

STEEL WORKERS ACT TO PREPARE STRIKE

U.S. Imprisons Krumbein, C. P. Leader

JUDGE GIVES ORGANIZER 18 MONTHS

Sentenced for Technical Violation of Passport Regulations

Charles Krumbein, organizer of the New York District of the Communist Party, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Henry W. Goddard in the Southern District of N. Y. Federal Court to serve eighteen months in a federal prison on a charge of a technical violation of the U. S. passport regulations. This is to be followed by a probationary period of four years upon his release.

This vicious sentence was passed upon Krumbein by Judge Goddard upon the recommendation of Assistant U. S. Attorney Murphy, who made a venomous attack upon Krumbein for his working class activities.

When first arrested nearly a year ago Krumbein was led by the authorities to believe that he would receive a mild sentence, and therefore pleaded guilty to the indictment. However, when the U. S. attorney familiarized himself with Krumbein's conspicuous activities in the revolutionary movement he appeared in Federal Court with the demand that Krumbein be given a stiff sentence.

Arrested After May Day Krumbein was arrested almost immediately following the great May 1 demonstration in New York last year, when more than 50,000 workers gathered at a huge union front demonstration in Union Square.

In demanding that Krumbein be severely dealt with, the federal prosecutor cited Krumbein's conviction in Illinois on a charge of criminal syndicalism, thus seeking to picture Krumbein as a "dangerous" individual.

Joseph R. Brodsky, chief counsel for the International Labor Defense, appeared as Krumbein's attorney.

Krumbein, who is 45 years old, is a steamfitter by trade, and has been active in the revolutionary movement since the days of his youth. He joined the Socialist Party in 1912, and was one of the founders of the Communist Party in 1919. He was arrested with C. E. Ruthenberg, William Z. Foster and other Communist leaders in the famous Bridgeman, Mich., raid in 1922.

After several years the indictment was dropped. Previously he had been convicted in Chicago and sentenced to serve ten years as a result of his working class activities, but mass protest forced the Governor of Illinois to issue a pardon for Krumbein and his co-defendants.

As he left the court room to be taken to jail yesterday Krumbein asked Max Steinberg, organization secretary of District 2, to convey the following message to the membership of the Party and to the thousands of left wing workers in the mass organizations:

"Tell the comrades to dig deeper into the work. I will be back at my post to fight harder than ever in the front ranks of the working class."

Georgia Scab Kills Striker

ROSSVILLE, Ga., Feb. 4.—"Pink" Walker, one of the most active workers in the strike of the Richmond Hosiery Workers here was killed, and Corbet Davis, another active striker, was seriously wounded by a strikebreaker yesterday.

The strikebreaking murderer, Talmadge Lindsey, had been working in the mill since the strike was called, six weeks ago.

The murderous attack has aroused general indignation and is considered a deliberate provocation by the company in an attempt to increase the reign of terror against the strikers, who are holding firmly.

Since the withdrawal of the National Guard, forced by protests from all parts of the country, police and deputies have been increased and an injunction against picketing has been granted.

The Rossville Mill was the first of the four plants to come out. Now all the four mills on the Tennessee and Georgia side of the State Line, employing about 1,500 workers, are out.

The strikebreaker, murderer told the police a story of his having been attacked Saturday on the street, and that he shot in self defense.

Leader of U. S. Fascism COMMITTEE FOR THE NATION U. S. PLOTTERS' HEADQUARTERS

Secret Membership of 2,000 Links Many Anti-Labor Groups

By Marguerite Young

The Committee for the Nation is now actively directing the main plays and players in a prelude to American Fascism. A Wall Street-dominated group, nationwide and highly organized, it has already become in effect a headquarters for representatives of almost every important Fascist force in the United States. These include groups now plotting to put storm troops in the field as well as those now carrying on an intensified and typically Fascist drive against the civil rights and living standards of labor, poor farmers and political dissenters.

This two-year-old Committee for the Nation is composed of more than 2,000 business men, bankers and big farmers. It wields an unsuspected power over workers and farmers throughout the country. Many of its own members do not know all it is doing.

Leaders Work Secretly

Its leadership, an acutely class-conscious aggregation, including known conscious pro-Fascists, is working secretly as well as openly, to preserve capitalist interests against mass struggle. It has divided its own following into categories, and sometimes activities disclosed to one or more groups of Committee for the Nation members are kept from other classes of the same membership. It is now keeping secret the names of its members. (The Daily Worker has a list of about 1,500 of them).

Though organized originally, supposedly, to "Rebuild Prices and Purchasing Power," the Committee has recently added the slogan, "To Preserve Rights to Profits and Property," to the official stationery on which it sends confidential information to certain groups of its membership. It has, likewise, initiated a broad expensive propaganda campaign against strikes.

Soviet Congress Hears Report On Livestock Breeding Growth

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (By Wireless).—The methods by which every effort has been made by the state collective farms and the government to increase the number of cattle and horses were outlined today by Chernov, People's Commissar of Agriculture, who reported to the session of the Seventh All-Union Congress of the Soviets.

Unlike those countries where the government gives no aid to farmers during drought periods, or even, as in the United States, goes so far as to destroy cattle, in the Soviet Union the government has offered a special decrease in taxes to the individual peasants who raise calves and colts. A special campaign has been organized to provide good stabling for the cattle during the winter. In addition to the institution of a propaganda campaign against the slaughtering of young animals, impetus has been given to the raising of poultry and rabbits to be used as a substitute for veal, during the process of upbuilding

the herds. Prizes will be given to the collective farms which take unusually good care of their cattle. The village Soviet chairmen have been instructed to make special provision for horses in the fields. The number of incubator stations will be increased, to develop a local supply system to provide sufficient eggs. The state now provides the farmer with many chicks, calves, and pigs.

Chernov cited for approval a particular collective farm which did not slaughter a single calf last year, but added all to the herd, or distributed them among the members to be raised.

Delegations continued to arrive in honor of the Congress, and to pledge their support. Today the Tashkent textile workers and Tula Metal workers reached Moscow. The Tula workers brought their banners with them, together with gifts of their tools, implements and cutlery.

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Workers Bill IS SUPPORTED AT HEARINGS Socialist Leader Joins in Defense of H. R. 2827

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A new page in the long struggle for adequate unemployment and social insurance was begun today with the opening of public hearings on the first genuine Workers' and Farmers' Bill—The Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. The bill was introduced by the Communist Party and introduced in the House of Representatives by Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota.

Matthew A. Dunn, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee of the House Labor Committee appointed to hold hearings on the Workers' Bill, opened the sessions at which workers from nearly every industry, agricultural laborers, professionals, artists, and technicians will be heard over a two weeks period.

"Printers For It" Elmer Brown, chairman of the National Sponsoring Committee of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance and a member of "International Typographical Union No. 6, told the subcommittee, "the workers in the printing industry see in H. R. 2827 the correct principle of unemployment insurance. We vigorously oppose the Wagner-Lewis Bill. We will insist that H. R. 2827 be enacted and the burden of unemployment and social

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HENRY A. WALLACE

and for "cooperation" by labor with its oppressor-employers. In short, it is attempting to build mass support of the idea that labor must remain passive and it is organizing thousands of small capitalists and big and middle farmers to keep it so. In arguing for these steps, it is employing Communist language—the words of Karl Marx himself—to bring about support of its program to prevent "the masses' taking things into their own hands."

Back of Roosevelt Acts

Evidence in the hands of the Daily Worker discloses that leaders of the Committee for the Nation, as long ago as January, 1933, were meeting secretly and discussing "monetary reform" measures later executed by the Roosevelt Administration. The inflationary "monetary reform" measures in themselves an anti-labor move, were put over under the "Rebuild Prices and Purchasing Power" slogan, but evidence in the possession of the Daily Worker shows that they were inspired by these individuals as a measure to preserve the general, fundamental class interests of capitalists consciously seeking a way to preserve their profits during the economic crisis which they acutely realized, was bringing mass misery

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Rakosi Trial Stirs Workers

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 4.

—Demonstrations and protests demanding the release of Matthias Rakosi, Communist leader of Hungarian workers, are taking place here almost every day. At a meeting of 600 workers of Bardeyev, a protest was drawn up and sent to the Hungarian Embassy stating that in again trying Rakosi after he had served his sentence "the Hungarian counts and barons are offering a provocation to the Slovak workers."

Two large demonstrations, shouting "Freedom for Rakosi, death to fascism," gathered in front of a downtown theatre and at the Hungarian Consulate in Bratislava.

Negro Slain by Officer In Mississippi Town

OXFORD, Miss., Feb. 4.—Henry Carrothers, Negro, was shot to death here by Night Marshal McNeely while buying gasoline for his landlord's truck at a filling station. McNeely has established a curfew law for Negroes on his own authority and he killed Carrothers to carry out a threat that he would shoot any Negro he saw at large on the streets of Oxford between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m.

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All Workers Invited To C.P. Open Meeting On the Labor Party

The District Bureau of the Communist Party yesterday called upon all the New York membership and urged all sympathizers and members of the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor to attend a special open meeting of the Communist Party, where its general secretary, Earl Browder, will report on the Communist position on the Labor Party.

This open membership meeting will be held Sunday night at 8 o'clock at St. Nicholas Palace, 69 West 66th Street.

SPLITS FIGHT TO FREE 18

Trotskyite Lawyer Aids Sacramento Judge Disrupt Defense

By Michael Quinn

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 4.—The Trotskyites carried their disruptive activities on trial here into the court last Friday when Albert Goldman, Trotskyite attorney for Norman Mini, sided with the prosecution in a vicious attack on Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney representing 17 of the defendants.

For four days Gallagher had been questioning William Hanks, notorious labor spy, under extreme difficulties raised by the prosecution and the court in their attempt to protect Hanks, with the result that there were frequent clashes. During all this time Goldman had sat silently, not aiding the defense. Friday morning a reactionary juror complained that Gallagher was shouting at Hanks. Special Prosecutor Neil McAllister seized this cue to accuse Gallagher of "turning the court into a rough house."

Judge Dal M. Lemmon rushed into the breach with a sharp reprimand to Gallagher. It was at this point that the Trotskyite attorney, Goldman, broke his long silence, rising to support the court with the statement, "I am not at all in sympathy with Mr. Gallagher's methods. In fairness to my client, I want that to be made clear."

Tried to Split Defense

Goldman was well aware that the attack on Gallagher was a planned affair, concocted by Special Prosecutor McAllister; but he seized on the occasion to split the defense in the hope of winning leniency for Mini at the expense of the 17 other defendants.

At a meeting after court adjourned for the day, all of the defendants with the exception of Mini sharply repudiated Goldman, and accused him of attempting to disrupt the defense. They declared their full endorsement of Gallagher and his stern fight against the use of the trial by reactionary employers and their puppet officials as a springboard for an attack on the whole working class, and first and foremost the Communist Party.

Sabotage United Fronts

The action of Goldman followed the attempt of Trotskyite delegates from the Workers Party and the so-called Non-Partisan Defense League, to break up the united front movement started in San Francisco for the defense of the eighteen de-

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GLEN ALDEN STRIKE SHUTS COLLIERIES

Pickets Are Attacked by Police on First Day Of Walkout

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 4.—Most of the Glen Alden collieries were tied up as the strike of all the company's miners called by the United Anthracite Miners started today. Large numbers of state and local police guarded all mines, clubbing and dispersing pickets.

The strike was caused by the effort of the officials of the United Mine Workers to smash the independent Union of Anthracite Miners and force its members to join the American Federation of Labor union through intimidation, aided by the Glen Alden Company. The company has applied for an injunction against picketing. Hearing on the application has been set for Wednesday. A mass meeting has been called tonight of miners belonging to both unions at the Lance collieries.

The correctness of the policy of the rank and file in the anthracite, for unity of both unions for the enforcement of the agreement with the company, in placing of fighting against each other, is now especially apparent to the workers. The Unemployment Councils have issued a leaflet to all unemployed miners, calling upon them to stand solidly behind the strikers.

New Deal Hit By Methodists

The Methodist Federation for Social Service yesterday charged President Roosevelt with breaking his promises. Two years of the New Deal have increased unemployment, decreased the purchasing power of the average person, and brought "a top-heavy advantage for the special privileged class," the findings of the organization composed of ministers and churchmen disclosed.

The New Deal was indicted on the following grounds: It redistributed wealth upward instead of downward. Unemployment increased 5.4 per cent, and industrial wages fell 2 per cent. Collective bargaining has been "almost completely nullified." Prices have gone up as the result of the A. A. A. crop reduction program.

Instead of driving the money changers out of the temple, Roosevelt's measures have "served to entrench them," the Federation pointed out.

This is the Federation's second indictment of the New Deal. Last December it charged that Roosevelt had "betrayed" the forgotten man.

Pennsylvania Relief Parley

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 4.—March 24 and 25 have been tentatively set down as the dates on which a state-wide congress for unemployment and social insurance will be held here.

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IMPRISONED



CHARLES KRUMBEIN

AUTO STRIKE RANKS SOLID

Wage Increase Asked by Detroit Workers at Murray Plant

By A. B. Magil

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 4.—While the City Council of the A. F. of L. automobile locals was preparing to meet tonight to take up the developing strike situation, the strike at the Murray Body plant here, which started Thursday, continued solid. About seven hundred workers are out, mostly maintenance men, but also some from the trim shop, as well as electricians and welders. Wage increases and equal division of work to cut down layoffs are the chief demands. The strike is being led by the Murray Body Local of the United Automobile Workers, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

"Indications are that other departments will be out today," Roderrick MacDonald, A. F. of L. organizer, stated. He said that the metal finishers and trim shop men were holding a meeting this afternoon to take up the question of strike action. Nearly five thousand were employed at the plant when the strike started.

C. P. Unit Active

The Murray Body Unit of the Communist Party has issued a leaflet calling on the workers to make it a hundred per cent strike and urging them to join the A. F. of L. union. Your correspondent was informed today that an official of the Murray Body Local has asked for the co-operation of other labor organizations in picketing.

MacDonald, however, declared that no appeal to other organizations has been issued.

The employers are trying to break the strike by importing outside scabs. MacDonald told your correspondent that several A. F. of L. members were sent to the Detroit Employers' Association to ask for jobs. They gave fictitious names and pretended to have come from outside cities. They were at once given passes for employment as maintenance men in the Murray Body plant.

The A. F. of L. leaders are trying

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PARLEY PLANS FOR ACTION ON DEMANDS

Campaign of Leaders Fails To Stop Action Of Rank and File

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 4.—Four hundred delegates representing seventy-eight lodges of the Amalgamated Steel, Tin and Iron Workers Union from practically every district of the national organization met here yesterday at the Moose Temple, in an effort to develop a nation-wide organization campaign in preparation for a strike as the only means to win the economic demands and recognition of the union adopted at the 59th regular convention of the Amalgamated last April.

There were also present 130 delegates from 100 local unions of the United Mine Workers of America who aside from participating in the steel conference held a session of miners' delegates separately.

The conference was called on the initiative of the Pittsburgh District of the A. A. and was decided upon at a preliminary conference representing five districts of the A. A. on Dec. 30 at which most of the leading officials of the A. A. were present and took no exception to the calling of the conference of the various districts which is a traditional practice of the union.

For Rank and File Action

Despite this, however, Mike Tighe carried on a vicious campaign against the conference. That excellent attendance at the conference was achieved despite the attacks and threats of Tighe is an indication of the growing feeling among the steel workers that their only hope of realizing their demands lies through struggle and that the N. R. A. has only brought chains of slavery to the steel workers in the form of the company unions.

At the same time the conference was an expression of understanding among the steel workers that they cannot rely on the top leaders of the A. A. to organize the industry and prepare for the strike—that this task must be carried through by the steel workers themselves despite the sabotage of the Tighe machine.

Attack on Workers

The Roosevelt decision in the auto industry, which was an open attack on the workers, a slap in the face of all organized labor, and which is freely admitted to be symptomatic of the line of the administration for all industry, was further proof to the delegates at the conference that they must take matters in their hands and act quickly.

The conference in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm decided unanimously to undertake in each district and in each lodge the organization of the unorganized steel workers in preparation for strike. The delegates decided to call upon Mike Tighe and the A. A. Executive as well as the A. F. of L. Executive Council now in session in Washington to support in every way including a financial and organization drive. At the same time the con-

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Anti-Union Writ Held Up

After a conference lasting from 11 yesterday morning until 5 in the evening between Justice Burt Jay Humphrey and representatives of the shippers and trade unions, proceedings were adjourned until today at 10:15 with the injunction against the Teamsters' Union still unsigned. No representatives of the public or press were permitted at the conference, nor were any details made known.

Prior to the opening of the conference Justice Humphrey again repeated his determination to sign the writ which would bar united action between longshoremen and teamsters. A number of times during the week he stated that the conference is a mere formality, and that his mind is made up. Longshoremen and teamsters had made it known that the signing of the injunction will be a signal for a general strike of all teamsters and longshoremen. The statement is issued by the judge following adjournment of the conference was as follows: "Justice Humphrey has been working all day with attorneys for

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Build the AFL Steel Union! Prepare for Strike! Defeat Tighe's Expulsions!

AN EDITORIAL

Four hundred delegates from seventy-eight lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) met in Pittsburgh on Feb. 3, and launched a national organization drive to build the A. F. of L. steel union in preparation for a steel strike.

Less than 24 hours after the conference adjourned, it was reported that the Tighe-Leonard machine heading the A. A. has announced a campaign of wholesale expulsions and charter revocation of lodges taking part in the conference.

This significant conference represented the needs and wishes of the majority of the workers in the steel industry. The decisions showed that the steel workers are aware that they can expect nothing from the Roosevelt government and its N. R. A. Boards.

The A. A. lodges, displaying a determination for a unified fight of all steel workers for their demands, which were presented at the 59th A. A. convention, with enthusiasm and fighting spirit decided that only through their own organized

strength and action can they better their conditions.

The decision of Roosevelt, extending the anti-labor auto code and denying all the auto workers demands, brought strikingly home to the A. F. of L. steel lodges the fact that Roosevelt and the Labor Boards are sharpening their attacks also on the steel workers.

Simultaneously, delegates from one hundred locals of the United Mine Workers met and mapped their fight for their demands and pledged joint action with the steel workers.

The resolutions of the steel conference unanimously denounced the disruptive tactics of Mike Tighe, president, Louis Leonard, secretary, and the other international officers of the union. These national officials have already launched a campaign of expulsions, and threaten to revoke the charters of all participating lodges. They carry on this splitting work by raising the cry "dual unionism" and by means of the Red scare. But in reality this is an open attempt to stop the organization drive and prevent a steel strike. It is fully in line with Roosevelt's action in the auto

drive to build the A. A. Tighe is telling the workers in words.

The conference denounced Mike Tighe's attempt to prevent strike preparations and to disrupt the drive to build the A. A. Tighe is telling the workers to continue to have faith in the Roosevelt Labor Boards and the N.R.A., which have already worsened their conditions and strengthened the company unions.

Tighe continues his traditional policy of keeping the A. A. a small shell. He betrayed the steel workers last June when he helped prevent their strike and approved the Steel Labor Board, which has carried out every wish of the steel corporations.

The delegates gave an aggressive answer to Tighe's expulsion policy.

The conference went on record for the building of the A. A. into a mass union, into one of the biggest of the A. F. of L. unions. The conference sent demands to Green and Tighe that the financial and organizational resources of the national offices of the A. A. and the A. F. of L. be thrown into the organizational drive in the steel industry, as decided upon at the last A. F. of L.

national convention. It is Tighe and Co. who are now in the A. F. of L. national convention. It is Tighe and Co. who are now trying to split the unions in order to serve the steel barons. This is true of the whole policy of Tighe and Co.

The conference called upon every steel worker to resist Tighe's expulsion policy—to allow not a single A. A. member to be expelled and not a single charter revoked. The conference was called according to the constitution of the A. A., for the purpose of building the union, of expressing the will of the overwhelming majority of the A. A. membership, and to prepare the struggle for the steel workers' demands.

The steel workers must now, in every district, in every lodge and mill, give their answer to the steel bosses and their company unions, and to the Tighe expulsion policy.

Organize the hundreds of thousands of steel workers!

Build the Amalgamated Association into a powerful mass union!

Prepare for strike to enforce the demands of the Fifty-ninth Convention!

# Committee for the Nation Leader in U. S. Fascist Moves

## Secret 2,000 Link Forces Of Capitalism Organization Wields Huge Propaganda Apparatus

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and mass struggle threatening their rulership.

One of these secret meetings was held in the Hotel Pierre, apartment of Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank and one of the founders of the Committee for the Nation. There Henry Pope, representing the Bear Brand Hosiery Company of Chicago, declared, with extreme agitation, that in his opinion "America is just six months away from Bolshevism unless, that is, this group saw to it something were done to prevent it."

Another was in the private apartment of Vincent Bendix, head of the big Bendix Aviation Corporation and a founder of the Committee for the Nation, in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. There Bendix emphasized the "ridiculous spectacle" that existed in the continued crisis in "the wealthiest nation in the world, with millions of people who have tremendous potential demands for goods and services of all kinds, and on the other hand industrial machines prepared to produce these goods and services."

In the same meeting, James H. Rand, Jr., urging "monetary reform," reported that on that day, Jan. 26, 1935, one man had offered Rand \$100,000 to further the work of propagandizing some program. At this time the program had not been decided upon in detail.

## Heads Big Corporation

Rand, a leader in these conferences, is president of the Morgan-Hearst-Rockefeller corporation, Remington-Rand. He is chairman of the Committee for the Nation and a recognized intimate of President Roosevelt. He is the known co-ordinator of the anti-"depression" programs of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers—programs for striking a "citizens' army" for strikebreaking as well as company-unionism and suppression of the radical labor movement.

Others participating in these conferences were:

Dr. Edward A. Rumley, exposed Nazi contact, whose connection with the Committee for the Nation was never referred to publicly by officials of the Committee while it was being organized. He was one of the founders.

R. J. Anderson, representative of the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association, Inc., and still named on official Committee for the Nation stationery as their "contact" with this and other big farmer groups, self-constituted as spokesman for "American Agriculture." These associations, recognized, were organized to sell their products to the Wall Street trusts, such as Morgan's Standard Brands, Borden's milk monopoly, etc. This relationship in itself puts these "leaders" of "agriculture" under the sway of Wall Street. They are notorious squeezers of poor farmers who have to market through these "cooperatives." Anderson stated in one of these meetings that he had been attempting to bring about a "coalition of forces between business and agriculture"—meaning business and this big-farmer group—since December 22, 1933. Such a coalition was established later in the White Sulphur Springs conference.

Harry Hartke, president, National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation; John A. Simpson, president of the Farmers Union; M. Benton Blacklock, president of the American Cotton Cooperative Association of Raleigh, North Carolina; and other representatives of similar leaders of "agriculture."

Dr. William A. Wirt, the red-baiting school superintendent of U. S. Steel's town of Gary, Illinois, who later broke into the news as the author of the farcical charge that Roosevelt government Brain-Trusters were plotting "Red Revolution."

## Confer with Big Bankers

All of these men are now in the Committee for the Nation. During the period of these secret conferences, Anderson was also conferring with big bankers such as Elliott Lee, vice-president of Morgan's Guaranty Trust Co.; Dr. R. B. Burgess of the Federal Reserve Bank; and with open-shop industrialists such as President McColl of McIntosh Seymour, as well as with Dr. Virgil Jordan, head of the famous open-shoppers' "research" association, the National Industrial Conference Board. Anderson was placed on the Committee for the Nation to serve as a link between business and "agriculture."

In addition, the Committee for the Nation has brought into leading positions the following:

J. H. R. Cromwell, stepson of E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, partner of J. P. Morgan & Company, whose associate, Col. G. M. P. Murphy was involved in the Fascist Army plot.

Professor George Warren, who was the chief Roosevelt advisor on currency questions when the administration devalued the dollar.

C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow and Potter, leading member of the American Liberty League.

George LeBlanc, broker and investment-service operator, who was one of the original backers of Father Charles Edward Coughlin's radio campaign and is still one of the closest advisors of the Fascist Radio Priest's "Union for Social Justice."

Lessing Rosenwald, head of Sears Roebuck, which gave money to Harry Jung's American Vigilante

## THE INFLATIONISTS ON THE JOB

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT AND FOREIGN COMMERCE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

South Bldg., Indiana, July 21, 1935.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Dear Mr. Rand:

I have your release of the 17th with reference to Cross bank deposits. I consider this the most important subject of the day. I have repeatedly written the Secretary of the Treasury, urging the immediate treatment of closed and restricted banks. Some two weeks ago I wrote a long letter to former Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, on the subject.

The South Bend situation is indeed pitiful. I am informed that four years ago some \$100,000,000 in deposits in banks and building and loan associations in that town were now in unsecured banks some six million dollars. We have open one national bank, the bank left in the city, and one state bank. Everything else is either under restrictions or in liquidation. A town of 100,000 people trying to live on six million dollars in place of fifty-three.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. McClellan in Washington during the winter. I am today writing to Mr. Bendix, suggesting a conference, with a view toward cooperating with your committee to the fullest extent possible in particular regarding definite information with reference to the South Bend situation.

If you will forward me a copy of the electrical transcription of Mr. Harding's radio address I will ask our local radio station, WFAB-South Bend Tribune, to put it on the air.

In response to the city before various organizations I have told them the broad program of the Committee for the Nation.

Yours very truly,  
Samuel B. Pettinfill, U. S.

Congressman Samuel B. Pettinfill of Indiana writes to J. H. Rand of the Committee for the Nation informing him that he has appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury "urging a more liberal and sympathetic treatment of closed banks." Pettinfill tells Rand that the national administration has been working closely in "carrying out the broad program of the Committee for the Nation."

## Intelligence Federation for anti-Semitic, anti-militant-labor espionage. Rosenwald is also on the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee, which promoted publicity for Coughlin, has continuously opposed mass action by Jews in protest against Hitlerism, and is dominated by Felix Warburg, who had a connection with the McCormack-Dickstein Committee which suppressed testimony on Fascist activities.

## Seeks More Funds

All this and the propaganda work of another full year was done at a cost of \$200,000, according to the literature. But now the Committee is seeking \$140,000 for its 1934-35 work alone. This in itself shows how much more work it expects to do in this one year.

## Private Letter-Reports to Special Groups of its Members, and issued twenty-five elaborate "currency reform" tracts.

The new \$140,000 was asked for in a blank sent to members last October. This blank called for twenty-five "Class A" members, contributing \$1,000 each; fifty "Class B" members contributing \$500 each; 250 "Class C" members contributing \$250 each; 400 "Class E" members contributing \$50 each; and 800 "Class F" members contributing \$25 each. The Committee wants 1,625 paying members to support a program broadened especially since the San Francisco General Strike.

## Publisher Connections

The Committee for the Nation has many important connections with publishers, the key capitalists in the molding of the minds of workers and others in the groove that suits the capitalist. It has close personal contact with the Hearst newspaper organization. Frank R. Gannett, owner of a string of papers, is an open backer of the Committee. David Stern, owner of the New York Post and three other "liberal" professed anti-Fascist but ardent pro-New Deal journals, was on a special committee of the Committee, though he says he later withdrew. On this special committee, also associated with the Committee, was A. Mitchell Palmer, the former Attorney General of the United States whose direction of the post-war raids on radicals and militant labor made "the Mitchell Palmer days" a household phrase for terrorism and violence against the workers and intellectuals of America—not only the radical ones, but the liberals and the militant Democrat and Republican trade unionists also. The recognized expertise of the Mitchell Palmer terrorism, directed first at "Reds," to include others, gives an especially prophetic significance to his presence in the Committee for the Nation.

## Profits At Any Cost

The leadership of this Committee is out to preserve the profits of the capitalists by any means necessary. Though it is now advocating merely inflation, and publicly brings in the working class struggle as a threat to scare up further support by farmers and small capitalists for its "monetary reform" program, its fundamental purpose is to guard the broad, fundamental property rights of the Vanderlipsis, Rands and Stotesbury relatives already in it, and those of the Morgans and other top financiers with whom it has many mutual interests as well as associations.

While originally the Committee spewed out literally reams of propaganda to newspapers and news writers, it conducted a high-powered "monetary reform" propaganda campaign by radio, public speeches, etc. It has in recent months considerably stepped down these activities. This has created the impression on many people that the Committee's activities are tapering off, but it in reality only makes the Committee a more important force for Fascism in the United States.

## Activities Increased

Instead of tapering off, the Committee actually is increasing its organizational work, and it is further perfecting its nation-wide mechanism for propaganda. It is attempting to draw new forces in, especially to influence more middle class farmers to take the pro-capitalist "kulak" attitude, which it describes by that word, and to build a bigger, tighter organization of comparatively small business men.

The Committee's own literature, sent to special classes of its membership, acknowledges that it has spent \$200,000 in its two years' propaganda work. During its first year alone, it conducted six national broadcasts, 1,000 fifteen-minute broadcasts by electrical transcription over 380 radio stations. It distributed exactly 2,568,834 pieces of literature, including 439,000 pieces of printed matter such as multi-graphed bulletins and reports; 11,650 letters; 11,650 copies of National Industrial Conference Board reports; 187,563 pages of photolith reproductions, etc. It made fifty

## Secret Meetings

But there is more direct evidence of this—the secret meetings of the founders of the Committee for the Nation.

These meetings occurred through the months of January and February, 1933. By this time the Committee of the Nation had been operating for a few months with about 200 "picked men." It was originally founded, according to Harding, late in 1932. It grew from a committee of one, namely Vincent Bendix. He drew in four others—General Robert E. Wood, quartermaster general of the U. S. Army during the World War, and Lessing J. Rosenwald, both now major executives and owners of Sears Roebuck; and Frank A. Vanderlip.

Even before they started, another Chicagoan, Dr. Edward A.

## Workers' Bill Is Supported At Hearing

## Socialist Leader Joins In Defense of H. R. 2827

(Continued from Page 1)

insurance placed where it belongs—upon the government and industry."

Broadus Mitchell, associate professor of Political Economy in Johns Hopkins University and gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist Party in the recent elections, declared that "the Lundein Bill places the burden where it belongs on the beneficiaries of the capitalist system, through taxes on wealth and not upon industry and wages."

The Roosevelt Administration's Wagner-Lewis Bill, he said, "does not provide security, but it is a standing acknowledgement of the failure of our economy."

Speaks for Farmers

Lewis C. Bentley, the representative of the Farmers National Committee for Action, informed the sub-committee that he spoke for the millions of poor farmers who suffer under the last of farm debt and evictions, to whom the so-called "blessings" of the drought and the New Deal are sheer mockery."

After rendering an accurate description of the ravages of the drought, the crisis and the new deal upon the poor farmers, Bentley declared:

"For those millions of our population, the Lundein Bill offers the only security which we can find in any of the so-called 'Social' insurance bills. Above all I wish to emphasize that while this bill does not provide any adequate standard (one that the country is capable of sustaining) but only a minimum standard of living for the farming population, nevertheless it offers the only adequate minimum to preserve health and decency."

## Statisticians Supports Bill

Dr. Joseph M. Gilman, a member of the economics staff of the college of the City of New York, and former statistician for the Emergency Flee Corporation, declared that if the government were to tax individual incomes of \$5,000 and over, as is provided for in the Workers' Bill H. R. 2827, at the rate now prevailing in Great Britain, and if any "sensible rate even as low as an average of 25 per cent would be placed on inheritances, and if a 25 per cent tax were imposed on corporate surpluses, funds more than sufficient to meet the provisions of the Lundein Bill would be provided.

## Attacks Workers

Schneider tried to convey the impression that the Workers' Bill is similar to the fantastic Townsend plan while Wood endeavored to discredit Brown as a witness by attempting to trap him into making an attack upon the A. F. of L. as an organization. Wood quite obviously spoke for the A. F. of L. top officials who are opposed to H. R. 2827 and favor the principle of no federal unemployment insurance embodied in the Wagner-Lewis Bill.

## Police Arrangements

It was at the Jan. 26 meeting that Bendix emphasized the "ridiculous spectacle" of the capitalist crisis: cruel exposure of the main contradictions of capitalism. A few days later some of the same group got together in Vanderlip's Fifth Avenue hotel apartment. It was then that Pope spoke of "Bolshevism." He added that the situation was "desperate" in some cities, that "definite steps" were being taken to "protect" large centers of population—protect property, that is—with special police arrangements. He said Mayor Cermak of Chicago had said it wouldn't take much "for the whole Chicago situation to get out of hand." Anderson told of seeing the new United States Senator Duffy of Wisconsin, and of Duffy's saying that "the country" had just about six months to make up its mind to "do something" or "take its chances."

## "Rank and File Awake"

"The rank and file workers in the printing industry are now awake and are ready to join with the millions of agricultural, domestic, professional and industrial workers in this broad and all important fight for a Federal law establishing a genuine unemployment and social insurance system such as is provided by H. R. 2827."

Bentley further pointed out that the Lundein Bill is designed to put purchasing power in the hands of the masses of the people—at least forty million of whom are destitute. This in itself will broaden the market for farm products; placing money in their hands so they can make those badly needed repairs to buildings and machinery, as well as buy clothes and other necessities. This in turn would put thousands of workers back to work.

Mary Van Kleef, chairman of the Inter-professional Association and director of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, will address the House sub-committee tomorrow evening.

Elmer Rice, representative of the Authors' League and Pulitzer Prize playwright, and Joseph Murray, chairman of the rank and file Transient Committee, an unemployed organization in Washington, are also expected to appear.

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## CHEAP LABOR PLAN Steel Workers Preparing for Strike Action

## Pittsburgh Parley Plans For Action On Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

ference decided to call upon the A. A. National Executive Board to convene the 60th regular convention of the A. A. which is scheduled to take place in April.

Resolutions were adopted flaying the tactics of Tighe in threatening revocation of charters and mass expulsions for attending the rank and file meeting, and naming the "Progressive Steel Worker" as the national organ of the rank and file. The national program calls for the drawing up of special demands for the Negro workers.

Against the labor boards, for the organization of steel on the basis of the following demands: \$1 an hour; the six-hour day, five-day week; equal rights for the Negro workers; abolition of North-South differentials; recognition of the Amalgamated, abolishment of company unions; enactment of H. R. 2827—this is the general line adopted by the conference in the program, with the perspective of strike action if the demands are refused and organizing for this purpose the hundreds of thousands of still unorganized steel workers.

The miners established a committee of twenty-seven, which will carry forward the work of assisting in the steel drive and the fight for autonomy in Districts 2, 3, 4 and 6, all represented here at the meeting.

Most of the miners' delegates wore "Don't read Hearst" buttons, and heard reporters and photographers were heard out of the miners' meeting.

Rank and file speakers representing every important steel center assailed the bureaucracy of the A. A. and their splitting tactics and "Red scares," and called for building a militant rank and file controlled Amalgamated over the heads of Tighe and Co. Sentiment from some quarters for a split from the A. F. of L. was quickly spiked when it was shown the necessity of carrying on a fight for democracy in the A. A. along with the membership of the A. F. of L. unions.

It is pointed out that this will likewise relieve the government of a relief burden, as the unemployed in these rural communities are to be driven into the newly established plants. Part of the proposal reads: "It is our proposal that a department be set up to select and encourage the relocation of such industries as would contribute to the welfare of these communities and that a revolving fund be made available to this department, to be used when necessary as loans to these industries to defray the cost of moving and insure their success in getting started in their new location."

After explaining the type of seasonal industries to be moved, and the advantages to the community, the proposal states "... and we have a large city now burdened with part-time industries which cause unrest with their intermittent employment." The details of the proposal leave no doubt that it is another means of the unions and to drive the standards of the workers still lower.

An active participant in the working out of the details of this scheme, which aims at the very foundations of many unions, is Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

Giving as an example of what is meant by decentralization of industry, one community in Georgia is described where a grape processing plant, a canning factory, a furniture and rug shop, a creamery and cheese factory, a meat curing and poultry dressing plant were set up. This was established through encouraging companies from New York and such cities.

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## Roosevelt "Advisory Council" Urges Bosses To Move to Isolated Area Where Fight Against Unions Can Be Sharpened

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The moving of shops to small towns and rural areas, where they might escape unions, already a serious menace to the workers of many industries, is to be promoted on a far greater scale nationally by a special department of the Roosevelt administration, according to a recommendation made yesterday by the Business Advisory and Planning Council of the Department of Commerce. A grant of \$3,500,000 is recommended to serve as a revolving fund for loans and other forms of encouraging manufacturers willing to move their plants. It was also indicated that the bulk of the finances to promote this process will come from the four billion dollar fund under the guise of relief.

## Appeals for Funds

By Anna Damon (Acting National Secretary, I.L.D.)

Thousands of people never before involved in the campaign for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon, and the struggle for Negro rights, were represented at the Scottsboro-Herndon Conference held Sunday at the call of the National Scottsboro-Herndon Action Committee in New York.

A fine achievement of this conference was the representation of twenty-seven newly involved A. F. of L. unions and fraternal organizations.

It is not only necessary to follow this lead, and improve upon it, throughout the country. It is necessary to involve all these people concretely in the Scottsboro-Herndon fight.

They must be involved in the holding of meetings, in sending protest cards, now being distributed by the International Labor Defense, to the U. S. Supreme Court.

These forces must be involved in the collection of the urgently needed funds for the appeals.

Only \$102.98 was received for the defense fund by the I. L. D. Monday.

\$52,400 more is needed immediately. Funds for Scottsboro-Herndon defense should be sent at once to the national office of the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 30 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

## Auto Strike Ranks Solid

(Continued from Page 1)

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## Splits Fight Anti-Union To Free 18 Writ Held Up

(Continued from Page 1)

the respective parties, with a view to settling the findings of facts and conclusions of law. The conference started at 11 a. m. and the work had not been completed at 5 p. m. This will necessitate the resumption of this conference at 10:15 tomorrow morning. No decree will be signed until after the findings of fact and conclusions of law are completed.

The Building Service Employees Council of Greater New York, which includes 15 unions of 142,000 workers in the building service, one of the largest sections of the New York labor movement, at its meeting Sunday adopted a resolution pledging full support to the teamsters in the fight against the injunction. The building service workers are also on the eve of a general strike in their own industry. Walter Gordon Merritt, notorious open shop attorney, who represented the shipping interests in the hearings on the waterfront injunction, is also representative of the rearmy.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Another defendant, Lee Hung, was bailed out on Friday on a cash bond furnished by the American Civil Liberties Union.

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## Soviets Get Farm Report

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (By Wireless).—Out of the 2,200 delegates present at the All-Union Congress of the Soviets, 931 are workers, 473 are peasants, including 263 collective farmers. The decisive vote represents the 58 basic nationalities of the Soviet Union. In addition, there are 154 delegates from the Red Army. Others include office workers, directors, engineers, scientists, writers, artists, actors, etc.; 378 of the delegates are women.

More than half, 1,138 delegates, are attending an All-Union Congress of the Soviets for the first time. Seventy-four per cent of the delegates are members of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League. Twenty-five per cent have had a secondary school education, 14.8 per cent a university education. These facts were made public in the report of the Credentials Committee, which reported today.

Thus, the composition of the delegation, representing the toilers at the Seventh Congress of the Soviets, reflects the basic changes in the population of the Soviet Union, as was pointed out by Molotov in his recent speech to the Congress, the doubling of the proletarian population and the tremendous increase in the ranks of the collective farmers.

## Auto Strike Ranks Solid

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# WORKERS' RIGHT TO VOTE THE ALDERMAN IN CHICAGO

## Candidates Arbitrarily Ruled Off Ballot by Election Board

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The boldness of the Democratic machine of Chicago in its efforts to abolish Aldermanic elections in Chicago by keeping opposing candidates off the ballot, is demonstrated clearly in the hearings now being conducted in the City Council chambers by the Board of Election Commissioners.

Time and time again the Aldermanic candidate points out that the complaints against his petition were mimeographed, showing that even the pretense of making a case on individual merit has been abandoned.

The election commissioners, a part of the machine, keep up the pretense of impartiality, protected as they are by the fact that no decisions are rendered while the candidates and objectors are in court. All cases are taken under advisement.

For all practical purposes their decision is final. An appeal can be taken to the courts, with little chance, however, of getting a decision in time to be in the race.

**Must Intensify Protest**  
In the meantime the workers must intensify their protest by sending telegrams and letters to the Board of Election Commissioners. A good start was made by the Racer demonstration in the council chambers Friday, but it must be followed by a loud protest in behalf of the Workers' Aldermanic candidates.

The tricks of the election commissioners smell to high heaven. The stench has at last offended the delicate nostrils of some of the "best" citizens who have carried tales to the state legislature, to the committee set up to investigate elections' frauds.

**Democratic Pretense Abandoned**  
No better evidence of the demoralization of Chicago's "democratic government" was needed than the meeting of the "opposition" candidates for Alderman, called last week by an Independent Aldermanic candidate. There, 75 bewildered Aldermanic candidates met in sole conclave, accepting the premise that their petitions, signed by American voters, were at the mercy of the Democratic machine. The only concrete proposals made were those by the workers' candidates present, led by A. Guss, Communist campaign manager.

Following the meeting the "opposition" candidates gathered around Guss, offering to fight with him on his proposals. They have been trekking to Communist headquarters ever since.

In the wards this complete demoralizing is working to the advantage of the workers' candidates. Some of them have been invited to address Republican meetings. Others have received sincere offers of aid from Democratic precinct committeemen who declare their disgust with the two old parties.

**Socialists and Communists**  
In one ward, the Socialists, failing to collect sufficient signatures to put their own candidate on the ballot, offered Communist signatures for the workers' candidates petition.

In the second ward, a visit of a signature collector led to an impromptu meeting of the neighbors, after which 40 signed for the city Communist candidates then and there. At the top is the Hitler-like set up, but there is tremendous unrest and reshuffling of lines at the bottom, as the workers listen to and are won by the Communist program. Already 20,000 citizens of Chicago have signed to have the Communist Party on the ballot, in spite of the Hearst-American Legion campaign against it. Every other candidate in the city, no matter what his political affiliations, senses this unrest and revolt, and tries to get votes by declaring that he is "practically" a Communist. Many other candidates study the platform of the Communist Party in order to get "good talking points."

The Communist Party has set aside the first two weeks of February for a mobilization of the Party and all sympathetic workers, for the collection of signatures that will place Karl Lockner, Herbert Newton and Sam Hammersmark on the ballot.

## WHAT'S ON

**Philadelphia, Pa.**  
Answer the vicious lies of Hearst and his press. Answer the lies of all enemies of the Soviet Union. Come to the Mass Meeting on Friday, Feb. 8 at 8 p.m. at Broad St., Manhattan. S.W. cor. Peoples Auditorium, 247 W. Chicago Ave. Adm. 30c. Auspices, Friends of the Soviet Union.

**Chicago, Ill.**  
Save February 16 for Theatre Collective Chase Hour. A three-hour program of the Soviet Union. Dance followed by dancing to 3 a.m. Remember Saturday, Feb. 16, 8:30 p.m. at Peoples Auditorium, 247 W. Chicago Ave. Adm. 35c. 100 tickets at 25c.

**W.G.'s Side of I.L.D.** will have new showings of a Soviet film based on Gorki's story "Cain and Arsem." All proceeds to go for Scottborough-Herndon Fund. Film will be shown Feb. 6, Wednesday, at the Culture Center, 3223 Roosevelt Road, 7:30 p.m. and 9 p.m. Adm. at door. 25c. Organizations Attention! The International Workers Order of Chicago is celebrating its 5th Anniversary at the Ashland Auditorium, Feb. 23, 6:30 p.m. to 2 a.m. An excellent program has been arranged. Kindly keep this date open.

# New Stamp Act in Ohio

### Legislative Act Recalls Mass Protests of American Colonists 160 Years Ago

**By Sanford Vorois**  
(Ohio Daily Worker Bureau)  
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4.—The Stamp Act, by which King George III taxed American colonists 160 years ago without their consent, aroused their fighting ire more than any other one thing. The Stamp Act is a symbol of oppression in the text books on American history. The Boston Tea Party was a mass protest against the Stamp Act.

**New Stamp Act**  
But today, in 1935, the sovereign State of Ohio has its own Stamp Act. It is, actually, a three per cent tax on retail sales and to every purchase there is now affixed a stamp bearing the legend, "Prepaid Sales Tax. Consumer's Receipt" and the amount of the tax.

**Arrests Made**  
Arrests of five small store-keepers followed the introduction of the tax. A total of \$500,000 was collected.

# 3,000 Jobless Promises End Fight Colorado Of Sales Tax, Sales Taxation But Forgets It

### Denver Workers Block Michigan Governor Gets Wage-Robbing Imposi; Levy Later Passed

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 4. (By Mail).—Three thousand workers demonstrated before the State Capitol here last Thursday for immediate appropriation of funds for relief and against the sales tax. The 2 per cent sales tax was rushed through the legislature yesterday and immediately signed by Governor Johnson. F. E. R. A. money was withheld from the State in order to bulge through the wage-robbing tax.

Although every effort was made to prevent the workers from appearing before the Senate and the legislature by barring the doors leading to the galleries, the Governor was forced to send a note to the Speaker of the House to permit a delegation of workers to present their demands.

A committee of representatives from the Socialist Party, the National Workers' Alliance, Jefferson County Unemployed Union, Boulder Unemployment Councils and other groups, stopped the vote on the sales tax and forced the house to adopt a resolution to Harry Hopkins demanding thirty days within which to find other means of raising the relief revenues. Richard Allander, of the executive committee of the National Unemployment Councils, headed the delegation.

Father Winters of the Catholic Workers' Alliance described the conditions of the unemployed and warned the administration that they must appropriate funds immediately. He was followed by William Dietrick, Communist leader, and one of the eighteen defendants in the recent riot trial growing out of the police attack upon the F. E. R. A. strikers last Sept. 6. Dietrick made an exposition of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

The relief administration in fear of the anger of the workers against the forthcoming relief cut, forced the project workers to remain on the job all day, to prevent them from joining with the other unemployed in the demonstration.

**Always have a few Daily Worker sub blanks in your pockets.**

In advance from retail merchants in Cuyahoga County, mostly in prepaid penny stamps in the several days before the tax went into effect.

The resistance to the sales tax is so great, however, that E. J. Quinn, district supervisor, estimates that only about half of the estimated 32,000 retailers in the county have taken out their licenses and only one-fifth of them have bought tax stamps.

The tax adds three cents to every dollar's worth of merchandise purchased with the exceptions of bread, liquid milk and newspapers. Canned milk, vegetables, groceries, clothing, medical supplies, etc., are all subject to the tax.

In line with its policy of "no taxes for the poor," all taxes on the "rich" the Communist Party has called for a united front conference to initiate a broad, state-wide movement against the tax.

# Keller's Career Shows Evolution of Renegade

### By George Morris

Eli Keller, Lovestonite manager of the American Federation of Silk Workers of Paterson, has "resigned." But there isn't a worker in Paterson who doesn't know that Keller was kicked out. His "resignation" came less than two weeks after the rank and file defeated his reactionary slate by a 3 to 1 majority, and on the eve of election of officers with not a chance for Eli Keller.

Keller's case is an excellent example of how a renegade from Communism finds himself directly into the ranks of the enemies of the workers, and becomes regarded as a renegade by all workers.

Keller started by resisting the line of the Communist International. Following his leader, Lovestone, he was expelled from the Communist Party in 1929 for taking part in unprincipled maneuvers to split the Party. Later he was expelled from the National Textile Workers Union of which he was secretary.

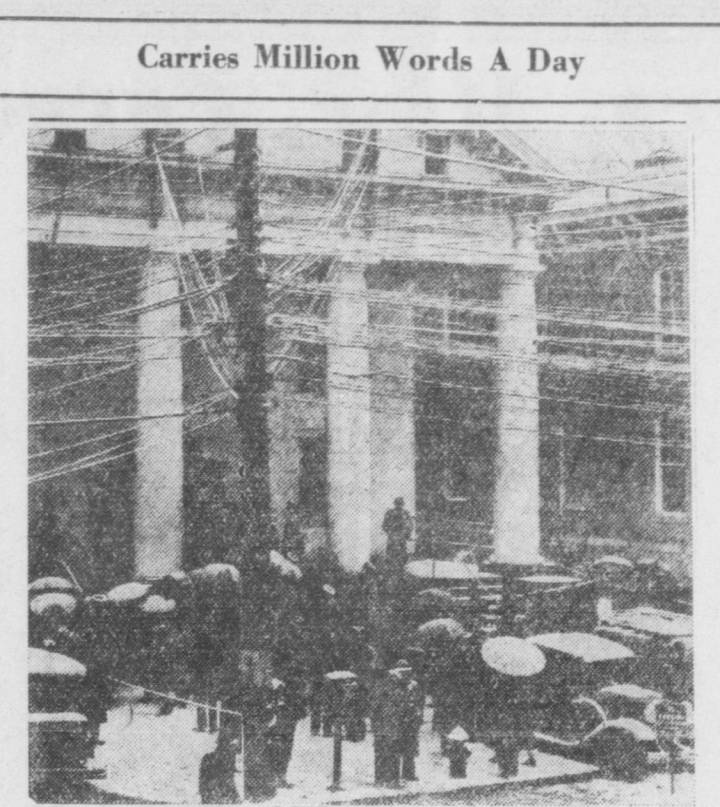
Soon, Keller was acceptable to the reactionaries as an official in the Associated Silk Workers of Paterson. By his vicious attacks against the Communist Party and militants in the union he proved to these leaders that they need not be concerned about his past membership in the Party.

**Splitter in 1933**  
During the silk strike in 1933, Keller did all he could to convince the Gorman-McMahon officialdom of the United Textile Workers, that in him they have one of their own. He fought against joint action with the dyers who were called out by the then existing National Textile Workers Union, insisted on separate picket lines.

Keller held office for some time. But this was no means due to brilliant leadership. He succeeded in posing as a progressive because the rank and file was still unorganized and too weak to expose him. This, however, was corrected in time. The militants in the union were reinforced by members of the National A. L. U. W. which merged into the locals of the U. T. W.

That, however, did not end his efforts to deprive former members of the National from their rights, once they were in. Those elected to office were removed. Others were not permitted to run.

The climax of Keller's treacherous career came during the general strike and the events which followed immediately. The Paterson silk workers, of course, came out—contract or no contract. Keller, by that time, knew better than to resist



Carries Million Words A Day  
Heavily laden with telegraph and telephone wires, this pole in front of the Flemington, N. J., courthouse where Bruno Hauptmann is on trial for the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby, carries 1,000,000 words a day out of this court, while news of what is happening to the unemployed insurance legislation and war preparations at Washington is being shunted into obscure corners or being entirely ignored by the country's capitalist press.

# Denny Defies Court as He Is Given Term

### Portland Unemployed Leader Imprisoned For Aid in Strike

**By Dawn Lovelace**  
PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 4.—"I am not guilty of any crime. I am here before this court because I organized the workers to struggle for better conditions," Edward Denny, organizer of the jobless single workers told Circuit Judge James Stapleton when he appeared before him for sentence under Oregon's anti-labor criminal syndicalist law.

Denny was sentenced to two years in the past few months for supporting the strike struggles of Portland longshoremen last summer. Dirk DeJonge, leader of the unemployed, is now out on bail pending appeal from a seven-year sentence.

"I am of the working class, this court is of the ruling class—we have nothing in common," Denny quietly told the judge.

"That's true!" Stapleton muttered savagely.

Denny ignored the interruption. "I am not here begging for mercy. I don't expect leniency from this court. Throughout the trial you have shown your bias. But remember you may send me to prison but that's not going to stop the Communist Party! That's not going to stop the working class! The Communist Party will continue to grow. You may send me to prison but that is not going to solve the economic problems facing us."

He stood still hard in the election for the executive board. The right wing Socialist Party organ, the Jewish Daily Forward, put its full support behind him. Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers, also a Lovestonite, who sees in Keller's fate the handwriting on the wall for himself, was brought to Paterson to campaign for the Keller-Forward combination.

After such an unenviable record, Keller in his post mortem in the last issue of the Lovestonite weekly seems unable to understand why he was sent back to his grocery store in Passaic. Keller will undoubtedly continue to serve the mill owners, but his record from the time he was expelled from the Communist Party

already presents a complete portrait of a renegade.

In Paterson, with reactionaries in the silk and dyers locals deposed, a new life is entering the unions. New members are joining. The workers are inspired with a new hope and a fighting spirit.

For the position held by the out-cast Keller, the rank and file has put forward Sarkis Phyllian, a mill worker, who was active in the union for years. Every member knows him as a sincere worker, always fighting in the interest of the weavers. It was he who took a leading part in uniting the small independent groups of workers and the National into the present strong local. He will be able to unite the best active members into a fighting leadership. The vote on Feb. 16 should express a united front behind him.

# U. T. W. WOOL CONFERENCE SHOWS MOOD FOR STRIKE

## Railroads Get Tax Back

### More Than \$4,000,000 Returned to Four Big Railroad Corporations by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Four big corporations received more than one million dollars each in tax refunds from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and total refunds to various individuals and corporations totaled more than \$4,000,000 in 1934, it was announced today.

The refunds were based on examinations which showed that the government had taken "too much" from these corporations.

**Railroad Bosses Gain**  
Railroads were especially heavy beneficiaries, with the Pennsylvania, a Vanderbilt-Morgan road, collecting back taxes to the tune of \$3,191,000 and the Lackawanna collecting \$1,526,000.

The New York Life Insurance Company topped the list with a refund of \$4,427,000.

**Large Refunds**  
Especially notable were the re-

funds on the processing tax, where refunds were made to processors after they had passed the tax along to consumers in higher prices. Thus the processing companies received both the increased price and the tax at the same time, a double profit.

The Roosevelt tax program is working out to levy increasing burdens on the poorest sections of the population.

The so-called excise taxes and general taxes on consumption on such articles as tobacco, medicine, gasoline, and so on, took more than \$800,000,000 out of the pockets of the consuming masses in 1934. In addition, the processing taxes on cotton and wheat, which are passed along to the consumer in higher prices, took approximately a half a billion dollars out of the pay envelopes of the working class.

## McMahon Seeks To Put Damper on Militant Movement

### By John Weber

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 4.—Four hundred representatives of 44 locals of the woolen and worsted division of the United Textile Workers of America (A. F. of L.) met here yesterday at Eagles Hall and heard President McMahon of the A. F. of L. recommend that no action be taken on the results of the Winant Board's "investigation" in the woolen and worsted section of the industry until after the board has made its decisions in silk and cotton as well.

Without further comment this statement might have appeared to represent a desire on the part of the U. T. W. leaders to secure the joint action of the workers in all three sections of the textile industry in preparation for another general strike in line with their declaration on Feb. 1 at the enlarged meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. This declaration was that "unless we are to confess the futility of unionism, barring a great remedial movement within the next few weeks, the nation's textile mills will again be closed and more completely so than in our last great conflict."

**McMahon Blames Workers**  
But the real meaning of McMahon's recommendation became clear when he swung from radical phrases to a violent attack on the workers, blaming them "for present conditions."

Horace T. Riviere, New England organizer, demanded that no local take actual steps for any strike without sanction of the national officers. Every effort was made to hamstring the militant rank and file and prevent any action being prepared other than normal organization work. Complete reliance was demanded on the national leaders in their maneuvers behind closed doors in Washington, in the textile hearings from which, McMahon and Gorman hope, they will be able to keep out the militant voice of the masses of discontented and disillusioned rank and file workers.

McMahon completely discouraged any form of local strike action for partial demands, against the introduction of new speed-up and against discrimination.

McMahon and Riviere completely avoided any mention of the Interstate Anti-Strutment and Discrimination Council, a rank and file body originating in Connecticut, fearing that any statements against it would bring up even more expressions of resentment from the floor. But it is evident that the resolute confidence in the national officers was directed, clearly against this movement.

**Don't Mean Strike**  
It was practically admitted by the leaders that they did not really mean the "strike threats" they had made at the A. F. of L. Executive Council meeting on Feb. 1, that it was only intended to frighten the manufacturers. How simple-minded they try to make the textile magnates! The truth of the matter is that McMahon, Gorman, and Peel were compelled, and the textile magnates know it, to hold out the promise of a general strike unless there was "a great remedial movement within the next few weeks" (!), because their sell-out maneuver ending the September general strike is now coming to the end of its four-months rope.

Tremendous numbers of textile workers, having already experienced widespread discrimination, against which they were left disarmed and helpless by Gorman, and feeling the pinch of lightened pay-envelopes for which they will have to slave under increased speed-up, will now become completely disillusioned by the Winant Board reports, and lose faith in the mediation of "four-friend-in-the-white-house" Roosevelt.

At the conference, McMahon had to admit that the Textile Works Assignment Boards and the Textile Relations Board "can do nothing" and that the Code Authority, which consists of the manufacturers, "is the law." He is fearful of the rapidly mounting sentiment among the embittered rank and file for another and bigger general strike, which will not be dominated so easily by the radio-general Gorman. A strike which will far out-reach the last one in militancy and which the workers will not give up without winning substantial improvements.

**Board Elected**  
So uneasy are the McMahons and the Rivers, that, feeling the rumbling demand at the conference for independent rank and file control of the locals and of the union, they were compelled to concede to the demands from the floor that the present full-time organizers be barred from the elections for the Executive Board of the woolen and worsted division.

The new Executive Board of the woolen and worsted division consists of a president and three vice-presidents together with one representative from each State.

They are: President, William Dunlop of Rockville, Conn.; vice-president, Taylor of Massachusetts; second vice-president, Graham of East Greenwich, R. I.; third vice-president, Werner of Worcester, Mass.; treasurer, Velletti of Uxbridge, Mass.; secretary, to be appointed by the national officers; Maine, Desire; New Hampshire, Jennings; Massachusetts, Latour; Rhode Island, Zanetti; Connecticut, Cooley; Pennsylvania, Blackwood.

The next meeting of the division will be held in Maynard, Mass., the date to be designated by the president.

# EVERY DEMAND OF LABOR IS FLOUTED BY ROOSEVELT

By CARL REEVE

This is the second of a series of articles by Carl Reeve on the present reorganization of the N. R. A. The third article will appear tomorrow.—EDITOR.

**II.**  
The decision of President Roosevelt for the fourth time extending the anti-labor auto code, demonstrates to the workers the meaning of the present reorganization of the N. R. A. This reorganization aims at sharper attacks on the workers.

Roosevelt, refusing to hold even a hearing on the demands of the A. F. of L. and other auto unions, has rejected all of labor's demands. In extending the code, he answered labor's demand for the 30-hour week by allowing a 48-hour maximum week in the code. He retained the anti-union "merit clause." He not only refused to abolish the employment of the auto code, but incorporated in the code the statement that this board is "confirmed and continued." This open and brazen defiance of the auto workers has brought to a head the demand of the auto workers for a strike.

**Anti-Labor Policy**  
The present attack of the Roosevelt administration on the auto workers, at the moment when the N. R. A. is being reorganized, is a direct development of the anti-labor policy of the N. R. A. since the auto code was first signed.

The strikebreaking, union-smashing role of the N. R. A. is seen: (1) In the provisions put into the code by Roosevelt in August, 1933, and (2) in the pact engineered by Roosevelt on March 25, 1934, which created the Auto Labor Board and sidetracked the threatened strike.

**The Yellow Dog Merit Clause**  
The code, as signed by Roosevelt in August, 1933, denied every demand of the auto workers. It contained the "merit clause" which legalized the open shop. This clause states:

"Employers in this industry may exercise their right to select, retain, or advance employees on the basis of individual merit without regard to their membership or non-membership in any organization."

This yellow dog principle is lifted from the programs of the company unions and gave presidential and N. R. A. backing to the employers' company union and open shop drive. This was the answer of the employers and of Roosevelt to the demand of the auto unions for recognition.

**Was Employers' Code**  
As far as conditions, hours and wages went, the auto code gave the employers exactly what they wanted. The auto workers demand the 30-hour week with full pay. The auto code gave a maximum 48-hour week.

worded. "The average employment of all factory employees (with a number of exceptions—C.R.) shall not exceed 35 hours per week from the period of the effective date (August, 1933) to the expiration date (December 31, 1933) and the hours of each individual employe, shall SO FAR AS PRACTICABLE conform with this average and shall in no case exceed the same by more than three per cent. In order to give to such employes such average of 35 hours per week, it will be necessary at times to operate for substantially longer hours, but no employe shall be employed for more than six days or 48 hours in any one week and all such peaks shall be absorbed in such average."

In plain language, the auto code meant that for the short period on the auto manufacturers can work their employes as long as they pleased, and this is exactly what they have been doing since the auto code was signed. By establishing the high maximum of 48 hours, and by averaging up the time to 35 hours, the auto employers evaded a code which, in practice, set no limit on the number of hours worked.

Regarding wages, the code set 43 cents an hour for workers in areas of over half a million population; 41½ cents for cities from a quarter to a half million; and 40 cents for those in cities under a quarter of a million.

**Minimum Became Maximum**  
This wage tended at once to become the maximum, as thousands of auto workers have discovered. A clause applying to "apprentices, learners and females" allowed the chiseling employers to pay these workers only 87½ per cent of the code wage. There was no restriction on speed-up, which has increased at a terrific rate.

The delegations of auto workers to the N. R. A. hearings, demanding union wages, recognition and the 30-hour week with full pay and abolition of speed-up, were given brusque treatment and their demands ignored when this code was written up by General Johnson and the manufacturers.

This is the company union code that President Roosevelt signed in August, 1933. Since then he has four times extended the code, in defiance of the demands of the auto workers, with all its anti-labor provisions intact.

William Green now attacks this code, and urges the workers to ignore it. He is rather late. In the August 29, 1933 issue of the Daily Worker, a front page editorial declared of the demands of the auto workers, "This is just the N. R. A. form of the yellow dog contract, applying to all workers, whether they sign it or not. The

N. R. A., the much heralded "charter of labor" as the Socialist and A. F. of L. leaders termed it, turns out to be the vilest form of the open shop and yellow dog attack. . . . There is only one power that can help the workers, and that is their own organization and might."

**Green Offered Praise**  
What has been the position of William Green? On August 27, 1933, almost the very hour Roosevelt was signing the yellow dog auto code, Green broadcast a speech over the radio, praising the N. R. A. and urging the workers not to strike against its codes.

Green said of the N. R. A., "A wider distribution of work is being made through a reduction of the hours of labor. For obvious reasons, the wages must also be increased as the hours of labor are reduced."

This Green fooled the workers as to the anti-labor character of the auto code, Green continued, "Labor is expected to do its part. The nation is enlisting men and women in a great war against powerful forces."

William Green and John L. Lewis, as members of the Labor Advisory Board, approved of the auto code with its open shop merit clause, on Saturday, August 26, 1933. To cover up their treachery, they issued the following statement:

"The Labor Advisory Board gives its approval to the industrial

Watch for important Contest Announcement! ENTER THE DAILY WORKER SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

# HOME LIFE

By Ann Harton

"The Road to Woman's Freedom"

is the name of a pamphlet newly published by the Workers Library Publishers. It is the speech of a leading woman Communist of the Soviet Union, K. Kirsanova, delivered before the Thirteenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, in Moscow, December, 1933. It explains the vital necessity of the Communist organizing women at this time. It is a very valuable little pamphlet and should be widely read. In sixteen pages it gives a keen picture of women's relationship to industry and war in the capitalist world and the task of the Communists. It is a pamphlet that will arouse wide discussion, and serve to push many more Communists to work among the proletarian women.

"Unless we can draw the masses of the proletarian women," says Kirsanova, "into the active political struggle there can be no success on our part in the struggle against war and in the struggle for the proletarian revolution." Every Communist and every Communist sympathizer should read this pamphlet. Its price is three cents, and if there is no Workers Bookshop in your vicinity, can be ordered from Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Sta. D, New York, N. Y. In our preparation for International Women's Day, March 8, this pamphlet should be read and discussed.

The United Council of Working Class Women, through its secretary, Clara Bodian, calls upon all its members to support the subscription drive of the Working Woman for 1,500 new subscriptions by April 1. (By the way, for the one who gets the most yearly subscriptions over 200, the Working Woman offers a complete set of Lenin's Works, in eight volumes.)

"The Working Woman is the only magazine that deals with the problems of working class women in shops, farms and homes," writes Clara Bodian. "The magazine is therefore, ours, and we must do all in our power to help build the circulation. Our slogan should be: 'Every working woman a subscriber to the Working Woman.'"

"In the sub drive, the quota of the United Council of Working Class Women is only three hundred subscriptions, two hundred of which must come from New York and the rest from other countrys throughout the country. Our New York Councils can link this drive up very easily with the drive for new members which is being extended. In canvassing from house to house, besides leaflets, application blanks, we must always have the Working Woman with us. The magazine should be brought forward at house parties, section and local council affairs. Always be sure to have sub blanks on hand. Our organization must get busy immediately. Each council must set a quota. See that all your members are subscribers. If we help fulfill the quota of 1,500, the Working Woman will be self-sustaining. "And surprise! The Central Body of the Councils received the rag offer by the Home Life Column for the highest contribution to the Daily Worker Drive for funds some weeks ago. The council that gets the most subs by March 8, will get this hand made rag rug. So get busy!"

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# From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

## Old Age Alibi Used to Cover Discrimination Against Union

By a Chemical Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I know that your paper is interested in the conditions of the working people. I want to tell you what happened in the plant where I am working.



For a long time the workers of Pfizer Chemical Company have been striving to build the Chemical Workers' Union, Local 19895 of the A.F.L. We have many in our union but our union and committee is not recognized as yet. When the union was formed the company got scared and they gave some of us increases in wages because they didn't want to have a strike in the plant. The men were also told that

no one would be fired for belonging to the union.

But lately some of the workers were fired for union activity. Recently an old man worked for six years for Pfizer was fired. The company claimed that he is too old to work and that when he got the job six years ago he didn't give his right age. It's funny how it took the company six years to find that out. The worker passed the doctor's examination and was fit for work in the plant.

Now the company has thrown him out and they don't care what happens to him and those depending on him. The members of the union took it up and a committee went to see the company. The company said they would call him back as soon as they can find some work for him. I believe it would be wrong for the union to wait until the company decides when to take this worker back. Maybe they won't take him back at all. We saw other members of the union fired for union activity and because we didn't put up a real fight against it they are still out of the plant. I don't think that we should make that mistake again. Our union and the executive elected by the rank and file should get every gang together and put up a real fight against the firing of this worker. Today it is he, Tomorrow it may be one of us. Only a strong fighting union can protect the worker on the job in Pfizer Company.

## Steel Workers Ask Support for A.F.L.

By a Worker Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Here is something that concerns the workers of the Connors Steel Company. We are writing this for the rank and file committee of Local 23 of the A. F. of L.

1. We know that the A. F. of L. is a workers' union, and not the bosses' union. We know that we have won certain demands through the A. F. of L., and can win a great victory if we just control our union. 2. Our president, Mr. Semson, is 100 per cent union, and we as workers and members of the A. F. of L. should help Mr. Semson to put the union over. We can if we will. 3. We workers have seen the company rent our hall. They do this in order to break up the unity between white and Negro. But we can't let that stop our local from meeting or our children from wanting bread and meat. 4. We know that the company thugs try to break the spirit of the Negro and white by organizing a company union. They saw that we were succeeding. Now they have rented our hall and think that will stop our growing spirit. Are we workers going to stand for that? No! We must fight for bread and meat, as well as union recognition, better working conditions, shorter hours.

The Company thugs are talking about our treasurer running away with the money. Why? In order to break up the spirit of the A. F. of L. members, to make us workers say that it is no good. But we know that the A. F. of L. is a workers' union and we are going to push it in Connors Steel Company.

## Arbitration Hoax Used In Enamel Strike

By a Worker Correspondent

BELLEVEILLE, Ill.—Over a week ago, six enamel works closed down here because the enamel workers went out on strike for a ten per cent increase in wages which was promised them six months ago. At a meeting the leaders were able to fool the workers into accepting arbitration, with an arbitration board composed of one doctor, one priest and three business men. This Board flatly refused the demands of the enamel workers, although some were given a wage raise in order to stifle the unity of the workers.

This sell-out must be and will be answered by a general strike in support of the miners who are scheduled to strike on April 1st for the six-hour day at \$6 a day. April 1st must be made the day of struggle not only for the miners but for the entire working class in Southern Illinois for the six-hour day at \$6 a day and the Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill.

## Speed-Up Causes Death of Crane Man In Blooming Mill of Illinois Steel

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

GARY, Ind.—What is the meaning of speed-up and the disregard for safety rules? What happened on Saturday, Jan. 26 in the 44-inch blooming mill of the Illinois Steel Company? They say accidents will happen, and sometimes they do, but this wasn't just an accident. The side crane operator, Nick Voich, went up to oil the machinery of his crane. That left one crane to do the work that was left.

This other crane man knew what was going on on the other crane. He also knew that the crane man was on top of the bridge. But, the bosses got excited and began to run around like wild dogs. They got the other crane man excited and moved the crane at full speed. When it came close to the next crane where the man was oiling he

## Released Prisoner Praises I. L. D.

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—I was released on Dec. 21 from the Riverside County Jail where I served eleven months since Jan. 13, 1934, for organizing a union of the orange pickers in order to demand an increase of wages. Six other workers were arrested at that same date, and eight others, including a woman, Comrade Agnes Partridge, were also arrested when they were waiting outside of the Courthouse to attend our trial. All of these workers were placed on charges of blocking the sidewalk. Other workers in Colton, San Bernardino, and Redlands were arrested and most of them released, except Comrade Dorothy Zadov of the Y.C.L., who is now out on bail.

All of this happened at a time when the N.R.A. demagogues were proclaiming their great love for the workers and their Section 7-A was supposed to defend the right of workers to organize in any union of their own choosing.

I wish to congratulate the comrades of the I.L.D. for their wonderful solidarity and determination in defending our cases. Seven of us workers drew sentences ranging from three months up to two years, making a total of 93 months, but the I.L.D. appealed our cases and brought that total down to 36 months.

Now that the sharpening of the crisis increases the bosses are preparing themselves to make additional wage-cuts and lay-offs and for that reason they are pressing anti-working class schemes like the Criminal Syndicalism Law, to prevent workers from protesting against the bosses. Therefore, it is our duty to fight against such laws. All workers, regardless of race, creed, or nationality, union or fraternal organization, or party, must support the International Labor Defense in this struggle.

## Half the Population Of Lima on Relief

By a Worker Correspondent

JENERA, Ohio.—I am enclosing a clipping from a local capitalist sheet. The clipping, when translated into plain English, says the following: The City of Lima and Allen County, Ohio have three thousand families on the relief rolls. This means that about fifteen thousand people are on relief, which is about half of the population of Lima.

The dispatch also states that this is an all time high. This is the result of two years of the Blue Buzard and the great advance towards "recovery."

The story also states that relief had been cut off for one week so that the country would not go over its budget. I presume that F. E. R. A. workers had to fast for the period of a week to ten days, couldn't stop in time. He bumped the other crane full speed. Now, can any of you steel workers describe what happened to Nick? I know what happened. Nick fell forty feet to the floor which is laid up with iron plates, and Nic was crushed to nothing. Yet the bosses tell us steel workers to obey their safety rules. What is to be done to stop this killing of workers? I would say that unless we organize and fight the bosses there will be more killing done.

Especially now that production is up to 40 per cent, there will be no end to it. With the increase in production, the speed-up has also been increased two and three times over. The only thing for us to do is get in line and let all of us join the Amalgamated Association in Gary.

The Ruling Class

By Redfield



"Now, don't you worry your little head, Mr. Mauzer—you supply the strike, we supply the scabs."

## Militants at Yale Score Victory

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—It is obvious that the class conscious students in our American universities who realize that their place is in the ranks of the workers, fighting side by side with them, are in a strategic position to be of assistance in the class struggle. This letter comes from ultra-conservative Yale, with its endowment of \$90,000,000, where fascist students from Italy have been royally welcomed, and where class distinctions are emphasized both among the faculty and student body.

Here last night the Yale Political Union, made up of 160 students, held its first meeting. Blessings were sent in the form of a long telegram by President Roosevelt; the president of the University, Dr. Angell, was present to add his wish that the students reach a "higher level of political development" (meaning, of course, something quite different from what we have in mind); and dinner-jacketed youths were sprinkled throughout the membership.

The proposition to be debated was, "Resolved, that the United States Should Balance Its Budget." For an hour and a half four speakers gave conventional arguments for and against the proposition; the millions of unemployed were treated as an abstraction, simply a group to be considered. As soon as the formal arguments came to a close the Conservative wing of the Union (which is divided into Conservatives, Liberals and Radicals) proposed in a motion that the Federal budget be balanced "without any increase in taxation." No discussion was permitted, and the amendment was voted down.

Then the radical wing went into action, as inspiring a sight as I have seen in many years. Led by David A. Hedley, a graduate student, they pointed out that not less, but more must be spent on relief and unemployment insurance; wages, they said, must rise, and not fall. Funds must be obtained, not by borrowing, but by increased taxation of the rich. Capitalism is not the fairy-godmother of the working class, they said, and if it cannot provide for the workers, it must be replaced by a system of planned production for use. The success of the Soviet Union was pointed to as an example of what workers can achieve. Hedley pointed out that the conservatives and liberals were one and the same to the working class, unless the liberals were willing to throw their strength behind the workers.

He then moved an amendment to the subject of debate as follows: "Resolved, that the budget of the United States should be balanced by slashing expenditures for war and by imposing a graded system of income tax on the upper brackets and in no circumstances by measures which will depress the living standards of the broad masses of people by a sales tax or by cutting relief." In this he was supported by George H. Soule, editor of the New Republic, who was present as a guest speaker. The amendment was lost by a vote of 77 to 43. The radicals were not through, however. They made a strong plea to the liberals, again showing that by their very inertia they were a danger to the proletariat, and called upon the liberals to abstain with them from voting. The formal vote was taken, and here are the results: For the proposition that the budget be balanced, 43; against 46; abstaining from voting, 51.

## A.F.L. Leader Delays Strike Action

By a Worker Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The workers at the McWane Cast Iron Pipe Company have voted to strike against the firing of nine union men. V. C. Finch, Alabama representative of the A. F. of L., succeeded in getting the workers to delay action and appeal to the Regional Labor Board. The workers agreed, but no doubt the strike will be on soon in spite of the fakery. The Regional Labor Board has not decided in favor of the workers once since it was formed. The workers have experienced the defeats caused by delays and are not going to tolerate much from the fakery of Roosevelt's strike-breaking apparatus.

## Company Union Delegate Makes Triumphant Entrance

By a Worker Correspondent

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—Immediately following lunch time, a very boisterous individual rushed into the machine shop at the Inland Steel Company. He climbed up on a box, and with the tactics of a carnival speller, directed the attention of the workers to himself.

"The company allows me twenty minutes to speak to you men," he informed the workers with an exaggerated air of importance, attempting to leave the impression that his time was quite valuable, while the time of many workers was quite unimportant.

"I am the man that you men elected to represent you last summer," says he, introducing himself as the company union representative. The workers in the machine shop were dumbfounded. None of them knew the man, and as for voting for him, many workers did not vote in the company union election. Yet, now six months later they are introduced to the successful candidate.

Why the delay in getting acquainted? The workers would certainly like to know the man that is to represent them. Is it because the company could not spare a few minutes of his valuable time? Or is it because of the growing discontent among the steel workers and the increasing interests shown in the Feb. 3rd steel conference in Pittsburgh, and of the mass sentiment in favor of organizing the steel

workers and adopting a program of action.

"With my ability and you men 100 per cent behind me, I have won you an annual vacation with pay," he continues, referring to the newly adopted policy of Inland Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube and other steel companies of granting vacations with pay to their older employees. The workers gave him full credit for his ability. As a ballyhoo man he is A Number one.

But the workers know that it is not ballyhoo that caused the steel companies to decide to give vacations with pay. It is the knowledge of the steadily improving conditions of the steel workers in the Soviet Union brought to the workers through the Communist shop bulletin and other means. Along with the steady decline of our own living standards, that is causing the workers to ask questions that are very embarrassing.

The entire machine shop sat idle for twenty minutes while an attempt was made to pacify the workers with words. In the eyes of the company it is preferable to lose money by leaving machines stand idle than to pay the workers higher wages.

NOTE

Every Tuesday we publish letters from steel, auto, metal and chemical workers. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Friday of each week.

## Hospital, Job Shark Unites in Swindle

By a Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—I paid \$10 to the All Trades Employment Bureau, 309 LaSalle Street, for a job at Mercy Hospital. After five hours I had neither the job nor the money, but I had learned a lot about the "sisters of Mercy" and their way of doing business at Chicago's famous hospital. Other sweat shop employers could take lessons from them.

I got the job at \$30 a month, room and board. The sister refused to show me my living quarters, however, until after I came to work. No wonder. I wouldn't unpack my clothes. About sixty-five girls were quartered in a narrow, condemned, building. Their quarters were partitioned off like a beehive. There was no room to turn around. The plaster was flaking. Everywhere was filth. I gulped, but since I needed the job I decided to make the best of it. When I turned down the bed I asked for clean linen. I was told that the bedding wouldn't be changed until the beginning of the week. There was no bath. The basin was so filthy I couldn't wash in it. And the toilet likewise was filthy. I decided to room elsewhere, but still had hopes of getting my money and the board.

I was hired as a tray girl, but was put to work washing dishes. When one of the girls found out I was promised \$30 a month, she tipped me off that perhaps I wasn't to get that money. Again I was told I was to get \$30. Then I got the "board," what was left after the patients had eaten. And then some one came from the office to tell me a mistake had been made; I was to be paid only \$18.50, but because of the misunderstanding they would give me \$22. I refused. Then they would pay a dollar a day if I stayed, until they could get some one else. That way I was to work off the money paid to the employment agency. They told me I would get used to the work after while. I told them I didn't want to get used to such conditions, and walked out. Back at the employment agency my \$10 was refused to me, because I had actually worked five hours. A protest, so far, has led only to the promise that the agency will help me find another job.

These are the conditions facing young girls who are scrambling for jobs in Chicago today.

## Transient Hospital Likened to Morgue

By a Worker Correspondent

AKRON, Ohio.—I, the undersigned went to the Transient Bureau for Negroes located on N. Howard Street, Akron, Ohio, Sunday night, Jan. 20, 1935.

Being very ill from a near lynching in Franklin, Louisiana, and from exposure from riding freight trains, dodging the Southern police, the Federal medical officer sent me to the Salvation Army Hospital for treatment and instead of a hospital this is what I found.

A long barn-like room with a loud printing press overhead, going night and day. Old feeble men, three of which died in the first three nights that I was there. Toilet facilities, two wash bowls, two toilets stopped up at all times, water three to four inches underfoot with the filth of the toilets floating around like little boats.

The food, if it can be called such, is not fit for human consumption. Mornings: cold oatmeal, skimmed milk or synthetic milk, about eight raisins cold, too; two cold slices of toast, piece of margarine, cold or luke-warm coffee. Lunch: some kind of embalmed government issue meat, cold gravy, half done, cold potatoes, cold cabbage or turnips, sour cottage cheese, cold coffee, bread and margarine, sometimes a cold pudding without any kind of sugar. Supper: the cold stuff left over from the noon period.

As far as night gowns or sleeping apparel or a towel goes, you use the same things from the time you come in until you go out.

This "butcher shop and morgue" receives one dollar a day for all state patients; \$1.50 per day for all transient patients. Yet, the unemployed are forced to work as orderlies in this place for \$10 and \$15 per month. Others are forced to mop, wash dishes for the lousy bunk and food they receive.

The patients in Ward "D" and the T. B. Ward have complained to the Federal officers for relief from this treatment. No action has been taken.

Do you know unemployed workers who can give some time to selling the paper and earning expenses? Ask them to write to Daily Worker, 50 East Thirteenth

## Fight for Thirty-Hour Week Urged At Meeting of Machinists' Lodge

By a Metal Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—A noteworthy meeting of Lodge 556 of the International Association of Machinists was held on Jan. 24 at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. This lodge embodies the organized machinists at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A questionnaire to the government workers has been sent out by William I. Sirovich, member of the House of Representatives. The questionnaire asked almost every question under the sun, from the time and place of your birth up to the present. The union had advised its members against filling out these questionnaires.

This questionnaire also asked questions regarding working hours and provided a space of four lines for remarks.

Under good and welfare a member got up and stated that if the questionnaire was to be sent on, he would write the following in the space allotted for remarks regarding working hours: "As to regular hours per day and number of days per week I favor, without reduction in pay, a working week of five days and a work-day of six hours for each day, total: thirty working hours for each week. This to apply to every industry in the country." "Mr. Sirovich, please take note that the last convention of the A.

# YOUR HEALTH

Medical Advisory Board

Periodic Vomiting With Headaches Comrade J. F. of New York writes:—"My mother is forty-four years of age, and is suffering from some sort of ailment we cannot understand. Physically she is fit, meaning, no ear-aches, good teeth, good constitution; the only thing wrong is that she had rheumatism in her arm for the last fifteen years. She complains of headaches, and vomits a yellow liquid and she says this usually happens about once or twice a month, and she thinks this may be from nervousness.

Your Reply Your account of your mother's illness would seem to fit into a type of attack known to physicians as migraine, which can be caused by many things, one of them being "aggravation," that you mention. However, the symptoms you describe are also present in more serious ailments like actual disease of the stomach, (ulcer), inflammation of the gall-bladder, or the appendix, or of the colon.

To make sure that some more serious condition, such as mentioned above, is not being overlooked, it is necessary:

To go very exactly into the history of these attacks, with your mother—in this way getting additional important information; to examine her generally to determine if she really is physically fit, as stated; to X-ray her gall-bladder, stomach and intestines. Thereafter, on the basis of what is determined by these studies, the condition can be treated.

Diet, the use of certain special drugs, as well as of sedatives, and attention to emotional factors, are of real help in controlling and eliminating these attacks. It is necessary that you seek able advice, whether that of a physician (if you can afford it), or at a good general hospital.

The question has also been asked, incidentally, whether the children of an epileptic brother or sister inherit the disease. Generally speaking the children of an epileptic's brother or sister would be very unlikely to inherit the condition. According to L. S. Fenrose, the incidence of epilepsy in the family of epileptics is very low and the children rarely exhibit a tendency to this type of reaction. The part played by inheritance in causing epilepsy has been greatly over-emphasized.

Acne Scars F. M.:—"There is no treatment which will remove these scars. Some dermatologists resort to an improvement with the use of peeling pastes, but this treatment must be given under the direct supervision of a physician.

The by-chance which you sent us is undoubtedly another one of the usual fake cosmetic advertisements. We shall discuss it in more detail in one of the early issues of our magazine.

Scented Cold Creams M. T.:—"Olive oil rubbed into the skin of the face or elsewhere does not and cannot cause the growth of hair. So far as we know today, no substance has the power of stimulating the growth of hair when added or rubbed into the skin.

Scented cold creams are usually harmless to most people. Certain individuals are very sensitive to some scented cold creams, usually to the perfume in them. An acute inflammation of the skin may follow the use of a perfumed cold cream in sensitive individuals or those places on which the grease was spread. It is impossible to know this in advance. By placing a little of the cold cream on the skin, covering it with cellophane and then adhesive tape and allowing it to stay on for 24 hours, it is possible to test out whether a cold cream will prove irritating. A red or blistered skin where the cream was applied shows it to be irritating to the person on whom the test was performed.

Any reliable drugstore can let you have the U.S.P. cold cream, either scented or unscented. Either of these is as good as any of the expensive advertised cold creams.

Are Hair Removers Reliable E. M., High Bridge, Wis.:—"There is no "hair remover" on the market which can remove hair permanently or safely. Electrolysis is the only means of safely removing superfluous hair. This consists of destroying the hair bud and hair sac with an electric needle. The treatment should be done by an experienced operator.

## SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

For the Medical Advisory Board Magazine I wish to subscribe to the Medical Advisory Board Magazine Enclosed find one dollar for a year's subscription. Name ..... Address ..... City ..... State .....

## Scottsboro-Herndon Fund

International Labor Defense Room 616, 89 East 11th Street, New York City. I enclose \$..... as my immediate contribution to the Scottsboro-Herndon Defense Fund.

# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

THE agitation for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill still sweeps the nation. In thousands of cities and villages, in mining camps and the dark holds of ships, in secret cabins where the southern sharecroppers meet, and in smoke-laden A. F. of L. locals, the dangerous talk goes on.

Yes, it is a dangerous movement—dangerous for the capitalists. It means that millions of men and women in this country who favor the bill at last realize that people who work should not be made beggars. They have a full right to claim life, liberty and happiness as their pay from the industries they have built up. Industry and its fruits belong to them—they have paid the price with years of their blood and sweat.

The unemployment crisis is not their fault. They worked faithfully, and are still more than willing to work. Why is there no work? It must be the fault of those who claim to own and manage the great machines of production—those who have hoarded that their swollen wealth was a just reward for their superior brains.

If there is a breakdown in their system, it must surely be their own fault, and not the fault of their wage slaves. Let the capitalists, therefore, be made to pay for their own inefficiency. Let not the price be paid by those who are not guilty, those who have no wealth, those who often starved during "prosperity," and now are asked to die.

### An End to Charity

THIS Workers' Bill is a challenge to the whole system. Its demand that there be an end to all this charity relief business, this degrading miserly dole that undermines the pride of every man who receives it, is a symptom of a great change in the American mass-mind.

However slowly and crudely it may be, the American masses are beginning to see through all the false masks of "rugged individualism." The millionaires have told them for many years that every American could be president, or could make a million dollars. They have believed this, and it has been opium to them in their hunger. But now they are giving up this pie in the sky, and demanding in no uncertain tones what is more important than a mythical million dollars—a living wage every day in the year, for employed and unemployed.

In other words, industry owes them a living. This world they have made with their clever hands and shrewd American brains really owes them a living. It owes it to them, certainly, as much as it does to the coupon-clippers, the parasites who flock to Florida and Nice in the winter, the yachtsmen, the night club hounds, the charity ball ladies and the spendthrift college boys.

### Money Bags in Danger

THE Workers Bill for Social and Unemployment Insurance, though it may have originated in the minds of the Communist leaders, is not a revolutionary bill.

It is only a practical measure to save the working class of America from their immediate starvation. But its basic viewpoint, that industry owes the workers a continuous living, is what alarms the capitalists.

There are dozens of other movements for unemployment and social insurance that show how the wind is blowing. Dr. Townsend of California, with his weird scheme for old age pensions, has been given a hearing in congress and has many supporters there.

Utopians and Epic planners and many other groups are taking up the same cry with millions of people behind them. The money bags of the capitalists are in danger; and all their politics today is directed toward stopping this social insurance drive by giving the workers some kind of inexpensive sop.

The Wagner bill is ideally designed for this—a slick corporation lawyer must have drawn it up. The Hollywood department of capitalism has begun making movie propaganda for this fake, lying bill. I was in a movie house the other night, and saw one of their little efforts. The audience laughed at it. Who wouldn't?

It seems that under the Wagner bill, if a 20 year old worker begins paying some \$2 a month out of his pay from 1937 on, in the year 1982, when he is 65 years old, he will receive the magnificent pension of \$40 a month.

In other words, the Wagner Bill is all for old age insurance—but it must begin in 1982.

### A Stirring Issue

IT WOULD be interesting, I think, if in every community were set up a kind of permanent People's Council for Unemployment and Social Insurance. It should meet regularly, and delegates be invited from every group agitating for such insurance—all the Utopian outfits, technocrats, epic planners, Townsend followers, etc.

Let them join in discussing this workers' bill, and comparing it with their own plans. If the American masses win no social insurance, it will be because they have been divided into a hundred different groups, each with its own ingrown fanaticism, each in the position of negating the efforts of the other group.

The recent great Congress for unemployment insurance in Washington was the finest example of a united front we have yet seen in this country. Let the People's Councils go on building daily the united front that was begun there. Here is an issue that stirs the American nation. It is the issue that affects all of them more intimately than any other. You can unite them on this issue, where it may not yet be possible on the more general political problems.

### A Possible Mistake

I HAVE received two letters saying that I had made a serious mistake in my reports of the Unemployment Congress in saying that two New Mexico delegates had jim-crowded their fellow-delegates.

This was told me on the best authority, but if it is a mistake I shall be glad to retract and apologize. If the New Mexico comrades will make an official investigation and send in their findings, I will be more than glad to print it.

### LITTLE LEFTY



### Have A Heart!



by del

## Writers' Union Maps Program for Relief Projects

ON THE basis of three outlines for relief projects submitted to the Writers' Union by Arthur Goldschmidt, National Director for Professional Projects, the Writers' Union has drawn up a complete program of resolutions.

The three plans are: (1) F8-1 for work at home. This project allows for individual execution of projects based on the writers' own selection of subjects. (2) F8-2, for specific commissions. This project involves classification and research in contemporary, historical and regional fields. (3) F8-3, for the preparation of iconographies. This project deals with the documentation of communities by means of maps, newspapers, jail records, ship logs, photographs, vestry minutes, industrial records and other minutia, describing sectional developments.

The success of the Writers' Union in obtaining government recognition of its resolutions rests directly upon the strength of the Writers' Union. On this basis the Union, therefore, issues a call for all writers to join and to support its activities. All writers are eligible for membership. The Union meets every Friday at 66-Leroy Street, New York, at 7:30 p.m.

The program of resolutions for all three projects follows:

1. Immediate execution of Projects F8-1, 2, 3.
2. Remuneration to be made on a weekly basis of not less than \$38.50.
3. All materials and equipment to be supplied by the F. E. R. A.
4. Sponsorship to be secured by the F. E. R. A.
5. The projects shall be sponsored and administered by a committee in which the Writers' Union has confidence, and to which the Writers' Union shall elect at least 50 per cent of the membership. Each member of this committee shall have one vote. Final decision to be made by the members of the Writers' Union. This committee shall have full disposition of all problems relative to writers' projects. Members on the committee shall be remunerated on same maximum wage scale as other writers.
6. Qualification of applicant shall be based upon prior publication of work, or tendered manuscripts, or general literary capacity or experience.
7. A plan of work to be done shall be submitted to the supervisory committee.
8. A record of work done shall be kept by the project supervisor.
9. These works must be used by the state or local F. E. R. A., and should be made available to the public.
10. These works must be used by the state or local F. E. R. A. within a period of six months after completion of work, or the ownership reverts to the writer. "Use" in this case means the printing and distributing of work at not more than cost.
11. The writer reserves the right to publish any or all of the work during or after the completion of the project. In this event the state shall be reimbursed up to one hundred per cent of the relief money expended on it.
12. No work produced by a writer under these projects shall be sold by the government for profit.
13. Ownership of the work shall automatically revert to the author a year after the government has begun to use this work.
14. Where copyrights are involved, copyrights shall remain the property of the writer.

## Tuning In

- 7:00-WEAF—Three Scenics, Songs
- WOP—Scott Ruzick—Star Lomax
- WZZ—Amos N' Andy—Sketch
- WABO—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:15-WEAF—Jack Smith, Songs
- WOP—Tom and Abner—Sketch
- WZZ—Morton Downey, Tenor; Sinatra Orch.; Guy Bates Post, Narrator
- WABO—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30-WEAF—Easy Aces—Sketch
- WOP—The Street Singer
- WZZ—Edgar Guest, Poet; Charles Sears, Tenor; Concert Orchestra
- WABO—Jerry Cooper, Baritone
- 7:45-WEAF—The One House Legislature—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska
- WOP—Comedy and Music
- WABO—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAF—Relman Orchestra; Phil Day, Baritone
- WOP—Borrah Minevitch Harmonica Band; Henry Bugbig, Comedy
- WZZ—Dramatic Sketch
- WABO—Concert Orchestra; Frank Munn, Tenor; Hazel Glenn, Soprano
- 8:30-WEAF—Wayne King Orchestra
- WOP—Variety Musical
- WZZ—Lawrence Tibbett, Baritone; John B. Kennedy, Narrator; Concert Orchestra and others
- WABO—Lyman Orchestra; Vivienne Segal, Soprano; Oliver Smith, Tenor
- 9:00-WEAF—Ben Bernie Orchestra; Lupe Velez, Actress
- WOP—Moosey Music
- WZZ—Grace Moore, Soprano; Concert Orchestra
- WABO—Bing Crosby, Songs; Still Orchestra; Mills Brothers, Songs
- 9:30-WEAF—Ed Wynn, Comedian; Duchin Orchestra
- WOP—Dark Enchantment—Sketch
- WZZ—Play—Old Words to New Music
- WABO—Jones Orchestra; Douglas Stanbury, Baritone
- 10:00-WEAF—Operetta—The Only Girl, With Gladys Swarthout, Soprano; John Breckinridge and others
- WOP—Channing Choir
- WABO—Gray Orchestra; Anette Heuser, Songs; Walter O'Keefe
- 10:15-WOP—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:30-WOP—Sinfonietta; Hans Lange, Conductor
- WABO—Emery Deutsch, Violin
- 10:45-WEAF—To Be Announced
- WABO—Voice of the Crusaders

## Can Sailors of Cattaro Be Called a 'Defeatist' Play?

### Errors of Leadership And Tactics Serve As Lessons Today

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

THE current play of the Theatre Union, "Sailors of Cattaro," by Friedrich Wolf, is undoubtedly one of the most profound and moving dramas in the revolutionary theatre. Bourgeois critics admire it despite the revolutionary content, the proletarian audiences thrill to it precisely because of its stirring revolutionary message.

Yet in the general chorus of praise one can discern a note of dissent sounded by some of our revolutionary critics and echoed by a portion of the audience. The effect of the "Sailors of Cattaro" is a "defeatist" play. If you take the meaning of the word "defeatist" literally, this charge apparently is true. The heroic revolt of the Austrian sailors on the flagship St. George in the Bay of Cattaro ends in failure. Apparently nothing has been gained and the leadership of the revolt was lost to the firing squad. What can be more "defeatist" than such an ending?

But to view defeatism in literature from such a naive standpoint is to misunderstand the term. Friedrich Wolf would have rendered questionable service to the revolutionary movement if he had falsified history and invented a "happy ending" for the tragedy of Cattaro.

While one may not be against wishing fulfilling happy endings in revolutionary plays, where the plot is based essentially on the dramatist's invention, one surely would object to falsifying the history of the revolutionary struggle in order to provide a fictitious victory as a concession to the sentiment of the audience. Imagine the "revolutionary" playwright who would write the drama of the Paris Commune and represent it as a complete triumph of the proletariat!

Nor can we accept the principle that only the victories of the revolutionary movement should be dramatized. Sometimes defeat, viewed in historic perspective, may be as inspiring and instructive to the present generation of revolutionists as the victorious moments in the class struggle. Surely, the Paris Commune remains as an inspiration to revolutionists today despite its "defeatist" ending. It is from the errors of leadership and tactics in the Paris uprising of 1871 that the Russian revolutionists learned many a valuable lesson that helped them avoid similar errors in the October Revolution.



Conflict on board the St. George. Abner Biberman, Tom Powers, Ernest Gann, George Tobias, and Robert Reed in "Sailors of Cattaro," Theatre Union production at the Civic Repertory Theatre.

ON a smaller scale the tragic episode of Cattaro has for us a similar significance. The burden of the play, in my opinion, is precisely the dramatic presentation of the errors of leadership in the revolt of Cattaro, and if the play contains any message at all it is a message of warning that such errors should be avoided in the future; and a message of hope that these errors will be avoided in the future. For all the tragic mood generated by the surrender of the sailors and the court martial of their leaders, the audience comes away with an optimistic feeling and a valuable lesson epitomized in the last words of the leader of the revolt: "next time better, comrades!"

It must be said, however, that the basic message of the play has not been brought out with the necessary clarity either in the direction or the acting of the play. It is not brought out as clearly as it should have been that the defeat of the sailors was not due to the institution of the Sailors' Council as such, but to the empty democratic formalism fetishized by some of the leaders of the revolt.

Confronted with an alternative of saving either the revolt or the formal procedure of democracy, the leader decides that the latter is more "sacred" than the former. One of the leaders is exasperated by such formalism and jumps to the hasty conclusion that the Sailors' Council is a bad thing all around, but his comrade corrects him by pointing out that the Sailors' Council is the very basis of leadership, but that the responsible leaders in charge cannot afford to use the Sailors' Council as an excuse for delaying action when delay is fatal.

The last three scenes of the play dealing with the contradictions and errors of leadership are diffuse and do not drive to the main point. In the leading role Tom Powers apparently is not alive to all the political implications of the play and of his part, and this lets the play down a good deal.

But these faults are as nothing compared to the powerful sweep of the play, its stirring dramatic quality and its profound revolutionary message. Louder than the tragedy or defeat rings its lesson and message of hope: "Next time better, comrades."

## Life and Teachings of Lenin

By R. PALME DUTT

### CHAPTER IV The Heir of Lenin—The Communist International

THE Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 opened a new world era, the era of the world socialist revolution. For this reason, its significance is not primarily Russian, but international. The leadership of Lenin is not primarily Russian, but an international leadership. The expression of this international leadership is the Communist International.

The conception of the Communist International or Third International already in 1914, immediately following the collapse of the Second International. At that time he wrote of his task in contrast to that of the Second International: "The Second International did its full share of useful preparatory work in the preliminary organization of the proletarian masses during the long 'peaceful' epoch of the most cruel capitalist slavery and most rapid capitalist progress in the last third of the 19th century. The Third International is confronted with the task of organizing the forces of the proletariat for a revolutionary onslaught on the capitalist governments, for civil war against the bourgeoisie of all countries, for political power, for the victory of Socialism (V. I. Lenin, 'The Imperialist War,' p. 83).

The Communist International was founded in 1919. In its first three Congresses, from 1919 to 1921, Lenin took closest part and led the entire work, both in respect of organization, formulation of policy and the drafting of the principal documents. In the Fourth Congress in 1922 he still took part, although he was only able to do so to a limited extent. Lenin was under no illusions as to the heavy task confronting the Communist International, or the long and painful process necessary before reaching the strength for victory. In August 1921, after the Third Congress, he wrote:

This is the concluding installment of the extremely valuable booklet by R. Palme Dutt, "Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin," published by International Publishers.

We have now a Communist army throughout the whole world, though as yet poorly developed and badly organized. To forget or seek to conceal this fact would be merely to endanger the cause. It is our duty to build up and organize this army, to train it in all sorts of movements and struggles, in attacks and retreats, in which great care should be observed in studying the experiences of each movement. There can be no victory apart from this tedious and hard schooling. ("Letter to the German Communist Party," October 1921.)

LENIN knew that a long process of struggle was in front, with inevitably many defeats and temporary victories of the counter-revolution in particular countries. The bourgeoisie sees in Bolshevism only one side... insurrection, violence, terror; it endeavors, therefore, to prepare itself, especially for resistance and opposition in that direction alone. It is possible that in single cases, in single countries, for more or less short periods, they will succeed. We must reckon with such a possibility, and there is absolutely nothing dreadful to us in the fact that the bourgeoisie might succeed in this.

Communism "springs up" from positively all sides of social life, its sprouts are everywhere, without exception—the "contagion" (to use the favorite and "pleasant" comparison of the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois press) has very thoroughly penetrated into the organism and has totally impregnated it. If one of the "vents" were to be stopped up with special care, "contagion" would find another, sometimes most unexpected vent. Life will assert itself. Let the bourgeoisie rave, let it

work itself into a frenzy, commit stupidities, take vengeance in advance on the Bolsheviks and endeavor to exterminate in India, Hungary, Germany, etc., more hundreds, thousands, and hundreds of thousands of the Bolsheviks of yesterday or those of tomorrow. Acting thus, the bourgeoisie acts as did all classes condemned to death by history.

The Communists must know that the future at any rate is theirs; therefore, we can and must unite the intensest passion in the great revolutionary struggle with the coolest and soberest calculations of the mad ravings of the bourgeoisie. . . . In all cases and in all countries Communism grows; its roots are so deep that persecution neither weakens nor debilitates, but rather strengthens it. ("Left-Wing" Communism, Ch. X.)

THE future will assert itself. In this basic understanding Lenin proclaimed his confidence in the final victory of the world socialist revolution, despite all reverses and temporary defeats, exemplified today in the temporary rule of fascism in Germany, which can only pave the way for a new and deeper and finally victorious revolutionary upheaval.

Only the proletarian, socialist revolution is able to lead humanity out of the blind alley created by imperialism and imperialist wars. Whatever difficulties, possible temporary reverses, and waves of counter-revolution the revolution may encounter, the final victory of the proletariat is certain. ("Materials Relating to the Revision of the Party Program," "The Revolution of 1917, Book 1, p. 327.)

Through the Communist International it falls to those living after Lenin, in conditions of deepening world crisis and urgency, to be able to carry forward this fight, a fight for no limited aims, but for a new era of humanity, to the final victory, which it was his triumph to inaugurate, but which he could not live to complete.

## Organized Work Among Factory Women Stressed

THE ROAD TO WOMAN'S FREEDOM, by K. Kirsanova. Workers Library Publishers, three cents.

Reviewed by MARGARET COWL

UNLESS we can draw the masses of the proletarian women into the active political struggle there can be no success on our part in the struggle against war and in the struggle for the proletarian revolution.

These true words are written in the pamphlet *The Road to Woman's Freedom* just published by the Workers' Library Publishers. It is the speech made by K. Kirsanova at the 13th Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

This pamphlet should be read and studied by all class-conscious workers, not only women but men workers, and especially used in the organizations of discussions on how to develop work among women particularly in the factories and in trade unions.

It is a guide in teaching us that unless we learn how to utilize special methods and forms of approach to this great section of the working class—the women, who, because of certain historic conditions, are among the least politically advanced section of the working class, we cannot expect to successfully blaze the way to the emancipation of the entire working class.

The pamphlet points out how work among women should be placed in correct relation to the role of the working women in production and in the coming war. After indicating the increases of the number of women in industry in various countries, Comrade Kirsanova points out that "the demand for female labor power is in inverse ratio to the rates of pay offered." This also fits in with the position of women in industry in the U. S. A. because women's pay is from 40 to 70 per cent lower than that paid to men for the same kind of work. The pay to Negro women workers is even lower.

"The tremendous reserve army of cheap labor power, and the presence of female labor power in the factories themselves, offered the bourgeoisie a fine basis for its offensive against the standards of living of the working class," says Comrade Kirsanova. And now, even this miserable wage of the women workers is being cut.

ALARMED about the increasing numbers of women participating in strikes, the capitalist class is working overtime, "in order to stave off these masses of working women from the general front of the working class."

In the light of the attempts to repel the women away from the class struggle how correct then is the criticism which Comrade Kirsanova directs against the Communist Parties for not organizing systematically their work among women, for not as yet shifting the main weight of the work into the factories and for not organizing meetings of women delegates in the factories which is the principal organizational form for work among women.

*The Road to Woman's Freedom* should be used in all units of the Party and all workers' organizations for discussion of the role of working women in the struggle against capitalism.

## Bulletins

FACTS AND FIGURES ON WAR AND FASCISM, published by the American League Against War and Fascism, 112 E. 19th St., New York City.

ANYTHING like a "fact service" looks good to those of us in the Labor Research Association who specialize in this field. But some services of this kind tend to be rather dull and carelessly gotten up. Not so the one called Facts and Figures on War and Fascism put out by the American League Against War and Fascism. It contains the sort of stuff that every editor, writer, speaker, worker, farmer—in fact everybody—needs who is engaged in the life and death struggle against capitalism's twin offspring—war and fascism.

Some of the subjects covered to date have been the profits of the munitions industry, the spread of military training in the U. S., the international naval race; the Roosevelt war budget (a good tabular presentation), some telling "shorts" on the budding fascist Father Coughlin, the conflicts in the Chaco and the Saar; the munitions shipments to China, Japan and Cuba; the rearming of Germany; the development of the corporate state in Italy, and other items on trends toward fascism in the U. S.

The material is well chosen and a good part of it seems to be from comparatively rare sources such as technical and foreign periodicals. The service is co-operatively edited by a group of volunteer researchers and the editor welcomes suggestions and items of information which readers may send in.

ROBERT W. DUNN

## Questions and Answers

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

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

### The Japanese Invasion

Question: What is the relationship of Outer Mongolia to the Soviet Union? Was the Japanese invasion of the Outer Mongolian border aimed at the U. S. S. R.?—G. P.

Answer: Outer Mongolia is not a part of the Soviet Union. It is an independent republic which maintains friendly economic and political relationships with the U. S. S. R.

The Japanese invasion of the Outer Mongolian border is part of their constant preparations for an imperialist war against the Soviet Union. In the first place, it expands the boundaries of the Japanese puppet state—Manchukuo, which the Japanese imperialists redefine to suit their own purposes. Secondly, it puts the Japanese military forces in a strategic position to attack and cut the Trans-Siberian Railroad at Chita. Thirdly, the Japanese army is now astride the main caravan route from Mongolia to China, and can throttle Soviet trade along this route whenever they choose. For detailed and up-to-date information follow the foreign news in the Daily Worker and the many articles that interpret the news and events in the Far East.

## Literature to the Masses

Conditions for Success of Our Program

LAST week (Jan. 29) there was announced in this column the beginning of a gigantic program of literature publication and distribution, including a 250,000 edition of "Why Communism," 700,000 copies to be distributed by May 1, a 100,000 edition of "The Communist Manifesto," to sell at 5 cents each, along with a whole series of low-priced pamphlets dealing with every phase of the class struggle in the United States. In order to carry out this program, in the districts, sections, and units of the Party, the following basic conditions are necessary:

1. Mobilization of the entire Party and all mass organizations for literature distribution. Many sections and units of the Party, particularly in smaller industrial cities outside of the district centers, mining fields, etc., as well as trade unions and mass organizations are at present not distributing literature.
2. Literature distribution must become a part of the everyday work of each Party member and revolutionary worker. The work of the Party in every campaign, every strike or demonstration, every meeting and affair both of our own and opponent organizations, every individual assignment of comrades in the units and organizations, must carry with it the distribution of suitable literature. Communist activity without literature distribution cannot achieve a high degree of effectiveness.
3. A mobile literature distribution apparatus must be set up everywhere which quickly reacts to the needs for literature for our work, and supplies all Party members and revolutionary workers with the proper literature for their work among the million-masses.
4. A very sharp campaign of criticism must be conducted against every vestige of financial irresponsibility in the handling of literature funds. Every single literature bill must be paid. Payments must be made with the greatest promptness. The publication of all of the literature which is proposed will involve tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars. It can be accomplished only if the literature distribution is made quickly, and bills paid promptly when the literature is sold. Comrades failing to do this are simply standing in the way — are a stumbling block to our REACHING THE MILLIONS with our literature, and they must be ruthlessly brushed aside.

### Cleveland Section Sells 20 Lenin Sets

Literature Commission, Dear Comrades: Here's the latest news on our Section's sale of Lenin Sets. Up to Jan. 27, we have sold 20 sets. Having a quota of eight sets for our six units, we have thus far achieved 250 per cent of our quota. The sets were sold as follows:

- 1 to each unit library . . . . . 6 sets
- Individual Party members . . . . . 9 sets
- Non-Party members . . . . . 5 sets

TOTAL . . . . . 20 sets  
SECTION LITERATURE DIRECTOR, SECTION 3, CLEVELAND.

This speaks for itself. What are other sections and districts doing? Who will challenge this section to revolutionary competition?

**Ready Today!**

# HUNGER and REVOLT:

Cartoons by BURCK

This beautiful, DeLuxe edition is limited to 100 numbered and signed copies. Printed on heavy art paper, in large fold size and containing 248 pages. Bound in heavy buckram boards, attractively stamped. Orders accepted now. Five dollars, postpaid.

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

# Roosevelt-Hull Action Encourages Anti-Soviet Incitements

### ABRUPT TERMINATION OF DEBT NEGOTIATIONS VIOLATES EARLY UNDERSTANDING, LITVINOV CHARGES—U. S. S. R. STRICTLY KEPT AGREEMENT

THE provocative way in which Roosevelt's spokesman, Hull, broke off debt and trade negotiations with the Soviet Union indicates that Roosevelt is steadily yielding to the anti-Soviet pressure from the right.

It took only five minutes for Secretary of State Hull to go back on the whole understanding that had been arranged between Litvinov, Soviet envoy here, and Roosevelt.

Full blame for the block in the negotiations falls directly on the Roosevelt administration.

In his statement, printed in yesterday's Daily Worker, Litvinov makes it quite clear that the Soviet Union lived up to every letter and sentence of the

agreement made with Roosevelt, and that the brand new demands suddenly put forward by Hull actually were a violation of this understanding.

In the discussions with Hull, Litvinov pointed out yesterday, "one of the fundamental points in the agreement reached at Washington, namely, regarding loans, was put in doubt."

And while Roosevelt's spokesman, Hull, thus went back on the earlier agreement made with Roosevelt, Litvinov emphasizes, the Soviet Union "kept strictly within the boundaries of this agreement," going so far as to "carry concessions to the limit beyond which must begin a revision of the entire Washington agreement."

Even sections of the capitalist press recognize these elements in the situation.

The Scripps-Howard newspapers, for example, note editorially the "provocative manner" of breaking off the negotiations, and hints strongly at Roosevelt's trend toward the position of Hearst, asking whether this means "that Roosevelt and Hull are running to cover before the blind and destructive isolationist drive which defeated the World Court resolution."

And the New York Herald-Tribune strongly hints that some official explanation is required in answer to the charge that Roosevelt has violated his solemn understanding with Litvinov.

Roosevelt's action, as Litvinov also emphasizes, vitally affects the international situation. This action takes place at a time when all the militarist-fascist cliques of the world are brandishing their naked bay-

onets at the U.S.S.R., and when Hearst in this country is echoing their pro-fascist incitements against the Soviet Union.

Roosevelt's abrupt termination of negotiations can only mean the strengthening of these pro-fascist, war-mongering forces in this country and throughout the world.

Thus Roosevelt's action is encouragement to the Hearst anti-Communist, anti-Soviet campaign. It is an encouragement to the advance of pro-fascist reaction in this country, as well as a direct, material blow at the interests of the American workers.

The American workers must become increasingly alert to these changes in administration policies.

## Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)  
"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"  
FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE  
COMMUNIST PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 13th  
Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.  
Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.  
Washington Bureau: Room 954, National Press Building,  
14th and P St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.  
Midwest Bureau: 101 South Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill.  
Telephone: Dearborn 3931.

Subscription Rates:  
By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$6.00;  
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 0.75 cents.  
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$9.00;  
6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.  
By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.  
Saturday Edition: By mail, 1 year, \$4.50; 6 months, 75 cents.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1935

## Relocation of Factories

THE plan proposed by the Roosevelt administration for relocation of seasonal industries to isolated rural regions is an attack upon the living standards of millions of workers, and is aimed against the trade unions.

The proposal to come before the present congress provides for a special Federal agency, to which a \$2,500,000 fund is to be allotted as a start, to promote the moving of shops from large cities to places where their "overhead will be low." Manufacturers who agree to move will have their moving expenses paid, and loans advanced to cover payrolls for the first three months.

Workers engaged in the manufacture of garments, leather goods, shoes, textiles, metal and many other products will recognize what that means. Employers in these industries have already been attracted to small open shop towns on the promise of guarantees against strikes, escape from unions, and low taxes.

The "run-away-shops" leave increased unemployment, and from their new locations they offer serious competition to the wages of the union workers.

This menace is to be spread over the entire country, and its promotion will be organized and financed by the Roosevelt Government—with "relief" funds, as part of the "New Deal."

The answer to this attack which the bosses are making through their Roosevelt government can only be through widespread unionization, particularly in the open shop regions, and the broadening of the fight for unemployment insurance as provided in H. R. 2827.

## Deceiving the President

AS THE workers clamor for strike action against the starvation wages of the N. R. A. codes, the leaders of the A. F. of L. try to divert the anger of the workers from President Roosevelt.

Thus John L. Lewis blames Donald L. Richberg for "deceiving" the President, by holding secret conferences with the auto bosses before renewing the auto code. "Labor is not attacking the President," Lewis said. "It is merely revealing to the President the unworthy liaison of a trusted servant."

To spread the lie that it is Richberg who "deceives" the President is to deceive the workers, just as the A. F. of L. officials deceived them before, by saying that it was General Johnson, and not Roosevelt, who was responsible for strikebreaking and strike betrayals.

It is not the President who is being deceived. It is he who is deceiving the workers in the interests of the manufacturers and bankers.

## Ships for War

EVEN war-cauloused General Hugh S. Johnson, in his current articles on the N.R.A., expresses surprise at the ease with which the Roosevelt government spends hundreds of millions for war.

The latest wrinkle in war expenditures is the granting of huge subsidies to rich merchant marine corporations. Only one provision is required by the navy. That is that the ships built, with a handsome profit to the shipbuilding corporations and

the merchant lines, should "be constructed by navy basic plans so as to be of maximum usefulness in event of war."

We have yet to hear the munitions makers and the warship construction manufacturers complain that Roosevelt was not spending enough for war preparations. He exceeds their fondest hopes.

## Echoes of Hearst

NORMAN THOMAS, Socialist Party leader, stated at Columbia University that "workers here will never accept Communism because they are opposed to the suppression of liberty and the terrorism of forced collectivism in Russia."

This "contrast" between American "liberty" and "Russian terrorism"—is not this word for word like Hearst's anti-Soviet, pro-fascist propaganda?

Thomas echoed another typical Hearst idea. "Many American workers," he said, "have become reactionary rather than accept slanderous attacks of the American Communist Party."

What is this if not an echo of Hearst's propaganda that the menace of fascism is a result of Communist activity?

Do not such ideas play right into the hands of the pro-fascist cliques now trying to outlaw the Communist Party? Does not this attack on the leading force against fascism and the advance of fascism?

We earnestly ask of Socialist workers, where does this kind of echoing of Hearst lead to? Did not similar ideas lead in Germany to the triumph of fascism?

Does not this justify fascist violence against fascism aid the advance of fascism something "alien" to the United States?

## Not So Fast, Please!

SIX THOUSAND men and women, "90 per cent of them prominent in industry, finance and society," have voluntarily placed their fingerprints on file at the New York police headquarters, according to John J. Sullivan, assistant chief inspector of the Detective Bureau.

These kind folks fear that they may be kidnaped, shanghaied or murdered—and they just dread being buried in Pottery Field, where so many members of the "lower classes" ultimately find themselves.

According to the Herald Tribune, Inspector Sullivan "hopes that eventually every citizen in the city will place his prints on file, and believes that the practice will finally apply to the entire nation."

Not on your tintype, Inspector!

Let the society folks photograph themselves, front view, side view, and rear. But don't try your blandishments on anybody else, Mr. Sullivan, because your purpose is clear.

It is a sly scheme to fingerprint workers so that they can be ferreted out and persecuted for militant activity—and you won't get away with it!

## "Liberals" and the Drivers

ALONG with Percy C. Magnus, president of the Board of Trade in New York, Mayor La Guardia, and all the others who are doing everything possible to break a strike of teamsters, the so-called liberal World-Telegram, in an editorial yesterday expresses horror that the teamsters, instead of placing confidence in the courts, resort to the strike weapon.

"There has been no era, we think, when unions had less reason to say they had no recourse but to defy the courts and seek to strangle a great city's commerce," says the editorial.

There has been no era, we say, when the government used such a complicated network of agencies designed to prevent the workers from fighting capitalist exploitation.

The truckmen found out that an effective strike is the best argument of their representatives in the boss-controlled councils. They are also learning that liberalism, as expressed by the World-Telegram, is strikebreaking at every decisive moment.

## Party Life

### Working With Contacts How to Use Drive For Fighting Fund

MOST of the comrades are familiar with the work of canvassing with the Daily Worker. In connection with this, I would like to relate my method of work in making contacts while carrying out my Daily Worker assignment.

When I see that a worker is interested, I ask him if he would like me to come up to his home to discuss the matter. I continue visiting that worker every week with the Daily Worker.

However, I do not stop at that. Even after the worker has subscribed to the Daily Worker, I continue visiting the worker, bringing to that worker new literature; I ask him to donate money for one purpose or another, and discuss with him every-day problems.

One of my contacts is a woman, a tobacco worker, who for one reason or another is unable to join the Party. But since she subscribed to the Daily Worker, she has been taking in an extra copy of the Daily into the shop, also literature, which I bring to her. Through this work she has the prospect now of getting three or four more subscribers for the Daily Worker. During the last Daily Worker drive, she collected money in the shop for the Daily. I gave her my Red Fighting Fund booklet, on which she has collected seventy cents in two days, and promised to take the booklet anytime I give it to her. She now attends the various mass demonstrations, and other affairs.

The main thing is to FOLLOW UP CONTACTS AND BECOME THEIR FRIENDS!

W. W. Unit Org. No. 5  
Section 5, Dist. No. 2

From my personal experience I find that the Red Fighting Fund is the easiest form of collecting money. I was out twice with a book, and each time I sold \$2.80 worth of stamps. This week is my turn again, so I will take a book and am sure that I will sell \$2.80 worth of Red Fighting Fund stamps.

There are two ways of collecting for the Red Fighting Fund—the right way and the wrong way. As to the wrong way, I can give you that one evening I dropped in to have a cup of coffee at a cafeteria, and found there a comrade from my unit, and a woman comrade who I did not know. She took out a Red Fighting Fund book and naturally I asked her from which Unit she came. She told me that she is not a Party member. A comrade from Unit No. 4 gave her a book of stamps to sell. This comrade from Unit 4, knowing her as a close sympathizer, instead of selling her a five cent stamp, and drawing her into the Party, took the easiest and wrong way by letting her collect money to his credit. I finished his job. After five minutes talk, she signed an application. Now she is in my unit, attends the unit meetings regularly, takes assignments and is a member in good standing. This was a wrong way to go out with the Red Fighting Fund.

The right way, I believe, is my way of approach. I am trying to reach a portion of the 200,000 sympathizers we have in New York by offering the Red Fighting Fund stamps to workers in the trade in which I am working. I approach the workers saying, "The Red Fighting Fund is for the Communist Party; give me as much as you can spare today. You know that we are in the firing line in every battle of the working class, and you know that we are fighting for your immediate needs, for higher wages and better working conditions now. We are also fighting for full social security and better life of the future in a classless society." Not a single worker ever refused to buy a stamp. I am sure that in times of emergency, when it may be impossible to issue stamps or receipts, I will be able to approach the same workers for contributions for the Communist Party and these workers will readily contribute.

J. S.  
Financial Secretary, Sect. 15,  
Dist. 2

## Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

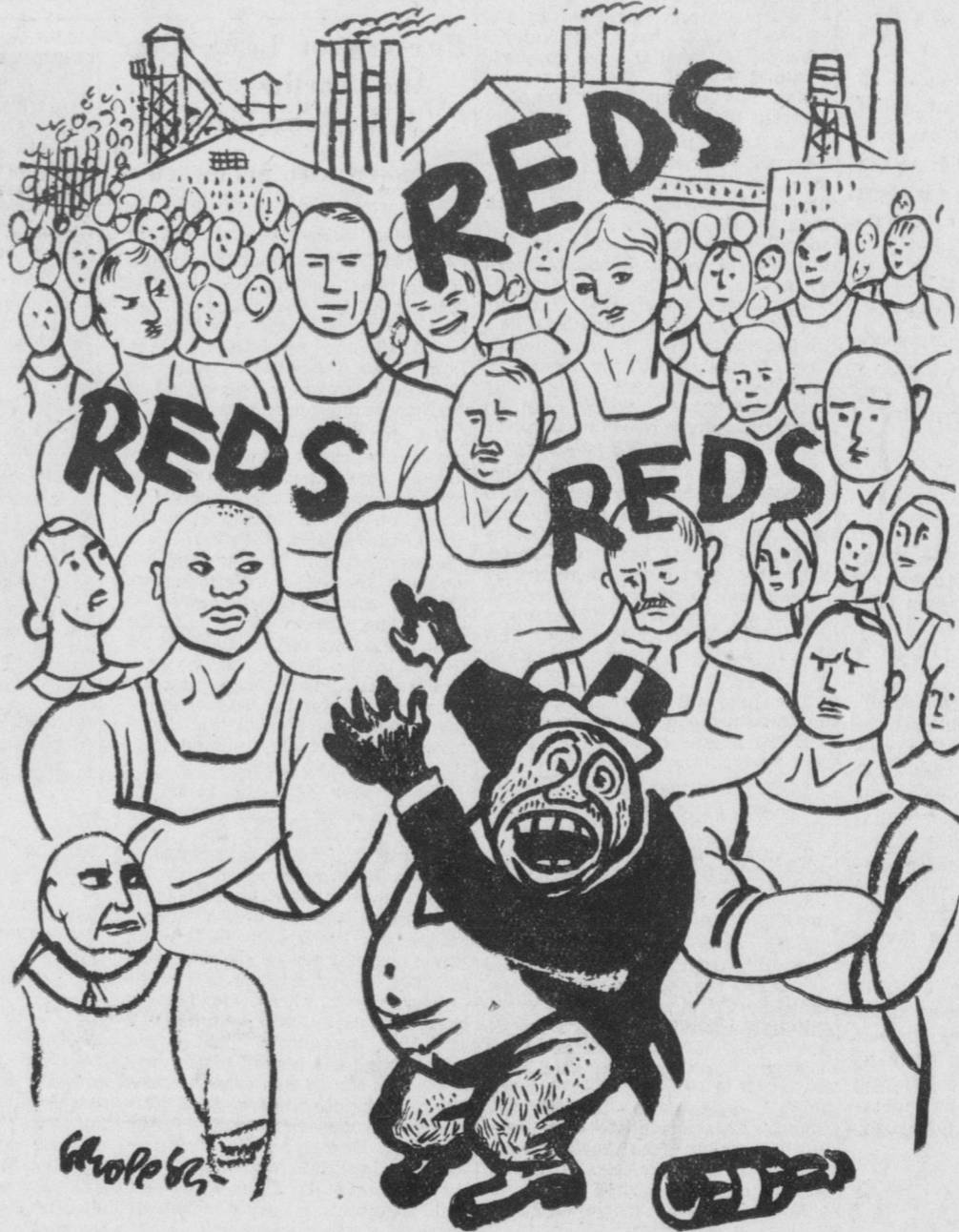
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

## SEEING RED

By Gropper



## Letters From Our Readers

### Commends L.R.A. For Valuable Service

Bridgeport, Conn.  
Comrade Editor:  
I wish to say a few words in appreciation of the valuable service that the Labor Research Association is giving to the American labor movement, especially to its most class-conscious section. The economic, financial and political data accumulated and analyzed by the L.R.A. and made available to the movement through its various releases and "notes" is really indispensable both to the field organizer of the revolutionary union and of the Communist Party.

Comrades in the field who have not the access to source material and files necessary in order to keep up with at least the most outstanding developments of an economic and financial nature will find "Economic Notes," "Notes on N.R.A.," "Steel and Metal" and "Textile Notes," etc., are invaluable help to them.

It is while sitting in jail with plenty of time for reflection, that I decided to call the attention of our functionaries to a weapon that can be very advantageously used and can be had for the asking, namely, the good office and services of the L.R.A., 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

SAM KRIEGER.

### First "Attack"—Then Merge With Muste

New York, N. Y.  
Comrade Editor:  
Since its birth, the raison d'être of the Trotskyist sect has been to slander and discredit the Communist Party. To this end, almost every issue of their sheet contains interminable "analyses" which reveal the "bankruptcy" of the Communist movement. Their own theoretical purity is maintained by their complete isolation from the working class and its struggles, and by their profuse use of labels such

as "Bolshevik-Leninist-Internationalist," etc. A good idea of the unprincipled character of their report is given by their estimate of the C.P.A. (Muste) in the Militant for Feb. 11, 1933. They say:

"In all their dabbling with the Illinois miners situation, they have never failed to show this policy of halfheartedness by which they blunted the sharp edge of all the issues and muddle up the progressive movement from within. It is in the highest degree thanks to them that the Farrington-Harvat betrayal was put over on the miners and the liberation movement against the Lewis bureaucracy was so long arrested and disoriented."

This was their estimate of Muste in 1933. Today the Trotskyists have revolved 180 degrees about their old "principled" position. These words are being carefully forgotten and a new set of "principles" are being evolved, more suited to the occasion. The "betrayers" and "pseudo-progressives" of yesterday have overnight become the proletarian heroes of today. So what is more natural and more fitting than to find these two sects of unrecognized and unknown titans in each others' embrace?

E. N.

### Praises Editorials on "Fake Patriots"

Bronx, N. Y.  
Comrade Editor:  
Bravo for this morning's editorial on "Fifth McFadden!" The top spreads on the editorial page expressing these fake millionaire patriots are just great. Keep up the good work. For a 100,000 circulation of our "Daily."

W. D. K.

### Necessary to Expose Reformist Plans

Strool, S. D.  
Comrade Editor:  
Will you please send us all the information about duplicating machines which you have? We believe that if we had a mimeograph out here we could do some good with it.

That the ranchers and the farmers are looking for a way out of the crisis cannot be denied. When the Townsend Old Age Pension Plan came along, the whole country went wild for a spell. There was an old man in every family and that would do the trick. Had we been able to issue a leaflet and explain this plan it would have caused the farmers to look in our direction for other explanations. By correct explanation of such misleading reformist plans, the leadership of the Party can be built up.

### Urges Fixed Place for Communist Platform

New York, N. Y.  
Comrade Editor:  
I want to express my profound satisfaction with the way you have improved the appearance and nature of the paper.

Recently I handed the "Daily" to a few workers, and the keen enthusiasm they showed after reading several issues is proof that all the anti-Red campaigns cannot cloud the burning issues of the days for the worker.

Keep it up. I know your problems are great but you can't fail to surmount them.

As a suggestion, may I ask that you consider seriously the proposal of maintaining a permanent box on one of the inside pages expressing briefly and simply the basic principles and program of the Communist Party. Below that run the coupon for information to join the Party.

S. R. C.

## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### From Paris to Algiers Class Battles Grow An Offer to Hitler

THE new year is a little more than a month old, but is already rushing on to momentous world events. From one end of the world to the other the class struggle is sharpening. A n t i - f a s c i s t clashes in France are expected to reach a high point on Feb. 6, anniversary of the Paris fascist riots, which were answered by the united front of Socialists and Communists. At Lille, France, the Socialist and Communist united front met the fascist provocation Sunday with a militancy that forecasts great struggles throughout France.

Despite all talk of "recovery" in the capitalist world, the workers' conditions are becoming so bad that no amount of reformist treachery can stop a new far-flung strike wave. In the United States the workers in steel, auto, transportation, are girding for strike action. In France, textile, shoe, transportation and other workers have been on strike. Strikes are becoming more frequent in Latin American countries, in Japan and China.

IN ALGIERS native troops are mutinying. The French imperialist press tries to make the current riots appear to be anti-Semitic actions. Though Jews have been killed, the battles of the Algerian people is primarily against the French colonial masters. The rich Jews have been utilized as agents of the French overlords, and the Arabs, as in Palestine, vent their wrath first against them.

What the French fear most now is the unreliability of the local troops. The Arab peasants are in a miserable plight. With the crisis sharpening in France, the price of their products goes down. Their debts are heavy. The French imperialists have increased taxes. Hence, repeated riots break out which are essentially anti-imperialist in their nature and objectives.

AND with this intensification of the struggles of the workers throughout the world against their miserable lot, the ruling class rushes its war preparations.

In the Far East, the Japanese militarist ruling clique is driving relentlessly for war against the Soviet Union. They are moving along every road towards the Soviet border. Their engineers work night and day to perfect railroads, military roads, auto and tank roads, all leading towards the Soviet border. Japanese troops in Chahar and near the Mongolian People's Republic are moving on towards the ancient caravan routes leading into Outer Mongolia and thence on to Soviet Siberia. But these ancient highways are intended for a very modern purpose by the Japanese. They want them for aviation bases and for routes to Chita where the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway join.

The British imperialists know that the war moves will become greater. Hence they are preparing alliances now in order to direct the war that is rushing on into channels they most desire—that is against the Soviet Union.

AFTER the signing of the Anglo-French pact regarding German armament, all efforts are being concentrated on Hitler. At first Hitler acted coolly. The capitalist press mistook this for coolness. But Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to Germany, reports that Hitler is quite willing to talk the matter over. The chief fascist butcher sees the substantial kernel in the diplomatic, demagogic shell. Germany is to be given the right to arm, to build up an air fleet. This is primarily a recognition of the main purpose for which German fascism is arming—for war in the East against the Soviet Union.

Lord Lothian, for example, writing recently in the London Times, declared that an agreement with German fascism was eminently desirable. Hitler has pacific intentions, he declared. He does not want war. He wants arms equality. As proof of Hitler's overpowering desire for peace, Lord Lothian quoted the existence of German fascism's "non-aggression" pact with Poland. The whole world knows that this pact was deliberately aimed at the Soviet Union.

Despite all public statements on what was agreed upon in London, the most important achievements are being kept secret. What they are in detail can only be surmised. But that their fundamental significance is a move to weaken the French-Soviet pact, and to strengthen the Japanese-Hitler anti-Soviet war front is beyond question.

## Required Reading for Mr. Hearst

"This country, with its institutions, belong to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.