starting his report Mr. Reisberg said that after his report we'll have plenty of time to discuss.

When he finished his report, he said, "That's all," and adjourned the meeting.



LABOR WORKING CLASS MOTHERS

(Note.—The following brief accounts are included in our "Militaries of Our Militant Women" Series.)

LIVING, breathing symbols of the victimization of proletarian motherhood by the sweeping claws of capitalist "justice," the two mothers, Ada Wright and Mary Mooney, are testimony to the fact that the battle of the workingmen, black or white, is the battle of the working-women, black or white; that in the struggle of the workers for freedom from exploitation, the women cannot stand aloof, none knowing when she may be drawn suddenly into the very heart of the struggle.

The campaigns of these two mothers in the effort to wrest their innocent children from the clutches of American imperialism have taken them back and forth across this continent and across the Atlantic into Europe.

As recently as 1932, Mary Mooney, then 85 years old, made a tour of Europe in Tom's behalf, during which she attended the World Congress of the I. R. A. She has made countless—and fruitless—appeals to State and Federal executives for the release of her son to Governor Rolph and to Roosevelt, who refused to see her. Now she says she is convinced that there is only one voice that can demand and secure his freedom—the mighty voice of organized labor.

The first mass sentence of death was passed on the Scottsboro boys April 10, 1931. The next day the mass protest meet was held in Harlem in St. Luke's Hall. On April 25 the first big protest parade in Harlem was broken up by police.

June 28, Mrs. Wright (mother of two of the boys), who was already campmate in their behalf, was excluded from a mass meeting, held by the N.A.A.C.P. in Pittsburgh.

In spring of 1932, after Alabama Supreme Court had upheld death verdicts, the International Red Aid invited J. Louis Erdahl and a Scottsboro mother to tour Europe to publicize the frame-up.

Mrs. Wright remembers in detail and sneaks vividly of each town through which they passed in France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Czechoslovakia and other countries.

In the "Labor Defender" of 1932 she wrote: "I am not strong. My health has been undermined by life's ups and downs. I have brought seven children into the world and did my best for them. I am now more than 46 years old. I never dreamed that I had the strength to make a seven-month tour of the United States and then to cross the Atlantic and for more than four months now to carry on in the European Scottsboro campaign."

"But my love for my two sons... with the growing desire... to achieve something for my people and my class, have kept me strong..."

"But I didn't think that they would ever send me to jail and to

Letters from Our Readers

WILL INCREASE SALE OF D. W. Chicago, Ill.

Members of Unit 108 of the Communist Party, Chicago, have pledged themselves to work for the unity of the working class to fight against fascism and war, also against discrimination of the colored and foreign-born workers. We all realize that only a perverted or undeveloped mind would try to uphold this damnable system that allows millions to starve in the midst of plenty. We also note with pride, and are greatly interested in the improvement of our paper, the Daily Worker, the only paper that gives the workers the real facts, and we intend to work wholeheartedly to increase the sales of same.

UNIT 108, CHICAGO.
Sam Boyd, Secretary.

Mobilize To Defend Home in Cleveland

By a Worker Correspondent

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—On Feb. 21, 1934, at 4374 W. 48th St., Cleveland, a penny sale was organized by the Small Home and Land Owners' Federation. The details of this penny sale are as follows:

One of our members was sued for \$100 for back rent of his business place. Our member promised the landlord to pay him the \$100 when he would obtain work. Four months later a judgment was put on his furniture. The auction was held on Feb. 21. The organization was informed about this auction and immediately action followed.

Over 150 workers assembled at this worker's home, and those workers who were known to us were admitted. The auction was to take place at 11 o'clock and the bailiff came at 12, and with him the lawyer, who was suing this worker. The lawyer was going to take the furniture. When the workers found this out they immediately kicked him out of the house, and the result was that the furniture was bought for \$101. This proves what the workers can do when they organize.

FASCIST POISON

By a Worker Correspondent

DALBO, Minn.—It is imperative that we circulate the Daily Worker in this neighborhood to counteract the poison propaganda being broadcast by the churches against the Soviet Union for fascism, and against the Jews. The local optum peddler is circulating a magazine published in Wichita, Kansas, the "Defender," which is a thinly disguised religious organ in favor of a fascist dictatorship in the U. S. A.

very soon. Mrs. Mooney is at home in San Francisco. They, among many other families and relatives of class-war prisoners, are assisted directly by the I. L. D. So-working-class women! Build the I.L.D., help to support the families of workers in ruling-class dungeons, help to mitigate the misery of imprisoned workers by writing to them and sending them small comforts

Letters from Our Readers

their own individual use and let it go at that.

To show what can be done, one comrade who is a member of the Mechanics Educational Society of America and very enthusiastic about this pamphlet, has already sold among its membership, over 200 copies. The Workers' Bookshop is making a special drive to see that it gets into the hands of every worker. To do this, we need the co-operation of every comrade and I am sure that "Why Communism" will go over the top.

I. L. D. DEFEATS VICIOUS NEW ORLEANS LAW

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 7.—Smashing the "dangerous and suspicious character" ordinance which has been used here in a whole series of frame-ups, and to head the workers' movement in times of struggle, the International Labor Defense has forced the release of Joseph Nelson, militant seaman held for organizing the workers in the Seamen's Institute here and sentenced to thirty days in jail.

The I. L. D. forced Judge Echezal to rule that the ordinance was insufficient to hold anyone "pending investigation."

Send us names of those you know who are not readers of the Daily Worker but who would be interested in reading it. Address: Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

(Classified)

ROOM for two with kitchen privileges in Greenwich Village. Call evenings, Landy, 52 Bank Street.

THEATRE of the Workers School wants to share headquarters with other organization. Please communicate, Theatre of the Workers School, 35 E. 13th St. Room 502, Mondays and Fridays, 8:30 p.m.

New Folding Chairs JOHN KALMUS CO. Inc. 35 W. 26th St. Murray Hill 4-5447 — Office and School Equipment NEW and USED

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SOL'S SANDWICH LUNCH 101 University Place (Just Around the Corner) Telephone Tompkins Square 6-9760-9761

We have a big field ahead of us and the workers are clamoring for literature that will explain to them the problems that confront them, if only it will be brought to their attention. As it is, when a new pamphlet comes off the press, most

PARTY LIFE Cleveland Section Challenges to Daily Worker Competition

Detroit Workers Bookshop Stimulates Sales Of Anniversary and Special Issues

Open Challenge to Socialist Competition From Cleveland To the Section Committee, Section Three.

Comrades: Comrade Browder's keynote speech before the 18th Plenum of the Central Committee said: "The problem of building the Party is... a problem of a struggle for the Party line among the masses." Comrade Browder also indicated "the instrument of reaching the masses" with our political line which includes the printed word of which the most important is the Daily Worker.

Our section has already challenged your section in revolutionary competition in the recruiting drive. So far we have recruited 14 new members and the reports are that you have already recruited 22 new members against the quotas of 35 and 40, respectively. Inasmuch as the campaigns of recruitment and the circulation of the Daily Worker are so closely connected, we are, therefore, challenging you in revolutionary competition in the Daily Worker circulation drive also.

Your quota is 50 (yearly) daily subs and 75 Saturday (yearly) subs. Our quota is 25 daily (yearly) subs and 50 Saturday (yearly) subs. Our challenge is that we will reach our quota FIRST before the drive is over.

Besides the sub drive we will also continue to increase the bundle orders both daily and the Saturday edition. Already in the Saturday edition our section has increased from 50 to 160, in which all the units in the section are involving the membership in selling. We pledge that by the end of the drive the units in our section will sell 300 Saturday papers and 100 daily papers, including regular sales before at least two shops, before the end of the drive.

We are determined to make this challenge and pledge more than an empty boast on paper but to transform them into revolutionary deeds.

Comradely yours,
M. S.
Section Organizer,
Section 14, District 6.

When the announcement was made that there would be an Anniversary issue of the Daily Worker to commemorate the ten years of its existence, we immediately set ourselves the task to dispose of at least 500 copies. Our success went beyond our expectations.

First we contacted as many workers that came into the Bookshop, to order from us in advance as many Daily Workers as they could, explaining and emphasizing to them the necessity of spreading our paper on a broader scale. We also canvassed on the outside our friends and sympathizers.

The result was that they took five, ten and 25 copies each. By the time the Anniversary issue was ready for distribution we had advanced orders for 175 copies. Many that we spoke to were willing to donate a nickel or a dime, providing we gave them away ourselves to workers that were unemployed and who could not afford to buy a copy themselves.

On that suggestion we obtained a box, and wrote on it the purpose of the fund. Surprising though it may seem, when opening it we found over \$7 in it.

When the papers arrived here, we covered the whole of our show window with copies of the Daily Worker, with the result that hundreds of workers in passing stopped to read its contents. We also pointed on the window the fact that it was a 25-page, 10th Anniversary number, that it is the only working-class paper, that the workers should read it, and that it sells at its usual price, three cents a copy.

One of us stood outside the store with the papers and offered them to the workers, shouting slogans at the same time.

Let there be some misunderstanding, let me state that only two of us are in the Bookshop, and carried this work out.

We settled for all the papers we took on the wholesale price, and thereby had a little left for the running expenses of the Bookshop.

We disposed of 600 copies.

Comradely yours,
J. B.
B. G.
Workers' Bookshop.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It may be of some benefit to our comrades to know one of the methods used by the Workers' Bookshop in Detroit to stimulate the distribution of the 10th Anniversary num-

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

concentrate in my right side of the neck, shoulder, elbow and wrist. At first it wasn't so bad, later it got worse so I couldn't bend my head to the right, then my hand troubled me days and nights. I have been rubbing them with liniments, but they didn't help.

Then the pain penetrated to my knees. At first it wasn't steady and so bad, then later it began to trouble me steadily and the pains got sharper and another trouble was added to my pains. Each time I was in a sitting position to mark the marble down below, I have been getting cramps in my feet and this happened just when I was very warm from work. The same began to happen to my right hand when I had to move it up and down. The cramps have started in the knees and in the elbow and always in the right side first and worst.

(To be continued)

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Marble Cutters' Neuritis

"Dear Comrade Dr. Luttinger: "I am 44 years old and my trade is a marble cutter. I have worked at this trade a good many years for the Northwestern Marble and Tile Company at the rate of 84 hours a week, without any Sundays off. The cutting is done with a hammer and a chisel which is operated by compressed air and jerks the life out of a person! Several years ago I began to suffer with freezing hands, especially my right hand. In cold weather I have to put on two pairs of mittens on each hand, and when it is very cold this doesn't help. The longest I can stand is thirty minutes and then the blood in my fingers goes up and they get white and numb up to the knuckles. The right hand in which I held that hammer is always worse than the left. Later the pain began to con-

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Comradely Atmosphere

Trial Offer--50c

HELP win over your friends and fellow workers to our revolutionary movement.

YOU can do this by reaching them with our DAILY WORKER. Present them with a real revolutionary gift, a trial subscription of the "Daily".

FOR a limited period, we will send the "Daily" for one month every day or for 4 months every Saturday for only 50 cents.

LIST below the name and address of the one you want to receive the trial subscription. Use coupon below.

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CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

GENTLEMAN by the name of A. B. Campbell, who's working with those N. R. A. people, sent a letter to the Workers' Bookshop, 50 East 13th Street, New York, a few days ago. It was a rather sharp letter, for it contained a complaint and a threat.

Mr. Campbell, who is in charge of a department called the "Loss Limitation Department of the Retail Code Authority of the City New York" told the comrades in the Workers' Bookshop that he had been informed "that you are selling Browns Book of Hitler Terror below net cost at your store." The title is Campbell's version.

The N. R. A. man went on to say that "under the provisions of the Retail Code you cannot sell an item below net invoice cost. In order that we may ascertain whether you are complying with the provisions of the Code, will you kindly bring to this office your invoices showing the cost price of the article." (Emphasis is Mr. Campbell's.)

Now of all the books that the so-called National Recovery Administration could find to single out as a basis for petty persecution, they chose the "Brown Book of the Hitler Terror," a volume prepared by a group of distinguished bourgeois jurists, exposing the murderous Nazi regime in Germany!

Too Busy Exposing N. R. A. to "Co-operate"

NATURALLY, the comrades in charge of the Workers' Bookshop did not rush to Mr. Campbell's office at 45 East 17th Street, New York, "to kindly bring invoices showing the cost price of this article," since they were too busy selling Earl Browder's pamphlet, "What Every Worker Should Know About the N. R. A." (2c), exposing the N. R. A., so Mr. Campbell sent down one of his lieutenants to follow up the matter.

It seems that the N. R. A. (despite the assurances of the Socialist Party leaders that Roosevelt is paving the way for "Socialism") is insistent that book dealers make a minimum of ten per cent profit on all books they handle. When Mr. Campbell's emissary came down to see Comrade Franklin at the Workers' Bookshop, Franklin suggested that it was "rather remarkable" that all of the books that are being sold at less than list price, the "Brown Book" should be singled out as a special target.

Mr. Campbell's man smiled a rather sickly smile and said, "Well, you see, our office never acts on this kind of a thing unless, don't you see, we get a complaint from one of the bookdealers."

After poring over the invoices for a few minutes, however, Mr. Campbell's man was satisfied that the Workers' Bookshop does make the 10 per cent profit required by the N. R. A. (which profit, incidentally, is used to further the fight against the N. R. A.).

Guess Who Complained!

INQUIRY revealed that the bookseller who complained against the Workers' Bookshop making it possible for workers to read the "Brown Book of the Hitler Terror" was none other than the R. H. Macy Company, which several months ago—in huge ads in the metropolitan press—tried to "explain" why it would not join the boycott against Nazi goods.

Now it so happens that the R. H. Macy Co. (which also owns the big Bamberger store and its radio station in Newark), is owned by the wealthy Jewish Straus family. Macy's, it is important to note, is one of the most notorious price-cutters, when it comes to selling publishers' garbage.

Interestingly enough—following complaints to the N. R. A. some time ago regarding "bad advertising practices" of the R. H. Macy Co.—the N. R. A. Division of Research and Planning brought in a report completely whitewashing the company.

F. S.—One of the leading members of the whitewash committee of the N. R. A. was at the same time a director of the R. H. Macy Co. His name, gentle readers, is Mr. Oswald Knauth!

Hitler at a Discount—at Macy's

At this point in the column I picked up the receiver and called Lackawanna 4-6000 and I learned from R. H. Macy's book department that they have a large number of books that they gladly sell at discount. I was especially interested, for the moment, in the price of one or two books which had been recently published.

Q—Do you sell "The Tragedy of Russia," by Will Durant? A—Why, yes!

Q—Do you have any books on Roosevelt and the New Deal? A—Certainly! We have a number of very excellent books. There is "The Roosevelt Revolution," for example, by Ernest K. Lindley, and . . .

Q—Do you have "My Struggle," by Adolf Hitler? A—Why, we don't have a copy on hand at the moment, but we'll be delighted to order one for you if you wish.

Q—Do these books sell at list, or at a discount? A—Oh, of course, at a discount. The book on Russia, for example, etc., etc.

"Dangerous Thoughts" in the Schools

WHILE employed teachers are struggling to maintain their salary levels and unemployed teachers are fighting for relief, the Legislature of the State of New York is now considering passage of a Teachers' Oath Bill, sponsored by the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, which would officially make a complete joke of "academic freedom."

If this amendment to the Education Law is adopted, "every professor, instructor or teacher who is now licensed by the provisions of this article, or who shall hereafter apply for a license, shall subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: 'I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, the Constitution of the State of New York, and the laws of the United States of America and the State of New York, and that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of any position to which I am now assigned or may hereafter be assigned.'"

Things Are Different Now

FOUR and a half years of crisis, with hungry teachers battling cops in the Loop in Chicago; teachers' strikes in many cities of the country; thousands of schools shut down and many on part-time—such a time a seemingly innocuous "patriotic" pledge becomes a weapon against the struggling teachers.

Another word: What we could use right now is a good Marxist re-writing of Upton Sinclair's "Goose Step," the study of capitalist control of education, written about ten years ago.

The capitalists and their lackey boards of education are bent on keeping the class struggle out of the class-rooms, but they're going to have a hell of a time!

TOMORROW: "The Marine Workers, for Example."

POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS

PEACE ON EARTH

ROBERT MINOR says:

"Let the 'Timid Souls' of the capitalist press hide under the bed. Let them shout that it changes life into a soap box. But 'Peace on Earth' is a magnificent work of art. It breaks down the dull traditions of a theatre-afraid-of-itself and lets in—yes, it lets creative art in. Its technique is too far ahead of anything on Broadway for comparison. Its content so vital that it almost cracks your bones to see it."

THEATRE 14th St. and 4th Ave. Evs. 8:45. Mats. 2:15. Wed. & Sat. Best seats 30c to \$1.25. 275 1822

Civic Repertory 4TH B I G MONTH

The Function of the Revolutionary Music Critic

By CARL SANDS

WHAT about the revolutionary music critic himself? Hitherto, music critics have been, on the whole, literary men who knew something about music. They have accustomed us to a special type of lay criticism constituting a view of music from the outside. Their increasing efforts at inside, technical criticism have been conspicuously futile. In the revolutionary movement we do not have to waste man-power in perpetuating a special class of lay critics of music. As everyone knows who has done musical work with mass organizations, the proletariat is capable of excellent lay criticism. Lay criticism of music will also be given by revolutionary writers generally, though they most of them will need to spend more than a little time deepening their knowledge of the subject. What we need for a revolutionary music-critical profession is not men who are primarily adept at something else and only secondarily at music, but men who are primarily musicians who know something about writing. Such men will not only recognize and appraise new values in revolutionary music, but they will, as living workers in that music, be able correctly to judge which of the values in the old music are best to preserve. But their greatest strength will be where their bourgeois prototype was weakest. The bourgeois critic is always quick to call attention to defects. It is easy. But beyond that he can usually do nothing. This also is easy. He never could prove his adverse judgments in the crucial test of showing how the defect could be remedied. The revolutionary critic on the other hand, must attempt this: he must be required to attempt it. He must be as adept at constructive as at destructive criticism. In other words, like the old Negro arguer, he cannot get by if he only "argues and spits"—he must also "show wherein."

Music lovers and musicians in the revolutionary movement or sympathetic to it! Help us to get away from the overclouding of music-critical issues now going on in the endless and unprofitable hair-splitting over personalities and trivialities of bourgeois musical life. Demand in the revolutionary press, instead of the irresponsible impressionism of personal opinion with which we are now surfeited, four things:

- (1) A Marxist interpretation of all musical activity, whether bourgeois or proletarian;
- (2) A proletarian viewpoint, giving at least as much space to the emerging proletarian art as to the decaying bourgeois;
- (3) A breadth of view that sees something more than the careerists on the stage of Carnegie Hall;
- (4) Good, sound, revolutionary music-critical propaganda. Demand, if the critic give destructive criticism of proletarian art, that he give constructive criticism: that he get down to brass tacks and neither give, in language, minute prescription for the remedy of the defects, or else show in a concrete manner, the way that he can do. Demand that he live in the present, a worker for music as a weapon in the class struggle, with his eyes directed, not always backward, but forward!

(THE END)

Music lovers and musicians in the revolutionary movement or sympathetic to it! Help us to get away from the overclouding of music-critical issues now going on in the endless and unprofitable hair-splitting over personalities and trivialities of bourgeois musical life. Demand in the revolutionary press, instead of the irresponsible impressionism of personal opinion with which we are now surfeited, four things:

THE emotion of "4 Saints in 3 Acts" is a feeling of removal such as an invalid child of very wealthy parents might have as he dreamed in his luxurious retreat of colorful people and places he had never really seen or had any active connection with. The opera is about saints but there is no "religion" in it—only cute decorations of religious images, there is no plot—only remembered gestures of vaguely impressive but meaningless figures; there is "imagination" but based on no further experience than that furnished by a lot of picture-books—and all around and above all the dainty things that money can buy. Here, in short, is a very light tissue of quaint images suggesting no pain, demanding no effort. Those who suppose "4 Saints" is a difficult, sophisticated work are mistaken: its success with the "art bourgeois" is largely to be explained by the relief they experience in its sheer emptiness, in its lack of strain of any kind. Here there is no idea, no thought, no problem, no passion—no anything! This is not "escapism," because in "escapism" there is always a sense of the thing one wishes to escape from, and a twinge of regret for the necessity of escape, but here we have a "world" so utterly removed from everything but "art"

TUNING IN

Paul Kaminsky will discuss John Middleton Murry's "The Necessity of Communism" at 3:15 p.m. today over WARD.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

- WEAF—660 Kc.**
- 7:00 P.M.—Mary Small, Songs
 - 7:15—Billy Batchelor—Sketch
 - 7:30—Sister Howard, Songs;esters Trio
 - 7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
 - 8:00—Vallee Orch.; Soloists
 - 8:15—Capt. Henry Show Boat Concert
 - 8:30—Whitman Orch.; Al Johnson, Songs
 - 11:00—Viola Philo, Soprano
 - 11:15—News Reports
 - 11:30—Norman Gordon, Bass
 - 11:35—From Buenos Aires, Variety Musical
 - 12:00—Lumford Orch.
 - 12:15 A.M.—Hollywood on the Air
- WOR—710 Kc.**
- 7:00 P.M.—Sports—Stan Lomas
 - 7:15—To Be Announced
 - 7:30—Lone Ranger—Sketch
 - 8:00—Mable Symphonic Orch.; Philip James, Conductor; Norma, Menth, Piano
 - 8:30—Variety Musicals
 - 9:15—Dramatic News
 - 9:30—De Marco Girls, Frank Sherry, Tenor
 - 9:45—The Witch's Tale
 - 10:15—Current Events—Narian Eugene Reed
 - 10:30—The Jolly Ruslans
 - 10:45—Sports—Eddie Carter
 - 11:00—Moonbeam Trio
 - 11:30—Coleman Orch.
- WJZ—760 Kc.**
- 7:00 P.M.—Amos 'n' Andy
 - 7:15—Don Quixote—Sketch
 - 7:30—Sopranoists Orch.; Don Ameche and Sally Ward in Dramatic Sketch
 - 8:00—Cape Diamond Lights
 - 8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Herman Bunden
 - 8:45—Carlos Gardel, Songs
 - 9:15—Death Valley Days
 - 9:30—Duchin Orch.
 - 10:00—James A. Farley, Postmaster General, Speaking at New York Drug Trade Dinner, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
 - 10:30—Merle Alcock, Songs; Archer Gibson, Organ
 - 11:00—Cavalliers Quartet
 - 11:15—News Reports
 - 11:30—Anthony Frome, Tenor
 - 11:45—Madrigers Orch.
 - 12:00—Glen Orch.
 - 12:30 A.M.—Dance Orch.
- WABC—860 Kc.**
- 7:00 P.M.—Myrt and Marge
 - 7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
 - 7:30—Serenaders Orch.
 - 8:00—Rich Orch.
 - 8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
 - 8:30—Concert Orch.; Alexander Gray, Baritone; Mary Eastman, Soprano
 - 9:00—Philadelphia Orch.
 - 9:15—Pray and Bragotti, Piano Duo
 - 9:30—Wardin Orch.
 - 10:00—Gray Orch.; Stoopnagle and Budd, Comedians; Conante Boswell, Songs
 - 10:30—Evan Evans, Baritone; Concert Orch.
 - 11:00—Vera Van, Songs
 - 11:15—News Reports
 - 11:30—Glen Orch.
 - 11:45—Sokal Orch.
 - 12:00—Nelson Orch.

Sum Total of "4 Saints in 3 Acts" Equals Zero

By HAROLD EDGAR

IT IS doubtful whether the Gertrude Stein Virgil Thompson opera "4 Saints in 3 Acts" heralded by the bourgeois press should be dignified by discussion of any kind. True, since so many people in high places have piped its praises its becoming, whatever one's personal reaction to it, a social phenomenon of some significance and thus a fit subject for investigation. Yet one feels almost as ashamed to comment on this particular piece as one would to call general attention to the private vices of a political enemy. That certain Nazis are afflicted with sexual peculiarities is not what makes us fight them. And if a great many notable and perhaps talented people are pleased to play around with colored blocks and spout mumbo-jumbo gibberish while they roll over on their backs it is not a trifling matter to shame them for it. Would it not be more tactful to turn our heads and appear not to notice?

The only reason for taking the matter up, therefore, is first the fact that this little weakness of "our intellectual friends" has been given public exhibition and second, the fact that though wholly unimportant in itself, it makes their more serious behavior a little clearer.

THIS may sound harsh when we remember that Mr. Thompson has a faculty for putting English words to music, that Miss Florine Stettheimer who designed the sets and costumes certainly succeeds in translating her experience happily into forms and materials, that Gertrude Stein has a sense of humor as well as a capacity at times to string banal speech into graceful sequences of words that express something of what people in their inability to express themselves nevertheless do express, and that some of the Negro singers in the cast have pleasing qualities and good voices. Yet all this only serves to remind us of Groucho Marx's classic gag "Starting from the bottom, I have worked my way up to a state of extreme poverty." Perhaps "4 Saints in 3 Acts" is an unusual combination of theatrical elements, but the sum total of these elements amounts to zero.

The reviewers are correct, however, when they say that despite its laughable aspects the opera somehow creates emotion. Aside from the fact that most of the words are inaudible (as well as deliberately unintelligible) that the music though negatively agreeable hasn't an original note in it, that the action and dancing might have been made far more engaging even as themselves and that these things when they last more than twenty minutes, a certain tangible feeling does spread itself from the stage. What is important for us is to define this feeling, for in doing so we shall not only be able to diagnose the present circumstance, but we shall be able to understand the state of mind of those who enjoy it.

The emotion of "4 Saints in 3 Acts" is a feeling of removal such as an invalid child of very wealthy parents might have as he dreamed in his luxurious retreat of colorful people and places he had never really seen or had any active connection with. The opera is about saints but there is no "religion" in it—only cute decorations of religious images, there is no plot—only remembered gestures of vaguely impressive but meaningless figures; there is "imagination" but based on no further experience than that furnished by a lot of picture-books—and all around and above all the dainty things that money can buy. Here, in short, is a very light tissue of quaint images suggesting no pain, demanding no effort. Those who suppose "4 Saints" is a difficult, sophisticated work are mistaken: its success with the "art bourgeois" is largely to be explained by the relief they experience in its sheer emptiness, in its lack of strain of any kind. Here there is no idea, no thought, no problem, no passion—no anything! This is not "escapism," because in "escapism" there is always a sense of the thing one wishes to escape from, and a twinge of regret for the necessity of escape, but here we have a "world" so utterly removed from everything but "art"

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 - 7:30—Sopranoists Orch.; Don Ameche and Sally Ward in Dramatic Sketch
 - 8:00—Cape Diamond Lights
 - 8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Herman Bunden
 - 8:45—Carlos Gardel, Songs
 - 9:15—Death Valley Days
 - 9:30—Duchin Orch.
 - 10:00—James A. Farley, Postmaster General, Speaking at New York Drug Trade Dinner, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
 - 10:30—Merle Alcock, Songs; Archer Gibson, Organ
 - 11:00—Cavalliers Quartet
 - 11:15—News Reports
 - 11:30—Anthony Frome, Tenor
 - 11:45—Madrigers Orch.
 - 12:00—Glen Orch.
 - 12:30 A.M.—Dance Orch.
- WABC—860 Kc.**
- 7:00 P.M.—Myrt and Marge
 - 7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
 - 7:30—Serenaders Orch.
 - 8:00—Rich Orch.
 - 8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
 - 8:30—Concert Orch.; Alexander Gray, Baritone; Mary Eastman, Soprano
 - 9:00—Philadelphia Orch.
 - 9:15—Pray and Bragotti, Piano Duo
 - 9:30—Wardin Orch.
 - 10:00—Gray Orch.; Stoopnagle and Budd, Comedians; Conante Boswell, Songs
 - 10:30—Evan Evans, Baritone; Concert Orch.
 - 11:00—Vera Van, Songs
 - 11:15—News Reports
 - 11:30—Glen Orch.
 - 11:45—Sokal Orch.
 - 12:00—Nelson Orch.



"Marching Feet" Is A Confused Liberal Play

By BILL ANDREWS

CHICAGO—The chief lieutenant of American imperialism, the right hand man of American Sugar interests in Cuba, suddenly sees the error of his ways and decides to organize the workers against war. This is the "revolutionary" message of the play, "Marching Feet," by Chester Horne.

The Chicago Workers Theatre must have chosen this play in desperation. Only a complete lack of available revolutionary plays can explain the choice of this play by a workers' theatre.

Though the program calls "Marching Feet" an anti-imperialist play, it is a typical example of liberal confusion. His sympathies are directed not toward the Cuban masses who are the chief victims of American imperialism, but toward the servants of American finance capital who have the job of directly oppressing the colonial workers. It sheds tears over the fact that occasionally the big capitalists sacrifice the small fry, foremen, etc. in order to strengthen the position of finance capitalism.

When the play, in an obvious effort to sound revolutionary, ends on the conversion of the henchman of the chief plotter, and his decision to throw up a chance to be a director on one of the most powerful corporations and instead to lead the workers in the struggle against war, it becomes not only weak, but ludicrous.

THE play does expose, to a limited extent, the rule of big corporations over the government. It attempts to debunk the glory of war. Its failure to consider the Cuban workers, however, leads it to open white chauvinism in one of its scenes. For instance, one of the more sympathetic characters makes this observation about the Cuban general who is organizing a revolution financed by the American Sugar Refinery Co. "No white woman would speak to him except at the point of a gun. No effort is made to show the viciousness of this remark.

The production, which played at the Hull House Theatre here, shows some improvement in the capability of the Chicago Workers Theatre. Compared to the production of "Precedent" by the same group last year, this production is many degrees higher in technique. During the first act the make-up seemed to be overdone, with a charge for the better in the latter part of the play.

THE Chicago Workers Theatre has proved that it has possibilities of becoming a very competent group. It is making progress which must be continued. If it can only find some means, either by a more extensive search for revolutionary plays, or by establishing its own play writing group to obtain a proletarian drama it can, in the near future, become a very important factor in the workers' cultural movement.

"We Were Just About Ready for a Revolution!"

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

BROOKHAVEN, Miss.—A gradual realization that wealthy men were becoming wealthier at the farmer's expense while he was getting poorer transferred a long suppressed undercurrent of dissatisfaction here into open talk of rebellion. It is the sort of talk which could very easily become action with the slightest leadership.

The small landowner, the tenant farmer, renting farmer and share cropper have about reached the end of tolerance. Many farmers say "what we need is a revolution," but not all have a very definite idea of what a revolution is. But that deep unrest, the long years of misery, especially since the depression, has left in them a strong feeling that by some kind of change they could escape the domination of the landowner, the storekeeper, the banker and the politician—and they don't care much about whether that change is brought about by the ballot or the shotgun.

One Lincoln County share cropper, who had come to town for a sack of flour from the Red Cross, was standing on the sidewalk at the foot of the stairs leading up to the relief office. He was talking with several other farmers when I came by. All had that same lean, worried, yet determined look. Their shoes were caked with the red dust of Mississippi roads. The blue denim overalls which they had washed all the clothes they had. "Them Bolsheviks was right," he was saying. "They had the right idea. Why, do you know what the Bolsheviks made or grown is put in a government warehouse and if you need something you just go and get it. If I got two children I get one sack of flour. If you got four children and need more you get two sacks of flour. The government owns everything and gives it to them that need it. There ain't no millionaires there. If you got a lot of money the government takes it away from you and gives it to the poor." His knowledge of the workings of Soviet economy was of course, a little vague, but his militant sentiments were revealing.

"Hell, we're living under a Socialist government now," another farmer said, cutting a wide swath with a mouthful of tobacco juice. "Ain't the government telling us how we can plant and what we can sell it for? The only trouble is that the government is still being run for the millionaires." The conversation went on in this vein. There was no doubting the deep bitterness they had against "the millionaires"—vague figures in the East and North who pulled strings and made the farmers dance like puppets.

"You know what Huey P. Long says? The wealth of this country is in the hands of about a dozen men. Now that ain't right—that they should have all them millions and we ain't got a sack of flour." Huey Long's demagogic advocacy of a redistribution of wealth, taxing of the very rich and so on has reached into the Kingfish's neighboring state and left a profound effect upon the Mississippi farmer. Almost everywhere one hears Huey Long or Will Rogers quoted, the Kingfish by the farmer in the field and Rogers by the middle and upper class.

"What would have happened if the government had not given you men relief?" I asked this group, other individuals or groups, outside the land agent's office, the charity organizations' offices, in the streets

Send us names of those who know you are not readers of the Daily Worker but who would be interested in reading it. Address: Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York

Nazi Castrate 3 by Secret Court Order

BERLIN, March 7.—Three persons were castrated by orders of the Nazi courts under the sterilization laws yesterday. The proceedings of the court are secret, and no information was given as to who the victims were.

WHAT'S ON

- Thursday**
- EDITH BERKMAN BR. L.L.D. Open Meeting, Educational Program, Discussion, Borough Park Workers Club, 4704 15th Ave., Brooklyn.
 - HARRY EDMS BR. L.L.D. meets at 8602 8th Ave., Brooklyn. Symposium "Europe in the Struggle." Admission Free.
 - MAX BEDACHT speaks on "Fascination of the U.S.," at Open Forum of Pen & Pencil Center, 65 E. 23rd St., Brooklyn.
 - CLARA ZETKIN BR. L.L.D. holding a Thelma's Protest Meeting at N. Y. Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St., 8 p.m. English and German speakers.
 - MARCEL SCHERER speaks on "The Austrian Revolution" at the Prog. Community Center, 65 E. 23rd St., Brooklyn.
 - TOM LEWIS speaks on "An American Looks at Soviet Russia" at Paradise Manor, 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave., Bronx, 8:30 p.m. Adm. Free. Audience, Mt. Eden Br. F.S.U.
 - PRELIEK Mandolin Orchestra rehearsal for Town Hall Concert, All except concertinas must come. The wind instruments will participate.
 - PACKAGE PARTY Social at Sports Youth Br. I.W.O., 1418 Boston Rd., 8 p.m. Admission one package.
 - 5-DAY BAZAAR in Middle Bronx Workers Club, 422 Claremont Parkway, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Music, concert, MEMBERSHIP MEETING of Cultural House of Daily Worker Volunteers, 25 E. 23rd St., 4th floor, 8 p.m. New members welcome.
- Friday**
- LECTURE by Harry Bannet, "The War Danger in the Far East" at Tremont Prog. Club, 308 E. Tremont Ave., 8:45 p.m.
 - EARL BROWDER speaks on "Theories of Working Class Unity" at Irving Plaza, Irving Plaza, 17 Irving Plaza, 8:45 p.m. Free. National Training School, Aspies of the Workers School.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD presents—JOHN WEXLEY'S New Play

THEY SHALL NOT DIE

Royale, 45th St., W. of W'way
Matines Thurs. and Sat.

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy

AH, WILDERNESS!

with GEORGE M. COHAN
Thea., 52d St. W. of W'way
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play

"MARY OF SCOTLAND"

with HELEN PHILIP HELEN HAYES MERIVALE MENKEN
Thea., 35d St., W. of W'way
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

ALVIN

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play

"MARY OF SCOTLAND"

with HELEN PHILIP HELEN HAYES MERIVALE MENKEN
Thea., 35d St., W. of W'way
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

with FANNIE BRICE
Willie & Eugene BOWARD, Bartlett SIMMONS, Jane FLOMAN, Patricia BOWMAN, WINTER GARDEN, E'way & 59th, Evs. 8:30
Matines Thursday and Saturday 2:30

Last American Appearance

SERGEI AND MARIE

assisted by

Negro Vocal Quartette

SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 3 P. M.

Benefit Scottsboro Defense

ROYAL THEATRE

45th Street, W. of Broadway

Tickets 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50
at Theatre; L.L.D., 799 Broadway and Workers' Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street

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THEATRE 14th St. and 4th Ave. Evs. 8:45. Mats. 2:15. Wed. & Sat. Best seats 30c to \$1.25. 275 1822

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THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1934

International Women's Day

(Statement of Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.)

WORKINGCLASS WOMEN:

The fifth year of the crisis has brought untold misery to you and your dependents. It is upon your shoulders that the burdens of the N.R.A. fall hardest. It is you who have to answer the hungry cry of children for bread. It is you who have been pounced upon hardest by the bosses and the government in the drive to lower the living standards of the American masses; you have been discriminated against in the industrial wage codes. Speed-up has been set at break-neck speed, breaking down your health and vitality.

The misery of unemployment falls most heavily upon you. Hundreds of thousands of women, young and old, wander the streets without shelter or food, breaking down their health and the health of the future generation. The inadequate relief handed out by charity ignores the needs of the single women. Negro women are hit hardest in this vicious drive against the American workers.

The entire program of the Roosevelt administration has been a steady movement towards Fascism and War. The U. S. Government prepares for war as a way out of the crisis.

It is you, Negro and white women, who will be called upon to give your sons, husbands and brothers to feed the war machine. You will be called upon to replace the men to a much greater extent than you were in the last war in the factories, plants, mines and on the farms.

It is you who will be forced to make the greatest sacrifices so that the bosses can reap riches on the battlefields soaked in workers' blood.

We can already hear the beat of the war drums. Preparedness propaganda is now greater than in 1916.

The success of the Soviet Union, where workers rule, stands as an inspiring example for the workers of the world. Its strength challenges the decayed capitalist world, inspiring the workers to fight, by showing concretely that there is a way out for the toilers.

Revolutions and wars are the order of the day. The capitalist countries, including the United States, hate and fear the Soviet Union; they are preparing to attack the workers' fatherland, the only country where complete freedom and equality for working and farm women has been achieved.

The menace of Fascism is closing in on us. Roosevelt is moving in the same direction as Hitler, Mussolini, Dollfus, with a program which further degrades and enslaves working and farm women.

Working Women! You who suffer most from Fascism and war! Don't put your faith in pacifism. Remember how pacifism betrayed you in the World War. Don't be inactive. By staying away from the class struggle and by your inactivity you make it

easier for the capitalists to rob and oppress the workers, to mobilize for Fascism and war.

On International Women's Day stand shoulder to shoulder with your fellows, Negro and white men and women, against imperialist war, in defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Soviet Republic.

Working men and women! Weld a chain of solidarity in the shops and among the unemployed. Organize and strike for higher wages, for shorter hours, for equal pay for equal work.

Struggle against lynching and all forms of terror, discrimination and abuse against the Negro masses.

Unite in defense of the victims of German and Austrian Fascism.

Demand the immediate release of Thaelmann, Torgler and all anti-Fascist prisoners of the world. Honor the heroic working men and women who fell on the barricades in Vienna by joining the Communist Party, which leads in the struggle against Fascism.

Join in the struggle for a better future for yourself, for your children and all humanity; for the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of a revolutionary Workers' and Farmers' Government, a Soviet Government, in the U. S. A.

Milwaukee and Bridgeport

SWINGING clubs and blackjacks, brutally against workers who were fighting for their bread, for the most elementary rights of assembly and picketing—such was the scene yesterday in two leading cities with Socialist Party Mayors in office.

In Bridgeport, yesterday, Mayor McLevy went through every trick and stall that the most reactionary Mayors practice when they seek to evade a demonstration of jobless workers asking for bread and relief for their families. And when the usual tricks, "the Mayor is out... the Mayor will be back later..." did not work, McLevy let loose his police in brutal assault on the jobless workers who came to see him because they took seriously his pre-election promise that the "City Hall will be open to all."

What did the Bridgeport workers want yesterday? They simply were demanding that they be paid for the snow shovelling the city had permitted them, in its generosity, to perform at starvation wages. The Socialist McLevy is Mayor, and he proposes to run it in a capitalist way—for the benefit of the capitalist bondholders and big real estate holders and manufacturers. He is anxious to preserve the city's income for the city's bondholders.

That is why all his "Socialist" pre-election promises turned to ashes as soon as he took office. For to a Socialist Mayor, like to any frankly capitalist-reactionary Mayor, the claims of the capitalist banks' bondholders and big real estate interests come first. That is why McLevy incited his police to club jobless workers and arrest their leader, Samuel Krieger, all in good capitalist style.

In Milwaukee, the workers on the picket line at the Seaman Body plant met the clubs and blackjacks of the police in a city with a Socialist Mayor, Mayor Hoan. The Socialist City Attorney, Reskin, had informed the workers that the police were their "friends." In experience, the workers have come to a different conclusion.

In "Socialist" Milwaukee all the common phases of capitalist exploitation and oppression are present in full flower—police attack against pickets, wage cuts, slashes in relief, salary cuts for civil service employees, etc., etc. For whom? For the bondholders and bankers.

The workers, Socialist, Communist and non-Party must form a united front of struggle for their elementary rights to assemble and picket, for adequate relief, against wage cuts, and for unemployment insurance. This is how they defeat the broken promises and betrayed pledges of Socialist Mayors who protest capitalist investments with capitalist police.

Thaelmann Trial Is Effort to Check Growth of C.P.

Anti-War Meets In Chicago, Hartford

Office Workers Union in Chicago Fights War

CHICAGO.—At the call of the Office Workers' Union, a mass meeting against war and fascism will be held Friday, March 9, at 8 p.m., at Irving Hall, 2337 West Division St. The meeting was decided on at a general business meeting of the union two weeks ago.

HARTFORD, Conn.—More than 400 workers, professionals and intellectuals attended a meeting on the war danger in Center Church House, at the call of the League Against War and Fascism.

Dr. F. Treadwell Smith of Columbia University was the main speaker, and in response to his appeal many present pledged to see that their organizations affiliate with the League Against War and Fascism. Arthur Stone, a Lovestonite, attempted to disrupt the meeting by criticizing the lack of union members in the audience. At the call of the chairman, 14 men announced that they were members of the American Federation of Labor, and many others were present who did not announce themselves.

Ice Crack Splits Chelyushin Hut Into Two Parts

Marooned Soviet Party In Bering Sea Saves Selves Without Panic

(Special to the Daily Worker)
 MOSCOW, March 7 (By Radio).—On the very night after Lapidevsky, the Soviet airman, rescued the ten women and two children of the marooned company from the polar ship Chelyushin, a crack in the ice broke in two the wooden hut in which the women and children had lived.

This is reported in a radiogram from Professor Otto Schmidt, leader of the expedition, of which 89 men are still living on an ice-floe in the Bering Sea.

"Wide cracks appeared in the camp again," said his message. "Ice blocks continue on the move, heaping up one on the other. During the night the wooden hut where half the Chelyushiners lived, including the women and children before their departure, broke into two parts."

"Without panic, the inhabitants of the hut opened the emergency doors and came out onto the ice. When the movement of the ice-blocks ended, each returned to his part of the hut, and started walling in the open part of the half-hut. The kitchen was also broken in two, and its parts separated by 50 meters. All this does not frighten us, but it causes much additional work, removing supplies and parts for the buildings."



Italian C.P. Appeals for Fight In Support of Austrian Workers

PARIS.—In the face of the great mobilization of Italian troops on the Austrian border for intervention, the long-legal Communist Party of Italy, through its Central Committee, has issued an appeal to the Italian workers and soldiers to fight against intervention.

The appeal, illegally broadcast in Italy, and sent to Austria by the Italian Communist, follows:
 Appeal of Italian C. P.
 The bloody events in Vienna emphasize the danger of European and perhaps world war.

The present situation in Austria makes war imminent, with Hitler threatening absorption on one side and Mussolini on the other. Faced with these facts, the Italian Communist Party sends an appeal against all intervention by fascist Italy in Austria and for a united front of workers and soldiers of both countries.
 Great Socialist Workers
 After sending warm and encouraging greetings to the Austrian proletariat which has fought so heroically against the bloody fury of fascism, the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party greets particularly the socialist workers who, tearing themselves from the paralyzing influence of their leaders, have heard the appeal of the Communist Party in Austria to strike and to fight besides their Communist brethren.

Mrs. Roosevelt On Slumming Trip To Starvation Island

To "Cheer" Porto Rico Toilers, Dying Under U. S. Imperialism

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 7.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is due here today on a slumming trip to this, the worst hell-hole of misery of all the possessions of American imperialism.

Although it is one of the most fertile spots in the Americas, no food can be grown here because every inch of land has been seized by the big sugar companies and planted to sugar-cane. In consequence, even vegetables have to be imported from the United States. Out of a population of 1,600,000, there are 1,200,000 without work, and the average wage is 40 to 45 cents a day, while living costs are much higher than in New York.
 A strong growth of militancy among the island workers and peasants first brought Rose Schneiderman, strikebreaking "labor" leader and N.R.A. official, and now the president's wife, in an effort to head off the workers' discontent with phrases and promises which, however, will not change the fundamental cause of the misery of this island, which is in the death grip of the American sugar and shipping monopolies on the whole economy of the island.

Death Verdicts Fail to Check German Party

World-Wide Mass Fight To Free Thaelmann On This Week

NEW YORK.—Workers throughout the world are making this week, from March 3 to March 11, a week of intense protest actions for the liberation of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, now one year in prison, who will soon stand trial for his life on a charge of "treason."

All U. S. organizations which take part in demonstrations, meetings, and protest delegations to Nazi Consulates, in defense of Thaelmann and all other class-war prisoners in Germany, are urged to send in reports to the Daily Worker.

BERLIN, Mar. 7.—The reason the Nazis are hastening the "trial" of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the Communist Party of Germany, and are preparing their apparatus of forgers, spies, provocateurs and perjurers in an attempt to smirch the name of the Communist Party, is to be seen in the intense activity of revolutionary workers throughout Germany.

Court records of the trials of revolutionary workers who are caught and sentenced give an indication of the energy with which the fight against the Nazis is carried on.

Death Sentence
 Death for one, and a total of 94 years of penal servitude and 18 years imprisonment is the verdict on 18 workers tried in connection with the death of a Fascist named Ahe. The judge was forced to admit that there was no evidence that even the worker Huttig, sentenced to death, had shot Ahe.

"There can be no doubt that it was in Huttig's power to have prevented the attack on Ahe in this serious form," said the judge, in justifying the sentence of death.

Police Report Communists Active
 The State Secret Police of Bavaria reports that "toward the end of last year signs of serious and systematic work on the part of Communists became observable in Nuernberg and Franconia. District leaders were appointed, treasurers, literature distributors; arrangements were made for distributing leaflets on a large scale. . . . These activities must not be regarded as an isolated case, but as one department of the undiminished, but extremely cleverly camouflaged activities of the Communists."
 In Ascherleben, 25 Communists are facing a mass trial for having carried on Communist work in the town. Thirty workers were arrested in Pirmasens for carrying out Communist propaganda.
 At a meeting of the Charlottenburg (Berlin) Storm Troopers, a reward of 50 marks was offered for every Storm Trooper who catches a distributor of Communist leaflets, and 300 was offered for the discovery of any illegal Communist printing plant.

Lenin on the Jewish Question, On the National Question

"Emnity Against Jews Exists Only Where Landlords and Capitalists Oppress the Masses. Among Jews, the workers are in the Majority. They are our Brother Comrades in the Struggle for Socialism. The Jewish Capitalists, Like All Capitalists, Oppress and Divide the Workers," Said Lenin.

WHAT is the Communist position on the Jewish question? The following excerpts from Lenin, great leader of the Communist revolution, give a masterly answer to this question.

These excerpts from Lenin on the Jewish question are of tremendous importance at the present time, especially due to the fact that not only is Hitler in Germany deliberately reviving and spreading the terrible poison of anti-Semitism, but capitalist reaction all over the world is in one form or another also provoking the vicious hatreds of nationalism and racial antagonism.

The stimulation of chauvinism and race hatreds is an old trick of ruling classes whenever their rule begins to grow shaky, whenever the masses begin to rise in motion against their unendurable misery and oppression. Jim-crowism in the United States, anti-Semitism, chauvinism against the Japanese and Chinese workers, etc., etc., are all expressions of the ruling class chauvinist poison. Lenin's remarkably clear exposition of the Communist (Bolshevik) position on the Jewish question becomes of the greatest value to us at this time when the fight against anti-Semitism is confused by the fact that strat who financial and economic interests are no different from the capitalist rulers who are the pogrom inciters.

The first excerpt is from a phonograph record made by Lenin during the Civil War of 1919 to be used throughout the Soviet Union in the fight against anti-Semitism.

THE POGROMS AGAINST THE JEWS

ANTI-SEMITISM is defined as the spreading of enmity against the Jews. When the damnable czarist monarchy was living out its last hours, it attempted to divert the illiterate workers and peasants into pogroms against the Jews. The czar's police in union with the landlords and capitalists organized Jewish pogroms. They attempted to divert the natural hatred of the workers and peasants for the exploiters towards the Jews. Even in other countries one often experiences that the capitalists stir up enmity against the Jews, in order to divert the attention of the workers from the real enemy of the working masses, capital.

Enmity against the Jews can only exist where the landowners and capitalists have kept the workers and peasants in complete illiteracy. Only entirely uneducated and completely oppressed people can believe the lies and slanders which are being spread about the Jews. These are survivals from the times of serfdom, when the priests burnt heretics at the stake, when peasants were trampled upon and were voiceless. But these dark survivals of serfdom are disappearing, the people are beginning to see.

It is not the Jews who are the enemies of the toilers. The enemies of the workers are the capitalists of all lands. Among the Jews there are workers, toilers; they are in the majority. They are our brothers, comrades in the struggle for Socialism, because they are oppressed by capitalism. Among the Jews there are kulaks, exploiters, capitalists, just as there are among the Russians and every other nation.

The capitalists are tireless in their endeavors to stir up enmity

between the workers of different faiths, different nations and different races. The rich Jews, just like the rich Russians and the rich of all countries, are united in trampling upon, oppressing and dividing the workers.

Disgrace and infamy to the damnable czarism which tortured and persecuted the Jews! Disgrace and infamy to whoever sows enmity against Jews and hatred against other nations! Long live brotherly faith and unity in the struggle of all nations for the overthrow of capitalism!

—From a phonograph record made during the Civil War in 1919.

DECREE OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS ON THE UPROOTING OF THE ANTI-SEMITIC MOVEMENT

According to reports received by the Council of People's Commissars, the counter-revolutionaries are carrying on agitation for pogroms in many cities especially in the frontier zone, as a result of which there have been sporadic outrages against the toiling Jewish population. The bourgeois counter-revolution has taken up the weapon which has slipped from the hands of the czar.

The absolutist government, when the need arose, turned the hatred of the peoples directed at itself against the Jews, at the same time telling the uneducated masses that all their misery comes from the Jews.

The rich Jews, however, knew how to protect themselves; only the Jewish poor always suffered from instigation and violence, only they fell victims of them.

The counter-revolutionaries have now renewed hatred against the Jews, using hunger, exhaustion and also the backwardness of the most retarded masses as well as the remnants of that hatred against the Jews which was planted among the people by absolutism.

In the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, where the principle of self-determination of the toiling masses of all nations has been proclaimed, there is no room for national oppression. The Jewish bourgeoisie are our enemies, not as Jews but as bourgeois. The Jewish worker is our brother.

Any kind of hatred against any nation is inadmissible and shameful.

The Council of People's Commissars declares that the anti-Semitic movement, and pogroms against the Jews are fatal to the interests of the workers' and peasants' revolution and calls upon the toiling people of Socialist Russia to fight this evil with all the means at their disposal. National hostility weakens the ranks of our revolutionaries, disrupts the united front of the toilers without distinctions of nationality and helps only our enemies.

The Council of People's Commissars instructs all Soviet deputies to take uncompromising measures to tear the anti-Semitic movement out by the roots. Pogromists and pogrom-agitators are to be placed outside the law.

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, ULYANOV (LENIN); Secretary of the Council, N. GORBUNOV. August 9, 1918.

THE JEWS AND THE REVOLUTION

The hatred of czarism was directed particularly against the Jews. On the one hand, the Jews provided a particularly high percentage (compared with the total of the Jewish population) of leaders of the revolutionary movement. In passing, it should be said to their credit that today the Jews provide a relatively high percentage of representatives of internationalism compared with other nations. On the other hand, czarism knew perfectly well how to play up to the most despicable prejudices of the most ignorant strata of the population against the Jews, in order to organize, if not to lead directly, the pogroms—those atrocious massacres of peaceful Jews, their wives and children, which have roused such disgust throughout the whole civilized world. Of course I have in mind the disgust of the truly democratic elements of the civilized world, and those are exclusively the Socialist workers, the proletarians. (At this time there were no Communist Parties.)

It is calculated that in 100 cities at that time 4,000 were killed and 10,000 were mutilated. The bourgeoisie, even in the freest republican countries of Western Europe, know only too well how to combine their hypocritical phrases about "Russian atrocities" with the most shameful financial transactions, particularly with financial support of czarism, and with imperialist exploitation of Russia through the export of capital, etc.

—From a Lecture on the 1905 Revolution, delivered in Zurich.

PROCLAMATION OF THE SOVIET GOV'T FOR FREEDOM OF OPPRESSED NATIONALITIES

The October Revolution of the workers and peasants started under the general slogan of freedom.

The peasants have been freed from the rule of the landlords, for large landownership no longer exists—the soil has become free. The soldiers and sailors have been freed from the power of the sovereign

generals, for the generals are now elective and removable. The workers have been freed from the caprice and tyranny of the capitalist, for from now on the control of the enterprises and factories by the workers has been established. All that is living and vital has been freed from hated bondage.

Now there remain only the nationalities of Russia, who have suffered and still suffer from oppression and tyranny. Their freedom must immediately be worked for, and it must be brought about resolutely and irrevocably.

During the times of tsarism the nations of Russia were systematically instigated against each other. The results of this policy are known: massacres and pogroms on the one hand, the enslaving of nations on the other hand.

This hideous policy of rousing hatred must and will never return. From now on it will be replaced by the policy of voluntary and honest unions of nations.

In the period of imperialism, after the February Revolution, when political power passed into the hands of the bourgeoisie represented by the Constitutional-Democratic Party, the open policy of instigation was replaced by a policy of cowardly mistrust towards the nations of Russia, a policy of molestation and provocation which was covered with verbose declarations about the "freedom" and "equality" of nations. The results of this policy are known: the sharpening of national enmity, the undermining of mutual trust.

This unworthy policy of lies and mistrust, of molestation and provocation, must be ended. From now on it must be replaced by a frank and honest policy leading to complete mutual trust between the nations in Russia.

Only on the basis of such trust can an honest and firm union of the nations of Russia be formed.

Only on the basis of such a union can the workers and peasants of the nations of Russia be merged into a single revolutionary force, able to withstand all the attacks of the imperialist, annexationist bourgeoisie.

In June of this year the Congress of Soviets proclaimed the free right of self-determination of the nations of Russia.

The second Congress of Soviets, which met in October, even more resolutely and definitely established this inalienable right of the nations of Russia.

Acting on the decisions of this Congress, the Council of People's Commissars plans to base its actions in regard to the nationalities of Russia on the following principle:

1. The equality and sovereignty of the nations of Russia.
 2. The right of the nations of Russia to free self-determination including separation and the formation of independent states.
 3. The removal of every and any national and national-religious privilege and restriction.
 4. The free development of the national minorities and ethnographic groups living within the confines of Russia.

Corresponding concrete provisions will be worked out as soon as the Commission of Nationalities is established.

In the name of the Russian Republic:
 Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, V. Ulyanov (Lenin).
 People's Commissar of Nationalities, Joseph Djughashvili (Stalin).
 November 15, 1917.

Lenin Pamphlet on Jewish Question, 5 Cents at Bookshop

The above excerpts from Lenin on the Jewish Question in the light of the Communist position on the National Question are taken from the pamphlet "Lenin on the Jewish Question" just issued by the International Publishers, New York City.

The pamphlet contains the most important writings of Lenin on this question, in addition to the most important official proclamations of the Soviet Government relating to national minorities and minor nationalities.

It may be obtained at International Publishers, 381 4th Avenue, and at the following Workers' Bookshops: 50 E. 13th St., New York; 699 Prospect Ave., Bronx; 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx; 62 Herzl St., at the Cooperative Barber Shop, 27 Hudson St., Yonkers. The price is 5 cents.