

# DETROIT AUTO UNION MOVES FOR STRIKE

## Anti-Soviet Action Of U. S. Government Inspires War Plots

### Much Ballyhooed Hero of the New Deal and Self-Dubbed 'Liberal' President Is Helping to Incite World Slaughter

By H. G.

A review of the capitalist press news and comments on the Roosevelt government's action with regard to Soviet relations shows how deliberately and with what conscious aim this move was made. The Roosevelt government took this step, as they say in capitalist law, with malice aforethought.

The New York Times, for example, tells how the Far East, as well as the world situation was "carefully considered before the American attitude towards Russia." Yet, as the Hearst press announces, "It was the most drastic step that could be taken short of actual breaking off of diplomatic relations." Later United Press dispatches from Washington declared that Secretary of State Hull was getting "tough," and that the move against the Soviet Union "was intended as a demonstration."

### Of Grave Significance

Every American worker, farmer or professional person who is against imperialism war must seriously consider the full significance of this deed.

What was the purpose of Roosevelt and Hull? Against whom was this demonstration made and for what specific objective?

The Roosevelt regime well knows the present world situation, particularly the development of imperialism war alliances. It very well knows the policy of Japan. It knows more. Every hostile step by American imperialism against the Soviet Union is a definite encouragement of Japanese imperialism to continue its war maneuvers against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Inspires Enemies Here we have an example of the Roosevelt government's real aims when it speaks of "neighborly" relations. The "neighborly" relations with the Soviet Union in this instance is deliberately inspiring Japan and German fascism to rush their war moves against the Soviet Union.

This vigorous demonstration is all the more emphatic because Wall Street is just now treading a narrow tightrope with its capitalist, Japan, in the Pacific. The Japanese militarists will know that

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## Wash Goods Strikers Win Recognition Fight In Troy Garment Plant

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7. — A strike of 1,000 workers of the Forest City Company, manufacturers of wash dresses, with plants in St. Louis and Collinsville, Ill., was called by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union yesterday. Nine strikers were arrested during the morning's demonstration at the St. Louis plant. The workers demand union recognition.

NEPTUNE, N. J., Feb. 7. — Two hundred workers of the Steiner-Liberty Corporation, manufacturers of shirts, came out on strike, called by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The walkout followed the firm's refusal to reinstate discharged union workers.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 7. — Four hundred strikers of N. Nirenberg Sons, Inc., have returned to work under a one hundred per cent union shop agreement, officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers announced.

## Paterson Silk Union Meets to Plan Action Against Salary Cuts

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 7. — Called by the Silk Workers Federation here, a meeting of all plain goods silk workers will take place on Saturday morning, 10 a. m. at Turn Hall, Allison and Cross Street, to adopt an immediate plan of action to counter wage cuts in the mills. A report of the Allentown conference of the Federation where a decision for preparation for a national strike was made, will be given by the Paterson delegates.

The Communist Party of Paterson has called a special open meeting of all its members and supporters for Sunday night at 215 Main Street, to take up the immediate tasks in the textile unions. The rank and file has put forth Sackis Phillipian, mill worker and one of the most devoted workers in the union for the position of general manager, vacated by the Lovestonite Eli Keller, in the coming silk union elections.

## CLERICS PAID FOR ENDING YARD STRIKE

### Jersey Ministers Get Checks for Dirty Work in Camden

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7. — Combined coercion and persuasion of the Navy, the N. R. A., and two Jersey ministers was used against a strike of shipbuilding workers in the plants of the New York Shipbuilding Company in Camden, N. J. last year, it was revealed at the hearings of the Senate munitions inquiry today.

The two ministers received checks of \$250 apiece from C. L. Bardo, president of the company, it was shown, for getting the workers to go back to work.

### Navy Stepped In

Testimony also showed that the Navy stepped in to threaten the workers that the vessel they were working on would be withdrawn to other yards if they did not accept the terms of the company.

Phillip Chappell, Labor Department conciliator, told of coercion by the N. R. A. and the Navy to break the strike.

Chappell swore that "Captain Henry Williams of the Navy Department said during a strike conference that unless the men accepted Bardo's terms the Navy would take the cruiser Tuscaloosa out of the company's yard."

The strike began in March, 1934, and ended about five weeks later.

### Ministers Named

The ministers named as receiving the checks were the Rev. John Pemberton, Jr., pastor of the Centenary Tabernacle Methodist Church of Camden, N. J., and Dr. Harold Paul Sloan of Woodbury, N. J.

### Check Acknowledged

The checks to the clergymen were given by C. L. Bardo, then president of the shipbuilding concern. Investigators read the following letter from Pemberton acknowledging the gift on May 17, 1934:

"You very gracious letter with its generous enclosure came all unexpectedly this morning. I was as surprised to receive it as Moses must have been to receive the manna when he was leading the children of Israel out of the wilderness."

"I interested myself in the New York Shipbuilding strike solely because of my concern for the welfare of my fellowmen and the community. It never occurred to me that either side would express such genuine appreciation as you have shown."

The letter included this postscript: "I am still looking forward to another bowl of bananas and cream with you."

## Writ Sought In Coal Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker) WILKES-BARRE, Feb. 7. — Four pickets, strikers of the Glen Alden mines, were fired upon from a police cruiser today. This was the first shooting since the strike began Monday. The machine was halted when one of the bullets struck a tire.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 7. — Judge Valentine is about to hand down the injunction against the Glen Alden miners now on strike. So far the officials of the new union have limited the fight against the injunction to legal action in court. However, the miners anger is being aroused and steps are being taken by the miners to smash the injunction by mass picketing.

The U. M. W. officials and lawyers of the Coal Company have made a united fight against the new union in court today. Mr. Griffith, Vice President of Glen Alden Coal Company, stated that "the Glen Alden

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## To the Socialist N. E. C. COMMUNIST PARTY URGES JOINT ACTION TO BUILD THE AUTO AND STEEL UNIONS

Simultaneously with a letter sent to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, declaring the readiness of the Communist Party to co-operate with any group which sincerely seeks to build up workers' organizations to beat back the attacks of the N. R. A. and the employers on the unions, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, has sent the following letter, with a copy of the letter to the A. F. of L. Council, to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. Copies of both documents were also sent to Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader.

The text of the Communist Party's letter to the Socialist Party N. E. C. follows:

National Executive Committee, Socialist Party of U. S. A., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades: Enclosed we send you copy of a letter we have written to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

We propose to you that steps be taken to work out a common policy between the Socialist and Communist Parties in meeting the critical situation faced by the trade unions, especially in auto, steel, mining and textile.

Who can doubt that such a common policy in support of a great organizing campaign, for trade union democracy, for preparation of the inevitable great strike struggles, would enormously strengthen the working class in this moment of danger?

We propose to you to instruct all Socialist Party members in the auto and steel industries to come together with the Communists in a united effort to build the United Automobile Workers Union and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers into powerful unions capable to meet the situation. We have issued similar instructions to our members.

We are prepared at any time to meet with a sub-committee from your organization to discuss these questions.

Hoping for a quick and favorable response, we are Fraternally yours, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A., Earl Browder, General Secretary.

## Tobin Betrays Labor

### HE GIVES \$10,000 CHECK TO FARLEY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7. — At a moment when the Democratic Judge Burt Jay Humphrey issued an injunction aimed at smashing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in New York, and when the A. F. of L. is attacked by the Roosevelt administration, Daniel Tobin, International president of the teamster's union, presented the Democratic Party with a \$10,000 check towards defraying its election campaign deficit and expressed high praise for the "New Deal."

Tobin, who is also a vice-president of the A. F. of L., presented the check to Postmaster General Farley, while here for the meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. Tobin stated that the donation was voted by the executive committee of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"In appreciation of F. D. R." "I am doing this because the executive committee of my own union voted to do it as a mark of appreciation of what the Roosevelt administration has accomplished for labor," Mr. Tobin explained.

"When labor asks for nine things and gets eight, we shouldn't forget about the eight in crying about the ninth," he said. "The N. R. A. has improved labor conditions and unemployment is being slowly banished among our union members. With 157,000 paid-up

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## 7TH CONGRESS BOSSES GAIN IS ADJOURNED IN NEW NRA

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Feb. 7. (By Cable). — The historical hours of the concluding session of the Seventh Congress of Soviets were packed with triumphant and far-reaching decisions and resolutions on the part of the 2,000 workers' deputies, but the climax of the last sessions came when Mikhail Kalinin introduced V. M. Molotov, Chairman of Peoples Commissars, for his report on the proposed changes of the constitution of the U. S. S. R.

The thunderous ovation, the roaring applause and the cries of greeting continued for so long that Molotov could not begin his speech. This was evidence enough of how the delegates of the Soviet Republics welcome the proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in opening up a new brilliant chapter in the history of the proletarian revolution and in the state-life of the land of the Soviets.

"Why was the question raised of introducing changes into the constitution?" Molotov began.

"Firstly, because the correlation of class forces fundamentally has changed in the Soviet Union since 1918 when Lenin laid the foundations of the Soviet constitution, especially after the victory of the principles of Soviet ownership both

for the workers and the strengthening of their fight against employer attacks.

What is vitally needed if the workers are to defeat this attack against their unions and organizations is a policy of united resistance. The Communist Party raises this issue as the most immediate, vital need of the trade unions—united resistance in the trade unions to all reactionary, capitalist attacks.

The Communist Party raised this question before the recent 54th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. at San Francisco, confronting each delegate with definite proposals for unity.

Yesterday, the Communist Party again, in its letter to the A. F. of L. Executive Council, proposed unity of all workers within the A. F. of L. trade unions, for the building of the A. F. of L.

## WORKERS' BILL IS SUPPORTED BY 4 MILLION

### Heading the Demand, Two More Congressmen Back 2827

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Feb. 7. — The Workers' Bill "is the only bill that provides the big army of unemployed with the protection that they demand now in the sixth year of the crisis," Israel Amter, national secretary of the Unemployed Councils, declared today before the House sub-committee of the Labor Committee. This committee held its fourth day of hearings on the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 2827.

"If need be, the unemployed will march again to Washington," Amter concluded.

Testimony for H. R. 2827 by workers, farmers, economists, statisticians and other professionals and the flow of demands for the passage of the bill from workers throughout the country, have already resulted in winning new support for the bill in Congress. Representatives Sirovich of New York and Moritz of Pennsylvania yesterday joined several members of the sub-committee in endorsing H. R. 2827.

Four to Five Million Back Bill "In the five years that have passed," said Amter, "a tremendous amount of support has been gathered for this bill. Today this bill is supported by fully four to five million people. Two thousand five hundred locals of the American Federation of Labor, five international unions of the A. F. of L., six State Federations of Labor, and upward of 50 Central Labor Councils have endorsed the bill in spite of the campaign of misrepresentation, distortion, slander and terror that has been carried on against us by William Green and other leaders of the A. F. of L."

Attorney Leo J. Linder of New York, a specialist on constitutional law, advised the sub-committee that "H. R. 2827 is unquestionably constitutional." Chairman Matthew A. Dunn, Democrat of Pennsylvania, and other members of the sub-committee, considered Linder's argument, made repeatedly by opponents of the Workers' Bill that H. R. 2827 is unconstitutional.

Bill Declared Constitutional Linder declared that H. R. 2827 is an exercise of the appropriating power of Congress. Under the constitution, he said, Congress has the power to levy and collect taxes and to provide for the general welfare. Under this general welfare clause Congress has appropriated billions of dollars for the purchase of land from foreign countries, for agriculture, for internal improvements, and recently for internal relief.

Linder declared, "The U. S. Supreme Court, he pointed out, has held that once Congress enacts an appropriating measure it thereby declares and determines that the appropriation is for the general welfare. This determination by Congress, he added, cannot be reviewed by the Supreme Court. Therefore, not only is the Workers' Bill constitutional as an appropriating measure but there is no legal method by which the propriety of the measure can even be questioned," Linder concluded.

H. L. Lurie, of New York City, chairman of the committee to outline a national social welfare program, of the American Association of Social Workers, told the sub-committee that "the bill, in my opinion, is practical, realistic and grows out of a sincere recognition of modern conditions and modern industrial problems. I hope that this committee and Congress will recognize the importance and the validity of the bill."

Workers from the hosiery, steel, textile, metal and needle workers are expected to appear tomorrow. T. Arnold Hill, of the National Urban League, and Maxwell Stewart, associate editor of the Nation, are also slated for tomorrow.

## Steel Union Officials Eject the Delegates Of Pittsburgh Parley

### Tighe Hides Behind Thug Gang as Workers Ask Organizing Drive

(Special to the Daily Worker) PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 7. — Mike Tighe and the International officials of the A. F. of L. steel union had a full squad of police and armed thugs assembled at the International office of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers today when the committee of five sent by last Sunday's rank and file conference called there to demand that they withdraw all expulsion orders and carry through the plans for an organizational drive in steel drawn up at the conference. Tighe had ordered the expulsion of all those who attended the conference.

The committee was ordered from the building without a hearing. In a wire, Wm. Green had instructed the committee to take up their plans for organizing the industry with the International officers.

Officials Head Thug Squad Secretary Leonard and vice-president Gaither of the A. A., headed the squad of thugs in barring the committee's entrance.

Indignant, one of the committee members remarked, "Here we come down here to try and build up the organization, and you guys are tearing it down." One of the thugs immediately threatened the speaker.

In a statement to the press before making the call, the committee said, "Our objective in coming here is to take up with the International officers the decisions and plans drawn up at the Feb. 3 conference regarding an organizing drive, to establish unity in our organization and put a stop to the expulsions which the International officers are attempting, but which, of course, cannot be carried through."

Ouster Order Futile "These expulsion notices will not be recognized either by ourselves or any other organized workers of the A. F. of L. We are here today to demand that the officers retract these futile expulsion orders and cooperate to the fullest extent in carrying through the plans for organizing and strengthening our union drawn up at the conference Sunday."

On the committee were William Spang, Charles Greenwood, J. J. Corrigan, Mel Moore, and George Athey.

The Vandergriff and McKeesport Central Labor Unions have already pledged to ignore the expulsion notices and to support the rank and file steel workers in their program.

The demands adopted include a minimum wage of \$35 a week for unskilled workers and \$46 for skilled; a thirty-hour, five-day week; a guaranteed annual wage or its equivalent in Federal Unemployment Insurance; time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday and holidays; outlawing of company unions and espionage agencies; reinstatement of all those fired for union activity with full payment for time lost; no discrimination because of race, color, creed, sex or nationality; recognition of the United

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## Rakosi Trial Ends Today

(Special to the Daily Worker) BUDAPEST, Feb. 7. (By Wireless). — The verdict of Hungarian fascism upon Matthias Rakosi will be pronounced tomorrow, it was learned at tonight's session of the great anti-fascist leader's trial. Rakosi, who has been serving out his intra-trial sentence of 11 days of dungeon confinement between sessions, was haggard as he rose to sum up in his defense.

For three hours this hero of the working class defended the valiant Soviet Hungarian regime in 1919, exposed the shameful deeds of the counter-revolutionary alliance in wantonly slaughtering off Hungarian workers by the thousands, and no one dared interrupt him except the presiding judge, who threw in a hostile word now and then.

"With all my strength," Rakosi concluded, "I acted as a convinced Communist, and I served the proletariat as best I could. For all that I did in the name of the dictatorship of the proletariat, my conscience is at peace."

In Wales alone over 300,000 workers massed to demand livable relief allowances. At Sheffield several thousand demonstrators were attacked by police, who later left the field with nine injured.

## Millions Demand More Relief in England

LONDON, Feb. 7. — New relief scales were demanded by millions of unemployed workers today throughout England. The election campaign gesture of the present coalition government in rescinding relief cuts has left the workers enraged, since it merely returns them to the margin of starvation standards on which they existed previously. Protest meetings are now going on at almost all relief quarters in the country.

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## Strike of Milk Drivers Ties Up Racine Supply

(Special to the Daily Worker) RACINE, Wis., Feb. 7. — All milk drivers of this city have walked out, shutting off milk to eleven dairies. The workers, members of the A. F. of L. became disgusted after negotiations dragging since July brought no agreement. The vote for a strike was taken last Tuesday, but was kept secret until today. Strikers have agreed to supply milk to hospitals, and homes with infants or sick people.

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# Communists Urge Unity to Defeat Wall Street's Attacks on Unions

An Editorial

THE Communist Party, in a letter made public in yesterday's Daily Worker, offered to cooperate with the A. F. of L. Executive Council in a great unionization drive to build a powerful trade union movement.

The harsh application of the auto code, following a whole series of anti-labor attacks in steel and textiles, is but another step in Roosevelt's rapidly intensifying anti-labor policy.

This policy, as evidence on every side proves, is a deliberate policy of lowering wages, fighting the 30-hour week, and smashing the trade unions as working class organizations. It is the policy which in every particular follows the dictates of the open shop, big business conference at White Sulphur Springs.

And this anti-union drive is, at the same time, a step toward the abrogation of civil rights, encouraging all pro-fascist tendencies in the country, and steadily leading toward the establishment of a fascist regime in the United States similar to Hitler's or Mussolini's.

What is vitally needed if the workers are to defeat this attack against their unions and organizations is a policy of united resistance. The Communist Party raises this issue as the most immediate, vital need of the trade unions—united resistance in the trade unions to all reactionary, capitalist attacks.

# M.E.S.A. MOVES FOR UNITY WITH DETROIT AFL UNIONS

### Decision Is Prompted By Extension of the Anti-Labor Code

By A. B. Magill  
(Detroit Daily Worker Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—The Detroit District Committee of the Mechanics Educational Society of America in the present auto situation has decided to contact Federal auto locals of the A. F. of L. for co-operative action. In a number of auto plants the tool and die makers are organized into the M. E. S. A. while the production workers are in the A. F. of L. The decision of the M. E. S. A. Executive would affect these plants. The decision was prompted by the recent extension of the anti-labor auto code by President Roosevelt, who also supported the Auto Labor Board and the framed-up elections now being held by this board.

The policy is given to your correspondent by Russell Hunter, Secretary of the Detroit District Committee of the M. E. S. A., as follows: "Our policy in the industry shall be the demand for thirty hours per week. That our action shall be as follows: In shops where a Federal local exists we contact them for the purpose of cooperative action. In shops not organized, we shall put on an organization drive. Where a lay-off is pending, a shorter week shall be instituted so as to keep the maximum number of workers at work. The motion was carried unanimously."

## Tobin Gives 'Gift' to Farley

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members, we have made progress under the New Deal.

"It is a whole lot better to donate funds to a party that has gone and given the money to Huey Long, Father Coughlin or the Townsend planners, who are merely making promises.

"Our members are schooled in the idea of backing poor but able men in their local elections with funds so that they will not have to get them from some one who is anti-labor and expects compound interest in governmental favors."

Several Teamsters Murdered

Tobin neglected to point out that the strong Teamsters' Union has been built, not by backing capitalist politicians, but by a nation-wide strike movement of teamsters in many of the large cities, including Philadelphia, San Francisco, Minneapolis, St. Paul, New York, and others. In Minneapolis several strikers were murdered. In San Francisco they faced National Guards. In virtually all these cases the strikes were forced despite his wishes.

While Tobin works in close cooperation with capitalist politicians, the workers in the locals, after their bitter experience during the past year, are increasingly talking of the need for a Labor Party controlled by the rank and file in the unions. This was especially apparent in the recent discussions in New York on the injunction issued by Justice Humphrey.

Reports from garages of many trucking companies in New York indicate that teamsters are incensed at the Humphrey injunction, as they are now realizing that the stay is meaningless and that it is unlawful for union men to ban non-union truckmen from the piers. At first the workers were led to believe, as announced by Thomas Lyons, secretary of the joint council of the Brotherhood of Teamsters that the stay leaves the workers free to refuse to work alongside of non-union workers. A number of trucking companies which had union conditions are now disregarding union agreements.

A strike appears almost inevitable at the first instance where a test of stay will be made.

## Trotskyite Aids Court

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be completely ignorant on the subject.

Fund Source Revealed

Harris revealed that it was Rachel Sowers, of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification, who got him a job at labor spying in a local cannery plant while he was still enrolled on the C. C. C. He made all his reports to Sowers. His labor-spying activities at Klamath Falls, Ore., admitted in his testimony the previous day, were performed for the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company Mills. At the same time he was being paid by the city.

The labor spy could not remember the dates of meetings at which he alleged defendants had made "threats against the lives of relief officers." The defendants repeated their speeches to refresh his memory.

Judge Stamps Out

During a complaint by Gallagher on the bad food served by the prison authorities to those defendants for whom bail has not yet been secured, Judge Dal M. Lemmon lost his "judicial dignity" and stamped out of the courtroom. The judge had previously objected to Gallagher bringing up such unpleasant facts before the jury.

Lifts Arms Embargo

GENEVA, Feb. 6 (UP).—Italy notified the League of Nations council today that it had lifted its arms embargo against Bolivia.

# Alabama House Passes An Anti-Communist Bill

### Measure Prohibits All Revolutionary 'Utterance or Conduct'—Newspapers Exempt— I.L.D. Organizes Protest Campaign

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 7.—The Street Anti-Communist Bill, aimed to further narrow the civil liberties of the working class, was passed by the Alabama House of Representatives yesterday.

A motion by Representative Taylor of Mobile County to reconsider the vote was defeated by 56 to 30.

An amendment somewhat modifying the drastic provisions of the bill was passed, stating that "this act shall not apply to any writing, publication or cartoon appearing in any newspaper or publication permitted to be carried in the U. S. mails."

The amendment thus exempts the Daily Worker and other revolutionary publications, pending test threatened by Alabama fascist circles which sponsored the bill. With the exception of this amendment, the bill stands as before, banning "any publication, writing, cut, cartoon, utterance or conduct which is organized, encouraged or aided by societies and groups advocating outbreaks against any branch of Government."

The fascist nature of the bill is clearly exposed in an editorial entitled "A Vicious Bill," in the Birmingham Post, which admits: "Under such an act, there could be no freedom of speech or free press. A minister preaching in his pulpit would not be beyond its reach. The organization of trade and labor unions might easily be curbed. Certainly the right of peaceful picketing would be taken from them for all time."

A vigorous mass campaign against the bill is under way locally in the trade unions and among the unorganized masses. This campaign, the International Labor Defense points out, must be developed into a united front fight within the next six weeks before the Alabama Senate re-convenes to take action on the bill. The I. L. D. is calling for national support of this campaign.

## Workers' Bill Is Introduced In Ohio House

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill was introduced into the Ohio General Assembly yesterday by Representative William Boyd, chairman of the Labor Committee, as House Bill 136. Hearings on the State Bill will shortly follow.

On Tuesday night, at Bohemian Hall, 140 Cleveland branches of the Ohio Association for Unemployment Insurance heard a debate between Steve Lesco, who represented the American Federation for Unemployment Insurance, and Frank Rogers, who spoke for the Workers' Bill. With only one exception, the delegates voted for the Workers' Bill and pledged their support of both the Federal and State campaigns.

The anniversary of the great general strike will be celebrated on the coming Tuesday and now, as then, the grim spirit of resisting the least advance of fascism pervades the entire working class of the city. Throughout France peasants and artisans will hold their own mass meetings in solidarity with the monstrosity anti-fascist demonstration scheduled by the broad united front in Paris.

A representative of the Ohio Association will come to Washington next Monday with other Cleveland delegates to appear at the hearings before the House Committee on Labor on the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 2827.

## Anti-Fascists Rally in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Armed police and troops continued to mass in Paris today in a threatening array. Officials here were baffled, however, at the perfect order and discipline maintained by huge demonstrations of Communists and Socialists, and of the 1,200 members of the United Front who were arrested recently.

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## N.R.A. Article on Monday

The next article by Carl Reeve, associate editor of the Daily Worker, on the results of the N. R. A. and the present reorganization of the N. R. A. will appear in next Monday's issue of the Daily Worker.

## DEMONSTRATION AT MORGAN BANK



J. P. Morgan no doubt got the shivers when he looked out of the window to see anti-war demonstrators picketing his bank at Broad and Wall Streets, New York. Crowds of sympathetic workers in the financial district watched the pickets and saw two of them arrested. J. P. had a chance to see that American people don't care to fight for his investments.

## Southern Farmers Live Like War-Time Refugees, Government Aide Admits

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UP).—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, already on edge by wholesale dismissal of "left-wing" officials, today was presented with a report that its cotton program was bringing scenes like those of war-torn Belgium to Southern share-croppers. The report was filed by Mary Connor Myers, A. A. A. legal official, and former Chicago Justice Agent, after a survey of cotton regions west of Memphis, Tenn.

Conditions "Beyond Words"

The red-haired woman agent said conditions among poor tenant farmers and share-croppers were "beyond words."

She charged wholesale violation of acreage control provisions supposed to protect tenants from evictions.

The report of serious difficulties in the cotton program came with the A. A. A. generally upset over the "purge" effected by Administrator Chester G. Davis. Mrs. Myers made her report to Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace. It was not expected to be made public.

What action would be taken, if any, was uncertain and the uncertainty was increased by the shifting emphasis of A. A. A. policies under Davis.

Mrs. Myers made an intensive study of social conditions in five Northeastern Arkansas counties.

She reported evicted tenant farmer families straggling along highways, wandering hopelessly in search of shelter and employment. She said hovels were crowded until there was "standing room only" because families in slightly better economic circumstances had shared shelter with the evicted.

Refused Relief

Some landlord planters, Mrs. Myers charged, have turned out their tenants without warning and denied the local relief officials to refuse them aid.

She exhibited snapshots of rough-boarded shacks in muck-ringed fields, the gaps in their walls admitting bitter winds; evicted Negroes standing in the road; a truck piled high with bed springs, a stove and ramshead ends of the household equipment of a poor family.

Mrs. Myers characterized the scene as "like those of refugees fleeing war-time Belgium."

## 7th Congress Is Adjourned

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in town and in village. Secondly, because the time has arrived when we can develop Soviet democracy to its limits and in accordance with this make amendments to our electoral system.

"The present situation in the country both with respect to the social and economic structure and with respect to the cultural and political consciousness of the toiling masses cannot be compared with 1923, when the constitution of the Socialist Soviet Republics was formulated by the commission under the chairmanship of Stalin.

"By 1925," Molotov continued, "the situation was completely changed. Nothing remains now of the capitalist elements. Private property in the means of production remains now, at the outside, only four per cent of the total sum of the means of production of our country. Ninety-six per cent of the means of production already belong to the state, i. e., to the working class organized as a whole.

"Indeed," added Molotov, "Socialist ownership is growing before our eyes in the form of new state mills, factories, power-stations, railways, state farms and collective farms, with their new buildings and machines, their new cattle-raising farms. New towns, cultural institutions, dwelling houses, are growing by leaps and bounds.

"For us the Soviet constitution was not a mere declaration, but a most important document in the struggle for the further strengthening of socialist ownership, for the final victory of socialist society. (Applause.) This is our first task in making changes in the Soviet constitution."

Molotov's report lasted over an hour, and interruptions of applause punctuated his entire speech. When Molotov enumerated the total funds of socialist public ownership accumulated by the proletariat since the survey of the capitalist system of bourgeois democracy to fascism, the hall broke into thunders of ovation.

"At present," he continued, "we have the system of direct elections only for the city and village Soviets, which are elected directly by workers and peasants and members of the Red Army. The higher organs of the Soviet Government, beginning with the district executive committees, are elected not by the direct vote of the electorate but at corresponding Soviet congresses. As a result, these district executive committees are elected according to a two-stage system; territorial and regional executive committees, as well as leading organs of autonomous republics, by a three-stage system; the central executive committees of the republics of the Union, and the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. by a four-stage system of elections.

"But now," Molotov declared, "direct elections will raise still higher the authority of the organ of Soviet Government, will strengthen still further and link these organs with the broad masses of the toilers. The workers and peasants will hear their representatives better, not only those of the districts and regions, but also the central organs of the Soviet State. Thus," he continued, "while retaining the right of the electors to recall deputies from any organ, insuring the participation of non-Party organizations and groups of toilers in the nominating of candidates, the Soviet system, through the introduction of direct elections, will make gigantic strides forward toward developing the democracy of the toilers of our country." (Applause.)

In his concluding words Molotov made the proposal which in behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union he brought to the Congress for approval. Kalinin, presiding, put the proposal to a vote. A minute of solemn silence was broken by indescribable demonstrations of cheers and ovations as the entire Congress arose in unanimous assent to the great advance in socialist democracy.

A special supplement tomorrow will contain the entire speech of V. M. Molotov on the changes in the Soviet Constitution, the proceedings of the second historical section of the All-Union Congress of Soviets, and many other important and interesting events surrounding the Congress. Order your copies in advance.

## Communists Urge Unity to Defeat Attacks on Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

If the officials, following the line of Roosevelt and the National Manufacturers' Association, open up an anti-Communist drive, they inevitably take sides with the enemies of the trade unions and against the working class as a whole.

This is because Communists are part and parcel of the working class, routing them to action in their own class interests. This is because under present conditions there can be no middle of the road policy in the struggle between capital and labor.

The Communist criticism of the Executive Council is not that it is against the Communist solution for the crisis through working class revolution. Our basic criticism is that the Council's policies hamper the workers in their immediate struggle, in their immediate fight for their everyday interests, in the fight to save their trade unions!

The Communists sound the alarm. They warn that Wall Street and Roosevelt plan the weakening and smashing of the A. F. of L. unions.

We Communists propose serious measures to defend the A. F. of L. unions, the organizations of the workers against advancing fascist reaction.

The Communist Party is even willing to pledge the cessation of all criticism during the course of the joint action.

The Communist Party is ready to do this because it realizes that its first duty is to unite all forces for resistance to the dangers that menace the A. F. of L. unions.

# SOCIAL SECURITY PARLEY IS CALLED IN MINNESOTA

## Protest Letters Bring U. S. Charges Against 12

### Old Federal Statute Invoked in Oklahoma City Against Senders of Demands That Leaders of Jobless Be Freed

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 7.—For exercising their constitutional rights of protest and petition, six persons will be arraigned today before U. S. Commissioner George J. Eacock here. They are charged with a "Communist plot" to obstruct justice and bring a Federal court into disrepute.

Six others were arraigned yesterday on similar charges, aftermath of a militant relief demonstration here last May. They were ordered held for preliminary hearing on Feb. 18.

The 12 defendants include Marshall Lakey, well-known Southeastern artist and sculptor, Harry Bender, of New York and Oklahoma City, and two local women.

They were arrested Monday upon the order of U. S. Attorney W. C. Lewis, who dug up an old Federal statute dating back to Civil War days in an attempt to make his fantastic charge of "obstructing justice," stick.

Lewis holds the defendants responsible for a flood of postcards sent to Federal authorities protesting the arrest of leaders of the relief demonstration of last May and demanding their release. He alleges that the postcards are of a "threatening nature," because they demand the release of the defendants.

Lewis said that hundreds of the protest cards had been received by President Roosevelt, Federal Judge Edgar S. Vaughn of Oklahoma City and himself. The arrested relief demonstrators are charged with "seditious conduct."

Protest wires were sent out last night by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, with offices at 56 Fifth Ave., New York City, to U. S. Attorney General Homer S. Cummings in Washington, and to U. S. Attorney W. C. Lewis, Oklahoma City.

## Anti-Soviet Act Of Government Inspires War

(Continued from Page 1)

Hull's actions mean Wall Street considers the attempted war against the workers' fatherland as eminently desirable for the interest of the American Morgans, Rockefellers, du Ponts, Rasboks, and the others who bleed the American workers at home.

Roosevelt's Hand Seen

By this aggressive policy against the Soviet Union the much ballyhooed hero of the New Deal, the self-dubbed "liberal" President is helping to incite a new world slaughter. A war against the Soviet Union at this time will not be an isolated war in the Far East, along the plains and mountains of Manchuria, or at the border of Siberia.

The Roosevelt government is a capitalist government, but it is not composed of fools. It knows of the existence of the secret pact between Hitler and the Japanese imperialists for simultaneous attack from East and West. It knows that this war against the Soviet Union will be fought on a world scale. And knowing all this, Roosevelt deliberately takes this provocative step to indicate to every enemy of the workers' fatherland, now armed to the teeth, to proceed to war in greater haste with the promise of definite support of the Wall Street bankers and munitions manufacturers.

Who's Behind It

Who wants such a war? The du Ponts, who have just built a huge munitions plant for the Japanese militarists, will expect to make millions out of it. J. P. Morgan & Co. holding hundreds of millions of Japanese loans, and looking forward to floating still more profitable loans in the event of such a war, certainly had a hand in the State Department's action. The Czarist White Guard scum would want such a war. The Hearsts, and all other scab and anti-labor fiends work and pray for just such a war.

Many liberals and some socialists in the United States pool-poohed the idea that the Roosevelt government, with its benign pose of liberalism and pacifism, would ever do such a thing. They mistake the full significance of the establishment of Soviet relations. They even went further, believing that the Roosevelt government, which was in conflict with Japanese imperialism over the colonial booty in the Far Eastern colonies, would discourage Japan.

Illusions Broken

But all these illusions are being smashed to bits by the reality of Roosevelt's provocative action in indicating to Japan that attacks on the Soviet Union are on the order of the day.

At its 8th Convention, held in Cleveland, April 2 to 8, 1934, the Communist Party, U. S. A. accurately appraised and forecast the rupturing situation and the role of American imperialism in the anti-Soviet war front. The principal Resolution passed at that Convention, stated: "The recognition of the Soviet Union by the American Government, a victory for the Soviet

## Writ Sought In Coal Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Coal Company is ready to go down with the United Mine Workers."

Called "Illegal"

Judge Valentine who poses as a supporter of organized labor stated that "the strike was illegal" which is a clear indication that he will hand down the injunction.

Meetings are well attended and more support is being aroused behind the strike. The Daily Worker is eagerly read by the miners. At the meeting last night in St. Stephens Hall, Plymouth, attended by over 1,500 men, Pat Mangen, a fighting miner from the Lance local, made a speech praising the "Daily" and pointed out the scab role of the local capitalist papers.

It is clear that the rank and file wants a real strike to win conditions. To accomplish this women must be drawn into the action it was pointed out.

Local demands should be put forward, united action must be planned wherever both unions have followings in the same mine. Strikers are urged to guard against any ideas now prevalent that "The Governor is misled by Kennedy the Lieutenant Governor, and that this is the reason why the state troopers are against us."

In its application for the injunction the company asked that the strike be declared illegal, claiming that it has a contract with the United Mine Workers of America.

Its representatives stated that the company has orders for 38,000 tons of coal a day, and is losing \$50,000 a day. All the collieries remain shut, the 17,000 workers of both unions having responded solidly although the officials of the United Mine Workers have tried to round up scabs.

## Workers in South Bend Rally Behind Oliver Plow Strikers

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 7.—The 1,400 strikers of the Oliver Plow Works have entered the second week of their strike with lines firm and not a single scab in the plant. A possible attempt next Sunday to bring in scabs will be met with a mass picket line.

A strike of 4,200 workers of the Bendix Brake and Aviation Company was averted after negotiations with Federal Local 18,347 resulted in a 5 per cent increase in wages. The Communist Party unit in the plant has issued a leaflet calling upon the workers to prepare for a strike. Lawrence Kanouse, Communist candidate for mayor in the recent election, was arrested for distributing Communist leaflets outside the plant.

The Central Labor Council and all the large Federal locals in the city have endorsed the Oliver strike. Police and employers are expressing fear of a general sympathy strike in the city. A local group of the Khaki Shirts is being organized, and open declarations are being made that it will plant steel-pigeons in all departments of the local plants to combat Communism and break strikes.

The Oliver Company has sent letters to the strikers hinting that it will transfer its orders to the Battle Creek, Mich., Charles City, Iowa, and Springfield, Ohio, plants, inviting them to scab.

Protests should flood Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull demanding an end to these war provocations. The hypocritical New Deal president should hear that the American masses do not want a new bloody imperialist war against the only country in the world that is advancing the living standards of the toilers while capitalism sinks into greater and more dangerous crisis, fascism and war.

The war-mongers of Wall Street, the gigantic munitions makers, and the Roosevelt politicians engineering support for an anti-Soviet war should be let known that millions in the United States are against a new world imperialist slaughter and for the defense of the workers' fatherland.

## Bill Offered in Minnesota Legislature for State Social Insurance

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 7.—Simultaneously with the introduction of the State Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. F. 120 into the State Legislature by Representative W. F. Bennett of Minneapolis, calls have been issued for a Minnesota State Congress for Unemployment Insurance to be held in the State Administration Building, St. Paul, on March 9 to 11. The congress will be supported by the march of local chapters on Monday afternoon, March 11.

Included in the organizations which have endorsed the call are the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, the Hennepin County Central Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party, the Communist Party, the Young Communist League, the Unemployment Councils, and many other organizations.

Sponsoring committees with a wide representation have been set up and are functioning in Minneapolis, St. Paul and the Mesaba Range.

In preparation for the Congress, a huge mass meeting is being arranged by the Minneapolis sponsoring committee in the Minneapolis Auditorium on March 6.

Organizations which have not yet been reached by the call to the congress have been asked to write to Harry Mayville, secretary of State Arrangements Committee, 10 South Third Street, Room 6, Minneapolis.

The Minnesota State Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Act, H. F. 120, is similar in content to the national bill by the same name and known by the number H. R. 2827. It provides for mass march of local chapters on Monday afternoon, March 11.

As in the national Workers' Bill, the State measure provides that the measure shall be administered by workers, and that full social insurance benefits shall be paid to all workers without discrimination. The full cost is to be borne by the State and by taxation on incomes above \$5,000 a year.

# RAILROADS GIRD, FOR 'FIGHT TO FINISH' ON UNION DEMANDS

### Dividends of 'Broke' Lines Are Huge, Records Show

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7.—Asserting that a strike on the railroads would be "more dangerous to labor union leaders and strikers" than to the railroads and the public, Samuel O. Dunn, editor of Railway Age, speaking before the Winston-Salem Traffic Club, Jan. 2, threw down the gauntlet to organized railroad labor on the question of wages and working conditions.

"The time has come to fight the railroad question out to a finish," said Mr. Dunn. "It should be fought out by the railroads making the most determined effort to establish wages and working conditions justifiable under present economic conditions."

The same issue of Railway Age which reported Mr. Dunn's speech flatly states in its leading editorial: "The railroads must oppose the six-hour day, train crew and train-limit legislation with every means in their power. They must do more. They must start a movement for a reduction of wages soon after they are restored to the pre-depression level on April 1."

The program adopted by the rail labor unions at Chicago against the wishes of Federal Transportation Coordinator Eastman called for the six-hour day, a full crew law which would put more men on long freight trains, a train limit law which would limit trains to 70 cars, amendment of the federal compensation law to protect railroad workers and their families, and reduction from sixteen to twelve hours of the time a rail worker in transportation can remain continuously on duty.

Rail Events in 1934  
A review of railroad affairs for 1934 shows the following:

1. Railroad dividends increased 29 per cent in 1934 over 1933. A total of \$104,876,721 was paid in this manner.
2. Railroads continued to pay almost three-quarters of a billion dollars in interest, rents, etc., the annual cost of over-capitalization.
3. Carloadings increased 5.4 per cent, while employment rose only 3.9 per cent, showing an intensification of the exploitation of railroad labor.
4. Wage increases totalled only 1 1/2 per cent for the year (3 1/2 per cent of the previous 10 per cent cut was restored July 1).
5. Cost of materials used by the roads increased as follows due to the inflation policy of the Roosevelt administration: Coal, 17 per cent; fuel oil, 15 per cent; tires, 28 per cent; iron and steel, 9 per cent; miscellaneous, 8 per cent.

Scrap brought an increased profit of 15 per cent, mainly exported to Japan for munitions.

7. Loans made to railroads by the R. F. C. during 1934 totalled \$53,189,014.

8. Loans made to railroads by the P. W. A. during 1934 totalled \$193,276,506.

9. Nineteen hundred and ninety-five miles of track were abandoned in 1934, the largest amount of mileage abandoned in any one year of railroad operation in the United States.

10. Between July 1, 1934, and January 1, 1935, the railroads laid off 93,667 railroad workers, without any provision whatever for their support.

The above revealing information did not find its way into the Conference of General Chairmen, to whom Mr. Eastman, Federal railroad co-ordinator, pleaded for sacrifices on the part of railroad labor to make the roads solvent.

Although the labor executives at that meeting, pushed by demands from the rank and file, flatly rejected Eastman's proposals for mass layoffs to rehabilitate the railroads, their advice to lodge officials is: "We had better take what we can get; a 'dismissal wage' and some form of pension and unemployment relief, because the roads are in such bad shape they cannot go on."

The New York Times (Jan. 18) shows just who is to blame for the

### Jobless Worker Fined \$250 by Kindly Judge For Turning On Gas

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (UP).—Christmas Eve came, and Joseph Valentino's home was cold. Seven children whimpered in inadequate clothing.

Valentino sat up late, and when the holiday morning came, although there were no presents in stockings, nor even enough breakfast, the house was warm.

Yesterday Valentino was fined \$250 and sentenced to three months in jail for breaking the seal on a locked gas line in his basement.

"It was worth it," Valentino assured the judge.

condition the roads are in. "The records of the roads," states the Times, "show that, as a group, the losses from unfortunate investments by railroads overshadow their admitted gains in efficiency and economy in the last ten years."

This was followed on Jan. 27 with a statement made by a committee of bondholders of the Missouri-Pacific, largest railroad in the Van Sweringen group, accusing J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn-Loeb of so juggling the affairs of this road as to get the money for themselves and leave it bankrupt. The bankruptcy of the line, write the bondholders, "is no business-made bankruptcy, no depression-made bankruptcy, but a financiers' and promoters' bankruptcy . . . out of which the bankers made millions in stock exchange commissions, promoters' commissions and flotation commissions."

It will be recalled that it was this road which bought, in 1929, the Union Terminal Railroad Co., a nine-mile railroad with three locomotives, for \$4,300,000, paying \$920 a share, when it was worth at the most \$100 a share.

If the railroads, with their treasury subject to raids by financial pirates through speculation and inflated capitalization, are to cover even their present fixed charges, they would require increases in gross operating revenues, absolutely impossible of realization. For example, the Atlantic Coast Line would require a 73 per cent increase in gross revenue; the Washash a 45 per cent increase; the C. & N. W. a 43 per cent increase; the Central of Georgia a 37 per cent increase, and so on.

Prospect for Workers  
Therefore, not to inconvenience stock and bondholders, the railroad workers are expected to take it in the neck. Wages are again to be cut, although a 2 per cent deduction is now being made for a contributory pension, and this assessment will no doubt be increased to cover increased costs, when the bill is finally remodeled to suit the roads.

The cost of living has gone up some 25 per cent on the necessities of life: food, clothing, etc. Railroad wages, which on April 1 will be restored to within 8 per cent of what they were before the cuts of 1932-35, are actually considerably lower, due to the sharp practices carried on by the roads: demotions, reclassifications, work sharing, abolition of jobs requiring men to take work at less pay, etc.

It is true that the Railway Labor Executives were able to disband the Chicago Conference which met to hear Eastman's proposals and the counter proposals of the railroad unions, without giving the 1,500 General Chairmen a chance to discuss how to effectively utilize the strike power of the twenty-one railroad Brotherhoods against the plans of the roads terminal by terminal, and nationally to defeat repeal of amendments to the Emergency Transportation Act, removing all restrictions on layoffs.

Several hundred youth delegates, representing tens of thousands of youth in the midwestern states, will meet in St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday and Sunday. They are coming in response to a call by the "League for Independent Political Action" to organize the Midwest Youth Conference. This "League for Independent Political Action" is closely related to Gov. Olson's Farmer-Labor Party.

The aim of these youth delegates is to form a movement to win better conditions for the Midwest youth—and if possible, to develop political action towards this end.

Youth Communists everywhere support the struggles of the youth for a better and happier life. They believe that this conference, reflecting the desperate misery, growing discontent and political consciousness of the youth, comes out of the pressing need of the youth to find a way out of their miserable conditions. After five terrible years of crisis—the American youth see no future.

We do not need to go into a windy discussion of the fact that Roosevelt and his N. R. A. and A. A. have worsened the living conditions of the working and farm youth. Mass misery among the youth in the Middle West is frightful. It demands a fighting program of unity and action.

Political action towards this end is good. But this political action should not be on the basis of "youth against adult." The youth should unite to win these needs under the leadership of the militant working class, supported by the impoverished farmers and middle class.

Such a program of struggle as youth needs already does exist. It is the program of the American Youth Congress, formed in New York City last August. It has over ninety-five national organizations

and local branches of such organizations as the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., American Federation of Labor, Student Christian Movement, Young Communist League, Young Negro Co-operative League, Young Peoples Socialist League, C. C. C. Boys Protective League, National Student League, and many others with a total membership of 1,700,000 youth.

The American Youth Congress program fights for such burning needs of the youth as: unemployment and social insurance, Workers Bill 2827; abolition of all militarization-schemes in the C. C. C. camps; adequate medical and dental attention for jobless youth; for an improvement in daily conditions of the youth in C. C. C. and transient labor camps; equal rights for Negro youth; against use of National Guards in strikes; federal laws abolishing child labor under the age of sixteen with government maintenance for children displaced from industry, farming or street trades at no less than three dollars per week; vocational training in a graduated scale for youth between sixteen and twenty at expense of the employers and government, with training under workers' control and full wages for work performed; for the peace policies of the Soviet Union for complete disarmament.

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# Tighe Moves To Expel Steel Rank and File

### A. A. President Tries to Stem Revolt of Militants

By Tom Keenan

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 7.—In statements issued to the capitalist press yesterday, Michael F. Tighe, traitorous 76-year old president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers tried once more to stem the tide of rank and file revolt against the bureaucracy now sweeping the Amalgamated by another "red scare" and more "expulsions," which the workers have announced their intention of ignoring.

Tighe told reporters how he is going to "crack down" on the rank and file militants.

"Those who attended the Moose Temple meeting must go," stated the old sellout artist.

Then he had his picture taken, his hand holding a pen poised over an expulsion notice, and said: "By holding the meeting and splitting with the organization they [the rank and file] have played into the hands of the steel trust more than anyone else in the world."

# Rally Spurs "Daily" Drive In Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7.—With Jack Johnstone, District Organizer of the Communist Party, taking personal charge of all drive activity, the Daily Worker subscription drive here is fast picking up steam.

Thirty-five delegates, representing Communist Party units and mass organizations, attended the conference which mapped out the campaign in the Pittsburgh district. The conference assigned quotas to the Party sections and set up a broad District Daily Worker Committee. It called for every Party section to establish a special drive committee in its territory.

Prizes will be given to the mass organizations and Party units which secure the highest number of subscriptions. First prize is a set of Lenin's collected works.

The Hill territory has been chosen as one of the main concentration points for the drive. A committee of Daily Worker Agents and Daily Worker Builders has already been organized to direct activity there.

Every Party section is to enter workers in the contest for the free trip to the Soviet Union.

Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit are already in Socialist competition—and Detroit has just challenged Pittsburgh, making it the biggest race among the concentration districts every held in any Daily Worker drive.

# Strike Closes Troy Shirt Mill

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The Lion Brand Shirt and Collar Company's plant, employing 400 workers, has been shut by a strike. The cause of the walkout was when the company declared that the general 10 per cent wage increase for all cotton garment workers, which is now taking effect, will be deducted because the company was forced to grant the raise last May.

Fifty workers of the Troy Novelty Company are also on strike, demanding wage increases ranging from 20 to 30 per cent.

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# ACTIVITIES DOWN IN MEXICO 'Red Shirts' Cover Pro-Fascist Groups



Above are Mexican youth, organized in the Red Shirts, countenanced by the Cardenas government. Using the demagogic slogans of opposition to capitalism, the Catholic church, drinking and smoking, these bands are actually organized to resist the Mexican workers and peasants in their struggle for more bread and land. In the United States, Senator Borah has introduced a resolution in the Senate trying to provoke imperialist intervention in Mexico, under the pretext of "investigation" of the religious situation. The Catholic church in Mexico, which has oppressed the peasant and toiling masses for centuries, tries to use the sham struggle against it by the Cardenas government and the Red Shirts in order to invite U. S. imperialist moves to crush the Mexican masses.

# For This Workers Pay

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UP).—For defense of the Congressional Record: \$500.

"That item is not entered in the budget which President Roosevelt submitted to Congress but it just as well could be. It represents the approximate cost so far this session of printing the speeches of Congressmen and Senators in arguing against the printing of even more costly speeches, newspaper articles, eulogies of each other, etc. in the Record.

The Government printing office estimates the cost of the Record at about \$45 a page. So far this year 24 issues have been printed totalling 1560 pages. That has cost the taxpayers about \$69,720 or around \$2,900 a day.

Congress has been meeting for just a month. If the session runs until June, as many expect, the Record will have eaten up around \$350,000.

# Rhode Island A.F.L. Backs Jobless Bill

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 7.—The State Federation of Labor, at its regular meeting here, unanimously endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 2827 and instructed their legislative committee to take the proper steps to introduce the Bill in the State Legislature of Rhode Island.

Delegate Rosit from Cherkestrol Chemical Combinat, in Vzbekistan, told of how in one year 600 members of a primitive tribe became highly skilled workers. With their help, it was possible to fulfill the construction plan 100 per cent; 153 buildings and 36 miles of railroad were also constructed.

All turbines and chemical apparatus are now made in the Soviet Union. "We are building not only a combinat," declared Rosit, "we are building a conscious, trained proletariat for big industry."

These new cadres of trained workers have grown up under the

# Seventh Soviet Congress Marks Enormous Increase In Industrial Technique

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (By Cable).—Throughout the Seventh All-Union Congress of the Soviets the word "cadres," (leading skilled forces) was continually repeated. The mention of this word is another key to the change in the Soviet Union from a backward peasant country to one of the most advanced "metal" countries in an unprecedented short time. The Soviet workers and farmers, and their delegates to the Congress, have never forgotten the jobs formerly made by bourgeois economists abroad: "You may buy modern machinery, but you can't operate it!" The Soviet workers are rejoicing over the obvious evidence that they can manage industry, can learn technique.

For example, the Director of the Kirov Mill, formerly the Putilov Mill at Leningrad, drew great applause from the Congress when he declared:

"Every day sees an increase in technique, raising the enthusiasm of the masses. How great a joy it is to work for our own country, under a leader like Stalin!"

Triflesmen Gain Skill  
Delegate Rosit from Cherkestrol Chemical Combinat, in Vzbekistan, told of how in one year 600 members of a primitive tribe became highly skilled workers. With their help, it was possible to fulfill the construction plan 100 per cent; 153 buildings and 36 miles of railroad were also constructed.

All turbines and chemical apparatus are now made in the Soviet Union. "We are building not only a combinat," declared Rosit, "we are building a conscious, trained proletariat for big industry."

These new cadres of trained workers have grown up under the

favor of such a program of unity and struggle. It will improve the immediate conditions of the youth. It will help to break the youth away from the old discredited leaders and parties who have miserably failed to relieve our suffering.

Not only should youth accept this fighting program of the American Youth Congress, it should affiliate with the American Youth Communist. It would be a great inspiration and attraction to the Midwest youth to know they are an important part of one militant united front movement of 1,700,000 youth. It would strengthen them a thousand-fold. Affiliation would not mean giving up independence. It would be a giant step forward.

Unity Is Keynote  
Unity and action should be the keynote of this important meeting. Full democracy should be practiced with complete rank-and-file control, with no discrimination because of color, nationality, religion or political opinion, with the right of recall, democratic elections.

Young Communists have a program which goes much further than the above named immediate needs of the youth. This program aims at overthrowing the capitalist system and setting up a revolutionary workers government. But the Young Communists realize that the majority of the youth are not yet ready to accept this full revolutionary program.

For this reason they support the program of the American Youth Congress which is so broad that it can unite all sections of the American youth in a common program for immediate needs. We are in

# Hunger Groves In U.S. Islands Of Pacific

### Large Sums Are Spent for Constabulary to Break Strike

By HELEN MARCY  
"The spectre of the so-called Red Menace again rears its ugly head in our midst. When Manila's present labor strike of 13,000 cigar workers persistently refused to give up the ghost, despite the adoption of aggressive measures to suppress it, the police and labor authorities unanimously decided that here again was the handiwork of the Communists." (Philippine Free Press—Sept. 8, 1934).

Strikes of thousands of workers in recent months, in many different industries, due to the lowered living standards caused by the general crisis of capitalism and the Tydings-McDuffie "independence" bill in great measure, has resulted in the more intense suppression of the revolutionary movement and the raising of the red scare by the authorities in every strike.

The Big White Brother  
An indication of the civilization that the "big white brother" brought to the Philippines is the horrible picture of thousands of homeless children in Manila, boys and girls, whose only bed is a dark corner in some deserted stairway or factory.

By day they roam the streets of the city like tiny scavengers fighting amongst themselves for the refuse from downtown restaurants or the market place. Others make a few centavos a day by selling papers or gathering waste paper and boxes in return for a crust of bread or coffee. Many resort to stealing, and those who obtain guardians find themselves expected to beg on the streets or they are severely beaten.

The wiping out of the small producer and the intense concentration and monopoly in the hands of a few large producers is not only true in the present period in the United States but in the colonies as well. In the Philippine Islands the Jones-Costigan sugar law restricting the production of sugar is driving thousands of small planters out of business.

Connected with the recent closed-manufacturers in certain quarters to scrap the McDuffie-Tydings Bill, the so-called "Independence" Bill, the Philippine Islands, four American Senators visited the Philippines in December, 1934, supposedly to investigate what the economic effects of the bill would mean, once passed. They conducted their "investigation" by attending cock fights, grand balls given in their honor, champagne parties, leisurely travel to various resorts and otherwise having a hell of a good time. They were wine, dined and fawned upon by the upper classes. The results of their "investigation" dealing with the conditions of the peasant and working masses should prove very enlightening.

Performs His Duty  
The chief executive of the Philippine Islands, the Honorable Governor General Murphy, whom the liberals of the nation claim as their own, performs his "duty" in the Philippines in the traditional "liberal" manner—in the interests of imperialism. Out of 75 bills voted upon by the P. I. legislature in the present session he vetoed 23. If we look closely into the nature of those bills approved and those vetoed we shall see a consistent policy of strengthening the yoke of the United States and the vetoing of bills for the industrial development of the P. I.

He approved a bill which provided 1,025,000 pesos (a peso is about 50 cents) for strengthening the constabulary, and another which appropriated only 50,000 pesos for the aid of the unemployed.

He approved an appropriation of 120,000 pesos for controlling the locust, which is eating the peasants out of house and home; an appropriation of \$19,000 pesos for establishing a constabulary aviation unit; 200,000 pesos for the construction of aviation fields, and one providing for gratuities for American employees retired upon establishment of the commonwealth.

If we look at our own United States, with its millions of unemployed, its potential powers of production in comparison to the limited world market, it is not difficult to imagine the plight of a small colonial country like the Philippines. These islands were developed as a source of raw materials—sugar, hemp, coconut, tobacco, for the great industrial empire, the United States. The P. I. were not permitted to develop industrially but bought their manufactured goods from the U. S. Today, through the Tydings-McDuffie "independence" bill, the imports to the U. S. of the raw materials produced in the P. I. is cut to a suicidal degree. Before they were able to send their products into the U. S. duty free, but now sky-high tariffs will shunt up the exports to the U. S. In vain do the Filipinos look for markets in other countries.

Holmes, a Negro youth, was accosted by four policemen while walking through an alley back of a grocery store on the morning of Jan. 18 and accused of robbing the store. Protesting his innocence, he was taken to the basement of City Hall where Patrolman Dixon, Detectives F. S. Salsar and R. B. Tucker stripped and beat him unconscious with a whip.

Holmes brought charges against the police thugs through his attorney, Roderick Beddow.

An open admission by the officers that they had beaten Holmes, brought a hint of disapproval of the admission) from Judge Abernathy, who heard the complaint.

Police Chief Luther Hellums has refused to take any action against the guilty officers.

See to it that a bundle of Daily Workers is on sale at every membership meeting of your union.

# Crisis Toll Shown In Schools

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 7.—The effect on the school children of the crisis is plainly evident in statistics on the health of the Minneapolis school children, submitted by Dr. F. E. Harrington, director of hygiene in the schools. Of a total of 33,334 children that were examined by school physicians from September, 1933, to June, 1934, almost half of them are suffering from "gross or retarding effects" in the words of Dr. Harrington. The exact number of children so classified is 15,559.

Of that number 3,919 children are suffering from "nutritional defects," which in plain English means that they are starved, and 3,187 from "nervous derangements," which no doubt is the result of the misery parents in Minneapolis undergo. Eighty thousand adults and children in Minneapolis are dependent on public relief, and the allowance by the city is five and one-half cents per meal per person.

Inquiry Forced Into Torture In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 7.—Re-sentment against "third degree" methods used by local police to coerce Negro workers into fake confessions has forced a grand jury investigation of the terrible beating administered by police to Sylvester Holmes, a Negro youth, was accosted by four policemen while walking through an alley back of a grocery store on the morning of Jan. 18 and accused of robbing the store. Protesting his innocence, he was taken to the basement of City Hall where Patrolman Dixon, Detectives F. S. Salsar and R. B. Tucker stripped and beat him unconscious with a whip.

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# WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.  
Workers Chorus Concert, Friday, Feb. 8th, Garrick Hall, 37 S. 25th St. Concert Pianist: Soprano, String Quartet. Talk by J. Grolle on Music and the Workers. Adm. 25c.

Come in the mass meeting on Friday, Feb. 8 at 8 p.m. at Broad St. Manston, Broad and Grand Aves. Prominent speakers.

Labor Defender Concert and Dance Friday, Feb. 22 at Ambassador Hall, 1704 N. Broad St.; Nadia Chilkovsky in a series of revolutionary dances; well known violinist; excellent Gesang Perle chorus; excellent dance orchestra. Adm. at door, 50c; in advance through organizations 35c. Tickets at 40 N. 8th St., Room 207.

Facist Development in the United States Exposed Hear John L. Spivak on "Wall Street Fascist Conspiracy," on Tuesday, Feb. 12 at 8 p.m. at Mercantile Hall, Broad and Master streets. Auspices, I.L.D. Adm. 25c.

Draft 108 is having one of its weekly affairs again on Saturday, Feb. 9 at 2343 E. 8th St. Price 10c. Everyone is invited.

Chicago, Ill.  
Save February 16 for Theatre Collective Chorus. A three-hour program of Theatre, Music and Dance followed by dancing to 3 a.m. Remember Saturday, Feb. 16, 8:30 p.m. at Peoples Auditorium, 2437 W. Chicago Ave. Adm. 35c, 100 tickets at 25c.

Organizations Attention! The International Workers Order of Chicago is celebrating its 5th Anniversary at the Ashland Auditorium, Feb. 25, 6:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. An excellent program has been arranged. Kindly keep this date open.

Newark, N. J.  
Cabaret Night—Sat., Feb. 9th, 8:30 p.m. at 301 Broad St. Negro Orchestral entertainment. Subst. 35c. Incl. wardrobe. Arranged by Jack London Club of Newark.

## You Can Win a PRIZE!

Enter the Special Daily Worker Subscription Contest: Visit your friends and fellow-workers; canvass your neighborhood. Twenty-five yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent, makes you eligible to compete for the FREE trip to the Soviet Union.

### Ten Prizes for Contest Winners

Ten vacation prizes will be awarded to the ten Contest winners. In addition, valuable prizes will be awarded to all contestants securing five yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent. (In the event of a tie, duplicate prizes will be awarded.)

### Every Contestant Gets A Daily Worker Button

Every contestant sending in his first subscription receives a handsome Daily Worker Shock Brigader button. Enter the Contest TODAY. Apply to your District Office, or write direct to the "Daily."

**DAILY WORKER** • 50 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET New York, N. Y.

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

AND still the letters come in an- A sway to Mrs. Lora P. who asked how she can best raise her children to be good members of their class. Here is one of the most interesting, from a Cleveland, Ohio, mother.

I HAVE three children and here is how I am trying to bring them up to take their places in the class struggle. I believe with the educators in the Soviet Union that children should take part in the life going on around them, not kept from it by a fake fairy tale security which will sooner or later be stripped from them, leaving them helpless and unfit. This education can be started almost when the baby first begins to talk. My oldest child, now six and a half, went to Unemployment Council meetings with me when he was just a toddler. He showed he had absorbed a number of ideas. I now read to him "Bows Against the Barons," an exciting working class version of Robin Hood, explaining the background of the oppression of the workers during feudal times. And every month I read the Pioneer magazine to him, and every day the Little Lefty comic strip in the Daily Worker.

Reading is indispensable in teaching children, but would not make them class-conscious by itself. I do my best to interpret for my children every-day occurrences. For instance, my little boy made a doll in school, and after he brought it home, made an array of clothes for it. He took it to the neighbors where three boys made fun of him, telling him that only girls play with dolls. I explained to him that he knew boys grew up to be fathers, and the reason the boys laughed was because they had the old idea that women were inferior to men, her only job to take care of the children and slave in the kitchen. There is no reason why boys shouldn't be interested in dolls (or that his little sister should not use a saw or hammer).

I POINT out to my children why we don't have this or that. I explain that many children are cold, hungry and sick, because their fathers have no work and cannot get relief. The older boy understands this happens because the bosses own everything and run the factories for their own profit. I consider it a real Bolshevik responsibility to so condition the attitude of my children at the earliest possible age, that if the bosses should take them away from me, as the children of some of the revolutionists in Spain were put in institutions last October, they could never teach them to be enemies of their class. You know the old saying attributed to the Catholic Church: "Give me a child until he is seven, and you can have him for the rest of his life."

Psychologists and educators say that a child's disposition and mental attitudes are pretty well set before he enters school—that his education begins in infancy. Parents must make of their children clear minded proletarians who cannot be led into out and out scabbing or into the under-cover scabbing of the fake friends of the workers. We must train our children to evaluate what they are taught in school. We know that a large percentage of the children of even Party members do not belong to our organizations. I believe it is of the utmost importance for our movement to discuss this thing, and hope that many comrades will send in their ideas on how to do a better job as working class parents.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2182 is available in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Size 10 takes 2 3/4 yards 36 inch fabric and 1/2 yard 2 inch ribbon. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



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

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Flemington Victory Spurs Messengers

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I am a Western Union messenger. The clerk in my office gives me the Daily Worker to read on Fridays, and I sort of like the paper.

I read a few days ago in the papers that the messengers struck in Flemington and Omaha, and in both cities the messengers won. In



Flemington, where the Lindbergh trial is going on, the boys won a two-dollar increase. We messengers in New York ought to get wise to ourselves and get together like the fellows in Flemington. We can all stand a two-dollar increase. And we can get more if we get together. Of course, it is harder to get together in New York than in Flemington because there are more messengers here. But even at that there are a lot of fellows that already started in the Telegraph Messengers Union, 63 Park Row.

I joined up. The Telegraph Messengers Union fellows told me to get the other messengers in my office, just like the other members do. So I told the fellows in my office and they all signed up. A fellow knows a messenger in another office and he is going to get him. In this way we'll get enough fellows and then we'll strike for higher pay. And the company will have to come across like they did in Flemington.

What we should demand is fifteen dollars a week, forty-hour week and vacations with pay for all messengers.

Radio Operators Win Strike on West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Striking freightship radio operators of the McCormick Steamship Company won most of their demands when a move was made by the Radio Telegraphers Association to call a coast-wide strike. The union won a wage

Telegraph Merger To Hit Workers

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Recent developments on the merger of all telegraph companies now being rushed through in Washington should serve as a danger signal to all workers.

What does it mean? Under the old conditions of competition, the employers have been able to cut the messengers' wages, worsen conditions, and, above all, completely change our status. Before the crash, a messenger was lured on with the promise that if after several months work in the company he proves himself fit, he would be promoted to a higher position. This opened the prospect of a career to a fellow—something to hang on to. But what have they done now? Now, messengers are "transient employees," that is, they kick you out after a few months in the company. When you are out and looking for a job, you find that the boss wants experience but he can't use your type of experience in his business. So, you find yourself back where you started. Nothing gained from work for the telegraph companies excepting a few bunions.

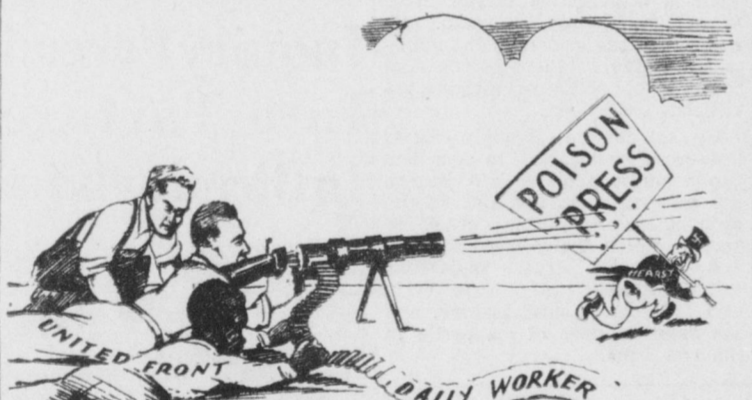
All this has taken place before any merger was in sight. Now, with the merger becoming an established fact, with the whole apparatus in the hands of a few monopolists having absolute control, they can do anything they wish with us unless we are prepared to fight them.

One of our first demands should be an end to this intolerable condition of absolute insecurity. We must demand preference in the hiring of clerks, operators, etc. The Western Union training school is operating full blast in New York, turning out clerks, operators, etc., but you will not find one messenger among them. We must demand promotions along with our other demands. We must prepare adequately to meet this new great danger of merger with its layoffs, wage cuts, etc. Let's use the one powerful weapon in our hands against the employers. Organize into the ranks of the Telegraph Messengers' Union.

Increase from the former \$75 to \$100 a month, for coastwise operators, and from the former \$85 to \$110 a month for intercoastal operators. Other demands won are the eight-hour day, first class accommodations, transportation if laid off anywhere away from the home port, and hiring through the union. The strike was marked by repeated attempts of police to break up picket lines.

Districts Move Into Action In Daily Worker Sub Drive

"Action" is fast becoming the ringing cry on the Daily Worker drive front. With the subscriptions that have already been received, the start has been made. Every part of the country has now had time to set up a functioning apparatus—and the Daily Worker now expects to hear regularly from every district.



HEAR HELPER! Helper, Utah, in the Colorado District, raises its voice. Helper marked up an enviable record in the financial drive. "You will hear from Helper in the sub drive," writes Adam Ostoch, the Daily Worker representative there. "We are getting into full swing and intend to surpass our quota of 45 daily and 45 Saturday subs."

The above are the latest reports. Every District must now push on hard and fast to the goal—10,000 daily and 15,000 Saturday subs. There is no more time to lose!

An Important Step Toward International Trade Union Unity

Trade union unity is the most important question before the trade unions of the world. In France and Norway great advances have been made in uniting the trade unions. We publish below the reply of the Red International of Labor Unions to the Norwegian Trade Union Federation on the question of the unity of the world trade union movement.

To the Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade Union Federation, Comrades: The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions having discussed your letter dated December 20 and the resolution of your Congress, expresses its satisfaction with the fact that the recent Trade Union Congress in Norway recognized trade union unity as a vital necessity, declared for organizational unification on the basis of class struggle and stated that the workers' National Trade Union Federation of Norway was prepared to

The Ruling Claw

By Redfield



"You never read Lenin? Good! Write something about him!"

Horses Receive Better Treatment Than Men in Lumber Camp

By a Lumber Worker Correspondent

ROCKWOOD, Me.—In this camp, owned by the Great Northern Paper Company, which is built to house from eighty to one hundred men, there are three windows. Each is 18 inches by 24 inches in size. Two are at the back end of the camp and one is in the roof.

At night we have a small kerosene lamp in each of the four corners of the camp. We have semi-darkness 24 hours a day.

The stable, or hovel as it is called, which is the same size as the bunkhouse is built to house 25 horses and has four ventilators and eight windows. There is no ventilation in the bunkhouse.

There is a horse doctor that travels from camp to camp and administers to the sick or maimed horses, while the men must travel 100 miles to the nearest place where they can receive medical attention. They keep a supply of hay and oats ahead for the horses, while there is always a shortage of something when we workers come to eat. We are equal to the horses in one respect, we all drink out of the same brook.

We have out-door plumbing. The outhouse is made of small poles with tar paper on three sides and the roof. It was so stuffy during the fall weather that holes were broken through the sides for ventilation. The seat is a pole about ten feet long, with another pole as a back rest. A great place in this sub-zero weather.

Lice Galore There is no laundry connected with the camp. Men are forced to do their own washing. Every Sunday we are compelled to wash our clothes or become so lousy that life would be unbearable. Every man in camp has some lice. We must wash our clothes out-doors. We build a fire and heat some water for scrubbing and then we have to boil all of our shirts, socks and underwear in order to kill the lice that are sure to be on them. Two and sometimes three sixteen-quart pails are furnished by the company for this purpose. Pails are busy from 4 o'clock Sunday morning till 9 o'clock Sunday night.

The bosses are all slave drivers. The Great Northern started their camps last summer after being closed for seven or eight years. Practically all of the bosses are working for the Northern for the first time and are out to make a name for themselves at the expense of the workers. This is also true of the cook in the woods camp. The bosses are forever telling the men that there are four hundred men in Bangor, all of whom would like to get work in the woods. One straw broke in camp is always warning the men that they will be forced into a bread line in Boston if they don't work hard, as he will be forced to lay them off.

They have a unique system of

time here. On the shortest day of the year it got dark at 4:30 p.m. Although there has been quite an increase in the hours of daylight it still gets dark at half past four. On Friday last we went to work at 7:10 a.m. by the boss' watch. By all the other watches it was twenty minutes past six. However, our watches are never behind his at night. He is forever barking about us getting in too early. On Thursday last, the teamsters and helpers were forced to go to work in a severe storm. One man froze his face, and others froze their fingers and toes before they got together and decided to go back to the camp in spite of the boss.

There is deep feeling among the workers to force the company to grant better conditions, more money and shorter hours. I have talked over with the men and they are organizing continuously since getting here. When spring comes every effort should be made to rally the workers to fight for better camps, shorter hours, higher pay, free transportation to and from camps, medical attention at the camps at time of injury, fresh vegetables and meats, and any other grievances that may crop up in the meantime should be added to the list.

AFL Urges Dining Car Men to Join

By a R. R. Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—A meeting was held by the Dining Car Employees' Union, Local 370 affiliated to the A. F. of L., to which dining car workers of the Pennsylvania Railroad were invited.

There were many speakers who proposed to the men of the Pennsylvania Railroad that they join the Dining Car Employees' Union. The speakers pointed out that during the fourteen years of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, Lemus the Grand President of Council No. 1, never represented the men against the company. He was only a puppet of the railroad and sacrificed the interests of the men for his own benefit. They said the Brotherhood was only a corpse.

The men in the Sunnyside Yards are disgusted with the Brotherhood and are seeking a solution. The A. F. of L. program met with a good response from the workers present. The speakers of the A. F. of L. promised better representation and that it would fight for the grievances of the men.

The Daily Worker has always pointed out that Lemus was acting for the company and not for the men. The Daily Worker has always urged us to organize under real rank and file leadership. We think that if we are to seriously consider the A. F. of L. union we must insist that a clear policy of struggle against the company is carried out under rank and file control.

Fishermen Face Loss of Boats

By a Fisherman Correspondent

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Many of the market fishermen in San Diego have had to give up fishing, and some of them their boats, because they couldn't make enough to feed their families. Lots of them are tying up their boats and going on the SERA—that's the only way they can get something for their families to eat, under the present conditions here.

Market fishermen get about two to three cents a pound for fish that is merely taken up to the downtown stores where it retails for a price of from ten to eighteen cents a pound. At the end of the week these fishermen are in debt for gasoline and oil which is sold at a high cost to the fishermen. Food, clothing and fuel has gone up, but the profits of the fishermen have gone down.

In spite of these miserable conditions facing the fishermen, they are persecuted and even arrested by the state officials if they don't get licenses to fish, and boat permits etc. And the county tax collector is always threatening us if the taxes aren't paid by such and such a date our boats will be seized and sold for taxes.

After the tuna fishermen have had to go 2,900 miles below San Diego on the banks there to catch their fish, by the time they get back with a fair catch some of the fish has spoiled, but they get nothing for it, after it cost them fuel, ice and labor to catch it, although it goes to the fertilizer plants. The workers in the canneries are working under poor pay and bad conditions, too.

This summer schools of albacore and blue fin tuna come to the coast of San Diego that hadn't been seen in these parts in several years. This was because there was no target practice by the navy here most of this year. The war maneuvers and firing of the big guns has driven much fish away from the banks here.

The sardines are being ruined too, here, by the oil companies, and the big shipping companies. The oil tankers of the Union Oil and Standard Oil companies wash out their tanks leaving a coat of oil on the surface of the water which kills the spawn along the beaches and kelp beds. This oil is found floating and polluting the beaches as far south as the fish banks off Mexico and Panama. Other boats pump out oil from the bilges which pollutes the water. All boats over 30 tons should be equipped with grease traps. It would save many hundreds of tons of fish for food.

What is ruining the sardines too, is the fertilizer plants. Hundreds of tons of sardines are caught only for the reduction plants, not for food, since the canneries figure they can't make any profit packing them. Some of the reduction plants around San Pedro are operated on boats, and these along have used up 10,000 tons of valuable fish food to make fertilizer. The state fisheries officials claim over 500,000 tons of sardines have been caught this season, where only 250,000 tons should have been caught. If the sardines schools are not to be exterminated.

It makes some of us fishermen get pretty hot, when we think about these hundreds of thousands of tons of good food being wasted this way when millions of workers all over the country could use it to stall off starvation a while longer.

Pullman Company Tries To Wreck Union

By a R. R. Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Hope you will give me space in your paper to expose the rotten condition in Sunnyside yards for all workers to know what is going on under cover.

The Pullman Company wants our independent union because they think they will be able to dictate to us. But they are mistaken. We intend to get what we want.

They have fired one of our members with eighteen years service, but this is not going to scare us. They will have to fire all of us before we are through. The electricians and mechanics have a separate union. But if they know what is good for them they should let us all be one. We are all workers. United we stand, divided we fall.

Win a free trip to the Soviet Union, also vacation in a work-ers' camp, or cash. Join the Daily Worker subscription contest. Write to 50 E. 13th Street.

Army Base Worker Writes on War

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The Brooklyn Army Base employes are probably in a better position to see the actual preparations for war than are most workers. We see from four to five hundred trucks being shipped monthly to the Canal Zone and the islands in the Pacific together with large quantities of machine



guns, coast defense guns, searchlights and other equipment.

This has been going on for years. If so much material is being shipped from this coast, one can imagine the amount that is being shipped from the Pacific Coast.

The Army Base worker is between two fires. He believes that the more money appropriated by Congress for war purposes the safer is his job. On the other hand he knows that he, his children and relatives are going to be driven to the slaughter in those nice new trucks to enrich the capitalist class.

The Army Base worker belongs to the working class and is being exploited by the same capitalist class that exploits all workers. While he is compelled, at the present time, to help in these ghastly war preparations for a living, he should never forget that his real interests are with the revolutionary working class in its fight for the abolition of war and the protection of himself and his dear ones.

No Pay for Standing By On Pennsylvania R.R.

By a R. R. Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—What I would like to know is what is to become of the workers that were hired for the rush the Pennsylvania had during the holidays?

Apparently something could be done about the system now being used. The majority of the men hired during the rush were held in the yard or office to protect certain jobs and were not paid. Some of these men were held in the crew



room for three days to a week, sometimes longer without receiving food or cash, while really protecting the trains that might have gone into service. Something should be done about this. These men should receive compensation for services rendered while protecting these different trains. Why don't the Brotherhood officials look out for these men? I'll tell you. It's because the Brotherhood officials are company men, a bunch of yes-men. What the railroad workers should do is form an independent union or Brotherhood out of control of the company.

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

Exfoliative Dermatitis (Redness, scaling and weeping of the whole skin.)

S. B. writes:—"My brother, who has a primary type of exfoliative dermatitis has now been confined to Kings County Hospital for about six weeks. Before he entered the hospital he had been suffering for about a year and went to various skin clinics where they gave him salves and lotions, but this condition kept on getting worse.

"He is twenty-eight years old, five feet three inches, weighing about a hundred pounds. When he entered the hospital he had lost ten pounds in two months. While he has been at the hospital, they have not aided him in the slightest. He was told when he entered that he would be out in two months. Now the doctors say he will have to be there for at least five more months. The doctors display an indifferent attitude. Examinations, which should be three times a week, are conducted when the doctors feel like it, which is about once a week. The atmosphere is so depressing, being in the old building that it has had a very bad effect on his morale.

"What I am interested in knowing is whether or not we can treat the disease at home with any degree of success?"

EXFOLIATIVE dermatitis (redness, scaling and weeping of the whole skin) is a disease which may be due to one of several causes. It may be due to poisoning by certain chemicals, or it may be a symptom of certain disease of the blood forming organs. It is often difficult to find out the underlying cause.

There is little that you can do for your brother at home in the way of treatment, since the basic trouble has not yet been found. However, since little is being done for your brother at the hospital in which he is at present, you can take him home for a while to build up his morale. Later, he can be taken to another hospital or clinic where conditions are more favorable.

Is Hodgkin's Disease Curable?

F. V. of Philadelphia, writes:—"I have a brother who has a disease called Hodgkin's Disease. What I would like to know is if that kind of a disease is curable?"

YOUR brother is suffering from a disease which is considered today as a type of cancer. It is unfortunately a type of cancer that is not curable. The average life of a person after the disease is diagnosed is from one to three years, although occasional cases have lived longer.

We are glad that he is able to receive X-ray treatment, since that is the one way known at present to make the patient feel better and, to a limited extent, to prolong his life. For these reasons, we advise that he should continue receiving the treatment at the hospital in which he is at present being treated.

Children of Deaf Couple

S. S. of New York, asks whether a married couple who are both deaf and dumb can have normal children.

THIS depends on the nature of the deafness in the couple. Did the deafness follow some disease like meningitis, mumps, scarlet fever, etc.? If so, then it would in all probability be safe to have children. On the other hand, if the deafness in the couple came on apparently, without cause, in childhood, or if relatives of either parent suffered from such deafness, then there is serious danger that the condition is "hereditary," that is, transmitted from parents to children. There are such families, in which successive generations become deaf at about the same time, for no apparent reason.

When a young child becomes deaf before he learns to speak, he is unable to hear people pronounce words, and therefore, loses the most important means of learning to speak. That is why dumbness is so often associated with deafness.

NOTE Every Friday we publish letters from workers in the transportation and communications industries; railroad, marine, trucking, traction, taxi, telegraph, telephone, etc. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

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Scottsboro-Hendon Fund International Labor Defense Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City I enclose \$... as my immediate contribution to the Scottsboro-Hendon Defense Fund.

# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

**T**HE liberals tell us there is no danger of fascism in America. But in how many states of the union does one find a criminal syndicalist law operating? Isn't this law a long step toward fascism?

The criminal syndicalist law makes membership in any radical organization or the reading and possession of radical literature a major crime punishable by twenty years in jail.

The law originated during the Red scare after the war. It was used mostly against the foreign-born, members of the I. W. W. and the Socialist and Communist Parties. Mass raids, deportations and trials spread across the nation. The atmosphere was that of Berlin and Rome. It was worth one's life to read a pamphlet by Karl Marx, or be a member of even a radical co-operative grocery.

Hundreds of workers were dragged out of their beds at night, slugged, tortured, finger-printed, jailed or deported. The war millionaires cheered it all. It was Americanism—a la Hearst. Then the heavenly ecstasy of the great boom set in. Open terror of the post-war crisis was unnecessary during the boom. The millionaires could afford their workers the little luxury of some free speech. Now, in the depths of the great depression, the criminal syndicalist laws are being revived. When monopoly capitalism is strong, it is liberal. When it is desperate and sick now, it turns to fascist and fascist methods.

### The Rattler Has Fangs

**T**HE Illinois workers have had a recent example of how this law operates. A group of miners demonstrating for unemployment relief at Hillsboro were arrested, and faced a sentence of twenty years under this fascist law.

Widespread indignation spread among the people against this obvious frame-up. Protests poured in, there was mass publicity, which makes fascists scurry in fear like the things that crawl on the bottom of an old boulder turned to the sun.

The Hillsboro defendants have been forced out of the fascist hands. But the Criminal Syndicalist law is still on the statute books of Illinois.

Let no liberal tell us that there is no fascist danger in America. Let him wait until he has helped wipe out all these criminal syndicalist laws from the statute books. If they aren't of the real essence of modern fascism, how else would you describe them? It is true they are still used mainly against Communists, but in Hillsboro, this law was used against the unemployed of all political beliefs. Men like Hearst have already indicated they would use such laws against even the mildest liberals.

Must the liberals wait until Unitarians, Free Masons, birth controllers and readers of the Nation are given twenty years in jail for their opinions, as in Italy or Germany? Why are they so indifferent to the young rattlesnake? It has fangs, my friends, and shortly you may feel them, too, if this rattler is allowed to grow to full age.

### Fascism in Oregon

**T**HE state of Oregon is also disgraced by this Nazi law on its statute books.

In Portland, at present, militant workers are feeling the bloody teeth of this law. Kyle Pusch of Medford, Oregon, whose "crime" was writing pamphlets and literature, among them a book by Corliss Lamont, is now serving five years in the penitentiary under the law. Edward Denny was also on trial. His crime was that of organizing the jobless single workers who live in flophouses and soup-lines, and organizing them to picket during the recent waterfront strike.

Don Cluster, 20 years old, was convicted and given a year's parole sentence. Earl Steward, a former school teacher, John Weber, manager of a workers' bookshop; Manley Mitchell, leader of the Marine Workers' Union, and the two Austin brothers, marine workers, also face trial.

Dirk De Jonge was sentenced to seven years on one indictment. I met him at the congress for unemployment insurance in Washington. While he was on his way there, another indictment had been framed against him. The bus he was riding in was searched by sheriffs at Minneapolis, but Dirk wanted to get to the congress, and didn't help them to find him, naturally.

Here is a letter I have just received from him:

"Got back in good shape from the congress, and immediately surrendered on the second Criminal Syndicalism indictment and am now out on \$1,000 bail. My voluntary surrender to the sheriff's office created quite a sensation as the bourgeois press had ballyhooed the lie that I had run out on my seven year jolt when I left Oregon for the Congress.

"Ed Denny was sentenced to three years. We must arouse the people of America against these fascist-like persecutions of the Oregon workers.

"I know that the Daily Worker and yourself can be of great help."

DIRK DE JONGE.

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### LITTLE LEFTY



All Washed Up—With Dirty Willie!

by del

## New Book on Japanese Militarism Indispensable For Understanding of War Moves in Far East

### Militarists Regard the Soviet Union As Main Enemy

**MILITARISM AND FASCISM IN JAPAN**, By O. Tamin and E. Yohan, with an introduction by Karl Radek. 320 pages. International Publishers, \$1.75.

Reviewed by HARRY GANNES

**T**HERE is not the slightest doubt that the rulers of Japan are now preparing a major war move in the Far East. The ceaseless movements of the army is but one indication. Surveying the world situation, as well as the internal crisis in Japan, the Arakis, Hirotas, Hayashis, the war and diplomatic agents of the Mitsui and Mitsubishi trusts, have decided that a major blood letting must be risked.

The taking of Manchuria has not brought the Eidorado that the Japanese landlords, capitalists and financiers expected. Instead, it intensified the crisis in Japan. The military cost of taking and holding Manchuria has hit Japan like an earthquake.

It now seems like the Japanese reactionary-military clique which rules the country for the finance-capitalists has decided to meet the much talked of crisis of 1935-36 by attempting war against the Soviet Union. The Japanese militarists regard it as futile to try to build a colonial empire on the border of the Soviet country. They have decided the Soviet country touching on this colony must be destroyed.

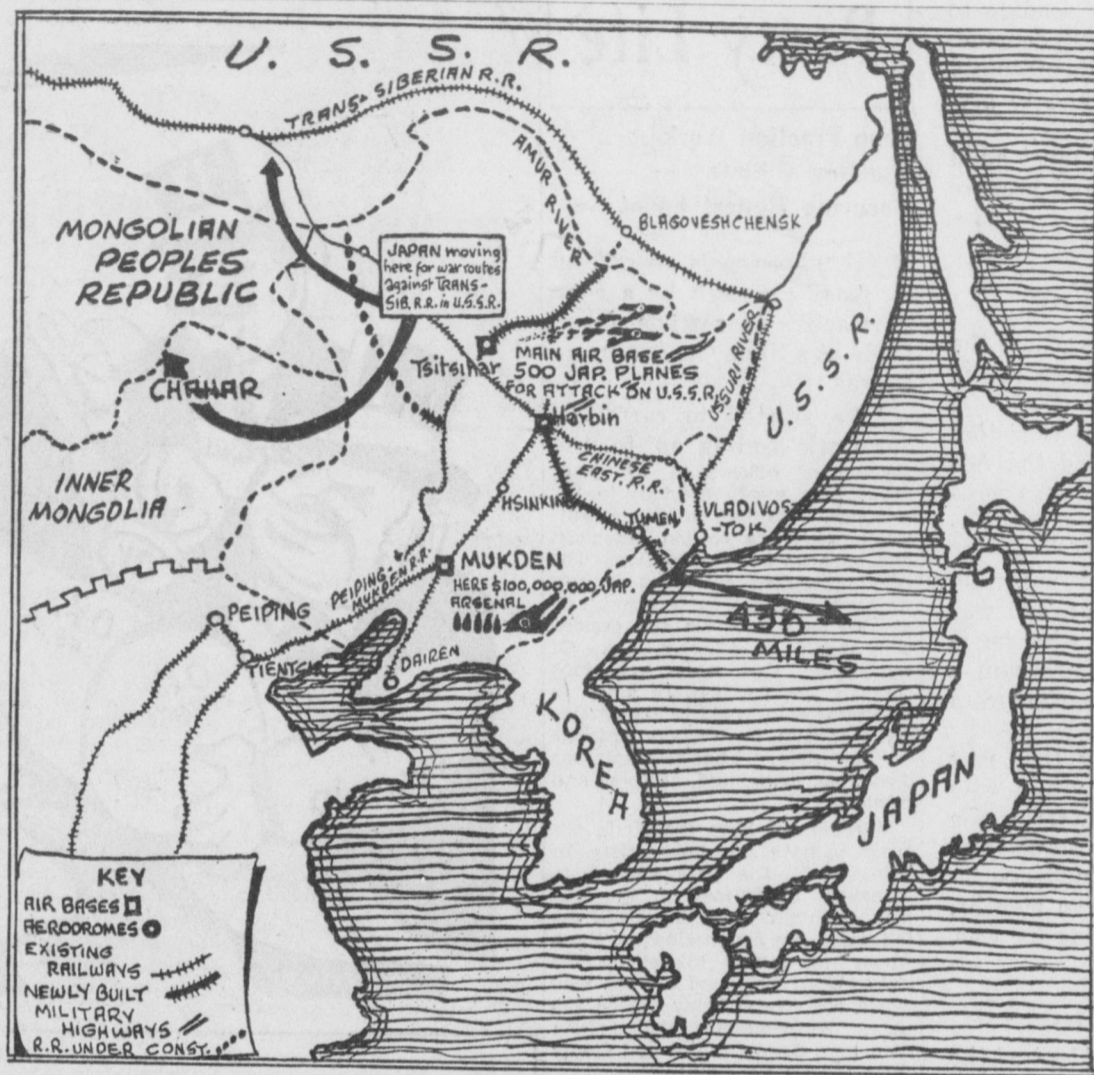
The long-range perspective of Japanese imperialism has always been to take Siberia up to Lake Balkal. Now that perspective becomes an immediate one for which Japan is preparing every day, every hour, every minute.

To achieve this end, the Japanese finance-capitalists, the rich landowners, and their most aggressive militarists are planning a more open, more brutal fascist regime.

### Incipient Japanese Hitler

Recognizing the importance of Japan's present moves in the Far East, American publishers have been issuing a slew of books on Japan. But none of them begins to approach **Militarism and Fascism in Japan**, by O. Tamin and E. Yohan, two Russian Orientalists. The introduction by Karl Radek, one of the editors of the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia*, remarking on the "great scientific and political value" of the book, indicates that the authors have been influenced too strongly (in their estimates of the chief allegiance of the incipient Japanese Hitler) by the historical development of the Japanese financial magnates from the feudal-landowners.

The Japanese ruling class, on more than one occasion, has been brutally frank in its imperialist declarations, as for example in the Tanaka memorial to the Emperor Hirohito, in which Hirohito outlined almost in blueprint form the present deprecatory in Manchuria and the preparation for war against the Soviet Union. But there is hardly a more blood-and-thunder manifesto than that of General Araki, former Minister of War, and idol of the most



Where Hull Wants to Provoke War

reactionary officers in the Japanese army, published in full in this book.

**Relentless War Plans**  
Keeping in mind the recent Japanese attacks on Chahar at Tshikow, near the Great Wall, as well as the advance to the border of the Mongolian Peoples Republic at Lake Bor Nor, the following quotation from the book shows how persistent, definite and relentless are the Japanese war plans:

"Influential circles of the militarists regard the Soviet Union as their immediate enemy. In their view, Manchuria must serve first and foremost as a drill ground for the war on the Soviets. For this reason, the higher army circles disapproved of the operations which the navy began in Shanghai, and were slow to support it, for they felt that the use of the navy would automatically bring Japan in conflict with the United States and Great Britain, when attention should be principally centered upon war preparations against the Soviet Union. For these groups, Manchuria is but the first link in a chain, the other links of which, in order, will be Jehol and Chahar, then Outer Mongolia, and finally Primorye, the Amur district and the Chinese Eastern Railway, then Outer Mongolia and after that Siberia."

with the army apparatus—concretely, with the commanding staff of that military unit which was composed out of the population of the given district.

In and out of the army the recruits and the officers are guarded, organized, propagandized for imperialist aims. Yet despite the almost holy awe of the army, despite the incessant tirades and terror against dangerous ideas, numerous instances of mutiny, of Communist propaganda, of anti-war activity, are cited. In the Shanghai war, hundreds of Japanese soldiers refused to fight against the Chinese people. In Manchuria, Japanese soldiers are killed almost daily for their refusal to carry out the commands of the officers. "The Communists carried on propaganda in the First Aviation School, Tokyo," says one of the quotations from the Japanese magazine *Nippon*, quoted in the book—"they issued a publication *The Soldiers' Friend*, organized a special brigade which carried out its work during last year's maneuvers in Kansai, organized nuclei in certain units of the army, while the navy section almost succeeded in setting up a unit in the admiralty itself."

### Role of the Army

The role of the army, its economic and political connections, its links with the rich landowners and the most powerful imperialists, are dealt with fully.

"In no country in the world," write the authors, "does the military training of youth in the whole network of education occupy such an important place as in Japan. Nowhere is 'respect and love' for the army so assiduously and so thoroughly cultivated. Nowhere is the local civil administration in every village, district, etc., so closely connected

with the army apparatus—concretely, with the commanding staff of that military unit which was composed out of the population of the given district.

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### Extreme Demagogy

The open fascist proposals of the

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The open fascist proposals of the

### Fascist Organizations Trying To Create Mass Base

general staff of the Japanese army, recently issued in a pamphlet for public distribution, is already forecast in this book by the analysis of the extreme demagogy of the most reactionary section of the Japanese military. A sample is the following manifesto issued May 16, 1932:

"Japan is even now ready to crash. If reforms are not instituted immediately then Japan will perish. People! Take arms and arise. Now the only way to deliverance is through 'direct action.' There is no other way. People! In the name of the Emperor put to death the evil officials of the imperial court, kill the plutocrats of the present political parties, which are the enemies of the people. Punish those who misuse power, kill off the traitorous privileged class. 'Peasants, workers all the people, defend your fatherland, Japan... Wake up, arise, let us create a true Japan.'"

This sort of "anti-capitalist" demagogy, for the sole purpose of speeding the imperialist war plans of the leading finance-capitalists, is ably seconded by the reformist trade union leaders and the Socialist Party officialdom. In fact, when the militarists had prepared a plot for the establishment of an open fascist regime in 1931, the Osaka trade union leaders offered their cooperation to initiate "riots" against the liberal press so that the military could take the dominant hand.

**Split in Socialist Party**  
The Japanese Socialist Party, as a result of the Manchurian events, was split, and later, under the guidance of the Right Wing, reorganized and merged with other reactionary elements in the labor movement. At the end of 1932 it announced its "program of foreign policy," which was for full support to Japanese imperialism in Manchuria.

Because of the rising wave of discontent in Japan, the extension of the starvation of the peasantry, the unrest among the proletariat and the petty bourgeoisie, the aggravated financial and economic crisis, various Japanese fascist organizations are struggling to create a mass base. But the inner conflicts of the Japanese ruling clique, of the widely differentiated strata of the bourgeoisie, is making this difficult. The guiding force in all fascist developments is the army and navy leading staffs. They believe that by precipitating more and more open warfare in China and Manchuria, and by a major stroke against the Soviet Union, they can achieve their political purposes at home and their imperialist aims abroad.

For an understanding of Japanese imperialism today, its complicated forces and organizations, its war moves, and fascist developments and the struggles of the heroic Communist Party of Japan under the most difficult conditions, this book is indispensable.

The League of Workers Theatres has recently been reorganized as the New Theatre League following the decision made at the National Festival last year. The reason for this change is that the original program of the League of Workers Theatres was designed primarily for theatres of action, and was not wide enough to include and guide the many elements from the small art theatres and the professional stage who were attracted to the new social theatre. The present organization will embrace all the socially progressive elements in the theatre and weld them into a united theatre front for the support of the minimum program of the New Theatre League.

The minimum program is briefly: for mass development of the American theatre to its highest artistic and social level. For a theatre dedicated to the struggle against war, fascism, and censorship.

The national office will obtain and publish a better repertory. Plays of the high level of excellence of "Stevveder," "Waiting for Lefty," "Newsboy," and "Free Thaelmann," will be supplied to the new theatres. National tours are now being arranged for outstanding companies of the N.T.L.

The executive elected for the New Theatre League includes Mark Marvin as national executive secretary, Anne Howe as national organizational secretary, Phil Barber, formerly assistant to the late Professor Baker in the Yale Dramatic School, as secretary of the repertory division, and Harry Eilon, Ben Blake, Vic Cutler, John Bonn, and Herbert Klina.

## TRUCKING - - A Sketch by Burt Gary

**A**T A stop light, the huge truck, a double trailer, dragging, slows down. The air brakes hiss and the wheels hold tight. A young man standing at the curb goes over and shouts above the motor, "How about a lift?"

Joe Miller, truck driver, turns his head with a tired effort, "O. K." The young man climbs in. "If you won't bum cigarettes, can't afford it," Miller says.

The red light changes green. Miller shifts gears, the small slick motor pulls away the truck and double trailer.

"Someone who'll listen helps to get the light poles past."

The motor grinds without letup. The manifold glows white-hot through the slits in the hood. Small towns pass by, sleeping under feeble street lights.

"Pulling twenty-five tons of crap West to East, tomorrow East to West. Holding this truck with double trailer on a narrow road, up and down hill is no cinch."

A truck is coming towards them up the road, a row of green lights above the cab. Both drivers flicker their lights. It means, "Hello truck driver!"

"Chicago to Cleveland is a long pull on the axle. It takes steel nerves and a clear head and the company begrudges us 65 cents an hour, take it or find something better."

**A**HEAD now there is a mile of red, green and white lights. Ten or twelve trucks are parked along the road. One truck is in the soft ditch, down to the rear axle. All the drivers hang around to help him get his truck out. Miller has a heavy wire cable in his cab. Two trucks are double hitched to pull their comrade out. In lowest gear, the two new "Auto-Cars" seem able

to move a mountain. The truck off the road does not budge. The cable snaps. Nothing more can they do now. He'll have to S.O.S. his company in the morning. The other trucks pull out.

"Sleep's the drivers bug-a-boo. Sleep at the wheel. That guy's lucky he picked a soft spot to fall asleep at. There are some pretty bad places along this route," Miller tells the young man when his truck is rolling again.

A big fast motor car passes, its clarion horn blowing a powerful blast through the night.

"Go to it, you bastard. I'm as much in a hurry to get there as you are."

The red tail light of the fast car bounces up and down like a rubber ball as the car hits the high spots on the road. Soon it winks away into the dark ahead.

"What do you know about strikes, buddy? Miller asks. Then he becomes busy with the gears and brakes, preparing for a steep hill ahead.

The motor, in low gear, holds back on the driving axle; the brakes hiss at the wheels.

"Hell of a place for anyone to take a few winks of snooze."

**T**HE truck rolls over a narrow bridge at the bottom of the hill; the road flattens out again.

"Some of the fellows are thinking of going out on strike," Miller says. He lights a cigarette with an expert flip of a match. His face, in the flare, is strained, his eyes hanging onto the small patch of lighted road fifteen feet ahead of the truck.

"Jeep, I don't know," he says. The motor hums without let-up. "The company wants to cut us again. Claim they are losing money. Losing money hell! I'm carrying six tons over the road limit now, and if the road inspectors catch me

this trip, I'll lose a hell-of-a lot of time hanging around till the boss sends some one down to get me out. All on my time, too."

The manifold glows white through the hood. "A little gasoline over that—wow!" The young man thinks. A farm house is dimly visible a short way off the road.

"The wife has to work her fingers to the bone cleaning the rooming-house, and still we ain't got anything to show for a rainy day."

"Jeep, I think I'm with the fellows," Miller's head nods. He jerks up with a start, slapping a huge yawn.

**T**HE road turns sharply. Miller wheels the truck in a wide curve so that the last trailer keeps the pavement. The road straightens out again. The night is as quiet as a vacuum, the steady grind of the motor striking through it. The hum of the motor like the humming of ether. No strength to break away. Gradually sleep overtakes the tired body.

"Hey," yelled the young man, making a grab for the wheel. There was no more time than to yell, "Hey." A white stone wall coming at the truck. A terrific report in the night, the truck burst into flames. Miller and the young man pinned in the twisted cab.

There was a large crowd gathered when the firemen took the two bodies burnt to a crisp, from the wreckage. A black rooster on the stone wall would remain even after the wreckage was dragged off.

When the Traffic Manager heard about it the next morning, he went to the main office of the company to make his report.

"The dumb bastard!" the company said, thinking about the complaint from their clients over the delayed cargo.

## 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.

**The Black-Connelly Bill**  
Question: Do the Communists' objections to the Black-Connelly bill, which provides for a thirty-hour week to relieve unemployment, still hold for the bill in its new form as introduced in the present session of Congress?  
M. I. K., Tacoma, Washington.

Answer: As a result of mass pressure led by the Communist Party for a thirty-hour week without reduction in weekly earnings, the new Black-Connelly bill contains such a provision. But it is hedged around with so many exceptions and modifications, that the bill in its present form would harm workers by increasing speed-up and cutting pay envelopes through spreading work.

These points stand out clearly in reading the bill. Employers can be granted exceptions to the act by appealing to the president. Past experience has shown the workers that Roosevelt always complies with any such demand. Secondly, if an employer should cut hours and wages at the same time, there are no provisions for punishing him except vague references to the fact that such an action will constitute a misdemeanor. However, as the N. R. A. has shown, employers can violate such agreements with impunity. The government agencies instead of prosecuting them, help in tying down the workers to bad working conditions and miserable pay. Thirdly, the act is to be effective only during a period of "national emergency." This means that Roosevelt could terminate it, any time he decides the emergency is over.

Hidden in the bill is a joker which reveals the real purpose behind the measure. There is a clause which allows Roosevelt to forbid the importation of any commodities which endanger manufacturers in this country. Of course, the phrase is not so blunt. But the practical effect would be that he could order higher tariffs, or stop completely, those foreign products which endanger the profits of American manufacturers. Thus under the guise of helping labor, the monopolies would be given a powerful weapon with which to increase their profits and control.

The bill would not help the workers. If hours were cut, they would be speeded up, and against this there are no provisions. The bill would increase the profits of the manufacturers and would not better the living standards of the masses. It is being offered to the unemployed masses as a substitute for adequate relief and unemployment insurance. But in practice it would increase speed-up, and consequently increase unemployment.

What the workers need is a thirty-hour week with a guarantee against all reductions in pay or increase in speed-up. They need a bill which has no loopholes for the employers to increase their profits through indirect wage-cuts. Such a workers' bill would increase the incomes of the workers at the expense of the bosses. All these measures the Black-Connelly bill does not provide for; that is why the Communists urge the workers to fight and strike for a genuine reduction in hours and a genuine increase in pay.

## Short Wave Radio

**THE S. W. R. C. of Manhattan meets Fridays:** 7:30, code practice; 9, business meeting; 10, lecture; 10:30, discussion; 11, official adjournment, rag chew till midnight. All activities now take place at the full-time headquarters, 124 West 21st Street. Last week's call to readers of this column still stands: if you have any radios, radio parts, furniture or partitions, kindly drop the club a card.

**THE American Youth Club radio group of 1813 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, meets Tuesday nights.** It boasts of four assets: forty dollars grant from the club for the building of a 'phone xmitter, twenty members, girl members, and an electrical engineers-commercial operator for an instructor.

**THE Williamsburg Club meets this week on Sunday,** 2 p. m., at the home of I. Phillips, 138 Floyd Street, Brooklyn.

**THE Bensonhurst-Bay Ridge Club meets Fridays,** 9 p. m., Sundays, 12 noon, and Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at the home of M. Starkopp, apt. D-3, 30 Bay 25th Street, Brooklyn. The lecture tonight is on vacuum tubes and circuits.

## TUNING IN

- From 9 till 9:30 A. M., WABC brings a short-wave broadcast from Moscow with a Russian program featuring the orchestra of the All-Union Radio Committee, under the leadership of Nikolai Anosov, and by soloist Vera Dukhovskaya.
- 5:00 P. M.—WJZL—Cugat Orchestra
- WOR—Uncle Don—Chilgren's Program
- 5:30—WJZL—Katzman Quartet; Lucille Peterson, Songs; Chorists Quartet
- WJZ—Goodman Orchestra; James Melton, Tenor; Bob Hope, Comedian
- WABC—Navarra Orchestra
- 6:15—WJZL—Ranch Boys
- WABC—Bobby Benson
- 1:30—WJZL—Press-Radio News
- WJZ—Resumé, Hauptmann Trial
- WJZ—Press-Radio News
- WABC—Current Events—H. V. Kallenborn
- 6:30—WJZL—Jack, Loretta, Clemens, Songs
- WJZ—Gale Page, Songs
- 6:45—WJZL—Billy Batchelor
- WOR—Talks and Music
- WJZ—Lowell Thomas, Commentator
- WABC—Beauty—Margaret Brainard
- 5:55—WABC—Press-Radio News
- 7:00—WJZL—To Be Announced
- WJZ—Sports Resumé—Stan Lemax
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy
- WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
- 7:15—WJZL—Stories of the Black Chamber
- WOR—Lum and Abner
- WJZ—Plantation Sketches
- Robison Orch.; Southernaires Quartet
- 7:30—WJZL—Hirsch Orchestra
- WOR—Mystery Sketch
- WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
- WABC—The O'Neills—Sketch
- 7:45—WJZL—Uncle Ezra
- WOR—Front-Page Drama
- WJZ—Dangerous Paradise
- WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00—WJZL—Bourdon Orch.; Jessica Dragonette, Soprano; Male Quartet
- WOR—Low Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—Dramatic Sketch
- with Irene Rich, Actress
- WABC—Variety Musical
- 8:15—WJZL—Dieck, Leiber, Organ; Ambrose and Kraus, Piano; Mary Courtland, Songs; Male Quartet
- WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 5:30—WOR—Katzman Quartet; Lucille Peterson, Songs; Chorists Quartet
- WJZ—Goodman Orchestra; James Melton, Tenor; Bob Hope, Comedian
- 6:15—WJZL—Ranch Boys
- 6:45—WJZL—President Roosevelt, from White House
- 7:00—WJZL—Boy Scouts of America Silver Jubilee Circus, St. Louis
- WABC—Same as WJZL
- 9:00—WJZL—Lynn Orch.; Frank Munn, Tenor; Vivienne Segal, Songs
- WOR—Hilbilly Music
- WJZ—Beatrice Lillie, Comedienne; Perrin Orch.; Cavaliers Quartet
- WABC—March of Time
- 7:30—WJZL—Bonnie Orch.; Pic and Pat, Comedians
- WOR—Al and Lee Reser
- WJZ—Phil Baker, Comedian
- WJZ—Variety Musical
- WABC—The Lays, Songs; Gentlemen—Sketch
- WOR—Kemp Orchestra
- WJZ—Jewish Program
- 10:15—WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:30—WJZL—Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, Conductor; Mixed Chorus
- WOR—Variety Musical
- WJZ—Jewish Program; Rabbi Israel Goldstein
- WABC—The O'Flynn—Musical Drama
- 11:00—WJZL—Talk—George Holmes, Chief Washington Bureau, INS
- WOR—News Orchestra
- 11:15—WJZL—Ferdinando Orchestra
- WOR—Moonbeams Trio
- 11:30—WJZL—Dance Music (Also WJZL, WOR, WJZ, WABC, WEVD)

# John L. Lewis Joins Hearst's Anti-Communist Drive

## U. M. W. A. LEADER BOASTS OF UNITY WITH COAL OPERATORS AGAINST "REDS" IN UNION

JOHN L. LEWIS, head of the United Mine Workers of America, has now joined the Hearst anti-Communist drive.

Hearst this week splashes an article by Lewis all over his papers, an article in which Lewis boasts of his expulsions of "Reds" and calling for expulsions of all Communists from the A. F. of L.

This is an old story with Lewis. In 1923 he distinguished himself by writing a pamphlet in which he already showed the meaning of his anti-Communist activity in the U. M. W. A.

At that time Lewis wrote quite naively, "On this

situation (namely, the "Red menace") labor and the employer might well get together instead of fighting each other."

Here is the secret of Lewis's anti-Communist hysteria—he knows that the Communists are the most persistent enemies of his attempt to help "labor and the employer to get together instead of fighting each other."

For "labor and the employer to get together" means, in practice, for the miners to surrender to the attacks of the operators. It means to give up the policy of fighting the employers through the strike, through policies of class struggle.

The history of Lewis in the U. M. W. A. has been a long history of union-wrecking gangsterism and wage-

cuts. Lewis rules in the U. M. W. A. only by terrorism and fraud.

What Lewis set out to do in 1923 with his anti-Communist scare, he is still doing under the N. R. A. It was Lewis who sold the code to the miners, a code which has steadily been used to beat down wages in the mines. It was Lewis who signed the agreement in the captive mine strike in Pennsylvania, an agreement under which company unions have flourished.

And now in Hearst's papers, Lewis writes with hatred against the Communists because we warned the miners against the code which, he admits happily, "convinced operators of its benefits," that is, fattened profits and smashed wages!

In his expulsion drive, Lewis is only following the policy of the Wall Street reactionaries and coal operators. He is helping the forces of reaction who hate the trade unions and are working to smash them. Wall Street reaction knows that to smash the labor movement it must first attack the "reds."

Lewis, hardened betrayer of the miners, takes his place in this steadily growing line-up of reaction.

Lewis, the U. M. W. official, clashing hands with Hearst, the multi-millionaire, bitter and ruthless enemy of the trade unions—could anything portray more convincingly the fascist menace that lurks in Lewis's anti-Communist poison?

## Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1935

## More Pressure for H.R. 2827

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is attempting to stifle an ever-growing mass demand for the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827). He is rushing through the fraudulent Wagner-Lewis Bill. This measure denies the unemployed any jobless insurance.

In order to make this wage-robbering measure more acceptable to the employers, Roosevelt's spokesmen have stated their willingness to strike out all benefits to the domestic, casual and agricultural workers, a blow aimed especially at the Negro people, 75 per cent of whom are employed in these categories.

While the hearings on the Workers' Bill (H. R. 2827) are under way in the House Committee on Labor, and side by side with the campaign for the enactment of the Workers' Bill by the various states, every worker and his organization has before him the job of making the members of the House Committee know of the tremendous mass support which is rolling behind the workers' measure.

Resolutions pointing out the total bankruptcy of the Wagner-Lewis Bill, which gives not one penny to the jobless and places its burden squarely upon the backs of the working population should pour into the House Committee on Labor at once. Post cards, letters and even telegrams should be initiated demanding the enactment of the Workers' Bill.

## Defeat Tighe's Expulsions

MIKE TIGHE, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.), has launched a campaign of expulsions designed to enforce his traditional policy of refusal to organize the masses of the steel workers.

Tighe threatens to revoke the charters of seventy-eight lodges and expel four hundred union members who took part in a conference of the A. A. locals on Feb. 3.

This conference, called in accordance with the A. A. constitution, decided on a mass campaign to build the A. A. and to prepare for strike.

The steel workers must at once answer this attempt of Tighe to destroy their union. Every district, every lodge and every steel worker must refuse to obey Tighe's wrecking expulsion policy which would remove from the union all fighting elements and the majority of the membership.

Every A. A. lodge and other A. F. of L. locals should immediately adopt resolutions of protest to be sent at once to Tighe.

Every lodge should endorse the decisions of the Feb. 3 conference. Every lodge and every steel worker should demand that Tighe carry out the union decisions and call the 60th convention of the A. A. Every lodge should pass motions en-

## Coast Bosses

### Aim 13 Bills At Militants

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 7.—Terrified by the rapid growth of the Communist Party in California as evidenced in the last elections and further alarmed at the Communist leadership in strikes during the past year, the reactionary and wealthy interests of California are attempting to railroad through the legislature thirteen

facist bills designed to suppress and outlaw the Party.

Three of these vicious bills are aimed at keeping the Party from participation in the primary elections; two more would deprive every revolutionary worker of the right either to vote or to hold office.

Other bills would set up a fascist dictatorship in the schools and colleges under which all student organization would be suppressed and under which students or teachers who might criticize the capitalist system and present form of government would be declared guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from \$500-\$1,000 or six months in jail.

There are four other bills every one of which is more vicious in its provisions than the present Crim-

dorsing and backing up the delegation which the Feb. 3 conference is sending to the A. F. of L. Executive Council, demanding action to organize the unorganized steel workers into the A. A. and to prepare for strike.

Above all, the A. A. lodges must build the A. A. into a mass union and prepare for the coming strikes.

## Preparing for War

WHEN it comes to war preparation, the Roosevelt government splurges in the most extravagant manner.

For example, Rear Admiral Christian Joy Peoples is proposed to head the Administration's so-called new works program, with its proposed outlay of \$4,000,000,000.

Now an old admiral's mind naturally turns to thoughts of battleships, and war planes. And that's precisely why he is chosen to supervise this gigantic sum—to see that the munitions manufacturers get the most of it.

Doing his part in the New Deal war scheme is Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who proposes to more openly militarize the C. C. C. MacArthur's idea is to force 100,000 youths in these camps to undergo intensive military training for two months.

Clearly, Roosevelt is preparing for war.

## A Traitor to Labor

MR. DANIEL J. TOBIN, president of the A. F. of L. Teamsters' Union and notorious "red baiter," has just contributed \$10,000 of the workers' money to help defray the deficit of the Democratic Party.

He accompanied his check with a letter lavishly praising the Roosevelt New Deal. The Roosevelt administration and its whole company union apparatus is under heavy fire from workers in strategic industries. Even President Green of the A. F. of L. and John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America have been compelled to utter sharp words about the anti-union policies of the administration, and have singled out Donald Richberg for special attack.

And Roosevelt, rushing to the defense of his aide-de-camp, has made an open attack upon the entire labor movement by defending Section 7-A, which made company unionism a flourishing activity.

It is at this point that Mr. Tobin comes forward with his certified check and fulsome praise for the Democratic Party.

Can treachery to the workers and subservience to capital go further?

Tobin's shameless action shows the real character of the "non-partisan" political policy of the A. F. of L. officialdom.

It reveals the urgent need for a genuine class Labor Party which would put these scavengers in the labor movement to rout and carry on a relentless struggle for the rights of the American working class.

## "Beside Still Waters"

THE "Kiplinger Letter," issued from Washington, is a special service for business men. It is not intended for mass consumption, and can therefore afford to be frank from time to time.

In its latest message to business the Kiplinger Service has a few meaningful words on the activities of Father Coughlin, the radio priest.

"Father Coughlin, despite his wild talk," says the Kiplinger Letter, "is regarded in Washington as less radical in his ultimate purpose than he sounds. He uses demagogic methods to lead the mob, but he hopes to lead it beside still waters."

Quite so! The bosses know their man.

## Party Life

### Shop Fraction Work Building a Slate Ensuring Honest Count

THE following is an excerpt from a speech by a comrade active in a trade union, made at a Shop Conference in Detroit:

"We started to carry on our work leading up to the election of officers in my local, about four weeks previous to the elections. We had a long consultation with the section organizer, and built up a good fraction. The fraction worked out plans on how we were to carry on the work; we decided on a program and decided who should be on the slate. Of course, all this work was done through the fraction, in order to determine who would be the strongest candidate for certain positions on the slate. The program was drawn up, introduced, accepted and printed.

"We did not have enough in our group to have a complete slate. In order to fill the slate we had to maneuver candidates on it. The manner in which we did it was the following: We first decided on those whom we wanted to get on the slate. Then we found the one who would not oppose being put on the slate. We contacted that fellow; then we went down the line and finally these fellows were all on.

"Then we had a lot of work to do. We had to contact men and elect committees from the opposition, and had to make the right kind of an approach. Here is one thing that I think is good to know, and that is on the system of nominating candidates. With a big slate as that you have to have a system whereby all these candidates will be nominated. Somebody can slip and your candidate will not be nominated.

"In our opposition meeting we would give a certain name to a comrade who he was to nominate for that particular office—instructing him that he is to nominate so and so and no one else. The one who had accepted to run for that office was to decline all other nominations for other positions. We then called a meeting of all the candidates who were nominated. The machine was so terrified because they knew that a bunch of rank and fliers were fighting against them, that they came up to the last meeting we had and tried to get in.

"It was necessary here to warn the candidates that they should not be too sure that we were going to win; that it was necessary to go out and get votes; ballyhoo doesn't mean a thing. You might lose by one or two votes; if you have a friend, brother, etc., bring them down to vote.

"The machine was worried and when it came to count the votes, the president stated that we can't count the votes until tomorrow, because of the fact that he was afraid they had lost. But the candidates took up the issue, and the votes were counted there. We got Party members on the election committee and there was no dirty work on the counting of ballots. The count was honest. I went out myself to glance over the ballots.

"The result was that in the final analysis I did lose by two votes, and I tied another fellow for delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council. I know of some members in my unit who came down to vote without bringing anyone with them."

## Join the

### Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

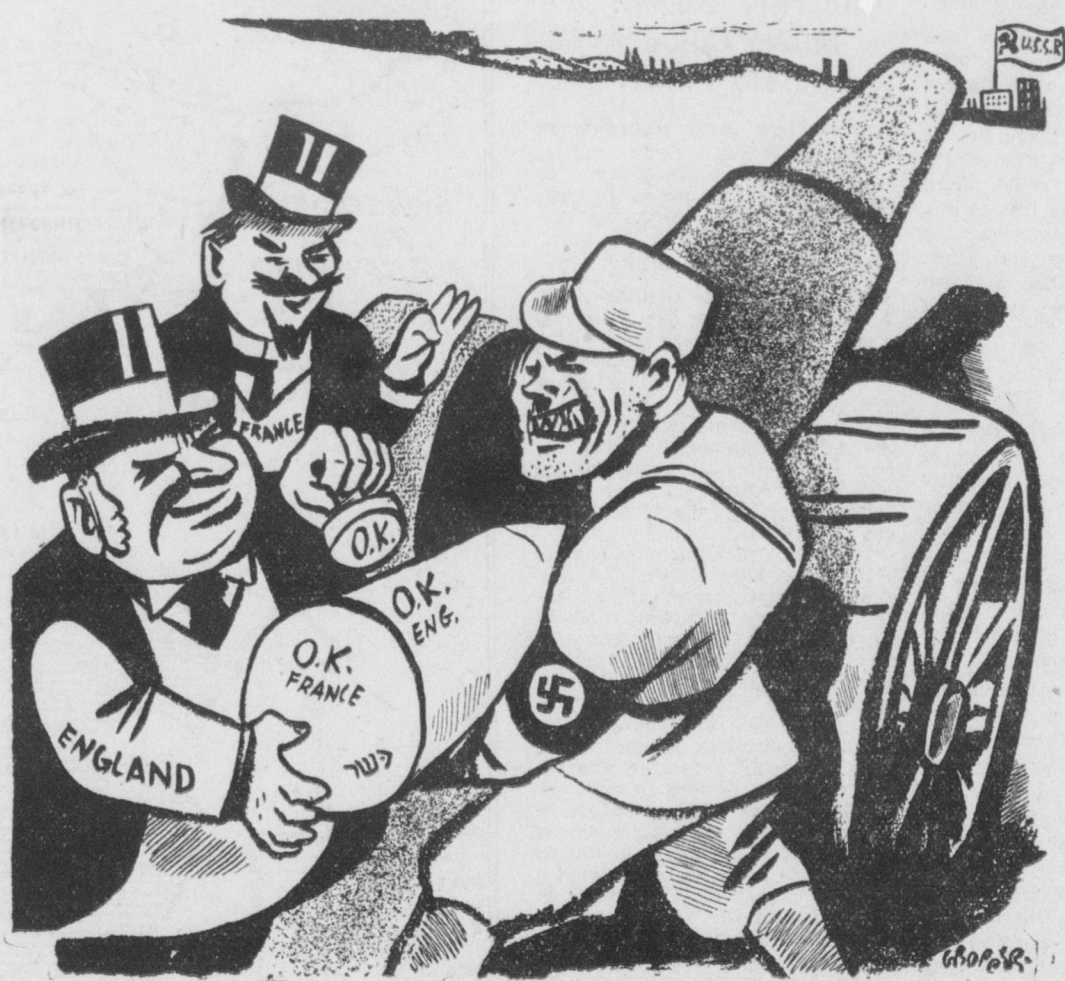
## Senator Wants Loyalty Oath

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7 (UP).—Students entering New York State colleges, supported in whole or part by public funds, would be required to take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution, under a bill introduced by Senator Joseph D. Nunez, Queens Democrat.

"It is time the State stopped paying for the education of young men and women who hold beliefs which endanger the fundamental principle of our government," Nunez said.

## GETTING READY!

by Gropper



## Letters From Our Readers

### A Del Strip Open to Chauvinism Charge

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

It seems to me that your cartoon of Little Lefty in the issue of February 5 of the "Daily" deserves sharp criticism. It is all right to have a similar idea in regard to Lefty (that is, reluctance to bathe, etc.) but when applied to Peanuts, the little Negro boy, it is absolutely impermissible.

If a worker who had never seen the Daily Worker before were to read this cartoon, it would have been indistinguishable from any anti-Negro cartoon in a capitalist sheet. Can we depend on "explanations" and produce "former issues" of the paper, etc.? This is ridiculous. Our paper should never be placed in a position where the reformists and other enemies of the working class have such a grand opportunity to distort our meaning and intention, to say nothing of the effect, as aforementioned, on a new reader.

It is unnecessary to go into the fact that such a cartoon as under discussion here only serves to support the anti-Negro lies and slanders of the capitalist class, that "Negroes are dirty," etc. Del, with such a large group of readers of his comic strip, should especially take care to see that no such errors are repeated.

F. W.

### Guardman Tells How to Recruit

Comrade Editor:

Although I am a member of the National Guards I am a reader of the Daily Worker. This is how it happened:

Riding in the subway one night, to drill, I happened to pick up a copy of the Daily Worker left on the seat by some reader, and that particular issue happened to carry a fine story by Michael Gold on the life of a soldier. The story in itself impressed me on account of it being so true to life, so I tore it out and handed it to a fellow soldier who insisted on getting the name of the paper in which it appeared. Since that day I have never missed an issue of the Daily Worker and I'm wondering if this year it will be possible to have it in camp if the bosses give us camp life again before they offer us the trenches.

In that issue of the Daily Worker

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

I also noticed that some readers had written in, praising "Why Communism," by Olgin, and I made the journey to the Workers' Book Store and purchased this book. In the book I found an answer to the very problem I was confronted with all along—the problem of finding a way out of the present depression and our role as national guardsmen in strike areas and in war time.

I, and most of all the other buddies I have given the book to, clearly see the position we are now in, but we are determined, now that we are in, not to leave the Guards until we see this damnable farce played out to a finish, for among other reasons, we have in the ranks many honest working lads, who, if approached in the right manner and spirit, would wholeheartedly work for the destruction of the system that holds them in bondage. I am sure the same holds good in the Army, Navy and Marines.

Now I am sure there are many readers of the Daily Worker who know some friend in some one of these four forces. I have talked to several men in the National Guards and indirectly asked them the question, if they knew any "Reds," and without exception, each one did know one or more, but unfortunately I met many who were not impressed by the program of the Communist Party as outlined by the particular person the soldier met. Many, on the other hand, were impressed.

To avoid the mistake in the future of imparting the wrong meaning of Communism verbally to these men, I would here suggest that all readers of the Daily Worker who either the National Guards, Army, Navy, or Marines should take it upon themselves to pass on a copy of "Why Communism" (which I understand is soon to sell in a five cent edition), and I assure you that money spent in this direction will reward you one hundred fold.

Remember we are workers engaged in a basic capitalist industry. We are human flesh cutters for the bosses, and the working class is the body they want us to hack.

A NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

### Headlines and Features to Attract New Readers

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

My suggestions for the improvement of the Daily Worker are, briefly:

1. Only news that appeals to and attracts workers not yet sympathetic to the movement for the front page.

2. Excerpts from the works of revolutionary writers on human relations, education, culture, etc., that would appeal especially to women, for the "Home Life" column.

3. A novel in serial and short stories, whenever possible, for the feature page, and perhaps some more cartoons and comic strips.

I would like to elaborate on point one, with regard to headlines. To any worker not close to the movement, the headline the other day, "Benjamin Gagged At Hearing" is just plain Greek. He doesn't know who Benjamin is and what hearing you are talking about. Had that headline read something like this, "Fighter for Genuine Social Insurance Gagged At Hearing," it would have meant something to him, he would have been interested. If we hadn't had this story, "Mayor Plots to Break Truck Strike" would have made a good headline too.

One more thing: Do you think that a worker who has read the Hearst papers all his life will feel the urge to buy a Daily Worker when he sees a headline like, "All Out on Union Square Saturday Noon?" On the other hand those workers who are class-conscious, and participate in demonstrations, are daily readers and would find the call in a less conspicuous place.

For a mass circulation.

W. C.

### Full Product of Labor Belongs to Workers

Amsterdam, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: Here's a piece from Elbert Hubbard's Scrap Book which I interpose you, a quotation from Abraham Lincoln:

"Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things ought to belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others, without labor, have enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor as nearly as possible is a worthy object of any good government."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
This is an argument for a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

K. G.

## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### "Impatient With Russia" Truth and Hypocrisy Hull Points the Road

SOME pointed truth and still more hypocrisy is contained in the article on Soviet relations in the New York Times of Thursday, clearly inspired by, if not the actual words of the State Department. The New Deal in U. S. Soviet relations turns out to be a present a deliberate provocation of Japan to attack the land of advancing Socialism.

The Times declares that Roosevelt and Hull "and other officials have lost patience with Russia." Perhaps these gentlemen had heard of Trotsky's counter-revolutionary trip about the failure of Socialism in the Soviet Union and believing it, as they would be inclined to, expected they could now run the Czarist and Kerensky debts down the throats of the Russian toilers.

Just as the Daily Worker pointed out yesterday, the Times' State Department publicity admits that the demonstrative action in cutting down the U. S. Embassy staff in Moscow is just a hair's-breadth this side of withdrawing recognition. But worse still. It has a definite war aim, as can be seen even through the hypocrisy of Roosevelt and Hull—the type of hypocrisy which the auto workers are now feeling in the government-imposed company unions.

"THAT the rest of the world will interpret the situation in this spirit (that is, of hostility to the U.S.S.R.—H. G.) is recognized," says Hull, though without quotation marks in the columns of the New York Times.

"Japan viewed the granting of recognition by the United States as the beginning of a rapprochement and probably will interpret the frigidity in Soviet-American relations as extremely in the opposite direction," continues the Times-State Department interpretation.

Now General Minami, who is at the head of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria at present marching towards the Soviet border; General Araki who wants war immediately against the Soviet Union, and has the leading imperialist clique and army gage, and General Hayashi, War Minister, do not need the dome of the U. S. Capitol to fall on their heads in order to appreciate what is going on. They will take the Washington hint.

And this is where Hull (with the aid of the Times) tries to cover up his deliberate war provocation. Here's how he does it: "This (that is the possibility of a Japanese imperialist war against the U.S.S.R.—H. G.) was carefully considered before the new American attitude toward Russia was revealed. It was felt that Japan had been pursuing consistently a policy in the Far East ever since she invaded Manchuria in 1931, and that there would now be no acceleration in the policy, as there has been no modification of it in the last fourteen months."

THIS mealy-mouthed lie is of a piece with N.R.A. promises to the workers. Everybody knows that Japan has followed a flexible policy in Manchuria.

There was the period of Chang Tso Lin, a long period of ruling through bribery and the Chinese militarists. Then there was Sept. 18, 1931, with a sudden bloody attack on Mukden.

Later there was a distinct division in the whole perspective in Manchuria. This is marked by the one northward, towards the Soviet Union, during the famous Nomi Bridge attack; the other southward, against China, (in the sphere of the American and British presences), marked by the Shanghai-Kwan and Chinwantao battles.

Both the latter marked two possible courses: 1) Drive into China, and not against the Soviet Union, typified by the Shanghai-Chapel war; and 2) Major and sole attack against the Soviet Union. Hull and Roosevelt remember that when Japan was moving northward, Hoover assisted them. When they moved southward, the then Secretary of State Stimson began sending letters and finally the U. S. feet into the Pacific.

Which makes Roosevelt's present hypocrisy the more shameless, as with Japan moving into Inner and Outer Mongolia, and nearer and nearer to the Soviet border, the New Deal liars know that their action will be taken as definite encouragement and inspiration to continue this move to its logical conclusion—war against the workers' fatherland.

## Required Reading for Mr. Hearst

"This country, with its institutions, belongs 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.