

PROTEST MURDER OF CUBAN MASSES IN DEMONSTRATION WEDNESDAY AT 12:30 P.M.

THE American bankers who own most of Cuba are spurring the Mendieta-Batista regime to the bloodiest murder drive in the history of Cuba to smash the united battles of the Cuban people against tyranny and oppression. The majority of the Cuban people want an end to the Mendieta-Batista government—a government imposed on the Cuban people

by Wall Street and the Roosevelt government. They are now engaged in a general revolutionary strike to oust this tool of the American bankers and parasites. The National City Bank of New York, connected with the steel, auto, and other big trusts, is the leading financial power in Cuba, working with the Roosevelt government to send warships and Marines

against the Cuban people. Wednesday, at 12:30 a huge mass demonstration will be held in front of the National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, to protest the murder of the Cuban masses. From here there will be a march to the Cuban consulate nearby at 17 Battery Place.

Tens of thousands of workers in New York City have already protested the threat of intervention in Cuba. They demand "HANDS OFF CUBA!" Show your solidarity with the Cuban people in their fight against the common enemy, the exploiters of the American and Cuban masses!

Establish Daily Worker Carrier Routes in the Neighborhood of Every Large Factory
Press Run Saturday—66,100

Daily Worker

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

NATIONAL EDITION

Vol. XII, No. 60

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1935

(Six Pages) Price 3 Cents

ARMY RULES CUBA AS BIG STRIKE RISES

Building Service Strike Spreads As 1,000 Owners Sign Up

17,000 NOW IN WALKOUT IN 3 BOROUGHES

Police Mobilization Is Increased—Thugs Also Hired

More than 17,000 elevator operators and other building service workers were out on strike in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens yesterday, according to official union sources, as the strike was gaining momentum throughout the day. Union offices of Local 10B in the Bronx and 51B in Brooklyn were kept busy yesterday as owners of buildings were filling in to settle with the union.

1,000 Owners Settle

With more than 10,000 workers out in 3,500 buildings in the Bronx, 726 buildings have signed up with the union according to Louis Cooper, president of the Bronx local. George J. Trop, vice-president of the Brooklyn local announced that 7,000 workers in 800 buildings were out in Brooklyn late yesterday. Close to 200 buildings, he said, have come to terms with the union in Brooklyn and about a hundred in Queens. Five hundred workers in Astoria and Woodside are still out with others quitting work, he said. The spreading of the strike is influenced to a considerable degree by the corporation received by the strikers from tenants and working class organization. Numerous women, wives and sisters of strikers, have been helping by taking part in the picketing in Brighton and Columbia Heights.

Worker Tenants Aid

Carl Iversen, strike chairman in the Bronx, told the Daily Worker of the cooperation received by the Bronx strikers from tenants and employees in the Workers Co-operative at 2700 and 2800 Bronx Park East. "As I said to Norman Kassoff, shop steward of the Co-operative," he said, "I have no words to express my thanks. I could not thank the Communist Party and the Unemployment Council enough for the help they have given us in organizing tenants in support of the strike and other assistance on the picket line."

Pickets Urged Boycott Drive

Pickets were placed outside Brennan's, Macy's and other important book retailers on Saturday, as the Literary Trades Section of the Office Workers Union resumed its campaign to boycott Macaulay books. This step was taken in answer to the recent decision of the National Labor Relations Board, rejecting the union's plea for an order to reinstate the dismissed Macaulay workers.

C. P. Members' Meeting Is Called in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., March 10.—A very important membership meeting at which all Communist Party members must be present has been called here for Wednesday night, 8 p. m., at the Finnish Hall.

Big Rise In Prices Of Food

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The rise in retail food prices since the inauguration of Roosevelt was yesterday officially estimated at 34.2 per cent. Eggs, which have increasingly become a rarity on every working class table, have increased 80 per cent in price; meats 41.5 per cent and will skyrocket further; and cereals, 37.7 per cent.

The 34.2 per cent rise was a country-wide figure calculated by experts in the Department of Commerce. The increase was variable in different sections of the country. All meat, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace recently said, will rise sharply in price. Western packers promise that meat price will soon be the highest since during the war. While high food prices are being fought by the city population, the Roosevelt administration admittedly seeks higher prices to swell the profits to the large, rich farmers. Yet the increase has not all gone to the farmers. Processing taxes to pay for the A. A. A. crop destruction plans, and enormously swollen profits to the food barons, have accounted for the greatest amount of rise.

Food Prices Drop in USSR

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, March 10 (By Cable).—An increased consumption of the best white bread and cakes and greater purchases of meat, fruit and vegetables were indicated by a summary of two months of the new system of selling bread without cards, published here today.

Because of the greater variety of food now consumed by the Soviet worker the amount of bread sold has gone down seven or eight per cent and the more common breads are being replaced by fancy products made of high quality flour. Prices in general and the prices of agricultural products in particular have gone down considerably since the abolition of the old bread-card system.

Utility Men Take Factory Vote Strike in Walkout

La Guardia Moves To Halt Walkout by Calling Conference

In an effort to prevent the strike voted for by the Brotherhood of Utility Employees against the Brooklyn Edison Company, Mayor La Guardia Saturday called a conference with leaders of the union for this morning.

While the time of the strike was not set, pending the conference with the Mayor, the strike was decided on by a vote of 1,787 to 109 at a meeting of the Brooklyn Local 102, Friday night.

La Guardia called the conference following a visit to City Hall by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, chairman of the Regional Labor Board, before whom the Brooklyn local lodged a formal complaint against the "systematic intimidation of employees," and the transfer of six

cutting, anti-union open shop drive of the employers and the Roosevelt government.

The resolution, prepared by the National Executive Committee of the T. U. U. L. takes up the methods for achieving the united fight of the workers against this offensive of the Roosevelt government to the employers, and calls for the strengthening of trade union unity in the fight against the employers' offensive on the working class.

The resolution follows in full: The immediate task of the American working class is the establishment of a militant, united resistance against the vicious wage-

ANTI-FASCISTS DEMONSTRATE IN GREECE

Ruling Fascists Are Seen Losing in War With Contending Group

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 10.—The Venizelist forces have seized the territory around Larissa and Thessaly (northern Greece), captured the garrison at Gumuljina, Thrace, and won over the crews of six submarines and twenty cargo ships in their struggle to wrest power from the Tsaldaris government.

The tie-up in the national economy is complete, not a commercial ship having left the port of Athens in a week. The necessities of life are becoming scarce, anti-fascist demonstrations are taking place in many parts of the country and the unemployed and the workers are harassing both the Tsaldaris and the Venizelist factions. In all the phases of this spreading anti-fascist movement the Communist Party of Greece is assuming a leading role, exposing the part played by British imperialism in the struggle.

For five days official bulletins at Athens have declared the "end" of the opposing Venizelists, but wholesale desertions to the latter and the increasingly wider operations of the insurgents prove the real weakness of the existing administration.

Venizelos's faction is strongly entrenched at Serree and the insurgent battleship Averoff today sailed the Tsaldaris detachments at Kavalla. In the battle of the two fascist groups for power it is now clear that the government is fast losing adherents. The "bad weather" excuse for not engaging in battle has worn thin. The opposing armies, afternoon reports say, are facing each other across the Struma River in Macedonia, along a twelve to fifteen-mile front.

Meanwhile Venizelos is exploiting the nationalist sentiment of the Macedonians to enlist a number of civilians among his troops both in Macedonia, as throughout Greece.

Moscow to Open Subway, Speed Up Trolley Cars, by March 21 in Drive

MOSCOW, March 10.—Spring this year will be greeted by the brightest and cleanest Moscow in history.

A special campaign of street-paving, tearing down of old buildings, the repairing of others, the planting of trees and the creation of new boulevards has been decided upon.

Trolley service will be speeded up, the new subway will be opened and the city will be made spick and span by March 21.

La Guardia Moves To Halt Walkout by Calling Conference

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Hunger March Forces Oklahoma Relief Action

Governor Signs Bill for \$1,500,000 as 3,000 Gather

McALESTER, Okla., March 10.—Shortly after 3,000 hungry men and women, many with babies in their arms, had gathered here, and addressed their telegraphed demands to Governor E. W. Marland, oil millionaire, the governor was forced to sign an emergency relief bill for \$1,500,000.

Two hundred and fifty of the workers, repeating their action of three months ago, had camped in the courthouse over night. By morning, jobless miners from the surrounding territory had swollen their ranks to 3,000.

During their mass meeting preparatory to sending the telegram to Governor Marland, A. L. Swinney was seized by the sheriff, but was not arrested as the militancy of the workers rose. Swinney had denounced the state legislature and Senator E. P. Hill, who had previously addressed the assemblage urging them to be patient.

Governor Marland, an oil millionaire, was elected to office on the Democratic ticket together with a sweeping Democratic victory in both houses of the state legislature. He had promised the jobless job, homes, relief, and a "New Deal" in the state. To date, he has kept not one of his promises.

Richberg Figure Contradicted

This sharply contrasted with the Roosevelt Administration's claims. Last week the Roosevelt Emergency Council Director, Donald B. Richberg, urging renewal of the N. I. R. A., insisted that from 3,000,000 to

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The fact that the average worker who still has a job "is actually worse off in real income than he was two years ago," was recognized again today by the American Federation of Labor.

This statement appeared in the Federation's monthly Survey of Business. The report showed the tremendous profits piled up by the N. R. A. for employers, and the slash it delivered against workers' living standards. Other week-end official reports bore out the same points.

"Progress in putting the unemployed to work has been slow," the report continued. It estimated that industries of which it keeps records had 2,000,000 more at work in January, 1935, than at the same date two years ago.

By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

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GLEN ALDEN SCAB FREED IN MURDER

Had Killed Striking Miner—Troopers Still Raiding

By George Morris (Special to the Daily Worker)
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 10.—Frank Tribendis, the strikebreaker who shot and killed Petrovsky, a striking miner, on Feb. 14, was "exonerated" by the Grand Jury of Luzerne County. It was made known yesterday, Tribendis did not even attempt to deny the cold-blooded murder, which was witnessed by many. The Grand Jury simply ignored the charges.

The Grand Jury did, however, bring in a murder indictment against George Lysiu, a scab who killed Valentine Ruskavage, a striker who attempted to convince him to join the struggle for better conditions. The freeing of Tribendis, who while on a murder charge was placed under only \$2,500 bail, is being contrasted with the \$10,000 bail, not to speak of the long jail terms, that has been imposed on many strikers merely for attempting to talk to scabs. Total bail on strikers since the Glen Alden strike started five weeks ago is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$200,000. Thirty seven strikers are still in prison.

Troopers Still Raiding

State Troopers continue to break into workers' homes, beating strikers and wrecking everything in sight. Mrs. Catherine Weeks, President of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, told the Daily Worker that she saw Joseph Wileshefsky in the County Prison, seriously battered up and with an arm broken in two places, as a result of the raid of troopers upon his home last Tuesday.

Wileshefsky, a striker, had walked out of his house for a moment that morning when State Troopers, without the slightest justification, suddenly made a dash for him. He ran into his home. Nine of the troopers chased after him. When they saw that Wileshefsky had run into the bedroom and had locked the door behind him, they smashed the door off its hinges and beat him with their clubs in the presence of his wife. They continued to beat him as they dragged him to an automobile.

After his wounds were dressed in a hospital, Wileshefsky was brought before Alderman Brown, who found him guilty of disorderly conduct and fined him \$18.50 after placing him under \$1,500 bail for "resisting arrest."

Mass Picketing Called

Strike leaders called for mass picket lines tomorrow morning, as

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Huey Long Exposure In 'Daily'

The Real Story about Huey Long!

This is the title of a series of four week's intensive investigation by Sender Garlin, Daily Worker staff writer.

In the same issue, C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will begin a number of interpretive articles showing Huey Long's relation to the national political situation.

In the face of innumerable obstacles placed in his way, Garlin succeeded in interviewing the "King-fish" himself, his puppet governor, O. K. Allen, Mayor Walmley of New Orleans who boasted that he knows "how to handle the Reds, not having been a commander of the Legion for nothing"; Ernest Bourgeois, leader of the Square Deal Association, and others.

Garlin's articles will be illustrated with spectacular photographs taken on the scene.

Don't miss this vital series!

Troops Mutiny In Africa

MOSCOW, March 10.—Mutinies in the Italian forces sent to Abyssinia were reported in Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, today. Despite denials of the Mussolini government, Pravda publishes details of the disaffection among the troops sent to the African colonies for war against the Abyssinian people.

Reports coming from Italy tell of anti-war demonstrations in Messina and Florence. When the divisions were mobilized in both these cities for African service, the populace supported the recruits in their protest demonstrations.

Very soon after these anti-war demonstrations, General Vaccari, commander of the military forces in Messina, was recalled by telegraph and relieved of his post. He was replaced by General Viscardi.

Military Dictatorship

Fearing that the general strike on Monday would give the Mendieta-Batista regime its death blow, an open military dictatorship has been set up. The constitution has been suspended. Military governors have been appointed in all provinces of Cuba. The Mendieta government knows that the majority of people in Cuba are against it, and support the general political strike, which has for its object a united front struggle to drive out the Wall Street-imposed rulers.

NATION-WIDE ACTION SET FOR TODAY

Threat of Intervention by U. S. Is Made—Terror Raging

HAVANA, Cuba, March 10.—The ferocious, bloody attack ordered by the Mendieta-Batista regime against workers and students, in which many were killed and scores wounded, has redoubled the determination of the trade unions to insure the effectiveness of the general strike tomorrow.

All of Cuba is under military rule, with Havana in a state of siege, gunfire breaking out at more frequent intervals as the zero hour of the general strike against the Mendieta regime draws near.

Scores of organizations in New York at meetings on Friday, Saturday and Sunday passed resolutions against Wall Street intervention in Cuba and pledging their solidarity with the Cuban masses in their revolutionary struggle. Among these were a number of trade unions, fraternal organizations, teachers' bodies and branches of the League Against War and Fascism.

Many Shot or Seized

Following a carefully laid plan to smash the strike by wanton murder and terror, groups of soldiers and sailors began cutting power cables in various parts of the city early Sunday morning, plunging sections of the city in darkness. They then indiscriminately opened machine-gun fire on buildings and groups of striking students and workers in the streets. At the same time, houses and headquarters of strikers and leaders were raided.

Hundreds were arrested. Principe Fortress, which has a capacity of 1,500 prisoners, is now filled to overflowing with more than 2,500, including teachers, professors, trade union leaders and government employees who joined the strike.

C. P. to Honor B. K. Gebert

CHICAGO, March 10.—Five years ago, B. K. Gebert, better known as Bill, came from the Illinois coal fields to be organizer of the Communist Party in the Chicago District, center of the basic industries of the United States.

Under his dynamic leadership, a real Bolshevik foundation is being laid in the Chicago industries and workers' organizations, and in celebration of the achievements, 700 delegates and friends will attend the Gebert Banquet on Saturday evening, March 16, at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 North West Avenue.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will be the principal speaker, bringing 4th greetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to Gebert and the Chicago workers. The Communist candidates in the approaching mayoralty elections, Lockner, Herbert Newton and Hammarmark, will also speak.

Girl Pickets Assail Rise in Home Rentals

Pickets Saturday massed before the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, 225 East Sixty-third Street, protesting against new rulings which increase the charges of living in the institution. The new ruling, which becomes effective today, will cut the fee at the home from \$5 to \$3.50 weekly, but at the lower figure, no meals will be provided. Previously, two meals a day were furnished.

Unity of All Trade Unions Urged by T. U. U. L.

The draft resolution proposed for presentation at the national convention of the Trade Union Unity League, which takes place in New York on March 16 and 17, calls for the strengthening of trade union unity in the fight against the employers' offensive on the working class.

The resolution, prepared by the National Executive Committee of the T. U. U. L. takes up the methods for achieving the united fight of the workers against this offensive of the Roosevelt government to the employers, and calls for the strengthening of trade union unity in the fight against the employers' offensive on the working class.

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Read 'The Real Story About Huey Long' Beginning in the Daily Worker Tomorrow

Mexico City Railroad Workers Vote for National Strike

Union Leaders Are Instructed To Issue Call Action Taken Following Speech by R. T. U. O. Leader at Rally

MEXICO CITY, D. F., March 10.—At a stirring membership meeting of the four Mexico City locals of the National Railroad Workers Union, 2,000 railroad workers voted unanimously last night to instruct their National Executive Committee to call the long-pending nationwide railroad strike.

The vote came in enthusiastic response to the speech of Valentín Campa, leader of the Revolutionary Trade Union Opposition, indicating the solid backing of these locals for the policies of the R. T. U. O. Campa scored the vacillating attitude of the reformist leaders of the union and their sabotage of strike preparations. He received loud applause when he attacked the actions of Navarrete, secretary of the union, who is now seeking presidential arbitration aboard the special olive-colored train in which President Cardenas is making a tour of the Tampico oil region.

The workers' ire is particularly strong against the most powerful of the railroad enterprises in the country, the National Railroads of Mexico, owned by American industrialists. While the National's profits are huge and steadily on the increase, it has pursued a vicious anti-labor policy. The present conflict arose over the company's refusal to consider the new agreement proposed by the workers and to make good for its violation in some 3,000 recorded cases of the Labor Law and the present agreement.

Under the pressure of the membership representatives of the union have already withdrawn from conversations with company officials on the agreement, accusing the latter of deliberately drawing out the conversations in order to hold off the strike. (After three months only three clauses of the agreement under discussion have been dealt with and these have been rejected by the company.)

In line with the policy advocated by the R. T. U. O., a United Strike Committee officially representing the four Mexico City locals has already been set up. Following the membership meeting, this committee made public a statement containing the following declarations:

"The National Railroads of Mexico, according to recent reports of the Federal Departments of the Treasury, registered an increase of 1,500,000 pesos in its income during January over the same month a year ago. According to its own figures the company received a clear profit of 20,000,000 pesos during the year 1934. . . . At the same time it is introducing measures which make the conditions of the workers steadily worse. Departments, stations and shops are fused; traffic increases and work is piled up on the personnel, while lay-offs are announced in line with this rationalization.

"In the general assembly just held it is agreed that we will join all workers in a broad and genuine united front of struggle for action against this powerful company. Our struggle is that of the whole Mexican people, because the profits of this company, in spite of the 'National' in its name, go to the imperialist bankers."

The statement ends with a call for large public demonstrations to be held all over the country today, in support of the coming walkout.

17,000 Out In Lift Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

buildings which have signed up with the union in the Bronx were the 47 buildings owned by the Continental Bank and Trust Company and the 22 buildings owned by Sam Greenberg with offices at 450 Seventh Avenue.

Settlement Terms

The settlements in the Bronx were made on the basis of closed shop agreements providing for an \$80 and \$70 for classes A and B respectively, with a nine-hour day for day workers and eleven hours for the night shift, time and a half for overtime and one week's vacation with pay.

In Brooklyn, apartment houses were settled on the provisions of the Curran award, namely \$90, \$80 and \$70 for groups A, B and C, time and a half for overtime, 50 cents an hour for charwomen and a six-day week.

Office and loft buildings on the basis of a \$46 week and the minimum of \$28, \$24 and \$22 for classifications A, B and C.

Charging that the disturbances in the Bronx credited to union members, was the work of people hired by realty owners in an effort to influence public opinion against the strikers, union leaders protested against police brutality both in Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Police Terror Protested

In a telegram to Mayor La Guardia, Police Commissioner Valentín and Borough President James J. Lyons, Cooper stated:

"We call to your attention the unfair police attacks against the liberty and rights of our men who were arrested this morning on so-called suspicion. They were held seven hours without being permitted to be booked or to use any means of communication. This happened at the 52nd Precinct. After undue questioning they were released. These methods are interfering with our peaceful picketing and the right of our men to have their rights as

TRADE UNION REPORT

Anti-Labor Bills Scored In Cleveland Union Body

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10.—Sharp attacks on the Fairbanks Bill, now in the Ohio Assembly, the report of the "Secret Seven," the proposed "rag" laws in Congress and the Ohio Criminal Syndicalism law, were made at the meeting of the Cleveland Federation of Labor Wednesday night. The Fairbanks Bill proposes to rule the Communist Party off the ballot in elections. The "Secret Seven" is an anti-working class committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

A resolution calling for a broad conference of all trade union and other working people's organizations to fight the criminal-syndicalist law, the Fairbanks bill and defend the trade unions was introduced by the Teachers' Union and a motion was made and seconded for its immediate adoption.

A strong fight developed when Thomas A. Lenehan, president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, ruled the motion out of order and referred it to the Legislative Committee. The ruling was immediately challenged and criticized by the delegates of the street car men, printers, paint and varnish makers, machinists and steamfitters.

The speakers strongly asserted that the delegates making up the Cleveland Federation of Labor were the highest body of the local trade union movement and had full right to decide any question that might come up.

The same procedure was repeated when Brown of the Street car men's union introduced a resolution aimed against the Fairbanks Bill and all "rag" bills introduced in Congress.

Contesting the ruling of Lenehan the delegates charged the Cleveland Federation of Labor was using the same gag methods as the bills in Congress proposed.

Faced with this strong opposition Dan Moily, secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and Max Hayes, editor of the Citizen, official organ of the Federation, in speaking for the ruling asserted that as members of the legislative committee they felt sure the resolutions would be promptly voted out and passed by the committee.

Auto Labor Board Attacked

The federation voted support to the strike of the van and furniture drivers affecting 1,500 workers.

Louis Spisak, president of the Fisher Body Auto Union, made a sharp attack on the Automobile Labor Board. Describing the conditions in the plant as reflecting the situation in the entire industry, he stated the Labor Board immediately ordered an election when the union presented its demands.

In spite of all the rules the management set up loudspeakers in the plant urging the men to vote. In spite of this pressure, they couldn't get a single man to vote in one department employing 200 workers.

The federation went on record in favor of the State labor standards bill providing a forty-hour week and eight-hour day and against the present fifty-hour week and nine-hour day in Ohio.

Survey Shows Mayor Moves Real Wages Fall Against Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

5,000,000 had been returned to work because of the New Deal.

What will happen to the N. R. A. and other important parts of the Roosevelt program was a question more up in the air than ever as this week-end brought many developments making it impossible for the leaders to steer a straight course along the anti-labor path laid down by the President for Congress. Outstanding among these developments was the victory of employed and unemployed workers' mass pressure in forcing a favorable vote by the House Labor Committee on the Workers Unemployment and Social Security Bill, H. R. 2827. This served to dramatize popular disillusionment with the whole New Deal. No doubt it is an important factor in the uncertainty of the administration lieutenants as to just how to proceed.

Big Business Pressure

This uncertainty extends to other major questions, such as the N. R. A., the Roosevelt work-relief program with its \$50-a-month wage-cutting clause, the Wagner Bill to promote company unionism and arbitration traps, and others due for discussion this week.

In addition to evidence of a clearer understanding of and growing opposition to the Roosevelt program, the Administration is faced with the difficulty that the most extreme reactionary big business men, especially those in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, have seized upon the situation as an opportunity for pressing their no-democracy, fight-it-out-with-machine-guns program. The Chamber of Commerce's weekly Washington Review openly declared that its board recommends "that the Congress move slowly" with respect to some legislation including the "working out of a national social security program."

Fight for Workers Bill

In line with this, the House Ways and Means Committee which has charge of the Roosevelt Administration's spurious "social security" bill is now redrafting it. It will be at least two weeks before it comes up.

The A. F. of L. survey said that "national income paid out in 1934 exceeded 1933 by \$7,000,000,000" but when it came to wages, the increase in industries recorded by the Bureau of Economic Warfare, \$300,000 to workers' total monthly income. Noting rising living costs, counting that a "whole 11,000,000 in the country as a whole are still unemployed," it said:

"Clearly there can be no rise in living standards if living costs rise faster than wages."

Clashes protected. The landlords are using armed guards to intimidate our pickets and are interfering with peaceful methods under the law. We are in favor of law and order and against violence. Therefore, we call on you to remedy these evils in the interest of justice."

In a telegram of protest to Brooklyn Borough President Raymond V. Nagersell, they protested the practice of eviction of building service workers on strike.

False Reports Nailed

In another telegram to LaGuardia Cooper stated:

"Call your attention to the untruthful survey published by the Police Department. These surveys attempt to show the number of buildings affected by the strike of members of Local 10-B. The gross misrepresentation of these surveys places the Police Department, presumed to be an impartial law-enforcement agency, in a position of being protective bureau for the landlords in their efforts to minimize the effectiveness of this strike. We call upon you as Mayor of the City of New York to stop these strikebreaking tactics by police."

Pickets Called In Mine Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

the Glen Alden Company announced that its collieries will reopen.

Mass meetings were held over the week-end in all strike centers and were attended by a large number of strikers than at any time since the strike began. Two thousand miners at Falken's Ham in Nanticoke heard strike leaders repeat their defiance to Judge Valentine's mandate that the strike be called off and called for a determined fight until their right to work without discrimination and choose their own union is won.

One of the speakers, Thomas Maloney, District President of the striking union, repeated his declaration that the strike would not be called off even if the State Supreme Court should uphold Valentine's no-strike order. He declared that almost 12,000 miners remain on strike, while 3,500, most of them imported from other regions, are scabbing.

The speeches of Maloney and other strike leaders, repeating defiance to the order to call off the strike, have brought an announcement from Judge Valentine that he "will definitely dispose of the cases of 29 union officials this week." This is taken to mean that he will order them jailed and fined, since he has already declared that they are guilty of violating his mandate.

Unity Urged By T. U. U. L.

(Continued from Page 1)

unions and labor movement arises precisely because of this policy, a policy which in practice has proven to be against the interests of the trade union movement as a whole, which hampered the workers in the fight for their every-day needs. In the fight to save their unions, the policy followed by Green, Tighe, Gorman and others in the steel, textile, auto and other industries resulted in the dispersal of the workers, weakening of the unions and loss of ground by the workers, while at the same time the company unions flattered themselves. The policy of the A. F. of L. leaders paved the way for the present offensive of the employers. By preaching confidence and reliance in Roosevelt, N.R.A. and capitalist politicians, by cooperation with the employers and by preventing organized and well-prepared struggles (steel, auto, etc.) and by expulsion campaigns against the militants, the A. F. of L. policy has borne its fruit.

Open Mass Struggles

3. Resulting from the experiences of their struggles, the workers more and more are beginning to understand that it is only by open mass struggle, by organization and strike by depending only on their own force and strength will they be able to meet the onslaught of the bosses to maintain and strengthen their organizations and gain better conditions. This is clear from the recent great wave of strike struggles, which involved over two million workers and which were directed chiefly against the effects of the New Deal policies. The masses have been aroused to an unprecedented level of action, increasing for unity of action, increasing to ever higher levels. This was expressed in the rise of solidarity actions and movements for local general strikes, by the mass participation of the unorganized and unemployed in the struggles, and the desire to smash the company unions and establish real trade unions despite all barriers put up by the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

The mass upsurge of the workers thus far defeated the attempts to bring the union and defeated the attempt to expel the militants and Communists from the trade unions; they scored victories and succeeded in winning better conditions and recognition of their unions in many places, notably in the San Francisco waterfront strike, despite the strike-breaking role of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. Resulting from these battles, their lessons and experiences, a new spirit, a new confidence and readiness to fight against the workers and is evidenced by their readiness to struggle again, especially in the steel, coal, auto, textile and other industries.

The great rank and file movement among the steel workers, the basis of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America, and win better conditions in the steel industry, the determination of the auto workers to smash the auto code, the re-strike sentiment among the textile workers, the preparations of the rank and file of the United Mine Workers to strike April 1, the strikes among the workers in the clothing, furniture, building service and chain store workers, among the agricultural workers and in other industries, show that the workers are losing their faith in Roosevelt, are disillusioned with N. R. A. refuse to heed Green and Co. by relying again on N. R. A. and Roosevelt, and are preparing for strike struggles in major and basic industries, and a desire for organization among hundreds of thousands of workers, chiefly through the channels of the American Federation of Labor. It is the function of these masses of new workers into the A. F. of L. and their determination to struggle for their rights, despite the opposition of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, make of these A. F. of L. unions mass unions more militant in character. This in turn creates the possibility of achieving the unification of the trade union movement and the defeat of the employer's offensive of mobilizing and leading the workers and their unions in defense of the workers' interests, and the carrying through of a class struggle policy. It establishes the possibility of leading the rank and file and their unions into militant strike struggles fighting for the recognition of their rights, their unions, against wage cuts and for higher wages, for unemployment relief and social insurance, for the 30-hour week without any reduction in pay and the establishment of a real trade union democracy in a united trade union movement.

Struggle for Unity

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Survey Shows Mayor Moves Real Wages Fall Against Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

5,000,000 had been returned to work because of the New Deal.

What will happen to the N. R. A. and other important parts of the Roosevelt program was a question more up in the air than ever as this week-end brought many developments making it impossible for the leaders to steer a straight course along the anti-labor path laid down by the President for Congress. Outstanding among these developments was the victory of employed and unemployed workers' mass pressure in forcing a favorable vote by the House Labor Committee on the Workers Unemployment and Social Security Bill, H. R. 2827. This served to dramatize popular disillusionment with the whole New Deal. No doubt it is an important factor in the uncertainty of the administration lieutenants as to just how to proceed.

Big Business Pressure

This uncertainty extends to other major questions, such as the N. R. A., the Roosevelt work-relief program with its \$50-a-month wage-cutting clause, the Wagner Bill to promote company unionism and arbitration traps, and others due for discussion this week.

In addition to evidence of a clearer understanding of and growing opposition to the Roosevelt program, the Administration is faced with the difficulty that the most extreme reactionary big business men, especially those in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, have seized upon the situation as an opportunity for pressing their no-democracy, fight-it-out-with-machine-guns program. The Chamber of Commerce's weekly Washington Review openly declared that its board recommends "that the Congress move slowly" with respect to some legislation including the "working out of a national social security program."

Fight for Workers Bill

In line with this, the House Ways and Means Committee which has charge of the Roosevelt Administration's spurious "social security" bill is now redrafting it. It will be at least two weeks before it comes up.

The A. F. of L. survey said that "national income paid out in 1934 exceeded 1933 by \$7,000,000,000" but when it came to wages, the increase in industries recorded by the Bureau of Economic Warfare, \$300,000 to workers' total monthly income. Noting rising living costs, counting that a "whole 11,000,000 in the country as a whole are still unemployed," it said:

"Clearly there can be no rise in living standards if living costs rise faster than wages."

Clashes protected. The landlords are using armed guards to intimidate our pickets and are interfering with peaceful methods under the law. We are in favor of law and order and against violence. Therefore, we call on you to remedy these evils in the interest of justice."

In a telegram of protest to Brooklyn Borough President Raymond V. Nagersell, they protested the practice of eviction of building service workers on strike.

False Reports Nailed

In another telegram to LaGuardia Cooper stated:

"Call your attention to the untruthful survey published by the Police Department. These surveys attempt to show the number of buildings affected by the strike of members of Local 10-B. The gross misrepresentation of these surveys places the Police Department, presumed to be an impartial law-enforcement agency, in a position of being protective bureau for the landlords in their efforts to minimize the effectiveness of this strike. We call upon you as Mayor of the City of New York to stop these strikebreaking tactics by police."

Pickets Called In Mine Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

the Glen Alden Company announced that its collieries will reopen.

Mass meetings were held over the week-end in all strike centers and were attended by a large number of strikers than at any time since the strike began. Two thousand miners at Falken's Ham in Nanticoke heard strike leaders repeat their defiance to Judge Valentine's mandate that the strike be called off and called for a determined fight until their right to work without discrimination and choose their own union is won.

One of the speakers, Thomas Maloney, District President of the striking union, repeated his declaration that the strike would not be called off even if the State Supreme Court should uphold Valentine's no-strike order. He declared that almost 12,000 miners remain on strike, while 3,500, most of them imported from other regions, are scabbing.

The speeches of Maloney and other strike leaders, repeating defiance to the order to call off the strike, have brought an announcement from Judge Valentine that he "will definitely dispose of the cases of 29 union officials this week." This is taken to mean that he will order them jailed and fined, since he has already declared that they are guilty of violating his mandate.

Unity Urged By T. U. U. L.

(Continued from Page 1)

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3. While convinced that only such a program meets the needs of the workers, the T.U.U.L. has not, and does not now, make the adoption of this program in full a condition for the unification of the trade unions. In its letter addressed to the delegates of the 54th Convention of the American Federation of Labor (Oct. 1934), the T.U.U.L. declared:

"We state that we are ready to urge such unification on the basis of the defense of the workers against the bosses' attacks, the guarantee that provisions be made to organize all the unorganized, to make it possible for all wage workers to become organized, to re-admit all members expelled because of fighting for their rights, and provided further that the A. F. of L. and its affiliated national and international unions guarantee full rank and file democracy to all members to fight for their opinion, to fight for policies in the interest of the workers, the development of the initiative of the rank and file, free and democratic elections to all positions in the organizations. It is the absence of these two conditions that have given rise to the unions outside of the A. F. of L. And if these conditions are removed, then the way is open for the unification of the trade union movement."

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News and Views of the Crisis

The International Money War

The battle for supremacy between the American dollar and the British pound entered into a new phase last week. The pound fell sharply to about 58 per cent of its former value in gold, and to its lowest point since the dollar was set at 59 cents by Roosevelt last year. Behind the fall of the pound to a new low level in terms of gold were important economic forces which dictated the latest developments in the money war being waged between England and America.

In the first place, the war between the pound and the dollar is but a phase of the greater battle being fought by the two imperialist powers for markets. Both are maneuvering for a more favorable position; both are trying to undervalue their currencies in terms of the other's so that they will be able to sell their goods more cheaply in the world markets.

Unusually recently the dollar had the advantage. Its devaluation to 59 cents undervalued it in relation to the pound, and enabled American exporters to underbid their British rivals. Thus American exports of manufactured products increased very much, while the British excess of imports over exports rose by an additional \$2,000,000,000 in 1934. And for the first two months of 1935 this deficit was running at the high level of 1931, the year when the British were forced off the gold standard.

In addition other difficulties developed for the British capitalists. The "recovery" about which they have been boasting came to an end in January. Unemployment rose 239,558 in January, and a reaction set in, both in business and production. As early as February, therefore, the British had issued the warning that "a readjustment downward of the pound might soon be necessary because of England's deteriorating economic position."

When the Supreme Court declared that Roosevelt could not devalue the dollar with American currency, the way was cleared for another round between the dollar and the pound. The latter began its rapid fall, and the dollar followed suit. Although the dollar has not been allowed to fall as rapidly as the pound, Roosevelt's announcement last week that he would continue to push prices upward indicates that the American capitalists will not allow the dollar to be overvalued by the pound. If necessary Roosevelt can devalue the dollar still further to 50 cents.

The repercussions of the battle were felt all over the world. Those capitalist countries like France, which are still on the gold standard, were pushed that much closer towards the precipice. Other countries like Germany, which are only nominally on the gold standard, announced new dumping programs. The dumping of exports will be subsidized by the government so that the German exporters can meet the threat of the cheaper currencies of their rivals.

This intensified economic struggle for markets will on the one hand, increase the acuteness of the crisis. The jacking up of silver prices by the Roosevelt regime, for example, led to the present acute financial panic in China. And on the other hand, as each of the imperialist groups checkmate each other with tariffs, currency manipulation, and the like, they are pushed that much

News and Views of the Crisis

aiming to disrupt the fighting organization of the workers, we must expose such proposals as evidence of opposition to unity and continue to appeal to the rank and file of the A. F. of L. to force favorable action on our proposals. Those unions of the T. U. U. L. whose merger and unification with the A. F. of L. is not immediately possible because of the barriers set up by the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, continue to exist independently, at the same time strengthening their ranks and organization, conducting an energetic recruitment and consistently fighting for unity and their entrance into the A. F. of L.

7. In line with this policy of a unification of its unions with the A. F. of L., the Trade Union Unity League, as such, which functioned as a centralized organization of all its affiliated unions, has no further need of continuing in its present organizational form and should therefore give way to a new form which corresponds to the present objective situation and tasks of the remaining T. U. U. L. and independent unions.

The T. U. U. L. unions that have not succeeded in effecting a unity with the A. F. of L. will, for the present, remain outside of the A. F. of L. Facing a common task of uniting their efforts to strengthen themselves while at the same time waging a struggle for unity and their entrance to the A. F. of L. these unions have the task of creating a unifying organ for this purpose. This can best be accomplished by these remaining unions forming a leading committee from among themselves, a **Unit Committee**, which shall, in addition to unifying their joint activities, wage a ceaseless struggle and agitation for the unification of the remaining unions to the A. F. of L.

The **Unity Committee** and the unions until now affiliated to the T. U. U. L. should strive to develop the closest contact and joint action with other existing independent unions and win them for the policy of unification now being carried through by the T. U. U. L. unions.

'Daily' on Sale in Bayonne

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Mendieta Is Backed by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

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President Mendieta's secretary openly stated that an intensification of the revolutionary struggles would be met by armed intervention by American gunboats and marines.

Solid Anti-Mendieta Front

MISSOURI HOUSE PASSES LAW AGAINST COMMUNIST PARTY

Many Groups Gird for Fight On Fascist Bill

G.P. Urges United Front to Block Passage of Measure in Senate

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—A bill aimed at the suppression of the Communist Party was passed in the State House of Representatives on Feb. 28 without discussion or public hearing, but no official announcement of the bill's passage was made until two days ago.

The bill, sponsored by the "Americanization" Committee of the American Legion, and introduced by Representatives Wyman and Armstrong with the approval of the Pendergast state political machine, threatens not only the Communist Party, but all workers' and farmers' organizations.

The bill is couched in the usual "hypocritical" language outlawing "any political party or group advocating the overthrow of local, state or national governments by force or violence" which advocates and carries on a program of sedition and treason.

In application, the definitions of "force," "violence," "sedition" and "treason" would be flexible enough to bring about the suppression of any workers activity which local and state authorities may want to suppress.

The American Civil Liberties Union here has joined in the fight against the bill and, with the Communist Party and other working class organizations is preparing to send mass delegations to appear at the State Senate Committee hearings on the bill.

Roger Baldwin, national secretary of the Civil Liberties Union, in speaking here at a public meeting, warned that only by immediate, united action by all Missouri organizations could the vicious anti-labor law be defeated.

The Communist Party has prepared an appeal to the Socialist Party, the Central Trades Council and other workers' groups for a joint fight against the measure.

It has been urged that protests should be sent from every part of the nation, at once, to Senator Crouse, chairman of the Senate Committee on Elections, Jefferson City, Mo.

Maine Anti-Red Law Rejected

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 10.—Under pressure from scores of workers' organizations, the Maine House of Representatives on Wednesday rejected the anti-labor Sieder Bill aimed to outlaw the Communist Party and lay the basis for the destruction of all workers' organizations. The bill was sponsored by reactionary officials of the American Legion, and is one of similar bills being introduced in many State Legislatures by Legion officials, with the backing of local Chambers of Commerce and the pro-fascist Hearst press.

A similar bill, H. R. 6427, has been introduced in the U. S. Congress by Representative Charles Kramer of California, and has the backing of President Roosevelt.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

J. B. Matthews and Malcolm Cowley to speak in Paris. Protest meeting against U. S. breaking of trade negotiations with Soviet Union on Tuesday, March 12, at 8 p. m., at Olympia Arcade. Broad program to bridge U. S. and Soviet. Other speakers, Wm. Jones and Arthur Fletcher. Herbert Goldfarb, national secretary, F. B. U. to preside. Adm. 25c. Unemployed 15c. Ausp.: F. B. U.

Chicago, Ill.

A. F. of L. Rank and Pile Attention! Chicago A. F. of L. Comm. for Unemployment Insurance & Relief in Light of the employment insurance bill celebrating its 10th anniversary with a Concert and Dance, Sat. March 9, at 8 p. m., at Wicker Park Hall, 2440 W. North St. Adm. 25c. Good jazz band. All those in favor of H. R. 2827 are invited!

Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Whither America?" Fascism or Communism? Hear William W. Connelley, Sec. C. P. of Michigan, at L. D. S. Hall, 1087 Hamilton Ave., N. W. Tuesday, March 12, at 8 p. m. Ausp.: Grand Rapids. Adm. 25c.

Newark, N. J.

Paris Commune Celebration, Sunday, March 17, at Bokal Hall, 358 Morris Ave. Given by I. L. D. Interesting program. Speakers: Bowers, Mother River, Richard B. Moore.

Plainfield, N. J.

Jas Kramer, I. R. Korman, pianist. R. Gendel, artist, for Dr. W. L. S. at 8 p. m. at the Community Center, Central Ave. and 7th St.

Medical Science in U.S.S.R. Is Second to None in World, Noted U. S. Physician Says

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10.—The health services and medicine equipment of the Soviet Union for its toiling population is second to none in the world, and deserves "enthusiastic admiration," Dr. Emily Pierson, well-known physician here and vice-president of the A. N. Pierson, Inc., stated after her return from a two-months visit to the Soviet Union.

"Things that we thought of as vague possibilities," Dr. Pierson said, "to be approached in some far millennium, are already being fulfilled in the U. S. S. R."

Describe Rest Homes

Describing the rest homes which have been provided for all workers, Dr. Pierson said: "Medical education is so efficient that since 1921 no epidemics have occurred in cholera, typhus, typhoid or small-pox, all of which used to be frequent scourges of Czarist Russia; tuberculosis prevention and treatment—which has cut the death rate from this disease in half since 1922. This reduction is due not only to better living conditions, better sanitation in the factories, but to the chain of rest homes and sanatoria which cover every part of the Union, and admissions to which are without charge to all who need them."

Pointing out that although the Soviet hospitals are still handicapped by lack of certain articles of equipment, Dr. Pierson stated, they are, nevertheless, as well equipped as any I have visited, and are manned by staffs of first class specialists trained in the best European hospitals.

Health Preservation

Showing the vital interest the Soviet Government takes in preserving the health of its workers, Dr. Pierson told of the famous rest homes and vacations.

The rest homes and day and night sanatoria are great factors in the prevention of disease, according to Dr. Pierson. The rest homes provide vacations of from two weeks to two months and cover every type of work. Their rest homes for scientists, research workers, doctors, etc., as well as for workers and peasants. Many of these rest homes are beautifully located in what were formerly villas or palaces in the suburbs of the cities. Others are in the Crimea or the Caucasus. At the day and night sanatoria, workers arrive after work and children after school, receive a high calory meal, special treatment, and sleep in the open air, returning to work or school the next day. If they do not gain within a week, they are put on four-hour a day work with no reduction in workers' pay for time spent at the sanatorium. If after a month they do not make satisfactory gains they are admitted to a full-time sanatorium. In the morning at the day and night rest homes, children and non-workers are received for day treatment. "So successful is this type of sanatoria in averting serious breakdowns that the Soviet Union plans a wide extension of their use," he said.

Medical and biological research in the Soviet Union is being vigorously pushed by all the great resources at the command of the state, and is among the most interesting and important being conducted in the world, according to Dr. Pierson. At the various research institutes Dr. Pierson said they met a number of American investigators, enthusiastic over the opportunities offered them. "It seems more than probable," Dr. Pierson concluded, "that in the near future, Moscow, rather than Vienna or Berlin, will become the Mecca for post-graduate medical and research work."

Anti-Labor Bill Portland Bill Is Assailed in New York

NEW YORK.—Protest from many sections of the population, unions, working class organizations and mass organizations, as well as from leading universities and schools in the state is piling up against the proposed Nunan Bill in the legislature aimed at wiping the Communist Party off the ballot in the elections.

The Bill also requires "loyalty oaths" in all the schools. A similar bill has already been passed in three states, Delaware, Indiana and Tennessee, where it awaits the signatures of the Governors.

Obviously inspired by the Hearst anti-Communist propaganda, and organized by the forces behind the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, these state anti-Communist measures have been proposed in 18 State Legislatures.

Following the protest of a student delegation which visited the Committee of Education, the American Civil Liberties Union issued a protest today charging that such measures threaten the whole labor movement.

The Bill is supported by the leadership of the American Legion and the F. B. I. Protests are urged, in the form of delegations and resolutions against the measure.

Okahoma Senate Votes Measure to Bar Ballot to Communist Party

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 10.—A bill to outlaw the Communist Party and ban all independent political activities of the working class was passed by the State Senate last week and will soon go to the House.

This act, Senate Bill No. 117, described as "An act defining political parties, providing for recognition of said parties, etc." scraps the rights guaranteed to the American people in the Declaration of Independence to the revolutionary overthrow of government when such government becomes destructive of their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

It would make felons of Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson and other presidents who during their life time advocated the right to alter or abolish government by revolution, force and violence.

Big Business Groups Back Anti-Red Drive

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Showing the open-shop, strike-breaking character of the anti-Communist campaign of Hearst and the various anti-Communist measures now being considered in the state legislatures, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, notoriously the most brutal employer groups in the country, today issued a statement supporting this drive.

Preparing for its April Convention, the National Association of Manufacturers issued a raw call of incitement against the Soviet Union and all labor activities in this country, aimed especially at the trade unions.

Both the U. S. Chamber and the National Association called for the organization of a special police, to be federally controlled and to work in secret against all "radical" activities. This brings the menace of an enlarged secret spy system against the whole labor movement.

Thomas Aids Hearst Lies About Soviets

Assails Collectivization of Farms in Speech in Wilkes-Barre

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 10.—Norman Thomas, who styles himself as leader of the "militants" in the Socialist Party joined hands with William Randolph Hearst in a slanderous attack against the Soviet Union, while speaking here before an audience of 1,200 in Iram Temple, Thursday night.

Among his three main objections to the program of the Communists for the United States he declared that he would "collectivization of farms" has resulted in a serious famine in the Soviet Union. Thus Thomas took the words right out of Hearst's poisonous mouth, although in the same speech he pretended to be opposed to Hearst's fascist campaign.

Questioned on Hearst

Asked by a worker in the audience if he gets his information about a famine in the Soviet Union from Hearst's papers, he answered that he gets it from Chamberlain's book, the "Iron Age" and "that he still wants to see any book or paper that refutes Chamberlain."

When advised by the same work-site to read the New York Times, he declared that he reads the New York Times but has found no refutation of the famine stories.

Another reason that Thomas gave is that the Soviet government resorts to "terror against its enemies" and there he expressed his grief for the assassination of the Soviet leader, Kirov.

Taking advantage of the fact that a large part of the audience consisted of middle class and white collar elements who have only recently begun to show dissatisfaction with the capitalist system, he repeated the long refuted claim that Communists do not take into consideration different conditions in countries, as his third reason.

Other Misstatements

Thomas resorted to other misstatements among which, he stated that "more of the Communist votes went over to Hitler than Socialist." This, he based on the slander being especially popularized by Hearst that the Proletarian and Fascist dictatorship are alike.

Another of Thomas' gems was his "explanation" that the reason there is a united front between the Communist and Socialists in France is because the Communists there "were ordered to do so from Moscow, since there is a military alliance between France and the Soviet Union."

Thomas was on the defensive throughout the question period as virtually all questions concerned the Socialist Party in Germany and Austria, how the Socialists can still hope to gain power through capitalist democracy and about the Soviet Union. Thomas contradicted himself at every instance, for no sooner did he admit that in the Soviet Union Socialism is making great progress than he would deliver a tirade of abuse against the Soviet Union. He left most of the audience which is hungry for information on such questions, in a puzzled state especially when he tried to explain why the Socialist Party cannot go into a united front with the Communists.

Washington State Senate Body Tables Anti-Labor Measure

Farm Leader Freed By I.L.D.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 10.—An attempt by Riverside County orange growers and officials to keep Earl Ambrose, farm organizer, in jail illegally was defeated by the International Labor Defense.

Ambrose was sentenced last year to twelve months in jail, together with a large group of strikers. When his time was up, he was transferred to the San Diego County jail on a framed charge of burglary.

Learning of the new frame-up, William Breeden, International Labor Defense attorney here, won Ambrose's release.

An attractive gift for a friend: **Burk's cartoons, "Hunger and Revolt."** Send \$1 and 25c. (for postage) with a subscription indicated in the premium blank.

ALUMINUM WORKERS DEMAND STRIKE

By TOM KEENAN

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., March 10.—Strike sentiment continues strong among the 3,800 workers employed in the three plants of the Aluminum Corporation of America here although President Dave Williams, here although President Dave Williams of the National Council of Aluminum Workers and other A. F. of L. misleaders have temporarily succeeded in shelving their demands for wage increases and a bona fide contract, by arbitrarily postponing any strike vote in the local unions.

According to a statement of F. W. Chappell, U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation, the company union agreement which expired March 6, will be allowed to continue in force.

"Negotiations, which were begun last week, have been adjourned until a later date," said Chappell. Later he disclosed that at least a month or two would elapse before direct negotiations between A. F. of L. leaders and the company would be resumed.

C. P. Exposes 'Secret Seven' In Cleveland

Liberals Refuse to Take Action Against Strikebreakers

By Sandor Voros

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10.—After a brilliant exposure of the strikebreaking, union-smashing role of the Secret Seven by John Williamson, District Organizer of the Communist Party in Ohio yesterday, an audience that packed the committee room of the City Council into thunderous applause as he told of the revolutionary aims of the Communist Party.

Williamson's statement was preceded by an unsuccessful effort on the part of the investigating committee to induce Col. Wm. Frew Long, manager of the Associated Industries, Cleveland's No. 1 strikebreaker, to testify on the alleged "subversive activities" referred to in the report of the Secret Seven of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

His Communist Party

The report, containing a broadside attack against the Communist Party, "radicals and intellectual pinkies," paid glowing tribute to the valuable aid and assistance rendered by Frew Long and urged the strengthening of Ohio's criminal syndicalism law in addition to adopting in full the fascist proposals of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Subpoenaed to show cause why he shouldn't be cited for contempt for his previous refusal to testify before the City Council investigating committee, Frew Long appeared at the hearing in the City Hall Saturday morning flanked by two attorneys, but again refused to take the stand. Judge Cull, one of his attorneys, cited legal precedent before the committee that the committee had no power to compel testimony of a witness for contempt. Judge Cull threatened the members of the committee with reprisals if they ordered the arrest of Frew Long.

Had Put On a Show

The entire committee, aided by Marvin C. Harrison, volunteer counsel, president of the Cleveland Civil Liberties Union, asserted with great bravado that they refused to be intimidated. Nevertheless, they failed to carry out their public promise of sentencing Frew Long to the penalty of a \$500 fine and thirty days in the work house. Evidently never having intended in a first place to probe to the bottom of the Secret Seven conspiracy, they were visibly embarrassed by Frew Long's obstinate refusal to help them carry on the show put on for the purpose of re-establishing liberal illusions that were shattered by the publication of the Secret Seven's report. Anxious to end the investigation, which was becoming more and more embarrassing, they decided to throw responsibility back on the City Council and made a motion Frew Long be cited before the entire council, on Monday for his refusal to testify.

The audience was electrified when, following Frew Long's departure, John Williamson stepped forward to state the Communist Party's position on the fascist activities of the Chamber of Commerce and its Committee of Secret Seven.

Washington State Senate Body Tables Anti-Labor Measure

WASHINGTON, Wash., March 10.—Apparently recognizing the temper of the mass protest against the Ott anti-Communist bill, recently passed by the lower House, the Senate Committee on Election Privileges has temporarily dropped all action on the measure.

According to Senator Kyle, chairman of the committee, the Senate has been deluged with resolutions against the bill, while only one man, a Hearst representative, has asked for its passage.

Wilkes-Barre Educators Strike in Third Week

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 10.—The strike of thirty school teachers at Mayfield to demand at least one month's back wages, equal distribution among substitute teachers and a \$15,000 bond issue to insure future wages, enters the third week. The president of the Mayfield Board of Education was removed Friday night. Action which may result in settlement is expected by Monday night.

Meanwhile school teachers of Troop who were to come out tomorrow have postponed action, awaiting the outcome in Mayfield, where the strike has been on for two weeks.

The audience was electrified when, following Frew Long's departure, John Williamson stepped forward to state the Communist Party's position on the fascist activities of the Chamber of Commerce and its Committee of Secret Seven.

Demands Veto Soviet Birth Of Indiana Law

(Special to the Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 8.—A bill to bar the Communist Party from the ballot, was passed today in the Indiana State Senate by a vote of 26 to 18.

The Republican Party voted solidly for the bill, but the Democratic vote was split as a result of pressure exerted by labor and liberal organizations and the Communist and Socialist Parties. While only Senator Vermillion Anderson spoke in favor of the measure, five Senators spoke against it. Among these was Albright, American Legion member, who stated he would throw his Legion pin rather than vote for the bill.

The Communist Party immediately issued a call to all organizations to flood the Governor's office with resolutions demanding the bill be vetoed.

However, so bitter are many of the workers against the company union, which is composed almost exclusively of petty bosses, foremen, pushers, etc., that some forty struck in the Logan Ferry bronze powder plant against use of the bulletin boards by the company union. Williams and the others induced the strikers to return to work with the threat of "outlawing" their action.

But it is extremely doubtful whether the statements of the "conciliator" that a thirty or sixty day delay is assured, will prove true, despite the strike-breaking work of Williams and Co.

Communist Statement Shows Aim of 'Secret Seven' Is to Bar Coming Auto and Steel Strikes

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10.—The strike-breaking purpose and reactionary backing of the so-called "Secret Seven" Committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce were revealed in a statement made by the Communist Party, through its representative John Williamson, here at an open hearing of the City Council.

Appearing before the Council, which is hearing statements on the activities of this "Secret Seven," whose strike-breaking, anti-labor propaganda has been filling the city, Williamson showed that this "Secret Seven" is nothing but a group of professional strike-breakers and organizers of stool-pigeon activities in the trade unions.

The full text of Williamson's statement for the Communist Party follows in part:

Secret Strike-breaking

"To the Cleveland City Council Sub-Committee Gentlemen:

"While the report itself of the 'Secret Seven' is filled with stupidities, we consider it a worthy service to have revealed to the people that for the past five years our city was turned into a hunting ground for stool pigeons, snoopers, and common spies hired by the Chamber of Commerce to dog the steps of editors, professors, clergymen, economists, social workers and working men who in their naive innocence imagined that they were free men living in a democracy and not under the iron heel of a financial oligarchy.

"Why, after five years of 'secret investigation,' did these labor haters suddenly discover that there are Communists in the city of Cleveland? Because, today, the auto and steel workers are convinced that the only hope of improving their conditions is in strike! Because, the practical gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce know that the rank and file workers in the A. F. of L. have finally seen through the strike-breaking role of Roosevelt's Auto and Steel Boards and have turned against co-operation with the employers and their government tools. Because, the workers are beginning to develop their own rank and file programs of action under militant leadership. The central aim and purpose of the Chamber of Commerce is to prevent the auto and steel strikes; to disrupt the efforts of the workers to unite in a struggle for better conditions.

Why Communists Are Attacked

"Does not the Chamber of Commerce admit this in its own report? Does it not say that the Communists are 'negligible and yet they are a danger because today they are an active force in the unions? But, we ask, a danger to whom? A danger to the strikebreakers? A danger to the union smashers? A danger to the capitalists who are trying to drive wages still lower? Even the Cleveland Press of Feb. 6 states that the Secret Seven discovered: That company unions are better than labor unions; that Communists like labor unions better than company unions."

"The rank and file in the A. F. of L. understand this issue very well. They have learned to see through the cheap trickery of the Red Scare. They understand full well that the attack against the Communist workers is but the first blow against all the workers and their organizations, especially the labor unions, who are fighting against the fascist propaganda of the Chamber of Commerce and its Committee of Secret Seven."

Company Union Raises Funds to Send Red Union Men to Prison

MARKED TREE, Ark., March 10.—The planters have organized a company union in their attempt to break the Southern Tenants Farmers Union. The have raised \$2,000 to prosecute the case against Ward Rodgers, Socialist, who is active in the Tenants Union and Lucien Koch, director of Commonwealth College, charged with "anarchy" because of their activity for the Tenants Union. Koch and Rodgers are now out on bail.

The Tenants Union voted to back the defendants with all resources, and to picket the American Legion headquarters of the company union. The union attorneys are demanding a change of venue to Harrisburg, declaring it impossible under present conditions to secure an impartial jury at Marked Tree. A juror must be a landowner, which means that the big planters would be the jurors.

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Ohio Lawyer Hits Anti-Labor Congressmen

Says McCormack Group Is Preserving U. S.—for Wall Street

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 10.—Under the guise of "preserving the country from subversive doctrines," the McCormack-Dickstein Committee investigating "un-American activities" is really fighting against the entire labor movement and working class. Edward Lamb, prominent attorney here, charged in a letter to John W. McCormack, chairman of the House Committee.

Replying to a letter sent him by Congressman McCormack, asking whether he would support "the overthrow of this government by the violence of an organized minority," Lamb wrote: "We realize that your purpose is to further the Hearst jingoistic attacks upon the Soviet Union where socialism is being attempted, just as other fascists are furthering the vicious anti-labor and anti-labor campaigns in the various state legislatures."

"While you are merely the mouthpiece in Congress of disturbed industrialists, along with the notorious Hamilton Fish, Dickstein, and other pure fascists, it must be apparent that people throughout the country are becoming much too intelligent and militant to swallow the platitudes about 'preserving the country.' It is a common enough trick of politicians to use such a phrase when furthering a particularly smelly piece of legislation. You are preserving the country all right—but for the small lot of greedy industrialists as against vast masses of people who might enjoy an economy of abundance, as opposed to the starvation you dictate under the A. A. A. and other insane crap destroying and profit insuring legislation."

"Communists do not believe in individual acts of violence, nor do they favor a minority taking control by force—you should have known that, if you had taken the trouble to inquire, but instead you prefer to use this means of stifling all labor and attempting to kill intelligent minority thought. May I assure you that as a mere puppet of fascist forces, your activities against labor and against intelligent American people will be remembered—if not appreciated."

Why a Revolutionary Solution?

"The workers turn to a revolutionary solution of their problems when it is plain that capitalism has failed—when capitalism has only unemployment, wage cuts, speed-up, soaring prices, sales tax, union smashing drives, war and fascism to offer the masses of the American people. While millions starve, capitalism destroys wheat, cotton, hogs. But we Communists base ourselves not only on the need of the masses under present conditions, in seeking to win the masses for a revolutionary solution of the present crisis but we base ourselves on the best American traditions—traditions, the Chamber of Commerce never knew and would like all of us to forget—the right and practice of revolution."

"Today, the only party that carries the revolutionary tradition of 1776 and 1861 under the present day conditions and relations of classes is the Communist Party. Today, only the Communist Party finds it politically expedient and necessary to remind the American people of how in a previous crisis the way out was found by the path of revolution. The principle which must provide the foundation of the new government mentioned in the Declaration of Independence is, in 1935, the principle of the dictatorship of the working people; the new form is the form of the workers' and farmers' councils—the Soviets."

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HOME LIFE

—By—
Ann Barton

"EVERY man, woman and child should develop the habit of using a quart of milk and some fruits, vegetables, eggs and cod liver oil or other source of Vitamin D every day of their lives. These foods furnish the body with practically all of the thirty-seven important substances which it must have for normal nutrition."

Mothers, that is the Board of Education speaking. In 1,000,000 copies, it issued that advice in a four-page bulletin to pupils of the city schools in New York City. The bulletin is called the "Health Broadcaster" and is an official publication of the Board of Education, Department of Health Education, Dr. I. H. Goldberg, Assistant Director of Health Education, edits the Bulletin and is directly responsible for the above advice.

The Bulletin is much concerned with this question of diet. Milk, fruit, vegetables, eggs and Vitamin D every day make for healthy teeth it says. In an article early called "A Test for Parents"—the official paper of the Department of Health Education asks several questions, two of which are, "Do you know how to use a quart of milk a day in your child's meals? Do you know why you should give him a wide selection of vegetables and fruits?"

Still another article called "For Radiant Health" asks "Have you noticed that some children are always happy, buoyant and healthy, while others are frequently tired, ill and unwilling to play? Many otherwise healthy-appearing children are listless. They haven't what is known as radiant health. Very often it is simply because they do not obey the well-known rules of health; they do not have sufficient milk or enough vegetables and fruits . . . etc."

To rub the lesson in upon parents, another article is entitled "Do You Know?" It says, "Do you know that egg yolk, spinach, prunes, apricots and liver are foods rich in iron? That no 'tonic medicine' can take the place of foods such as milk, fruits and vegetables?"

MOTHERS, do you know these things? Could you pass the test given you by the Board of Education? Have you noticed that your own child perhaps lacks radiant health?

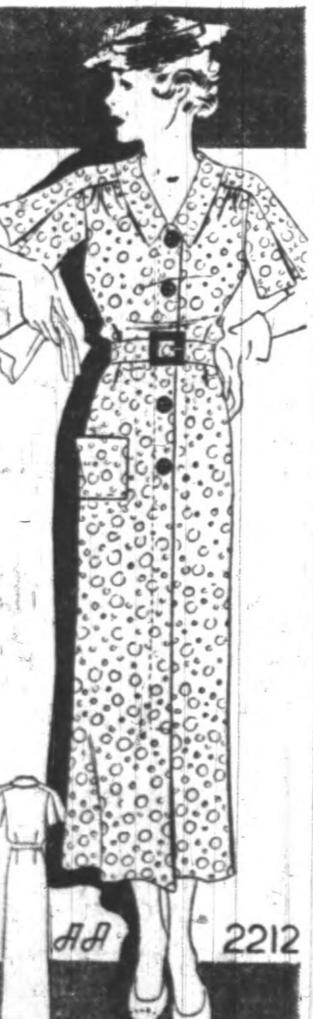
If you know how you could use a quart of milk a day in your child's meals—if you know why a wide selection of vegetables and fruits is necessary—if you believe every man, woman and child should develop the habit of using a quart of milk, some fruits, vegetables, eggs, and some source of Vitamin D every day, since these are so necessary to the body—but there is no money for these things . . . then for your child, at least, you have the right to demand these things from the Board of Education who give such excellent advice.

Those of you who have received this Bulletin from your children should organize into a group to demand these very necessary items for your child's health—not from the teachers who are themselves exploited, but out of the Board of Education funds itself. A Bulletin such as I have quoted today, is just stark tragedy to mothers, unless they group themselves together to demand that the Board of Education concern itself in actuality, with child health.

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Just then the supervisor who is also a P. W. A. man, stopped the cop. The only explanation the cop gave was that he thought the man was tampering with the padlock.



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N.B.C. Resorts To Frame-up

By a Worker Correspondent

YORK, Pa.—Having failed to break the seven-week strike of the 112 N.B.C. strikers, the company is resorting to the old frame-up method.

On March 6, Davy Waltrick, Picket Captain, and Richard Markell, Vice-President of the union, were arrested by Detective Meyers on charges of having thrown a stink bomb through the window of the plant.

The only evidence is the word of a person by the name of Kline, who claims he sold the stink bomb to the arrested workers. As the police have not arrested Kline, it looks like he is the stool pigeon.

John Busher, president of the local union, called on the workers to close their ranks and build the picket line stronger than ever. He further said, "This act is a sign that the company is weakening and growing desperate."

Veteran Deprived of Newstand

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The Veterans Bureau had authorized me to conduct a newstand at Rutland Road and 85th St., Brooklyn, in 1930. I conducted this newstand until November, 1934.

After November, 1934, a local candy store owner, Anna Nurom, conspired with the local police and politicians, using every kind of malicious method—intimidation, an assault on me, continually bringing me to court, and they finally gained their objective—I was fined to the extent of \$50.

They succeeded in having my newstand taken away from me, thus depriving my family and myself of a livelihood.

I have made appeals to the Mayor, the Chief of Police, License Commissioner Moss and they have all failed to show any interest in my case.

The result is that my family is in absolute need.

I am a disabled veteran who had fought overseas and I now realize the democracy I fought for.

Some one wrote a threatening letter to the Mayor's office, mentioning my name and I was haled into the police station, was undressed by the police, who made a careful search of me for concealed weapons.

I am still making unsuccessful attempts to regain my newstand.

Policeman Assaults PWA Worker

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I am one of the P. W. A. workers on House Wrecking Project No. 33. We receive our pay at P. S. 44, corner of Hubert and Collister Streets, where we have to wait in line for as many as two or three hours.

A few days ago, when waiting for our pay, we found it tiresome as usual. Another fellow and I leaned against a padlocked door. I had just walked away, when a cop suddenly walked over to the fellow I had just been speaking to. Without giving any warning, the cop kicked the fellow in the groin. The fellow dropped to the ground and then the cop started to hit him with his blackjack. After this, the cop tried to pull the fellow into the cellar for the purpose of giving him another beating, I suppose.

Just then the supervisor who is also a P. W. A. man, stopped the cop. The only explanation the cop gave was that he thought the man was tampering with the padlock.

Leaflet Brings Improvement

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—We packers in Macy's are among the worst treated of all Macy workers, and the most militant. Our bosses know this and are always watching our reactions, and attempt to head off any action on our part.

One of their latest moves has been to give out raises in salaries to a few of us in the hope that we would be divided in our sentiments toward the union. (While all of us do not belong to the Office Workers Union, as yet, we have a strong group.)

The union immediately issued a leaflet, explaining the reason for Macy's maneuver, and carrying a strong organizational appeal. This caused quite a stir and much comment. But none of us were prepared for what followed. The leaflets came out last Monday and were distributed throughout the week within the store. On Thursday, when Macy's is open till nine o'clock, all of us who work after seven were surprised to receive passes for free supper!

I wonder how many packers saw the connection between the leaflet, the favorable response to them and the free supper passes.

Protests Layoffs of Home Relief

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—It is about time that someone dares to expose the unjust layoff and dismissals by the Works Division of the Home Relief, and it might just as well myself.

I have faithfully served the City of New York as a playground director in the Department of Parks for over a year, and I have attained a record, that I, as a Welfare Worker, need not be ashamed of. I have acquired this position because of my full qualifications and experience, and also because I have been able to show my dire need for it.

The Supervisor in charge of the Works Division of 168th Street and Webster Avenue, in the Bronx, had me released of my said position on various false charges which were already proven to be false and deceptive.

In order to show results to the Welfare Commissioner, a certain amount of dismissals must be completed and executed by the District Home Relief Bureau each month to make room for new applicants.

This time I have become one of their victims. The next time, another poor fellow will have to go under the "guillotine." The Home Relief Bureau points with great pride in being successful in dismissing the poor helpless ones from the payroll, and keeping the parasites on their jobs because of their influential connections.

I have appealed my case to higher authorities for my reinstatement, but it seems that my efforts were in vain. I am in dire need of a position, and having no one else to turn, I am asking for your help in any way you could in bringing this great injustice before the public's eye. This is not the case of an individual, but the case of thousands, and with your intervention you can put a halt to these unjust lay-offs in the future.

Seek 7,000 More for CCC Camps

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I have information that the government is making another drive through the Home Relief Bureau for 7,000 workers for the CCC camps, extending the age limit to thirty years. All Home Relief investigators are instructed to make a strict check-up on this and hand in a report to their supervisor.

The Ruling Claw

By Redfield



Q. Redfield

"What? Broke already? What'd you do with that two thousand I gave you yesterday?"

Students Hold Strikers Defy Anti-War Meet N.B.C. Edict

By a Student Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—Several thousand students of the University of Chicago will strike against war on April 12 as the result of the decision of a broad united front student conference against war at this school on Feb. 27 and 28.

For the first time in the history of the school the anti-war movement took on a mass character when 158 delegates from thirty organizations, representing two thousand of the seven thousand students in residence answered the call to an All-Campus Conference Against War, sent out by nine leading campus organizations, ranging from the Debate Union, the Y.W.C.A., theological groups, the Socialist Club and the National Student League. Delegates were elected by many classes, by numerous departmental clubs, by fraternities, dormitories and unaffiliated students.

Over twenty leading members of the University faculty were sponsors to the conference, which was originally initiated by the Student Union Against Fascism and War. This organization recently through mass pressure defeated an effort by the University administration to suppress it.

The conference opened with a symposium at which were presented speakers for the attitudes of Liberals, Socialists, Communists, labor organizations, and youth organizations. Robert Minor spoke for the Communist Party, Edward Strong for the Y.M.C.A., Harry Shaw for the American League Against War and Fascism, Grace Abbott for the liberals, Dean Gilkey for the clergyman, and Alexander Hamilton, its national chairman, for the Student League for Industrial Democracy.

STUDENT CORRESPONDENT.—Unit 9, Y.C.L.

Students Hold Strikers Defy Anti-War Meet N.B.C. Edict

By a Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At a strike meeting held on Tuesday the N.B.C. strikers reaffirmed their intentions of holding out until they win their demands. The company has set them a deadline to return to work—Thursday morning. But instead of losing heart, the strikers planned to stage a parade to the factory on that day and to follow up the parade with mass picketing.

Realizing that all of the capitalist press had either ignored them or given them unfavorable publicity, they held demonstrations in front of City Hall and in front of the various newspaper buildings. Consequently they forced the Record to pay some attention to them. The Record had to give them publicity or else abandon its pretense of being a friend of labor.

For the second time students from the University of Pennsylvania brought money to the strike fund and pledged their support in spreading the boycott on the campus and throughout the city and in assisting in any possible way.

Ganglion of the Wrist

COMRADE L. Z. of Gasport, New York, writes:—"Nearly two years ago I had a slight operation on my wrist. It was a growth similar to a weeping strew. When it was removed, it appeared to be like a sack with a jelly substance in it. From time to time it swells up and goes down. During the period, it pains. Is there any cure for it, or will it remain as it is? I am sixteen years old."

Our Reply

YOU are suffering from a recurring growth of your ganglion or weeping strew. A ganglion is a small cyst or sac which grows out of the sheath covering a tendon. It is most apt to occur on the back surface of the wrist. This sac is usually filled with a thick gelatinous material which may become hardened in time.

Years ago the treatment for this condition consisted of striking the ganglion a sharp blow with a bible. This was practiced—not because this holy book was possessed of curative value but because it usually was the only large book that many people had.

In competent hands surgery offers the best chance of cure. It is a difficult surgical procedure and should not be regarded lightly. If the entire sac is not removed, recurrence is inevitable, as in your case.

We have today a non-surgical method of treatment which has given us excellent results. In this method a hypodermic needle is inserted into the ganglion, its contents are drawn out and a few drops of a special solution are injected. This solution causes the walls of the sac to grow together and gives good results.

Glass Company Violates N. R. A.

By a Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—Last week I went to the Hamilton Glass Company at 407 North Elizabeth Street in search of employment. I can hardly express my feeling of joy and happiness when told to report for work at 7:30 a.m. the next day.

After working a half day, I decided to settle the question of wages which had been troubling me since I had been hired. I asked the foreman what I was getting and he told me that he did not know, that I would have to ask the man that hired me—the boss.

I went upstairs into his office. He was seated behind a large desk. When I came before him he asked what I wanted. I said that I had come to discuss the matter of wages and would be glad to settle that point.

He asked, "How much do you think you're worth?" I replied evasively that what I wanted was a decent living wage. "Well," he said, "don't worry you'll be well taken care of. Whatever you will get, will be better than nothing or roaming the streets."

All the time I was so glad that I was working that I did not push the inquiry any further for fear of being fired. I went back to my work of making crates into which the glass is packed. However, during the rest of the day I managed to make inquiries from other workers.

I found out I was getting seven dollars a week or that is what the majority is getting and I had to work fifty hours a week to get it. You can imagine my chagrin!

Further inquiry brought out that the company complied with the N.R.A. selling code, but not the wage minimum which is fifteen dollars per week.

Rahway Workers Make Gains

By a Worker Correspondent

RAHWAY, N. J.—Militant mass action something new to the workers of Rahway, is getting things for them they never got and is showing the administration that at last the workers are determined to do something for themselves. Victory after victory can be marked up to the credit of the newly organized Rahway Unemployed and Relief Workers Association.

Threats by the police and others to break up their meetings, threats of making the association apply for permits for meetings and for leaflets as required by local ordinances are being met with more determination on the part of the workers who will meet without permit and carry on work of the organization as they see necessary.

Relief clients are today getting more than ever the administration allowed them. People, especially Negroes who had for long been unable to get relief are being taken care of. Others are being taken home from the relief station with cars. This is only after the workers took the initiative to show their strength.

That the influence of the new organized strength of the association is being felt is evident from the resignation from office of the administrator, John W. Busch. He resigns presumably to take up more important work with the State Labor Department. His resignation, coming immediately after pressure from the workers who sorely hurt his prestige as one of the "most efficient" Relief Administrators can be attributed to no other cause. That the politicians, however, thought highly of this lackey and have further use for his "efficiency" is evident in the new post in the Labor Department, where he can carry on the work in the interest of "efficiency."

Dyers Union Forces Relief for Members

PATERSON, N.J., March 10.—The Dyers' Local Union 1733 of the United Textile Workers Union, led by Charles Vigorito, president, has secured gains from the relief administration for the unemployed dyers.

A committee of the union, headed by Vigorito, recently presented demands on the city relief administration that all unemployed dyers receive relief without red tape, that single men be given rent money instead of being referred to the salivation army, and an increase of 30 per cent in the amount of relief to keep pace with the higher cost of living.

Veterans on Florida Project Strike Against Wage Slash

By a Worker Correspondent

KEY WEST, Fla.—Veterans that were sent from Washington to Metacombe, Fla., to build the bridge over the Florida Keys have been on strike for five days, at this writing, for better conditions and against the pay cut the Government is trying to put over.

The men were sent down here on a salary basis of \$30 a month and board. They wanted to change it to one dollar a day for the days they work. They work only five days per week and that would give them little more than \$20 a month. They were then promised \$10 a day, then another raise, but it always remained below \$30 a month.

The men live under unhealthy conditions. The prices are exorbitant.

A committee was sent by the men to see some officials. They have disappeared and there has been no word from them as yet.

Police from Key West and soldiers have been sent to Metacombe. There are 100 per cent solid with no scabs, and they have good leaders as far as I could see.

Officers act as pimps and have prostitutes among the men on pay days. The men are lonesome, there being no women in Metacombe. When the men see women once a month the officers and the prostitutes clean up.

There are 500 men at Metacombe and some more a few miles away who are going out if the men at Metacombe do not win their demands. The men are from the North and so that hatred against Yankees is being played up.

The examining doctors pronounced her condition to be "peroneal."

The only witnesses against her were the head of the relief station in Albina and her visitor. The only visitor on her behalf was a neighbor, Wm. Linden, who happened to go to her home as the arresting officers were there. She was arrested at 9:00 a.m., her trial began at 10:30 a.m. and she was on her way to Salem at 2:00 p.m.

There is no other neighborhood that has been so concentrated on and it has come to such a pass that belonging to the Civic Emergency Federation or the International Labor Defense or even living in the neighborhood seems to have become valid reason for being picked up and committed to the insane asylum.

Subscribe now, in time to get the Daily Worker by next Tuesday, when the series of articles, from investigations by Sender Garlin and C. A. Hathaway begin.

Insanity Frame-Ups in Portland, Ore.

By a Worker Correspondent

PORTLAND, Ore.—Trying in every way to break down the militancy of the mass organizations in the Albina neighborhood the relief set-up is increasing its campaign to railroad active workers to the insane asylum. First, there was the case of Mrs. Mary Hookman, committed as being violently insane and proved by the doctor at the hospital as having no signs of insanity, only a lack of education; second, there was the case of Hejerson, who was railroaded to Pendleton, the other state institution; and third, that of Mrs. Shank, a mother of young children, who was very active for the past few months on grievance cases. Mrs. Shank took part in the protest of all the preceding cases and was on the committee that went to Salem and had Mrs. Hookman released.

Working Women in the Struggles of the American Working Class

The year 1934 was marked by the most active participation of the American working women in the economic battles of the working class, which swept the country and were waged in almost all the industries. Hundreds of thousands of working men and working women answered Roosevelt's "New Deal" and the new attempts of the bourgeoisie to worsen their living standards with strikes and mass action.

Women's Strikes Soar

Scores of strikes may be enumerated, in which the working women participated en masse. At the biscuit factories in New York and Philadelphia, over 2,400 working women downed tools. In the food industry in St. Louis 3,000 Negro women struck under the leadership of the revolutionary trade union; the strikers won a 100 per cent wage increase. In the wool industry of Cleveland 3,000 women went on strike. In New Hampshire textile industry 10,000 workers downed tools, women constituting 50 per cent of this number. In four cities of Pennsylvania 3,000 workers went on strike at the rayon factories, 2,000 being women. Women constituted a half of the 18,000 striking kni-goods workers. The active participation of the female staff (stewardesses) in the strike on the steamer "Virginia" should be noted as well as the strike of 700 workers, chiefly women, employed at the enterprises of the "Columbia" Chemical Co. in Barberton, Ohio. Women prevailed also in the strike of 6,000 workers at the National Biscuit Co. which is taking place at present. This year the women employed at the department stores in New York and Milwaukee have joined in the struggle for the first time.

The above quoted examples do not

exhaust by far the activity of the American working women. Despite the repression directed against the strikers, despite tear gas and poison gas, the threat of the police clubs and bullets, the working women and workers wives take active part in the strike picketing, frequently forming and heading picket-lines under the heads of the reformist leadership and organizing large scale assistance to the strikers and their families.

The strike of half a million textile workers participated in by over 200,000 women was a powerful demonstration of the militancy of the working women. The striking women textile workers organized on their own initiative defense committees and distribution of relief in the cases when the trade union officials sabotaged this work. They organized and headed picketing, against the will of the trade union bureaucrats, as it happened in Lowell, Spindale and elsewhere. They directed the attacks of the unarmed strikers against the barbed-wire barricades, during the furious assault of the National Guards in Saylesville. Eye witnesses relate how the girls grabbed the gas bombs which were hurled at them by the soldiers and threw them back at their offenders.

"Act Like Ladies!"

The A. F. of L. trade union bureaucrats endeavor to check the militant spirit of women to direct it to the channel of passive methods of resistance, and, particularly, to reduce the participation of workers' wives in the strikes to a minimum. "Remember, girls, that you should not go to factories," Galvin, the chairman of the reformist food workers' union said to the striking workers women of the National Biscuit Co., "Act like ladies! Don't picket! Limit your strike activity

to making coffee and serving refreshments to the men!"—trade union officials said to the wives of the striking railway employees of Los Angeles. "Women should stay at home and not participate in the organization of the miners' struggle," the chairman of the reformist miners union declared in answer to the proposal of the union locals to set up a women's section of the union, taking into consideration the important role played by the women in a number of miners' strikes.

But the attempts of the trade union officials to check the militant spirit of women, to limit their participation in the strike and thereby weaken the struggle of the American working class against the offensive of capital, are defeated.

WOMEN ON THE STRIKE FRONT



Girls in the General Textile Strike in September, 1934, fraternizing with troops that had been sent against the strikers. In this strike generally the women played an important and militant role.

The lessons of scores of strikes betrayed by the reformist defenders of class collaboration convince the working men and working women of the U. S. A., of the necessity for a fighting consolidation of all forces of the proletariat, of the necessity for fighting methods of class struggle. This was demonstrated by the strike of 25,000 dye workers in which a large number of women participated, and which followed after the disgracefully broken strike of the textile workers. This strike was marked by the great influence of the adherents of the revolutionary trade union movement over the strikers by its fighting determination and stubbornness. It terminated in a complete victory. This was shown by the strike of the shop assistants and workers at the "Boston" large department store in Milwaukee, which lasted for six weeks. Most of the strikers were women. In spite of the attempts of the trade union bureaucrats to keep the pickets within the limits permitted by the police, the strikers organized mass picketing and, on the basis of the latter, the united fighting front of the members of the A. F. of L. unions, Communists and rank and file members of the Socialist Party was formed.

This was shown by a number of other movements of the working class of the U. S. A.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. and of the revolutionary trade union movement the class consciousness of the working men and working women is growing and crystallizing. Their will to struggle against capital and against its agents in the trade union movement is growing. The united front of the working class is strengthening.

YOUR HEALTH

—By—
Medical Advisory Board

Ganglion of the Wrist

COMRADE L. Z. of Gasport, New York, writes:—"Nearly two years ago I had a slight operation on my wrist. It was a growth similar to a weeping strew. When it was removed, it appeared to be like a sack with a jelly substance in it. From time to time it swells up and goes down. During the period, it pains. Is there any cure for it, or will it remain as it is? I am sixteen years old."

Our Reply

YOU are suffering from a recurring growth of your ganglion or weeping strew. A ganglion is a small cyst or sac which grows out of the sheath covering a tendon. It is most apt to occur on the back surface of the wrist. This sac is usually filled with a thick gelatinous material which may become hardened in time.

Years ago the treatment for this condition consisted of striking the ganglion a sharp blow with a bible. This was practiced—not because this holy book was possessed of curative value but because it usually was the only large book that many people had.

In competent hands surgery offers the best chance of cure. It is a difficult surgical procedure and should not be regarded lightly. If the entire sac is not removed, recurrence is inevitable, as in your case.

We have today a non-surgical method of treatment which has given us excellent results. In this method a hypodermic needle is inserted into the ganglion, its contents are drawn out and a few drops of a special solution are injected. This solution causes the walls of the sac to grow together and gives good results.

Gall Bladder Attacks

F. B. White Cloud, Mich.—From the description of your symptoms, we can say that you probably have gall bladder disease. It is, however, best to make certain of this by having an X-ray of the gall bladder made. This is done by swallowing a special substance which finally gets into the gall bladder, and in this way makes it visible under the X-ray. The X-ray can be taken at any large hospital or clinic. If White Cloud is near Detroit or Ann Arbor, you will be able to go to the hospitals in these towns. If the X-ray shows a mild state of disease, or if your symptoms are usually not severe, and not too frequent, an operation may not be necessary. If the reverse is the case, surgery must be resorted to.

You ask what to do when you get a gall bladder attack. The first thing to do is to get into bed, and remain as quiet as possible there. This should be done faithfully, otherwise another attack may come on soon. Heat to the tender area over the gall bladder will tend to give relief from pain. For this, an electric pad, or hot water bag applied for two hours three times daily is advised. At times an enema of warm water with a tablespoonful of salt in it may give relief. In regard to diet, take only sips of hot water for the first day of the attack or sips of hot, sweetened tea. There is vomiting take a teaspoonful of carbonated water. The next day the patient should take a liquid diet given in small quantities and at short intervals, and the following day there should be sweetened cereal gruels with a little milk (no cream), hot tea, fat-free broth, unbuttered, or milk toast; milk diluted with lime water. There should be six meals a day. Fat and fried foods should be carefully avoided, as well as cold food and drinks.

Carefully avoid the yolk of egg, raw fruits and coarse vegetables. The above constitutes what is termed a "biliary rest cure"—that is, it rests the liver and gall bladder.

To prevent the return of attacks, avoid over-eating; take a moderate amount of exercise; drink plenty of water; prevent constipation, and do not wear tight clothing about the abdomen, or "stomach."

For patients who are over-weight, a weight reduction may curtail the number and severity of attacks. The further care and treatment depends on the physician who is watching you. He is guided by the presence or absence of stones, the cause of the gall-bladder inflammation, the nature of the attacks, etc.

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Change the World!

BY ALFRED HAYES
Batting for Michael Gold

PAST the big Administration Building of the Ford plant in Dearborn, you come upon the little village of Greenfield, a museum piece of early American culture which Henry Ford has carefully restored. Everything is there. An old hackney coach driven by a coachman all muffled up in a big raccoon coat, and followed by a pair of spotted trotting dogs, rolls down grass paths. White colonial houses shine in the clear winter sun. The spire of a William and Mary chapel goes slenderly up to the sky. Old inns and taverns are there, with their dark wainscoting, their great open fireplaces, their drinking mugs. Blacksmith shops, and old tinsy photographers, and the general store with a bin full of big boots that reach up to the knees, and women's bustles and the iron-hard derby hats of the men. In the frozen lake an old paddle-wheel ferry is fast in the ice.

It's the nineteenth century, it's the past, and for two-bits you can spend a whole day among ghosts and historical phantoms, thinking this was what America was like before the River Rouge knew the looming smoke-stacks of the Ford plant, before the huge blast furnaces roared in Dearborn.

An Auto-Biography

BUT Greenfield is not simply a piece of cultural documentation. Henry Ford collected the village board by board, stone by stone, foot-warmer by foot-warmer. But he was an historian with a definite purpose. Greenfield is not just a reproduction of early America. Henry Ford was writing his autobiography in houses and early machine shops in Greenfield. It is evident from the moment you get through the gates, and the coachman drives you into the first restoration that Greenfield is history with a vengeance.

It's not America you've come to dream about, but to receive a lecture on the historical background of the Auto King.

This is William and Mary Chapel. The organ-player a college kid earning his extras, drones out through the pipes. A protestant simplicity is in the walls, a bareness, a lack of warmth. This is where the father and the mother of Henry worshipped.

This is the school-house. Low, hard benches, a board. This is where Mister Ford went to school. On the day the school was restored in Greenfield Mister Ford sat in that back seat there in the rear of the room. And here is where Mister Edison sat, Mister Ford's old friend.

Mister Edison

MISTER EDISON'S laboratory. Mister Edison is Mister Ford's old friend. Between Mister Ford and Mister Edison existed a life-long friendship. You can understand why. On the entrance to the Administration Building is carved the legend: "Mechanical Invention and Its Practical Application to Industry is the secret of Progress."

In Mister Edison's laboratory the world is hushed and reverent. I was blasphemous enough to keep my hat on. I was told politely to remove it. We were entering the holy sanctum where Mister Edison had produced his first inventions. There they were: the first phonograph, the first telephone, the first incandescent lamp. Carefully on the floor is marked the place where Mister Ford sat the day the laboratory was opened. This is the chair on which Mister Ford sat while Mister Edison described to Mister Ford the days of his early discoveries. A chalk-mark is scratched on the floor to indicate where Mister Edison stood. Everything is as it was before Mister Edison died, a living memory of the first laboratory in which Mister Edison worked.

Greenfield-Dearborn

THIS is history in Greenfield. The narrow-minded faith in practical invention, the naive egotism which pictures America as existing for the sole purpose of producing the life-long friends, Mister Edison and Mister Ford, is stamped every place on the white village shining in the clear winter sun. But one can see, despite the historical bigotry of the Auto King, a glimpse of an early, pre-monopoly America. America as it was before the growth of finance-capital, before the days of the big trusts, emerging into the world of steam and power and interlocking directorates. Here is Greenfield, a vestige, a ghost, existing with its foot-warmers, its clean chapels, its hackney coaches and spotted dogs.

There, looming over the village, rise the great smoke stacks of the vast industrial plant owned by Henry Ford. There, outside the gates, stretch the fields in which the auto workers are forced to plough and sow as Ford's strategy of keeping them from unionizing. There is Dearborn, its police, its mayor, its streets and houses, its earth, its sky, owned and governed by the Fords. There are the dull, miscable frameworks, Jerry-built shelters of the men who work in the assembly room or in the furnaces. Not hackney coaches driven, probably, by unemployed teamsters, but the broken-down Model-Ts, the old Chevrolts, needing a spare tire, the men bought back in the days when a job in Ford's meant you had to buy a Ford car. Greenfield lies in the sun; a sentimental autobiography, a piece of the past. Dearborn and Detroit loom on the skyline, dark, sprawling, smoking, rumbling with the future.

The Marxist World-System

ANTI-DUHRING (Herr Eugen Duhring's Revolution in Science)

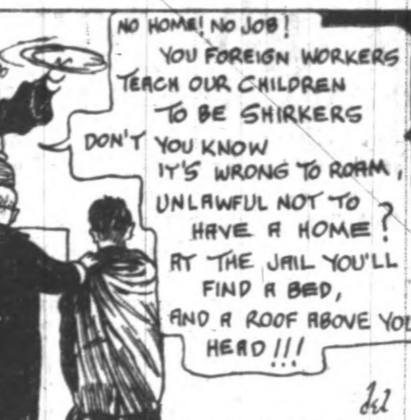
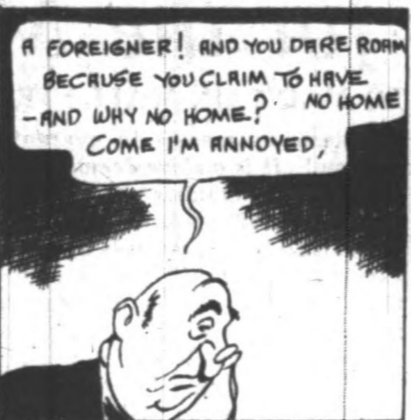
By FREDERICK ENGELS

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INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS
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LITTLE LEFTY



The Good Provider!

by del
Verse from the play
by Irene Paul

Hartford House: Glorified 'Flophouse' For Unemployed White Collar Workers

Given Slops for Food and \$1 A Week for Four Days' Work

By BURKE MALONE

THE Roosevelt Administration is systematically segregating the white-collar workers, to prevent organized unity with the rank and file.

Best known of these segregation centers is New York's Hartford House, the "glorified flophouse" where some 250 men are fed, housed, and, to some extent, clothed.

The transient or jobless "intellectual" who has survived the whirl of red tape is sent to the "Y. M. C. A." type director of the establishment, who gives him a smug, condescending pep talk. The executives of this institution are mission staff savior types, and are firm defenders of "rugged individualism."

Properly labeled and identified, the applicant is next led to his "case worker," where he is questioned regarding his morals, family history, religion, politics, etc. etc. Then comes a rigmorale of intelligence tests.

The next step is the so-called employment department, one of the institution's most interesting exhibits. The department has a liaison with a notorious New York cafeteria system, widely known for its rapid forced turnover in labor to prevent unionization. Former newspapermen, doctors, writers, and artists are sent out, as dishwashers and busboys, to work under the speed-up system for a wage of \$13 a week. Occasional calls come in from Salvation Army headquarters and others for circular distributors, who are paid 30 cents an hour.

Source for Scab Recruiting Considerable local notoriety has been attained by Hartford House as a prolific source for strikebreakers. Guards went from here to the dental mechanics' strike in April, 1934. Undesired men were also sent to Lofis' chain. Berloff, of smelly reputation, recruited more than 20 men here as strikebreakers during the textile uprising in Alabama. Several from the establishment attempted to scab during the recent National Biscuit Company walkout. Scabbing, in fact, while not officially recognized, is actually encouraged by the house as an example of model "rugged individualism."

The men are forced to work 30 hours a week in the House; hence little time is left for job seeking. For this work the men get the standard government salary of \$1 a week.

To palliate partially the discontent this situation has created, the House administration has provided a little box where the unemployed themselves may place their extra nickels; from this cartage is furnished to those jobseekers who can prove a definite appointment, who are not assigned to work in the house, and who wish to wait in line and stand around for two or three hours until the ten-cent dole for cartage is approved—that is, it is furnished if there is money in the box.

Mission staff types are looked upon with special favor in the House. A stool-pigeon system is admittedly in existence. Men who protest are immediately reported, and soon an excuse is found for disciplining them. Such discipline occasionally takes the form of expulsion to the Bowers or the T. E. R. A. prison camps.

Vicious Spy System The spy system is most open in the "monitoring" of the rooming-houses where the men are lodged. Each day the monitors report on the conduct of the men the day and night before. Noted are the time of going to bed and getting up, whether or not the lodger was out all night, whether or not he was orderly, and most important, a large space is left for "remarks." These monitors are elderly men with long scab and mission records and whom the administration feels it can therefore trust.

The commissary department of the House is honey-combed with graft. Food supplies have often disappeared and the records are made to balance.

Especially striking is the difference in the menus prepared for the inmates and for the executive staff. Appetizing desserts, fresh linen table cloths, and tasty, especially prepared dishes greet the semi-executives; the transient receives a cut-and-dried dish of assorted slops that all taste identical. For example, a typical lunch menu: For the C. W. A. politicians—a la carte order of choice cuts of meat or buckwheat cakes and sausages, desserts, coffee, and incidentals, with as many seconds as desired; for the transients: A bedraggled spoonful of macaroni, bread without butter, a dab of pudding made from stale bread, and a poisonous brew of cheap tea.

Afraid To Complain Several individuals have become violently ill as a result of the diet; one at least with every symptom of ptomaine poisoning. Yet so great is the fear instilled into these men that they are afraid to complain. Men have come down to the dining room from assignments to hard labor and left the room without eating after a whiff of the meal, and said not a word in protest. To complain means expulsion, and these men, fresh from roaming the country in search for work, are so demoralized and exhausted, physically and mentally, that they prefer enduring the situation, with its measure of "security," to undergoing again their experiences as transients. Men have found—citing definite examples—nails in a plate of spinach, stones in Mexican beans, cockroaches in the soup (one was still alive, swimming) and all varieties of filth. The cups and dishes used are cracked and nicked, and should be condemned as a source for syphilitic infection, especially considering the weakened physical condition of the men. The rags used in drying the nickleware are washed out by hand, and are filthy beyond description.

The cost of the meals, according to the House budget, approximates 20 cents a day per man. One-third of this, reportedly, goes for butter.

No fresh fruit, eggs, or milk are allowed on the menu, except by special order of the doctor in charge; and then the patient receiving the order is given these articles in such minute quantities—and to the exclusion of everything else—that he shortly becomes too hungry to continue on the diet, and comes back to the somewhat heavier diet of vitamin-less macaroni and beans.

If the inmate turns out to be an especially good slave he may work seven days a week and get all of \$3, with prospects for advancement to a foreman's job at the same rate of pay.

The overseers of the details are men of the toadying, lackey type, with slave-driving abilities. Work is assigned at all hours, from six in the morning on through the night.



"Don't look now, but the guy next to me used to be a \$20,000 a year Wall Street man." (By George Gross—from Student Review.)

The administrative group, on the other hand, may order whatever it wishes, including milk, eggs, and fresh fruits, at any time. Choice cuts of beef, mutton, veal, and pork are frequently received from the government stores; yet, with one exception, no man has ever seen any of the meat in charge are some with decidedly homosexual tendencies.

The Housing Department has lately been somewhat revised, graft there having become too evident for even the House administration to stomach. Housing supervisors have obtained rake-offs from rooming-house owners. This division furnishes, normally, one of the best opportunities for grafting of any; but it is at present under considerable surveillance as a result of recent arrests and state investigation, during which time the whole staff was very shaky.

Men are assigned to the cheaper rooming houses, many of them smelly and all of them old; most of

Used As Scab Agency During Textile and Other Strikes

them fire-traps. Usually four men are placed in each small room. Bed linen is changed infrequently in the case of Hartford House men, although the same rooming house will change the linen many times over for its privately paying guests. Towels are furnished once a week. Because of the generally poor heating and ventilation, men are continually contracting colds. Numerous cases of flu and grip have been reported. Men sick are allowed to lie in bed the first day without anything at all to eat. They are suspected of shamming to get out of work detail, and many men actually ill report for work rather than get on the black list. All time taken off while sick must be made up by the patient in work hours later.

Bibles and Hearst to Read

The House library is an excellent example of the stultified atmosphere of the place. Bibles, Zane Grey novels, economic textbooks by capitalist authors, copies of Kathleen Norris, Harvard Classics, and ancient back numbers of movie magazines make up its contents. Occasional efforts to supply the place with literature on modern economic and social topics have been met with horrified rebuff. It was only after considerable discussion that copies of so tame a periodical as the Nation were allowed. The Daily Worker and the New Masses are taboo. Copies of these publications brought into the library are immediately pounced upon by the librarian and consigned to the wastebaskets. The place is full of Christian Science Monitor, pamphlets on soul-health, religious tracts, and Hearst and MacFadden nonsense. Bulletins posted on the wall regarding social functions given by workers' groups are torn down, while functions scheduled by Y. M. C. A. and kindred organizations are prominently displayed.

The atmosphere of the place as a whole is one of depressing demoralization. The men are in an environment of fear. Permit to stay is extended only for a few days at a time, and men are pulled into silence by the fear of getting kicked. The inmate is spied upon from all sides. He has no time that he can really call his own. Nothing in the way of entertainment is provided except an occasional pass to some cheap theater. Inmates have absolutely no voice in the direction of the house, although all work of maintenance is by them.

Institutions such as Hartford House by their policies of segregation of white-collar workers disorganize the union of the ranks of all unemployed. They are serving their purpose for capitalism: they are preventing, as much as such prevention is possible, a shoulder-to-shoulder fight in the ranks of the workers by jobless and dispossessed "intellectuals."

WORLD of the MOVIES

The Rape of India

CLIVE OF INDIA, a United Artists Production, featuring Ronald Colman and Loretta Young.

Reviewed by PHILIP RUSSELL

HOW to judge a film like "Clive of India" which ostensibly delineates a historical personage? To my feeling, we must ascertain, first, whether the film gives us a truthful portrait of the man, and second, whether it places him in the concrete setting in which his actions were motivated. "Clive of India" does neither. If it did, the film would be an indictment of imperialism in general, and of the early capitalist period of colonial conquest in particular.

Ronald Colman, sans moustache, enacts the life of Robert Clive from the time when he is a sad state in India. However, no details are revealed. We are not told that the company's sepoy had mutinied, that the native princes had become rebellious, that the company's representatives had become a band of brigands, organizing successive revolutions, each time making their nominee pay handsomely.

Clive reluctantly goes to India. He closes matters up, but the details of his campaign are not shown. These details must have been sordid indeed, for Clive is soon forced to return to England to defend himself before Parliament against the charges of his enemies.

A truthful film of Robert Clive and his conquest of India would be a crushing arraignment of nascent capitalism. It would show how arrogant the merchants spread their bloody tentacles to far-flung India, crushing javelin resistance with cannon, enslaving the aborigines, creating overnight fortunes for judicious multiplication at "home."

British. To belaud this colonial chicanery, the film portrays Suraj-ud-Dowlah as the blackest of villains, who lashes his concubines to excruciating feminine screams. Mir Jaffer, British protegee, is a fine-looking specimen of a man with fuzzy long side-burns.

Clive obtains Mir Jaffer's signature to the treaty, but fails to get his superior's, Admiral Watson's. Clive forges the Admiral's signature with a naughty flourish.

Clive's subsequent wealth is alluded to in the film, but neither the play nor the film discloses the looting of Suraj's treasury, which made Clive one of the richest men in England.

Clive returns to England and settles down to the serene life of a country gentleman. Comes word that affairs are in a sad state in India. However, no details are revealed. We are not told that the company's sepoy had mutinied, that the native princes had become rebellious, that the company's representatives had become a band of brigands, organizing successive revolutions, each time making their nominee pay handsomely.

Clive reluctantly goes to India. He closes matters up, but the details of his campaign are not shown. These details must have been sordid indeed, for Clive is soon forced to return to England to defend himself before Parliament against the charges of his enemies.

ARTISTS' UNION SHOW

A three-group show is being held at the Artists Union, 80 West 15th Street. This arrangement in groups is primarily in order to show the exhibits to their best advantage. The first Painting Group had been exhibited from Feb. 25 to March 7; Sculpture and Housing will be shown from March 8 to March 21. The second Painting Group will be shown from March 22 to April 5. The Artists Union, beginning a year ago with a handful of members, in one year has grown to an active paying membership of 900. For the first time in the history of art in America, artists have identified themselves with the working class and have joined forces on a broad economic and cultural basis.

A Statement

The March issue of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, carries a back cover advertisement of an affair which includes a composite drawing, a detail of which pictures a Negro banjo player. This Negro is depicted as an exaggerated minstrel with clownish characteristics.

The Editorial Board of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, and the artist directly responsible for the drawing, exceedingly regret and apologize for this drawing which can't be construed as a white chauvinist drawing. The Editorial Board criticizes itself for the lack of alertness in not guarding against this white chauvinist portrayal of the Negro.

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, a magazine devoted to truthfully picturing the Soviet Union, a land where white chauvinism and race hatred has been completely eliminated, keenly regrets the white chauvinistic error committed and pledges that it shall not occur again.

WORLD of the THEATRE

A Surprised Audience

THE WHITE GUARD (Days of the Turbins)—a play by Michael Bulgakov, presented by S. Hurok and the Moscow Art Players, directed by Vera Gretch, at the Majestic Theatre.

Reviewed by LEON ALEXANDER

THE Moscow Art Theatre presented this play for the first time in 1925. The bourgeoisie "in Russia," was again making its disorganizing influence felt in the life of the Soviets. In the heat of the struggle, it becomes understandable why the treatment of the White Guards in this play was found to be too sympathetic by the Russian critics.

Perhaps it is the Russian that has since elapsed; perhaps it is the production which the Moscow Art Players have given to Bulgakov's drama, today it is hard to realize why the play excited so much political discussion, or why it was felt to be dangerous and subversive.

The play is laid in Kiev in November, 1918, mainly in the home of the Turbins. The Turbins and their friends are White Guard officers who have joined the Hetman of the Ukraine in his fight to establish a nationalist Ukrainian kingdom. Opposing him are the peasant hordes of the anti-Semitic Petlura.

Petlura is marching on Kiev with an army of 200,000 men. The Hetman's own forces are totally disorganized. Between Petlura and Kiev there stand only the German troops who are the allies of the Hetman. The German high command, deciding that the struggle is

too unequal, abandon the Hetman. After that it is a case of each man for himself. The Hetman and his staff abandon the troops to their fate and run away to Berlin with the German army. Facing Petlura there remains only the small contingent of Russian White Guards. The older Turbin, Alexei, is killed in a futile fight. Petlura enters Kiev.

That is not the end, however. Two months later the Red Guards in turn drive out Petlura. The world of the Turbins, the Russian White Guards, is at an end.

The touch of Vera Gretch as director is neither subtle nor realistic. Working with a company that cannot be accused of being too sympathetic to the Communist cause, he almost completely succeeds, consciously or not, in translating the portraits of the White Guards into satire, and in the case of her own role—that of Elena Turbin—into a caricature. The Moscow Art Players, who seem to have been trained primarily in broad farce, emphasized every weakness, every shallow impulse of these people.

They present them as drunkards, middle-aged philanderers, and aging miming coquettes. Their mock heroic gestures end in futility, their nostalgic longing for the past in sudden drunkenness. We are not moved by their impending doom but only irritated by their shallowness and stupidity.

The audience received the play mainly with a confused reaction. Both those who came to cheer a sympathetic presentation of the White Guards, or to hiss an anti-Soviet point of view, were stunned by a presentation that completely reversed the traditional view of this play.

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 30 East 13th Street, New York City.

Child Labor

This department, in replying to a question on child labor on Feb. 11, made several incorrect statements which are cleared up in the following article by a young worker:

In dealing with the problem of the exploitation of children, it is well to remember that the N. R. A. for all its boasting, did not abolish child labor. Many of the codes did not first throw children out of industry by the thousands. But the manufacturers did not want their profits cut by abolishing cheap child labor. Consequently those children who had been temporarily freed, were forced to come back as learners and apprentices at starvation rates after giving false ages. They were compelled to do this since the codes had made no provisions to provide relief or maintenance for the children.

Besides the N. R. A. did not abolish child labor in agriculture, in newspaper work, among messenger boys, in the anthracite coal fields or among domestic servants. Altogether some 700,000 child workers are terribly exploited in these jobs, and the codes have no provisions to protect them from the most terrible abuses.

It is high time, therefore, that the American working class began a real drive to abolish the exploitation of children. The principles to be followed were laid down by Karl Marx. In his "Critique of the Gotha Program" he said:

"A general prohibition of child labor is inconsistent with the existence of big industry, and is thus only a pious aspiration. The carrying through of the above, even if it were possible, would be reactionary, since with a stricter regulation of the working day according to the different groups and other safety measures for the protection of the children, an early linking-up of productive work with education is one of the most potent methods of transporting present day society."

Marx points out that capitalism will never want to get rid of the child laborers, since the children can be exploited even more than the adults. Secondly, we are in favor of the complete abolition of child exploitation. But we do not want to separate the children, especially those over 16 years of age, completely from production. Our aim is to teach the children the truth about his surroundings, to make him aware of the realities of the class struggle. We wish to make him a true and loyal fighter for the working class. To do this we must link his education with productive work.

It was incorrect to state that the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill would automatically abolish child labor. This leaves the impression that a benefit equivalent to the present wages of the worker is enough to keep him and his family on easy street. Let us consider those workers who would receive the minimum of \$10 and \$2 for each child. Sixteen dollars is not enough for any family of three. Some children would still try to get jobs. We know that in a great number of cases children would be taken away from their jobs by their parents, because of the benefits of the Workers' Bill. But the adoption of the Workers' Bill, while it would aid the workers, would not automatically abolish child labor.

What can we do, to stop the tremendous exploitation of the child laborers? We must begin to popularize the Child Labor Bill, sponsored by the National Pioneer Council. This bill calls for the abolition of child labor under 15 years of age, with government support at the present rate of wages, and in no case less than \$1 per week. It also calls for the vocational training of children under the ages of 16 and 18 at full wages and under trade union supervision.

How can we push this bill through? In the same way that the Workers' Bill is being put across? The workers, the mass organizations, the trade unions, must force Congress to adopt such a bill. The local body of every workers' and farmers' organization must endorse the bill and demand that their Congressmen endorse it.

However, one point must be made clear. While fighting for the Child Labor Bill, we must at the same time, in every locality and particularly in the agricultural fields, organize struggles for the immediate needs of the child laborers. A. F. of L. unions should be approached to organize the child laborers, either into clubs sponsored by the A. F. of L. or as part of the particular A. F. of L. local. Thus newspaper unions can organize newsboys, mine unions can organize boys working in the mines, agricultural unions can organize the children, etc.

We must intensify our fight against the exploitation of child labor upon all fronts. In this connection it is necessary for the adult workers to understand that it is they who must take the initiative in the struggle for the immediate needs of the children and for the child labor bill. We must, through the mass pressure of the workers and farmers, force the State legislatures and Congress to pass the Child Labor Bill.

S. S.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Barriers to Progress—Arlene J. Byles, Fizz—Doris American Petroleum Institute
- WEAF—Sports Talk—Jack Wilson
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy
- WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:15—WEAF—Stories of the Black Chamber
- WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- WJZ—Flibation Echoes—Flibation Orch. Southern Aires Quartet
- WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30—WEAF—Easy Aces—Sketch
- WOR—Boys' Club Program
- WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
- Amelia Earhart, Artist
- WABC—The O'Nells—Sketch
- 7:45—WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
- WOR—Corinna Mura, Songs
- WJZ—Danzon Paradise—Sketch
- WABC—Boake Carter, Comment
- 8:00—WEAF—Kimmer Orch.
- WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—Jan Garber Supper
- WABC—Diane—Musical Comedy
- 8:15—WEAF—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30—WEAF—Richard Crooks, Tenor; String Orchestra
- WOR—Chorus
- WOR—Dance Orchestra
- WJZ—Caroline Carroll
- WABC—Miss Smith's Review
- 8:50—WEAF—Opalies Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
- WOR—The Witch's Tale
- WJZ—Minstrel Show
- WOR—Loretta Young, Soprano; Kosteletzky Orch. Mixed Chorus
- 9:30—WEAF—The Haydens—Sketch, with Miss Harbach; Librettist: Music
- WOR—Jarry and Esther, Comedy
- WJZ—Shamrock in Bloom—Sketch
- WOR—Cornelia Orchestral
- Block and Sully, Comedy
- Gertrude Nissen
- 9:45—WOR—Worms Orch.
- 10:00—WEAF—Eastman Orch. Lullaby Lady; Male
- 9:45—WOR—Worms Orch.
- WOR—Corn. Cob Pipe Club
- WJZ—Ways King Orch.
- 10:30—WEAF—Government Aid to America's Merchant Marine—Senator David L. Walsh of Massachusetts
- WOR—Variety Musical
- WABC—The Night Rider
- 10:45—WJZ—Ignas Friedman
- 11:00—WEAF—Kemp Orch.
- WOR—News
- WJZ—Dance Music (To I. A. M.)
- WOR—Four Aces Contract Bridge Instruction
- 11:15—WEAF—Gray Orchestra
- 11:15—WEAF—Joe Crawford, Organ
- WOR—Moonbeam Trio
- WABC—Description Final Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament, Madison Square Garden
- 11:30—WEAF—Dance Music (To I. A. M.)
- WOR—Dance Music (To I. A. M.)
- 12:00—WEAF—Dance Music

Communists Fight for Democracy for the Masses Against Fascism

HEARST PROPOGANDA MENACES ELEMENTARY RIGHTS—STRIVES TO MAINTAIN WALL STREET RULE UNDER GUISE OF "DEMOCRACY"

IN HIS reactionary propaganda against the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, the multi-millionaire William Randolph Hearst has been posing as a "defender of democracy against Fascism and Communism."

"Destroy, Communism," he cries, "or else we will lose our democracy and have fascism."

But it is just by "destroying" Communism, that the Wall Street capitalist reactionaries hope to usher in fascism. Once they "destroy" Communism, they hope to have a free field for their brutal, military fascist rule.

As for "democracy," it is just by their drive to outlaw the Communist Party that these reactionaries hope to destroy even the pretenses of their own capital-

ist democracy. They aim to enslave American labor by depriving it of every political and civil right!

Hearst's idea of "democracy" is the defense of the interests of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers—of the interests of the 2 per cent of the population which owns and controls more than 90 per cent of the country's wealth!

Roosevelt's New Deal "democracy" has destroyed food, murdered pickets, established convict wage scales on government works, and pauperized 75 per cent of the population to protect the Wall Street profits of a few capitalist parasites.

Hearst's and Roosevelt's "democracy" is nothing but the mask by which Wall Street exercises a hidden, but none the less real and ruthless dictatorship over the American people. It is the "democracy" that robs and

plunders the masses to guarantee private profit for the few! It is a slave democracy!

The Communists are the only real fighters for democracy. There is no democracy for American labor when Wall Street controls the means of production, the Communists say. The Communists lead the fight for the preservation of the political rights of labor, for the right to assemble, picket, organize, and agitate for the needs of the people.

There can only be real democracy for those who toil, that is, for the vast majority, when this majority, the working class, takes the country into its own hands, out of the hands of Wall Street.

It is a significant fact that just when capitalist "democracy" of Roosevelt and Hearst is rapidly developing to fascist reaction, that the Soviet Union should

be widening and deepening its democracy to an extent never before seen in history.

Ninety per cent of the Soviet population voted in the last election, contrasted with about 50 per cent for the United States. And with the recent changes for the secret ballot, the Soviet workers and farmers, owning their own factories and collective farms, enjoy real working class democracy, that only emphasizes the slave character of Wall Street "democracy" as it affects the majority of the population, the workers and farmers.

The fight of the Communist Party against the pro-fascist plans of the Hearsts and the Roosevelts is a fight for true working class democracy, for the democracy of the toilers against the exploiters, of the many against the few.

Daily Worker

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

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
COMMUNIST PUBLISHING CO., INC., 59 E. 139th
Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 854, National Press Building,
15th St. & P. St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7912.
Chicago Bureau: 181 South Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Dearborn 2821.

Subscription Rates:
By Mail (except Manhattan and Bronx): 1 year, \$6.00;
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 67¢ cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Portland and Canada: 1 year, \$6.00;
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00.
By Carrier Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.
Saturday Edition: By mail, 1 year, \$4.50; 6 months, 75 cents.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1935

Prepare the Auto Strike

WHILE the members of the United Automobile Workers Union are taking a strike vote, the top leadership of the A. F. of L., represented by Francis Dillon, Green's spokesman, has again written the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, requesting a conference. Dillon at the same time calls for another government supervised election, this time by the National Labor Relations Board.

The tactics being pursued by Green and Dillon will not win the demands of the auto workers. Dillon and Green are continually sending letters to the auto magnates requesting conferences. This causes delay in strike preparations. Meanwhile the end of the busy season is rapidly approaching.

The auto workers can not achieve anything from conferences with the employers unless behind the representatives of the union in these conferences, is the strong organization of the workers, prepared for immediate strike if their demands are not met.

ALL Roosevelt boards will act in the interests of the employers just as does the Auto Labor Board. Roosevelt's attacks on the auto workers and his support of the company unions in the auto industry are proof that the auto workers will get nothing by the repeated "requests" of Green for new elections and for conferences.

The building of the union and the preparation of strike in the present busy season is the only road to winning the auto workers' demands.

Strike preparations, not delay and polite letters, will bring the auto manufacturers to terms.

A Challenge

CARL IVERSTROM, Chairman of the Bronx Strike Committee of the Building Service Employees Union, warmly thanked the Communist Party and the Unemployment Councils for the support they have given the Bronx service strikers.

But this support is by no means adequate. The Daily Worker has not yet been made an important factor in the strike.

Yesterday, from Brooklyn, a striker who is not in the Communist Party telephoned from the picket line that the Daily Worker is not being widely distributed to the Brooklyn strikers. Not even all mass meetings of the union have been covered by the Daily Worker. In the evenings, when strikers gather at their headquarters in the various boroughs, they do not always find the Daily Worker.

A real mobilization of the Party and other workers' organizations to get the Daily Worker into the hands of all strikers will strengthen the strike and build the Daily Worker circulation.

Aid in spreading the strike. Organize the tenants to support the strike and keep out scabs. Help to build the union. Show your support on the picket line! Circulate the "Daily."

How They Howl

A CROOK doesn't like the spotlight! That is why William Randolph Hearst howls for the repeal of the measure making income tax returns public. He caustically calls for protests "against this outrageous invasion of my right of privacy."

These pro-fascist, Wall Street patriots, who are so busy "saving the country from Communism," have every reason to demand "privacy." They have fleeced the people and looted the public treasury in a manner that makes Al. Capone and John Dillinger look like amateurs, and that will not stand the light of day.

But these people are not only crooks. They are slimy hypocrites!

They howl about an "outrageous invasion of my right of privacy." But when a hungry, jobless worker goes to a relief station for his miserably weekly pittance, he is turned inside out. He must answer every degrading question which the bankers' political tools, anxious to cut relief payments, may dictate.

As in all other things, they want one rule for the rich and another for the poor.

Party Life

"No Time" to Recruit How to Get Contracts On Admission Fees

ABOUT four months ago a member of a very important A. F. of L. local filled out an application blank for the Communist Party. The application was given to Section 4 with the explanation of the importance of this particular local. Check-up after check-up was made by the comrade in charge of the work in this local and also by the district office. In spite of everything, the committee, assigned to visit the applicant to the Party, has not found the time to recruit this A. F. of L. member.

We would like Section 4 to explain to us why members of the Section Committee, who are given this special assignment, do not act.

A STREET UNIT which functions properly, which is on the job, whose comrades are alert for opportunities, can come to any factory, dock, etc., and even though they must work from the outside, establish the Party within. We have concentrated on the Line for a short while. As yet we cannot report any dock nuclei, but the future holds bright prospects.

How did we get our contacts?

1. By hammering away at our own unit comrades to dig up old acquaintances, by asking questions at every unit meeting, about the extent of cross-examination, and by doing the same with every comrade we meet who has been doing waterfront work in the section.

2. By going down to the dock with a petition demanding the release of a Negro worker framed on false charge. Through this means we got Negro contacts.

3. By frequenting bars and lunchrooms at noon hour, and talking to the longshoremen on current topics and giving them literature and leaflets.

4. By spotting those who bought the Daily Worker, Operais, etc., and approaching them for their name and address.

As a result of this effort we have about fifteen Negro contacts, six Italians, one Scandinavian (formerly a member of the C. P. of Norway) and three Porto Rican workers, who work as riggers on this line.

Out of these contacts we have an actual base for a dock nucleus of five to eight, with the perspective of developing a broader rank and file movement around this group.

We are down at the docks every day, in all weather, despite terror, etc. We have clearly convinced the Line workers that we Communists are stickers—that even in face of their indifference to us at the beginning, we approach them daily. Nevertheless, as a result, we have won their respect.

B. W., Waterfront Organizer, Section 7, New York.

I WOULD like to inform you of something which happened at the open membership meeting of the Y. C. L. at Irving Plaza in February. The meeting was advertised in the Daily Worker mentioning the fact that there was an admission charge of ten cents. Not knowing about this charge I brought down a worker whom I've been talking to for the past six months. When we got to the door, I saw a sign, "Admission ten cents." I said to the comrade at the door, "We haven't any money with us, but I'm a Y. C. L. member. I haven't been given my 1935 book yet, but there are comrades in the hall who belong to my unit and can attest to my membership in the unit." He said, "I'm not asking you for your membership book—just give me a dime." I said, "I haven't any money and my friend hasn't any either. What am I to do, go home without attending the meeting?" "Yes," he said. And we had to do this.

Now I want to know, whether you think this comrade was correct. My friend was, needless to say, quite disgusted after having come down to New York especially for this meeting.

G.M.L., East New York, Brooklyn.

Since the meeting was advertised as an Open Membership Meeting, and no mention was made of an admission fee, the comrade was certainly incorrect in not admitting you to the meeting. Undoubtedly, the admission fee was charged to cover the cost of the hall, but our comrades must learn not to be mechanical about these things. Perhaps if you had not gone away so quickly you might have found someone to whom you might have explained the situation, and so taken your comrade into the meeting. We think the comrade at the door was too hasty in turning you away, but it seems to us that you also were at fault in not seeking a way to overcome the obstacle.

THE KINGFISH

by Burck



World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Roosevelt and Cuba We Must Act Quickly Peasant Conflicts in Japan

THE Cuban masses are in a life-and-death battle against a dictatorship, which if allowed to continue will make that of the Butcher Machado look like a Sunday school picnic. Machine gun fire is raking the streets of Havana and many have been killed. But the leading strings of the ferocious terror in Cuba are the U. S. White House and in the Wall Street banks.

Col. Fulgencio Batista, the Urish Heep of the army, who cringed before the Machado officers, now burns with the desire to be a Napoleon of Cuba. In the early hours of Sunday morning Batista, after conferring with U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, gave the orders to open fire in the hope that he could terrorize the masses before the general strike could take full effect on Monday morning. Roosevelt, the "good neighbor," knows that never before in the history of the island has there been such unanimity of mass opinion against a Wall Street puppet regime such as there is today against Mendieta. The "good neighbor" hoped through strengthening the military power of Batista and Mendieta, while maneuvering with the native capitalists and landowners on the basis of paper concessions in the form of abrogation of the Platt amendment and the "reciprocity treaty," that the masses could be lulled to sleep.

THE spirit of revolution flares all over the land. Workers, students, teachers, doctors, all strata of the petty bourgeois in former conflicting camps (Autenticos and rank and file of the A. B. C.) are united in the objective of overthrowing the Mendieta-Batista regime as a tool of the New Deal bankers and slaveholders. Nearly every union in Cuba has voted strike Monday, and the peasants and sugar workers on Monday are certain to join the movement.

Hence the ferocious attacks by the Army in Havana.

But Batista as well as Roosevelt knows that the Army and Navy cannot be relied upon for long. If they cannot smash the general strike by Monday, all Cuba will be in the flames of revolt. Then the Roosevelt regime will step out into the open and rush gunboats and marines to try to do what its native executioners cannot.

THIS is the fight of the toiling masses of the United States, of every enemy of imperialism and fascism. We must act quickly to stop any move to intervention in Cuba. We should flood the Cuban embassy and the State Department with protests, with pledges of solidarity with the rising revolution in Cuba. Demand the Dirty Dealers keep their Hands Off Cuba. Demonstrations should be called at every Cuban consulate in the country. Everything must be done in this country of Wall Street to help the Cuban masses win the victory in their present battle.

THE impoverishment of the Japanese peasant through the huge war expenditures for the plunder of Manchuria has led to a rise of 7.7 per cent in the number of tenants involved in disputes with their landlords. Starvation is sweeping over the districts of Kyushu, Kwansu, Hokuriku and Tohoku. The number of tenants involved in disputes in 1934 were: involving to Department of Agriculture and Forestry official figures, 66,529 an increase of 29,306 over 1933. The areas under dispute increased 99.3 per cent in the same period. The number of landowners against whom the peasants struggled, in various forms, from rioting to law actions and demonstrations, was 19,503, an increase of 78.7 per cent over 1933, or 7,897 rich landowners.

The official figures, of course, by no means give a truthful picture of the extent of the rising peasant battles, coinciding with an increased strike wave in Japan. This accounts for the recent proposal in the Japanese Diet (parliament) for the death penalty outright for membership in the Communist Party of Japan. The Japanese government, however, is not waiting for the death penalty, but carries it out whenever it wishes through the most frightful torture of starved Communist leaders.

Letters From Our Readers

Cites Holmes on Meaning Of Free Speech

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: Reported in the March 6th New York Post, page 4 is a speech by Congressman Maverick of Texas, in which he quotes a decision of the recently deceased Oliver Wendell Holmes. Here it is:

"In the long run the beliefs expressed in proletarian dictatorship are destined to be accepted by the dominant forces of the community, the only meaning of free speech is that they should be given their chance and have their way." I hope you will recommend this for Willy Hearst's reading (if he can).

M. L.

Wants Soviet Films Shown at Low Prices

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: We who speak for the masses protest against the exorbitant charge to see our favorite Soviet films in the Acme and Cameo. Many of us, I am sure, frequently go without necessities, rather than forego seeing these wonderful and inspiring treasures of art. I (and I am sure I represent thousands) recoil when I am confronted with their 65¢ prices, when all I am able to spend is 25¢.

It seems to me that the owners of these theatres, cognizant of the hunger of tens of thousands of workers and intellectuals for these Soviet films, which are so infinitely superior to the rubbish turned out at Hollywood, are charging as much as the traffic will bear.

Let us do something about this, to force these owners to lower their prices to the within-reason point. Isn't it possible for one of our mass organizations to operate a theatre successfully, showing these movies?

A COMRADE.

Exposes Albert Weisbord, Workers' Enemy

Clifton, N. J.

Comrade Editor: The account of the developments at the convention of the Socialist unemployed organizations, in the Daily Worker was most encouraging. No better proof is necessary of the determination of the workers themselves to achieve unity.

The "Daily" report of the convention made mention of renegade Albert Weisbord, who popped up at the meeting, claiming to represent "an unemployed organization in Passaic, N. J." The "Daily's" readers probably would like to know the truth regarding this claim.

Weisbord, at that time a Trotskyite, came to Passaic about a year ago. By declaring his intentions of "organizing the unorganized," by disguising his real purposes, he succeeded in obtaining money from some Party sympathizers. Then he launched a vicious campaign of attack on the Communist Party. At the same time that he charged the Party with splitting tactics, he attempted to set up an unemployed organization in opposition to the already existing Unemployment Council. At first he had some success, but when the workers tired of his oratory and sensed his true position, they left him. Finally, after vain attempts to win them over, Weisbord departed from Passaic.

If there is another unemployed organization existing in Passaic today, besides the Unemployment Council, no one knows of it. Weisbord's attempt to play a role in the Washington conference is characteristic of his usual desperate maneuvers, which he finds necessary because of his false position. Recently Weisbord declared his separation from the Trotsky camp, which leaves him alone completely, a sorry figure.

C. P.

Wants Fight Against Hearst To Hit Huey Long

Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor: The work you are doing in exposing Hearst and other war mongers is so extremely valuable that comment is superfluous. I only hope we can spread the important material you have uncovered more widely.

But I feel that we have already made considerable impression with the admirable work of John L. Spivak and others and do not doubt that more thousands will come to regard to Communist movement in America with respect and sympathy as a result of these exposures.

I am enclosing two clippings from the Chicago Herald and Examiner. The one dated September 2, 1933, proves I believe, that Hearst was then up to his neck in the Butler affair. The other proves that the Communist theory that even those who express mildly humane views will suffer if fascism is allowed to develop in America.

May I suggest that you expose more fully the roles of Long and Coughlin? There has been considerable material in the workers' press on these two demagogues, but I feel very strongly that we have not had enough. Two of my friends, both university professors, have fallen into Long's Fascist trap, and I dare say thousands of others no less intelligent but likewise politically naive, will be similarly fooled.

C. P.

Required Reading for Every Worker

AFTER TWO YEARS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "NEW DEAL"

WHAT THE WORKERS GOT: Factory payrolls DROPPED 40 per cent below the 1926 level. Real wages DECLINED 3 per cent to 5 per cent from 1933 to 1935. Living costs MOUNTED 14 per cent; food prices ROSE 35 per cent. Number on relief rolls INCREASED by 4,000,000 in one year. Increase in trade union membership LIMITED to 1,500,000 by N.R.A. Sixty strikers murdered, hundreds jailed since N.R.A. began.

WHAT THE BOSSES GOT: Dividend payments INCREASED 50 per cent above the 1926 level. Profits INCREASED 100 per cent to 400 per cent from 1932-34. Million-dollar incomes MORE THAN DOUBLED between 1932 and 1933. Military and Naval budget highest in "peace time" history, over \$2,500,000,000 in two years. N.R.A. INCREASED company-union membership by 3,500,000. Bankers and employers who "violated" the N.R.A. have gone scot free.

Action Needed!

THE drive to outlaw the Communist Party and shackle the whole labor movement with the chains of "sedition" and "criminal syndicalism" legislation is assuming menacing proportions.

Having failed to get the national support they expected from the McCormack-Dickstein Committee's proposals against the Communist Party, the Hearst-inspired reactionaries have begun a stealthy drive through the State Legislatures for similar legislation.

Already eighteen states have received these anti-Communist measures, and in three states, Indiana, Tennessee and Delaware, the bill is ready for the Governor's signature!

If passed, these State anti-Communist measures will help the employers to strike blows at the entire labor movement and the political activity of the working class.

It is precisely in those states where the organized fight against these measures has been weakest that the bills have reached the Governors first!

This emphasizes the vital necessity for immediate united front action by all groups and sections of the working class and labor movement to block these sinister, pro-fascist measures!

Act now to defend the labor movement against the Hearst fascist bills!

A Liberal Bloc

A NEW "liberal" bloc has been formed by 35 Congressmen.

They propose, they say, to "stand for advanced legislation."

But "liberal" blocs have been formed before. And in every case, their "liberalism" never stopped them from supporting the main features of the capitalist program against the working class.

The test of the newest "liberal" bloc must be as follows:

Will they fight the war appropriations of Roosevelt?

Will they fight the Roosevelt starvation wage on public works and demand union wages?

Will they fight for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, as against the Roosevelt-Wagner-Lewis Bill?

Will they fight the fascist measures of the McCormack-Dickstein Committee and defend the civil rights of the working class against the Hearst anti-Communist campaign?

If they cannot pass these tests, the "liberal" bloc will serve only as a new trick to gain the support of labor with false promises.

On Baseball

WITH spring in the air, millions of workers and their kid brothers are getting ready for the baseball season.

The love of American workers for baseball is a healthy one, but this affection should be directed into working class channels.

Workers who cheer at the sight of Dizzy Dean grow dizzier in the interests of some crooked "sporting" politician who owns a profit-making, labor-exploiting ball club.

It would be much better if they were drawn into the building of baseball teams in workers' clubs and local trade unions.

We urge the trade unions and workers' organizations to take up the organization of baseball teams now that the season is beginning. It will prove a powerful attraction for new young workers.