

SOLDIERS SLAUGHTER CUBAN STRIKERS

U. S. Promotes Chain of Air Bases for War Use in Pacific

AIRWAY FIRM GETS PERMIT FROM NAVY

Treaty Evaded Through 'Commercial' Aim of Construction

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—In a series of rapid moves, the Roosevelt government today acted to speed up the military-naval preparations for war in the Pacific, laying the foundation for a chain of naval and military bases stretching close to Japan and China.

The Navy Department issued permits to the Pan-American Airways authorizing this company to build air bases on the Guam, Midway and Wake Islands in the Pacific.

Navy Clause in Permit

The naval and military air base possibilities in this situation are contained in the clause in the permit granted to the Pan-American company authorizing the United States Navy to take over the land, fields, hangars, radio beam stations and other equipment in time of war.

All authorities here agree that the fields and other equipment could be transformed almost overnight for use by naval and military planes.

Treaty Evaded

During the life of the Washington Naval Treaty, which expires at the end of 1936 upon Japan's denunciation, the United States is enjoined from constructing military or naval air bases on these islands. There is no restriction, however, upon development of air ports for "commercial" purposes on the islands.

At the same time, the House Naval Affairs Committee today was urged to send a sub-committee to California to study proposals for strengthening naval power.

Military Men for Philippines

Representatives John J. McGrath and Charles J. Golden, Democrats, and Albert E. Carter, Republican, all of California, each presented bills providing for such visits and investigations.

As part of the feverish war preparations in the Pacific for which billions have already been spent or allocated, the Senate today rushed through the bill of Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona authorizing Roosevelt to detail officers and men of the U. S. Army and Navy to assist the Philippines to establish military and naval defenses. There was no dissenting vote.

Labor Fights Illinois Laws

CHICAGO, Ill., March 13.—Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and Attorney P. A. Ruckel of Springfield, a member of the Civil Liberties Union, were among those who appeared yesterday before the Illinois House of Representatives to protest against the bill introduced by Richard J. Lyons, Republican representative from Libertyville, aimed at depriving the Communist Party of any radical party of the right to a place on the ballot.

The same people also protested against the "loyalty oath" bill, introduced by Representative Edward P. O'Grady, Chicago Democrat.

The loyalty oath bill includes teachers and students in all public and private schools.

There are eight anti-labor bills in the State Legislature menacing not only the Communist Party but the very freedom of assembly and speech of every working class organization.

Trade unions, particularly, will suffer if such bills are passed. Bill Gebert, district organizer of the Communist Party, declared today that every trade union, every working class organization, all intellectuals, everybody who stands for civil rights of the people, who is against fascism and the fascization of the state apparatus, must combine their efforts to defeat the anti-labor legislation embodied in the eight bills in Illinois.

Telegrams, resolutions and delegations shall be sent to Governor Horner, to the President of the State Senate, Richey V. Graham, Speaker of the House of Representatives John F. Devine, and to Lieut. Governor Thomas F. Donovan all in Springfield, Ill. In every senatorial and congressional district, delegations and resolutions should be sent to State Representatives and State Senators demanding that they vote against all these bills. "We especially appeal," Gebert said, "to the Socialist Party to unite with the rest of the toilers in defeating these anti-labor bills."

Colt's Machine Gun Factory Is Tied Up By Strike of 1,700

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13.—Called out by the joint shop committee representing three A. F. of L. unions in the plant, workers of the Colt-Patent Fire Arm Manufacturing Company went on strike today, demanding union recognition. The plant which employs 1,700 workers is reported tied up.

The Colt Company, a machine gun manufacturing plant, is at present engaged on a large order from the United States government, which it is said could keep it busy until next winter.

A company union which existed in the plant was smashed by the workers. More than 85 per cent belong to the International Association of Machinists, the Federal Firearms Workers Union, and the Plastic Workers Union.

NEGRO DIED IN CHAINS

Was Manacled in Dark Cell by Carolina Prison Guards

RALEIGH, N. C., March 13.—A legislative investigation into the torture of two Negro youths at the Mecklenburg chain gang camp, which necessitated amputation of their feet, revealed yesterday that another Negro worker, L. Bogan, had died in the same camp last August under torture, while chained in an upright position to the door of his cell.

The legislative inquiry into conditions at the camp was started when while and Negro workers, under the leadership of the International Labor Defense, flooded the North Carolina Legislature and Governor with indignant protests against the barbarous treatment of prisoners, which resulted in the amputation of the feet of Robert Barnes, aged 20, and Woodrow Wilson Shropshire, aged 19.

Had Feet Cut Off

The two youths had their feet amputated on March 6, after being taken from the chain gang camp to Raleigh. Barnes is in a critical condition and is expected to die.

The youths declare their feet were frozen while chained to a wall in an upright position during a severe cold spell last January.

Just a few hours before the operations, Jack B. Roach, State Prison Director, denied that the men's feet had been frozen, and claimed that "they only had 'trench feet' and would be fully cured in a few weeks." He completely whitewashed the prison officials and their barbarous torture of these victims of the hideous chain gang system.

Yesterday he was forced to admit that the legislative inquiry into the practices at the Mecklenburg chain gang camp resulted in information which "leaves little doubt that" L. Bogan died there last August under torture.

Chained in "Dark House"

The Charlotte Observer admitted that Barnes and Shropshire had been chained for eight to ten hours daily for four days in "dark house," and kept on bread and water. The youths state this punishment was for warming their feet at an open fire during the cold spell. The authorities justify their treatment with the claim that they cursed the foreman.

Newark Ledger Men Picket Despite Writ Banning Strike Activity

Strikers of the Newark Ledger went into full swing yesterday, despite the vicious injunction handed down last week by vice-chancellor M. L. Berry outlawing virtually all strike activity. In the meantime a conference between federal conciliator F. W. Chappell and officers of the American Newspaper Guild took place at the Hotel Governor Clinton here. Chappell was present here by direct instruction of President Roosevelt.

While agreeing to arbitrate a number of their demands, Guild leaders made it clear that they would not return unless the following conditions were met by L. T. Russell, publisher of the Ledger: recognition of the Guild, dismissal of all strike-breakers, the recognition of a strike committee and the reinstatement of all strikers, including the eight who were originally fired.

Present for the Guild were Heywood Brown, national president; Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary; Victor Pasche and Emmet Crozier, president of the Newark Guild.

SCABS HIRED BY LANDLORDS IN LIFT STRIKE

But Walkout Spreads in Three Boroughs With Help of Tenants

At a conference late yesterday afternoon between representatives of the building service employees union and George Porter, deputy superintendent of state banking, an agreement was reached whereby 2,000 are to return to work tomorrow in the Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn, according to George Troy, president of Local 51, Brooklyn.

The agreement, which will be made in the form of a written commitment or letter, will apply to 400 buildings in the banking department and also to 700 buildings in the State Insurance Department. The union officials reported that the agreement calls for an average decrease in hours of thirty-five per cent and an average increase in wages of 20 per cent in wages. Porter said the new scale is expected to go into effect April 1.

It was said that the State Banking Department had agreed to the same terms in wages and hours to which private employers had committed themselves in the present strike.

As the strike of building service workers was spreading in Brooklyn, Bronx and Queens, and where tenants' organizations were being set up to cooperate with the strikers, property owners of the Bronx Taxpayers League, Inc., were mobilizing scabs and guards in an open-shop campaign, according to S. S. Smith, counsel for the property owners.

Three hundred and forty-seven new buildings were struck yesterday in the Bronx, according to Louis Cooper, president of Local 10B, and workers in buildings all along Ocean Parkway from Coney Island to Prospect Park and Ocean Avenue to Sheepshead Bay also joined the walkout, a statement of George J. Troy, vice-president of the Brooklyn Local 51B said. Fifteen hundred workers in about 500 buildings struck yesterday, he said.

Late yesterday, however, Troy announced a verbal agreement with the State Banking and Insurance Departments according to which some of the strikers were ordered back to work pending further conferences today. William Flynn, president of the Brooklyn local, described the understanding as an oral settlement based on the minimum provided by the Curran award in Manhattan last month.

The recall of the men without a signed agreement was regarded with strong disapproval by many workers among the 3,000 affected by the order.

At the meeting of the Bronx Taxpayers League Tuesday night, the attempt of the leaders of the outfit to get the owners to pay \$100 per building to a "defense" fund failed. The meeting broke up when most of the owners refused to pay the stipulated amount. Union members picketed the Concourse Plaza, where the meeting took place.

Tenants Calls Strike

The support of the Bronx tenants to the strikers was increased when a rent strike was declared yesterday at 1670 and 1690 Longfellow Ave., involving tenants of 150 apartments. A permanent tenants' organization was established and a collection to the strike fund made. The tenants assessed themselves a quarter a week for the duration of the strike.

Sections 14 and 15 of the Communist Party distributed leaflets and petitions in the neighborhood calling for a joint demand on the owners to grant the demands of the union and provide the buildings with union service.

C. P. Opens Food Kitchen

Section 5 of the Communist Party in cooperation with United Workers Center, 306 E. 149th St., established a kitchen for the strikers at the Center, where pickets were fed.

Thirty-four tenants of 2504 Bronx Park East, where a rent strike was declared two days ago, were served with dispossession notices yesterday. The District Committee of Tenants Organizations, with which this building, along with 15 others, is affiliated, responded with an appeal to all buildings managed by the Jacob and Emil Lettner, Inc., 354 E. 49th St., and the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 345 Madison Ave., to join the rent strike.

Huey Long Forces Poor Of Louisiana to Bear Huge Taxation Burden

Millions Plundered by Long Gang in State Building Program

By Sender Garlin Article 3

Huey P. Long claims credit for every mile of highway, every bridge and every public building constructed in the State of Louisiana during the past decade.

"The only accomplishments Huey doesn't take credit for are the children born in the state," Jack Ruth, president of the New Orleans Buildings Trades Council and an anti-Long man, told me in the course of an interview.

It is undeniable that in the past decade millions of dollars have been expended in public improvements. What are some of Huey Long's proud boasts?

He calls attention to 2,000 miles of paved highways and 10,000 miles of gravel road, bridges over the Red River at Shreveport and over the Red River at Monaca, one at Alexandria and another one over the Black River at Jonesville, one over the Ouachita River at Monroe and another over the Ouachita River at Harrisburg, La. Some of these are still in process of construction.

Huey Long calls upon the world to gaze in admiration at his \$5,000,000 skyscraper capitol building in Baton Rouge and grows lyrical about the extension of his special favorite, the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge.

Builds Political Machine

By means of this expensive construction program, Huey Long has succeeded in building up a powerful

COAST TRIAL PROTEST RISES VICTIM ILL ON STRACHEY

A. G. Ford in Critical Condition Caused by Bad Food

By Michael Quin (Special to the Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 13.—A. G. Ford, one of the Sacramento defendants, is critically ill with pneumonia contracted in prison as a result of unhealthy conditions in the jail, ill-treatment, bad food and refusal of prison authorities to provide medical attention.

Although the defendant was gravely sick since last Saturday, the sheriff refused to call an outside doctor or provide any medical attention. Ford was brought to court Monday morning in a condition near collapse and it was only after a stiff verbal battle in the courtroom that the defense succeeded in having Judge Dal M. Lemmon order a medical examination. The trial was postponed that day when the County Hospital doctor testified that Ford's condition was very grave. Yesterday, the same doctor testified that Ford is critically ill of pneumonia.

All of the defendants had complained many times earlier in the trial of the unhealthy conditions in the jail, and lack of medical attention.

The California district of the I. L. D. today issued a special appeal to Eastern workers and their organizations to send protests to Judge Lemmon, County Superior Court, Sacramento, Calif.

Detroit Rally To Back USSR

DETROIT, March 13.—Ernest Lundeen, sponsor of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, and Maurice Sugar, labor candidate for Judge of Recorder's Court in Detroit, will be the leading speakers at a mass meeting to be held Sunday in this city to protest against breaking off of trade negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The meeting, held under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union, will take place at 8 p. m. at the Deutsches House in Detroit.

Daughters of America Back H. R. 2827

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 13.—The Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, was endorsed by the Hyde Park Council 87 of the Daughters of America at their last meeting. This endorsement followed similar action on the bill by the Fulton Council 228 of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics here.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—University authorities have refused to permit John Strachey to speak here under the auspices of the National Student Delegation, propagandists of the Japanese militarist clique and others.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 13.—As protests mounted all over the country, John Strachey, noted British writer, was released in \$500 bail today after a secret hearing on a warrant seeking his deportation. The date of the final hearing has not been set.

Strachey was seized last night by immigration authorities acting directly under the pressure of William Randolph Hearst. It is known that the Dickstein Committee held a secret conference two days ago to consider such action, and that its recommendations to the House were withdrawn at the last minute, with the Immigration authorities called in to handle the job.

Strachey's arrest brings into the public eye the wholesale deportations of foreign-born workers that have been going on for some time under Roosevelt's Secretary of Labor Perkins.

Vigorously condemning the arbitrary gagging of the brilliant lecturer, the International Labor Defense yesterday branded his arrest as part of the drive against all militant workers and the trade unions, and wired Commissioner of Immigration MacCormack demanding that the action against him be dropped. The Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born also wired MacCormack to the same effect, and demanded the release of all workers now being held for deportation.

FIRM OWNERS ARE PICKETED BY NBC MEN

Wm. Galvin, Union Head, Places Union Demands Before Stockholders

By Carl R. ve

Strikers of the Nat'l Biscuit Company picketed the annual meeting of stockholders of the firm which took place yesterday afternoon at 15 Exchange Place, Newark. William Galvin, president of Inside Bakery Workers Union, Local 19,585, who is leading the strike of 3,000 workers was present inside the meeting and spoke in the name of the strikers. The sixty strikers picketing in front of the building were chased by the police.

There were only twenty-five persons present representing 4,800,000 votes of the company. Galvin got into the meeting with a proxy from a stockholder.

President Roy E. Tomlinson, who called the meeting to order, claimed the company's business was "holding its own." He tried to dodge a discussion of the issues of the strike. B. F. Castle, a large stockholder, called the strike "immoral." Castle demanded that the company sue the union for breach of contract.

"Rats" and "Russians"

Another stockholder, Prestley MacLaughlin, called the strikers "rats" and "Russians." Galvin replied for the union, showing that it was the company which attempted to scrap the union contract, and that the strike came only after the violation of the contract by the company.

Galvin showed that the dividends of the company in 1934 were over nineteen million dollars.

The strikers were sent out in trucks by the Strike Committee from the headquarters of the union at 45 West Fourteenth Street.

The trucks bore large signs with the slogans "U Don't Need A Biscuit Product," and "Don't Buy National Biscuit Products," and showing that 6,000 N.B.C. workers were locked out by the company.

The strike has been on nine weeks following the violation of the union agreement by the company. The strike began in the Philadelphia plant when the company refused to pay equal pay for the same work.

One striker was arrested on the picket line yesterday morning as some scabs were going in to work. The picket line extended around the entrance to the N.B.C. plants on 14th and 15th and 16th Streets between 9th and 11th Avenue, where scores of police and armed company guards are concentrated against the strikers.

Strikers Go to Automat

A delegation of strikers were sent by the Strike Committee to the management of the Horn and Hardart restaurants (automats) at 600 Fifth St., requesting them to discontinue selling N.B.C. products. The Horn and Hardart representatives refused to stop selling these scab goods. A picket line around the Horn and Hardart automats is being prepared, according to one report received by the Daily Worker.

As evidence of the growing support for the strike among the workers' organizations, the Women's Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism at its last City Committee meeting, took up a collection of \$9 for the strikers on the spot and passed a motion

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Norman Thomas Calls On Huey Long for Aid

By United Press

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 13.—Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, would call Senator Huey P. Long into the fight to improve the lot of Arkansas share croppers, who "live in hovels on the richest land in the world," if political leaders more directly concerned fail to act.

Thomas urged an audience here to "pressure" Senators Joseph T. Robinson and Hattie W. Caraway to "do something about the sharp croppers' plight." If the Arkansas Senators do not respond, Thomas suggested, "you might get Huey Long interested."

250 Miners Call Strike At Ford Company Pits

WILLIAMSTOWN, W. Va., March 13.—Two hundred and fifty miners at the Stone, Kentucky unit of the Ford-operated Fordson Mines, across the river from here, went on strike today, trying up production.

The strike was called by Local 5737 of the United Mine Workers of America when two union workers were discharged because of "insubordination."

Sioux Falls Strike Ended

SIoux FALLS, S. D., March 13.—Facing martial law, and National Guards, officials of 1,300 strikers of the John Morrell Packing Company called off the strike on the promise of partial gains on the demand for seniority rights. The Regional Labor Board is to approve the discharge of 30 of the workers, the company announced. Many of the strikers are dissatisfied and leaders have declared that if the promises to the workers are not complied with another strike will be called.

Minneapolis County and Sioux Falls, was placed under martial law by Governor Berry yesterday. Three hundred and fifty National Guardsmen were expected in the strike area today.

Guardsmen of the Sioux Falls unit, were not called, however, as many of them are strikers and strike sympathizers. Adjutant-General Edwin C. Coffey requested to be placed in "full charge of the situation."

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Letter from Foster To TUUL to Appear In 'Daily' Saturday

A historic letter from William Z. Foster, noted working class leader, to the national convention of the T. U. U. L. to be held on Saturday will be printed in full in Saturday's Daily Worker.

The letter from Foster will trace the entire history of the T. U. U. L. from its beginnings down to the present day with the new change in its tactics.

Foster has been associated with the T. U. U. L. from its birth, having acted as its leader for many years.

In addition, the issue will have a page celebrating the anniversary of the Paris Commune, with articles by prominent contributors.

Make sure to get your copy.

CUBA TERROR HIT AT RALLY

5,000 at Demonstration on Wall Street Halt All Traffic

Carrying scores of red flags, banners and placards and thundering their demand that the National City Bank, virtual owner of Cuba, keep its hands off the island republic, more than 5,000 persons yesterday packed Wall Street from curb to curb in a demonstration called by the New York District of the Communist Party.

Breaking through two cordons of police that attempted to keep them from demonstrating in front of the bank, the workers marching from opposite directions broke through the police lines and united directly in front of the huge bank building that covers an entire Wall Street block.

When the demonstration began pickets numbered 1,000, but their forces were quickly augmented by the thousands of workers from nearby offices.

All traffic on Wall Street was brought to a standstill as the demonstrators in a line three blocks long paraded up and down in front of the bank building, shouting "Hands Off Cuba, Hands Off Cuba." They picketed the bank for half an hour before marching for a half mile through the heart of the financial district to the Cuban Consulate on Battery Place.

There the demonstrators elected a committee of seven, which included William Burroughs, Communist candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the last election campaign, to present the demands of the New York workers to the representatives of the bloody Mendieta-Batista regime. Among the demands were the immediate end of the massacre of Cuban strikers and their leaders, the lifting of the murderous terror against the Cuban masses as a whole, and the immediate release of every Cuban worker who has been jailed during the course of the revolutionary strike.

The Consul General, protesting that he had no first-hand information concerning events in Cuba, promised the delegation that he would forward their demands to President Mendieta.

A mass meeting was then held in Battery Place in front of the office of the Consul, after which the demonstrators marched off toward Union Square in a body.

General Strike Looms on Coast

SAN PEDRO, Calif., March 13.—A general strike of seamen along the West Coast loomed today as approximately sixty telegraphers, members of the American Radio Telegraphers Association, joined the strike of seamen on-off tankers. It is also reported that a strike order was sent to all unlicensed seamen on general cargo ships by the International Seamen's Union.

Twenty freighters and tankers are tied up on the Coast, and seamen on at least fifty more are expected to strike at the walkout for union recognition spreads. The strike was called against the tanker operators refusal to sign an agreement. Able bodied seamen, now getting \$45 a month, demand \$70.

Terror Fails; Censorship Is Tightened

Revolutionary Walkout Resists Mendieta-Army Rule

HAVANA, March 13.—Using the most desperate terrorist methods in an effort to crush the general strike, Col. Fulgencio Batista has ordered soldiers to drive government employees and bus workers back to their jobs at the point of rifles. A number of workers refusing have been slaughtered in cold blood.

With all means of communication shut down, and the city under the most stringent military rule ever imposed since the Spanish domination, only government reports were available to newspaper reporters.

The Mendieta government spokesmen admit that only a small trickle of government employees and a few bus and car drivers have been forced back to work. In their most optimistic statements they declare that the strike will be broken by Friday.

Streets are almost deserted, giving the lie to the government's claim that the strike has been seriously weakened. The curfew law, marked by the booming of a cannon at Cabana Fortress at 9 o'clock in the evening, is still in effect. After dark repeated shooting and bombing spread throughout the city.

Almost no motor cars are seen on the streets, and the few that do shoot through the deserted city are manned by troops with machine guns jutting out.

Many treasury department workers were jailed today when they refused to return to work.

Twenty-two persons were wounded by soldiers who fired indiscriminately at small groups on the streets. The body of an unidentified man, bearing eight bullet wounds, was found in the suburbs of Havana this morning.

Jails Threaten Mine Leaders

WILKES BARRE, Pa., March 13.—Twenty-nine officials of the United Anthracite Mines of Pennsylvania, who refuse to carry out Judge Valentine's mandate and call off the strike at the Glen Alden mines are in danger of being called any moment and given jail sentences if the mass of strikers will not be warned to be ready with a mass protest move the minute such action is taken.

Huey Long Makes Masses Bear Huge Tax Burden

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ful political machine by placing thousands of his henchmen and supporters on the state payroll. Through manipulation of bids on contracts Huey Long has turned over millions of dollars to favored companies—some of them dummy corporations in which some of his closest friends and associates were involved.

The Long machine forces all state-controlled employees to sign undated resignations. The thousands of workers on state payrolls are compelled to contribute a minimum 5 per cent of their wages to maintain the Long machine. "Around \$100,000,000 has come into the possession of the Louisiana Highway Commission during the past five years," Julius T. Long, Huey's eldest brother, revealed to me in the course of an interview in his law office in Shreveport, La. "The great fund has been used by Huey Long to control the politics of the state and fill the pockets of his henchmen and fawning followers. Pat commissions were made on the purchase of cement, gravel, motor trucks, road machines, crushed rock, asphalt, linumines, galvanized iron culverts and guard rails."

On the pretended sale of various supplies to the Louisiana Highway Commission, Julius Long continued, "Huey's henchmen have taken in tens of thousands of dollars—and spent most of it helping him take care of his political campaigns."

How It Was Done

During Huey Long's term as governor several "overnight corporations" were chartered in language sounding very much like that of the Kingfish, Huey's brother told me. "The stock in these corporations was usually subscribed by salesmen of cement, road machinery, rock, or by some of Huey's close puppets. These concerns sold asphalt, guard railing, galvanized iron culverts, to the Louisiana Highway Commission at great profits, usually twice what was paid by other states. Millions of dollars were thus lost to the road funds of Louisiana."

Julius Long, who is 13 years older than the Kingfish, related how he had paid Huey's way through the Tulane Law School and had regretted it ever since. Julius calls himself a Jeffersonian Democrat. A former district attorney, he is a man of small means—too poor even to hire a stenographer.

"I don't want my children to be headed by the same kind of uncle as I'm trying to be Hitler in this state!" Julius exclaimed. Discussing the "overnight corporations," Julius Long charged that within a period of six months more than \$500,000 of the Louisiana road funds were advanced to one of these so-called corporations, under a fake contract that the corporation would supply one-fourth of that value in crushed rock to the Highway Commission at that time. This so-called corporation had a contract for the sale of 1,000,000 tons of crushed rock to the Highway Commission before it ever spent a cent.

Julius Long told me that in practically every case of that rock sold to the Highway Commission, an enormous amount of water was poured, thus increasing the weight.

"When Huey was campaigning for Governor in 1923 and 1924, Huey hammered the 'special interests.' After that election the charge was made in my presence that certain special interests largely financed that campaign for Huey. I went straight to Huey and asked him if it was true. He admitted it was. To this day, he is going in with every special interest he can connect with, at the same time howling how he will stamp them out to the dust."

A Brother Speaks

Julius Long took off his glasses and carefully wiped them. "Huey's achievements, did you say? Never has there been a politician who so quickly could claim credit for what others have done, or who can change positions so rapidly, as Huey Long. He keeps himself in print, writing about people stating when there is too much to eat; about reduction of private fortunes; about the Mosaic Law."

"Yet, if I could lay bare to the world the exact amounts of graft taken from the funds of the various departments and institutions of Louisiana since my brother, Huey Long, became governor, I am sure it would be so astonishingly large that even I would be astounded. I have been attending would be an itemized statement of what has been expended for Huey's long-distance telephone messages, telegrams, booze, eating, wild parties, limousines, sound trucks, campaign expenses, and the like, since he became governor in May, 1928."

Under oath, Julius Long made these and similar charges before the United States Senate Special Committee on Investigation of Campaign Expenditures, sitting in New Orleans on Feb. 18, 1933.

Where Funds Come From?

Where does Huey Long get the funds to maintain this pyramid of graft and corruption? He gets the money largely through a whole series of taxes that have been foisted upon the people of Louisiana. He has constantly lightened the tax burden on the rich and placed it on the shoulders of the poor.

"Where does our money come from?" Huey Long asked in a speech in the United States Senate. "Much has been said about taxation in our State. Where does the money come from? It did not come out of the backs of the little man, not a dime. The total assessment of \$1,700,000,000 has been reduced to something like \$1,400,000,000, meaning that the ad valorem assessed basis of property was reduced in that State somewhere between six-

FOE OF HUEY LONG



Francis Williams, former chairman of the Public Service Commission of Louisiana and recent candidate for Mayor of New Orleans. In an interview with Sender Garlin, Williams revealed how Huey Long makes secret agreements with corporations he is pretending to "fight" to lower their tax assessments.

company's property assessment in exchange for the rate reduction. As for Huey Long's altruism in all this, ponder on the following United Press dispatch from Baton Rouge on February 3:

"Senator Long with bodyguards, National Guardsmen and newspapermen left at three o'clock for New Orleans. He arranged for a reduction in electricity rates in Baton Rouge before leaving. As counsel for the Public Service Commission he was paid a \$5,500 fee for securing the reduction."

This is not the only way in which Huey Long has helped rob the people of Louisiana to secure funds for the state political machine. By forcing Louisiana banks to take on watered state bonds, he caused a situation in which hundreds of thousands in small savings and deposits were lost in bank failures and reorganizations.

One final word on Long's knifing of the people of Louisiana. Just before the failure of two of the biggest banks in New Orleans, Huey Long issued this statement to the press:

"I am not a betting man but I am willing to bet that no person loses a thin dime which is on deposit in any bank in New Orleans. Watch for Monday. All will be happy. We have never failed yet!" (Item-Tribune, New Orleans, Feb. 5, 1933).

But only one week earlier the Kingfish had declared in New York City:

"My kids have got \$10,000 in cash. It's in a lock box. I've got too much gold-durned sense to put it in a savings bank. All I've got for myself is in insurance, and I've been drawing on that and putting it in a lock box." (New York Herald-Tribune, Jan. 27, 1933).

No, the masses did not lose "a thin dime." They lost millions in small deposits!

Huey Long has a double-headed tax program to reduce the tax load of the rich, while appearing to lighten the tax burdens of the poor; in practice, to place the burden squarely on the backs of the impoverished masses of Louisiana.

TOMORROW—The inside facts about wages and conditions on state construction work under the Huey Long regime, Long's relations with labor; the conditions of the masses in Louisiana.

Protest Rises On Strachey

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The meeting will be held off the campus, the N. S. L. announced. (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The arrest of John Strachey, British writer and lecturer, in connection with denunciation proceedings based upon his radical convictions attracted attention throughout the capital today and was at once identified as part and parcel of the advance of fascist reaction against the working people of the United States.

Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico, declared in an interview with the Daily Worker that the arrest of Strachey "obviously is the beginning of another general 'Red' hunt." He pointed out there is a relationship between this arrest and the recent report of the McCormack-Dickstein Committee.

Yas Kleck protests Mary Yas Kleck, of the Russell Sage Foundation, a member of the Board of the Civil Liberties Union, who was in Washington today, called upon professional workers to join trade unionists in protesting to the Department of Labor on the arrest of Strachey for his political beliefs.

Cutting Hits MacCormack Senator Cutting announced he will demand that MacCormack furnish further explanation. He said he wanted two questions answered: Who made the "protests" which MacCormack said he received against Strachey's activities; and where are the court decisions holding that advocating Communist ideas "necessarily means one believes in going to the White House with a bomb in one's hand."

"Karl Radex was right," Cutting commented. "When he pointed out that Communism is not involved in a dress suit case, but grows within a country as a result of the condition of the people. 'But you can use Communism and Communism as a scapegoat, and apparently that is what is happening.'"

You can earn expenses, at the same time help increase the circulation of the Daily Worker, by selling the paper regularly. Write to 30 East Thirteenth St.

Manifesto of Communist Party of Cuba Points Road to Liberation of Masses

Calling for a united front to overthrow Wall Street imperialist rule in Cuba, the following Manifesto of the Communist Party of Cuba, issued on the eve of the present revolutionary general strike, gives a brilliant analysis of present conditions in Cuba and the program for the revolutionary way out:

TO THE TOILING PEOPLE OF CUBA

A wave of unrest, of protest, of struggle surges throughout our island; it reaches even the farthest citizen.

The dictatorship of Batista-Mendieta, incapable of lightening the hunger and misery of the masses, by subjecting the country to even more imperialist domination, has applied the most barbarous methods of terror, hoping thereby to subdue the growing indignation of the toiling population.

The machete, odor of the rubber hose, the long sentences imposed by the Emergency Courts, the death penalty for the workers in the sugar centrals and plantations, the dissolution and breaking-up of the trade unions and the savage attacks on demonstrations, the barbarous and feudal terror in the centrals where the gentlemen with power over life and death, almost always Yankees, decree murder, expulsions, and beatings, using the Rural Guards—this is the ghastly picture of the repression applied by the government.

While workers are brought before the vicious Emergency Courts for wearing the emblem of the Cuban National Confederation of Labor, the murderers hired by Machado are freed and the murderous "porristas" are brought back for their criminal service. The mysterious deaths, with the familiar bomb in the pocket, recall the dark days of the Machado dictatorship, when the Wolf of Oriente murdered workers and students.

The government of open counter-revolution has followed exactly the path predicted by the Communist Party, with whose decided and active opposition it has had to struggle since the first day of its rule, while other parties, such as the Cuban Revolutionary Party, according to their own declarations, "aided the development of its work," that is to say they prepared the path for the establishment of the present and the barbarous methods of repression in the interests of Yankee imperialism and the rich native exploiters.

The ABC, which now shrieks against the government, by trying to present itself before the masses as democratic and liberal, attempts to cover up its decisive participation in the setting-up of this government, and its role in the interests of the ABC was the inspirer and the author of all the fascist decrees and all the draconian measures against the masses.

The rise in wages won in the great strikes in September and October of 1933, have to a large extent been frustrated by the rise in prices. The working day of eight hours in the sugar centrals is being violated. Payment in scrip and markers is reestablished and the sugar factories and plantations sell rotten provisions at high prices in their stores. The high rents, exploitation by monopolists and lenders, the one-sided contracts, the lack of roads, of schools, continues to be the scourge of the peasants and sugar cane farmers. The small proprietors, the petty merchants and artisans continue to be ruined by unbearable duties and taxes. The savage exploitation by the great imperialist enterprises continues and is being strengthened precisely by means of all this terror, by means of the repression by which it hopes to overcome the eagerness of the masses to obtain a fundamental improvement of their conditions of life.

The masses did not lose "a thin dime." They lost millions in small deposits!

Huey Long has a double-headed tax program to reduce the tax load of the rich, while appearing to lighten the tax burdens of the poor; in practice, to place the burden squarely on the backs of the impoverished masses of Louisiana.

TOMORROW—The inside facts about wages and conditions on state construction work under the Huey Long regime, Long's relations with labor; the conditions of the masses in Louisiana.

The meeting will be held off the campus, the N. S. L. announced. (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The arrest of John Strachey, British writer and lecturer, in connection with denunciation proceedings based upon his radical convictions attracted attention throughout the capital today and was at once identified as part and parcel of the advance of fascist reaction against the working people of the United States.

Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico, declared in an interview with the Daily Worker that the arrest of Strachey "obviously is the beginning of another general 'Red' hunt." He pointed out there is a relationship between this arrest and the recent report of the McCormack-Dickstein Committee.

Yas Kleck protests Mary Yas Kleck, of the Russell Sage Foundation, a member of the Board of the Civil Liberties Union, who was in Washington today, called upon professional workers to join trade unionists in protesting to the Department of Labor on the arrest of Strachey for his political beliefs.

Cutting Hits MacCormack Senator Cutting announced he will demand that MacCormack furnish further explanation. He said he wanted two questions answered: Who made the "protests" which MacCormack said he received against Strachey's activities; and where are the court decisions holding that advocating Communist ideas "necessarily means one believes in going to the White House with a bomb in one's hand."

"Karl Radex was right," Cutting commented. "When he pointed out that Communism is not involved in a dress suit case, but grows within a country as a result of the condition of the people. 'But you can use Communism and Communism as a scapegoat, and apparently that is what is happening.'"

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MENDIETA DEATH SQUADS



At the point of guns, railroad and other workers are being forced to return, as the Mendieta-Batista government fanatically strives to break the general strike in Cuba.

men" of the government and the opposition signify. The people are not like Grau, who from Miami declared "that he does not know what to do" while he tried to arrive at a compromise with Mr. Roosevelt.

The masses know that the only real solution of the situation, in the nearest future, can come only if they overthrow the present dictatorship and establish a truly revolutionary, anti-imperialist and popular government, able to fight vigorously against its imperialist oppressor, a government which is capable of effectively guaranteeing the complete independence of Cuba, making its final decisions without subjecting itself to the influence of any foreign power or its representative.

That it must be capable of applying immediately the following main measures:

a) Nationalization of all wealth in the hands of foreign enterprises (lands, mines, railroads, electric plants, centrals, banks, etc.). Repudiation of all Chase National Bank debts and a complete moratorium on foreign debts.

b) Take possession without compensation of the land, farm implements for cultivation and seed for the peasants, agricultural workers and soldiers. Measures in order to liquidate the feudal debts in the countryside by abolishing the one-sided contracts of the money-lenders and sugar centrals and the payments in scrip.

c) Working day of eight hours. Establishment of a minimum wage. Insurance against unemployment at the expense of the enterprises and the State, in the meantime providing immediate help for the unemployed by lodging them in empty houses, and by furnishing food and clothing. Repeal of all anti-working class legislation. Freedom of trade union organization. Freedom to strike, freedom of press and assembly. Working day of seven hours for the youth without reduction in wages. Absolute prohibition of all payments in tokens or scrip.

d) Complete political, social and economic equality for all women. Measures for the assistance of women. Maternity insurance at the expense of the enterprises and the State. To establish the principle of equal pay for equal work.

e) Complete economic, social and political equality for the Negroes throughout the country, and severe punishment for any act whatever of discrimination against them.

f) Recognition of the right of self-determination for the Negro nationality of Oriente.

g) Reduction of taxes and duties which oppress the small merchant. Reduction or cancellation of their debts. Measures to help professionals and small proprietors and artisans. Improvement of the conditions of white-collar workers. Measures for the improvement of teaching and to assist the students and scholars.

h) Guarantee the exercise of democratic rights for the people. Political rights for the soldiers. Formation of popular courts in order to judge and punish severely all the hired assassins of Machado and his successors. Dissolution of all private and secret police and of all counter-revolutionary organizations.

i) Organization of a popular revolutionary army, with armed workers, peasants and poor students, as the only guarantee for the conquest of the revolution.

j) Calling of a really democratic constitutional assembly.

The government must undertake the task of the reorganization of

The Present Dictatorship Must Be Overthrown and a Revolutionary Popular Anti-Imperialist Government Established

The masses are seeking for a way out of the present situation. The people understand the hoax and the deception which the solutions proposed by the "distinguished gentle-

300 Venizelists Face Execution

ATHENS, March 13.—The possibility of a monarchist restoration in Greece is current talk in the government, where it is unofficially held that fascist reaction will be more easily upheld under a kingship.

Sentences of death at the hands of a firing squad faced more than 300 participants in the now crushed putsch undertaken by the Venizelists. Most of the higher officials and leaders of the insurgent fascist movement, including Venizelios Venizelios, escaped scot free, however, over the border and across the Aegean Sea to Italy. The barbarous Tsaldaris government is prepared to meet all working class resistance to its fascist acts with the same murderous terror. It was indicated today in a vicious public speech delivered by Tsaldaris, he said: "The law will be executed in such a way that the present generation will never again witness the spectacle of these last days."

Now it is necessary to dispute every foot of the ground against the counter-revolution, in order to drive it back, in order to smash to bits during the struggle every one of its plans, every one of its designs.

Now it is imperative that the decisive action of the masses be aroused in every place. Strikes for wage increases, for the fulfillment of the signed demands, for a maximum eight-hour day, for the legality of the trade unions, for immediate help to the unemployed and for social security as the enemies of the masses and the State. It is necessary that the peasants and the sugar cane growers struggle for the lowering of the rent, for the seizure of land, for better agreements in the contracts, and for all the immediate demands of the masses.

Protest strikes, demonstrations, meetings, all forms of mass action, all forms of struggle, must be employed to drive back each manifestation of the reaction, to demand in each place concretely the satisfaction of democratic rights.

It is necessary to carry out actions for the freedom of the political prisoners, except the "machadistas," for the abolition of the Emergency Courts, for the repeal of the fascist decrees-laws, for the repeal of the law establishing the death penalty for the sugar workers and farmers, against the terror established in the sugar centrals and plantations, against the use of rubber hose and the machete and the terror hose of the official government methods by the new "porristas" against the military majors and supervisors, for the free right of meetings, organization, strike, press, speech, for the legality of the Cuban National Confederation of Labor, of the Communist Party, and of all revolutionary organizations, against the military dictatorship, a cloak of the Mendieta government.

It is necessary to come out in aid of the present struggles of workers, teachers, students, in aid of the struggle of the peasants of Realeengo 18 and the sugar cane growers and the peasants who struggle against the large companies and the landlords.

Therefore, the strikers said, the A. F. L. executive council should urge all unions to help out the N. B. C. strikers on the picket line.

Another chief task is the boycott of N. B. C. goods. The A. F. L. Executive Council should long ago have urged every local union to organize picketing of key stores in every neighborhood which are selling N. B. C. scab products, the strikers said.

Philadelphia Extends Aid PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 13.—A committee of four was set up by the A. F. of L. Central Labor Union to meet and discuss ways of supporting the National Biscuit Company strike. The committee includes C. L. U. delegates Pollack, McGone, Leader and Adolph Hirschberg.

Radio and Television Local Union No. 1838 has sent out a mimeographed letter to all federal and other labor unions calling on them to elect delegates to secure a united front of labor for the support of the N. B. C. strikers.

Broun and Educators To Speak at Newark Anti-Hearst Meeting NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, will preside Friday evening, March 22, at a meeting at the South Side High School, called to protest the pro-fascist campaign and attacks on the civil rights of the American people by William Randolph Hearst in his chain of newspapers.

The meeting, sponsored by the Professional Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism, is endorsed by the Newark Teachers Association and other organizations. Speakers will include Dr. Frank Kingdon, president of Dana College; Donald Henderson, formerly economics instructor at Columbia University; and Helen Steveson, history teacher at Weequahic High School and chairman of the Newark Teachers Association.

litical rights, rights to organize and meet! Struggle for the freedom of Cuba from imperialist oppression and for the liberation from all exploitation! Elect ships and barracks committees to lead and direct your struggles!

Join the ranks of the Party of Revolution, of the Communist Party. Its aims has shown that it leads the masses by the correct road to its liberation from the yoke of exploitation and terror!

Only it is a guarantee of victory! Long live the Agrarian Anti-Imperialist Revolution in Cuba!

Fight for a worker and peasant power—a Soviet Cuba! For bread, land and freedom!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA Feb. 28, 1935.

HOME LIFE

—By—
Ann Horton

BY this time most of the International Women's Day celebrations are over. The names of great women leaders—Class Zetkin, Rosa Luxemburg, Krupskaya, come through them. All of them stressed the need for increasing numbers of women fighters, women leaders. The meeting that I attended was one of the most enthusiastic in my experience. Those present left the meeting deeply resolved to push the organization of women in their own organizations.

Now that International Women's Day is gone, we shall be able to see how deep that resolve really was. Let me stress that follows it. The women must see to it that International Women's Day has not just marked the one day of the year when their organizations take to heart and mind the organization of women. Now the women themselves must see to it that International Women's Day marked merely a beginning of continuous activity in the organization of women. Let me stress that follows it. The women must see to it that International Women's Day marked merely a beginning of continuous activity in the organization of women. Let me stress that follows it. The women must see to it that International Women's Day marked merely a beginning of continuous activity in the organization of women.

WORKERS all over the country are rejoicing at the victory of the Ohrbach strikers. It was a well fought strike. These young men and women had never been in a strike before. They organized into the Office Workers Union, went on strike, organized mass picket lines, faced clubbing, arrests, like veterans. They faced an injunction against their strike by calling to its aid every Saturday the help of sympathizers from various organizations. Thousands of pickets would mass in front of the store, shouting "Don't Buy at Ohrbach's." There would be arrests, some beatings, but the next day the regular picket line would be on the picket line, and the following Saturday, there would be a mass picket. The business of the Ohrbach store was so affected by the militant strike that Ohrbach had to come to terms. This victory will certainly prove an incentive to the further organization of department store workers by the Office Workers Union which with this victory has won its second year in the space of a few weeks. A fine demonstration of solidarity with other striking workers was shown by the Ohrbach men and girls and their union, the Office Workers Union, when they contributed half of a collection taken at the meeting to the National Biscuit Company strikers.

A West Virginia miner's wife writes that she thinks many mothers could make use of the various Parent-Teachers Associations which the schools ask them to join. "By all means go into them," writes our correspondent. "Perhaps you can do what we women did in this West Virginia mining town."

She writes that at the regular meeting of the Association she raised the question of the need of the children for a hot noon-day lunch in the school. The other parents discussed the matter in a lively manner. A committee of parents and teachers went to the school board, and noon-day lunches were given. At the next meeting a mother raised the question of the quality of the food, and made a motion that a committee of mothers and teachers supervise the kind of food given the children. The parents of children going to school of the little mining town had been actively involved by this miners' wife in getting for their youngsters one nutritious meal a day from the school board. This should also be attempted elsewhere.

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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Need for Unity Croppers Union Seen by Whites

By a Sharecropper Correspondent
DADEVILLE, Ala. — Just here I want to elaborate on the South, the situation and condition of the Negro and white poor farmers.

In 1933 the white farmers began to think that sure enough good times were right over the hill for them and why should they fight with the Negro to get bread and better living conditions?

In 1934 the crisis, he began to grow deeper and deeper, and the landlords began taking all their production and driving the poor farmers out without food or clothing, and forcing them to work for a starvation wage.

Alright, what happened was that the poor white began to realize that he was not treated any better than the Negro, that the landlords were



using the weapon of the color line to make them fight each other, while both are only flesh and blood and only toilers bringing profit to the landlords. The eyes of the whites was opened wide by that "good" plan known as the Bankhead Bill. Just to give a picture that among the poor class of toilers color does not count for anything or make their conditions any better. A few weeks ago there was a white woman here who died. She was the mother of five small kids that is not large enough to do anything. They were naked and without food and moved everything they had on a two-seated old model Ford.

When the woman died she did not even have a dress to be laid out in. And not even one white in the whole vicinity would go there to swathe her. So this is the help that one landlord gives. Man, he ought to be hung and his neck broken.

I know a white sharecropper who lived with a postmaster, living under miserable conditions with a very large family to support. But his landlord did not allow him anything. This cropper says that he has been worse off under the Bankhead Bill than ever before.

The only way to better our conditions is by organizing and uniting ourselves together, Negro and white, to show solidarity and fight together until we fall. Because where there is unity there is strength.

Teamsters Back Tobacco Strike

By a Worker Correspondent
LANCASTER, Pa. — A concrete example of solidarity between the striking workers of the Rost Tobacco Company, a tobacco stripping plant, and the newly organized Teamsters and Chauffeurs Local 196 was shown here recently.

Unable to move his leaf by his own truck, Mr. Rost called upon the York Motor Express Company to do so. When the driver saw the pickets and learned the details, he immediately turned the machine around and drove away, not however, without wishing the strikers the best of luck.

The girls are fighting for stem weight. Heretofore they have gotten two cents a pound for dry stemmed tobacco.

Library Appropriations Decrease in Illinois

By a Worker Correspondent
PEORIA, Ill. — A local instance, showing the general nature of the decay of capitalist education and culture are the disclosures made by Mr. Earl W. Browning, librarian Peoria Public Library, in a recent statement to the Peoria Journal. According to Mr. Browning, there are at present 2,000,000 persons in Illinois who have no library service. Among them are citizens of East Peoria, Bartonville, West Peoria and Peoria Heights. At least ten counties in southern Illinois have no library service.

Since 1928, he points out, there has been an aggregate decrease of 40 per cent in state appropriations for funds to purchase new books

Croppers Union Makes Gains

By a Sharecropper Correspondent
SELMMA, Ala. — Here in Dallas County, many of the farmers will not get mules to farm with this year. Some are getting on to plow this year. In some cases they are getting no relief at all here.

The landlords take the checks here and keep them and do not give them to the poor farmers. Just last week a check came for a Negro farmer amounting to \$53. The landlord made him sign the check, ever and gave the Negro \$350 for a month. The Negro refused to take it. Dr. Cordy went to this Negro's house at 2 o'clock in the morning and asked him what he meant by not taking the money. He told the Negro that if he did not come and get the \$350, he would be sorry. "If I have to come to you," said Dr. Cordy, "I will beat the hell out of you, Nigger."

The Sharecroppers Union is growing very fast here in Dallas County. All the locals are meeting regularly every week. We had classes for a week and this helped the union's leaders to understand their tasks and their work in the union. We find that the local unions grow fast when the local leaders have the understanding of just how to carry on the work.

We can see the discontent of the farmers here. Some farmers walk six and seven miles to a meeting of the Sharecroppers Union. We get letters from people 50 and 60 miles away.

We have here some of the fighters of Camp Hill in 1931. They are the best fighters we have here. Now we are asked to speak in the countryside churches to the farmers in the name of the Sharecroppers Union.

Workers at Mount Sinai Organize

By a Hospital Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK — The Workers Council of Mount Sinai Hospital, affiliated with the Nurses and Hospital Workers League, is growing by leaps and bounds. We hospital workers, one of the most poorly paid groups of all workers, are beginning to realize that the only way to improve our conditions is by united action with fellow workers. We are beginning to see that our only strength lies in organization.

The hospital administration hates and fears the union and does everything in its power to discourage and prevent the workers from joining. The administration is clever and has a large bag of tricks with which to fool the workers. Last Friday night we were given an amateur show. There was music, dancing, jokes and skits. The "guests" were given free ice cream and cookies. There was a nice stage and costumes and a few professional entertainers. This was all paid for by the hospital. When workers at Mount Sinai ask for better food and more pay we are always told that the hospital is running under a deficit and is very poor. Some of the workers wondered where all of the money for our show was coming from. Miss Smith, the director of personnel, said that "benefactor" of the hospital died very recently and left a sum of money solely for the amusement and entertainment of the workers.

The officials were careful that all the workers did not get together. The show was only for the more "common" folks. The social service workers were told by Mrs. Mendelsohn, their immediate superior, to stay away on penalty of dismissal. The nurses were not invited. The fact that group of Negro workers, costumed as southern mamies sang spirituals at the show they were forced to do so, does not make us forget that only a few months ago a Negro porter who worked in the tonsil ward was fired. He was old, penniless and was becoming blind after years of faithful service. He was told that the ward was being closed. But a short while later a white worker was hired in his place at about half the salary and maintenance. Negro workers are not allowed to live at the hospital.

Workers of Mount Sinai! When we ask for decent food, wages and living conditions we are told that the hospital is a charitable institution. Most of the charity comes out of our pockets! Don't be fooled by free shows, ice cream and dramatic societies! To gain better living conditions unite with your fellow workers in the only organization that fights for you—the Workers Council.

Protest School Crowding

By a Worker Correspondent
PEORIA, Ill. — At a meeting of the school inspectors, March 4, a large delegation of taxpayers crowded into the meeting and demanded additional school buildings and a better distribution of pupils in the local schools.

In some cases, it was disclosed, school children are forced to go 25 blocks to school. Superintendent of Schools Fisher reported that all schools are overcrowded, but that the Glen Oak school is "among the worst." He reported that Glen Oak teachers have as many as 34 pupils each, when the normal class is 35. There is no room in the building for additional teachers, he said.

When these conditions are contrasted with the tremendous expansion of educational facilities for the youth in the Soviet Union, in "backward Russia," under their workers and farmers' government, it gives American workers and farmers food for thought.

NOTE:
Every Thursday we publish letters from sharecroppers, farmers, agricultural, lumber and cannery workers. We urge farmers and workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Monday of each week.

One dollar will bring the Daily Worker to four of your friends for two weeks. Send names and addresses to 50 East Thirteenth St., and help gain prospective subscribers.

Answer Evades Unity

The above-printed answer of the Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade Union Federation to the letter of the Red International of Labor Unions cannot be considered a serious step helping to restore unity. The Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade Union Federation, upon receiving the letter of the R. I. L. U., stated that it was not prepared to restore unity in individual countries but is just FIGHTING for the restoration of trade union on the basis of class struggle.

But the leaders of the reformist trade unions, affiliated to the Amsterdam International, DO NOT want this unity, as might be seen, for instance, from the last negotiations between the representatives of the unitary (revolutionary) and reformist trade unions of France. And this is not surprising, for at the very beginning, the split took place not because "certain groups LEFT the National trade union centres," as the Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade Union Federation writes, but because THEY WERE EXPELLED from the reformist trade unions.

The Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade Unions pretends, speaking about these "groups," that it does

The Ruling Classes

By Redfield



Pigs Get Better Treatment Than Humans on Hog Farm

By an Agricultural Worker Correspondent
SECAUCUS, N. J. — I am going to throw some light on conditions as they exist right here in the midst of what we call civilization.

I am a worker on a hog farm. I have been getting \$30 a month wage for the past two years with no prospect of getting more.

Six months ago the boss was as yet getting three cents per pound of live hog, but within the last two months he has been getting ten cents a pound. Despite this extra profit he is making now, he has failed to raise the wages of his slaves in proportion so that they may enjoy the fruits of their labor. The other day I approached this double-chinned and triple-necked beast of exploitation, but I had to bear that I ought to be thankful for having a job in these times, and that he could find plenty of bums like me to work for \$20 a month and less. In case I don't appreciate the job, he would up, "You know what you can do," meaning, of course, get out.

But that's farthest from my mind, on the contrary, I am trying to organize the workers to form a union to fight our greedy oppressor. I can now understand how this monster in the last twenty years from next to nothing gathered immense stretches of land and established two farms with 10,000 hogs. It was at the expense of many a poor worker's sweat and blood, and still this tyrant cries for more sacrifices from the toilers. While we workers live in shacks that are not even fit for a dog to live in, the boss himself dwells in a weatherproof, stone house in all sorts of unnatural vice. When it rains I have to use an umbrella right in the room for the roof is nothing but compressed paper and there is a leak in every corner. In the summer one is plagued by battalions of bed bugs. Now the life of a pig is set at a greater value than that of a human being. If there were a leak in every ceiling, the boss would set heaven and earth into motion to have it repaired. Right now I envy those pigs when I pass through the stables and see them cosy and well fed.

The boss that the boss offers us are just lousy and mostly unfit for consumption. The rats are plentiful out here.

There are plenty of madhouses like the one described here. The fight for reform must start somewhere. We must make it a slogan—let us at least live like pigs, for they are better cared for than we.

Boss Treats Priest Serves Youth Brutally Lumber Barons

By a Lumber Worker Correspondent
ROCKWOOD, Me. — During the cold spell in the latter part of January, up here at the St. John's Operation of the Great Northern Paper Company a young man froze both his feet while working in the woods.

He was employed at Camp No. 1, on what is known as the Hurricane Operation situated about eight miles above the Pittston Farm.

A former resident of Prince Edwards Island by the name of John Briece was in charge of Camp No. 1, that is he was known as a walking boss, having charge of more than one camp. Acting as camp foreman was a man by the name of "Smiling Pete" MacDonald from Bangor, Me.

The young worker was unable to work because of frozen feet. After laying in camp for a few days, he was told by Briece that he must go to work. On stating that he was unable to work, he was told by Briece, "Get the hell out of the camp."

The boy collapsed on the road from the camp to the Pittston Farm, and was found lying in the road by a teamster and taken to the Pittston Farm. Later he was taken to a doctor at Rockwood, who rushed him to a hospital at Bangor.

Max Hilton, the superintendent of the woods department, saw and spoke to this young worker at the Pittston Farm. When Hilton first heard the story he called Briece by phone and asked for an explanation. Briece placed the blame on the camp boss, MacDonald, and fired him immediately.

Later, when Mr. Hilton reached Bangor, he spoke to the woods worker, saw his frozen feet, learned that Briece and not MacDonald had driven the boy out into the cold, he went directly to Camp No. 1 and fired Briece.

By a Lumber Worker Correspondent
ROCKWOOD, Me. — Everything is changed up here now at the St. John's operation of the Great Northern Paper Company. This pulp wood that we have been loading formerly weighed between five and seven thousand pounds per cord. The camps have, or had, been made of small logs, the food was poor, the weather was bad, it was as cold as hell, the pay was small.

However, now all that is forgotten. We poor ungrateful lumberjacks have at last become enlightened. We are going to be rewarded in heaven! We are working for an honest company. Our boss is our father in the camp, just as God is our father in heaven. The company is giving us an honest chance to earn an honest living. We must give to the company an honest day's work each day and



Stool Pigeon Exposed

By a Worker Correspondent
SALEM, Ore. — Early last spring when the C. W. A. was petering out and the workers on relief were facing wage cuts and unemployment, the more logical workers succeeded in calling a mass meeting. An effort was made to organize a relief and unemployed union for the worker's protection against local politics and official waste and intrigue which was becoming very obvious.

The organization was formed, and a worker arising out of the rank and file—and who was intensely touched with the rotten deal we were having dolled out to us—was elected chairman of the executive committee. Somehow the whole affair went on the silent rocks.

Humiliation and uneasiness stirred the workers to renewed protective measures whereupon another mass meeting was called. This same popular worker again made himself frequently and loudly heard in bitter protest against the existing conditions of the workers; and the ridiculous treatment imposed by the boss-class. He finally succeeded in creating misunderstanding and disputes almost turned the meeting into a melee. The effort of organizing the workers again went on the rocks, so far as any constructive action was concerned—while a great deal of good for the workers was really accomplished.

However, the workers' local News Intelligence checked up on this young spy ilk and found him to be an agent provocateur and stool-pigeon of the cheapest type and paid by a clique of local authorities to lie, to deceive his fellow workers and assist these organized political vandals and legal thieves in robbing his own class and kind out of food and clothing. This writer does not hesitate to say that he would not like to be in this malevolent crawling serpent's boots and remain in this locality to face the wrath and contempt of the oppressed workers he has so slyly intrigued and deceived.

The S. E. R. A.—relief workers and the unemployed—are well organized here now, as Roosevelt claims to have the right to do. Though the meetings have been visited by local rals and silver-shirt (fascist) agents for the purpose of misleading and disrupting the tactic of the organization is subtly planned that no common effort will disrupt it.

Now is the time to build a strong anti-Hearst movement throughout the country. Use the Daily Worker to refute his lies

Statement Exposes Children's Plight

By a Worker Correspondent
PEORIA, Ill. — In a statement issued March 5 by Mrs. Leora Marcy, executive secretary of the local Child Welfare League, it is stated that Community Fund subscribers have provided "care and service" to 653 homeless and neglected Peoria children during the last year. The statement discloses that the league has 235 children "under care" at the present time, 100 of them away from their own homes.

Mrs. Marcy reports many additional cases of child neglect, saying "One of the most serious results of unemployment has been its effect upon hundreds of children in our community. In many homes the health and welfare of the youngsters has been adversely affected by economic insecurity, and in many other cases there has been a complete break-down of family life, leaving children dependent upon the community." Continuing, she believes unemployment has increased the danger of delinquency because it has broken down living standards and forced more adventurous children to seek any means of escape from the pressure of economic need. "This is why so many thousands of boys and young men have taken to the road and become transients without a home."

That the "care and service" provided by the local Child Welfare League and other agencies of capitalist "charity" are entirely inadequate is evidenced by the report made a few weeks ago by Superintendent of Public Schools Fisher that there were 163 young children out of school because of insufficient clothing and shoes.

Relief Stoves Are Fire Hazard

By a Worker Correspondent
SAN DIEGO, Calif. — It took twenty-one fires in homes of unemployed workers, for the board of supervisors and the County Welfare Bureau to decide to pick up the 2,000 defective kerosene stoves which were issued in San Diego County during the past two years.

Earl Newton, fire marshal, stated, "These stoves are defective in design and every now and then one flares up and pretty soon the whole house is afire."

The stoves had been issued to unemployed workers whose gas had been shut off because they were unable to pay the bill. The stoves, besides flaring up every once in a while, also were always leaking, and a person could always tell by the smell of kerosene in a house whether the family was on relief or not. The ceilings and walls of the kitchens get all black and sooty from the smoke of these stoves.

The county purchasing agent, Charles A. Christopher, didn't like the idea of picking up these defective stoves. "An oil stove is an oil stove," he said, "whether it has an underwriter's tag on it or not. It would take between \$10,000 and \$12,000 to replace these stoves."

When Christopher was asked whether any action had been taken against the manufacturers of the stoves for selling the city defective products which resulted in damages to homes, he said: "No. What action would be possible?"

YOUR HEALTH

—By—
Medical Advisory Board

Dr. Williams to Lecture Tomorrow Night
DR. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS will lecture tomorrow night on "How to Speak to Your Children About Sex." The lecture, which is being held under the auspices of the District Pioneer Council, will be held in Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place, at 8:30 p.m. Admission is 25 cents.

Menstrual Periods
S. M. New York City.—It is not unusual to have some digestive upset and pain at the time of menstruation. We advise you to be sure that your bowels are regular by taking plenty of water and eating fresh and stewed fruits, such as prunes and figs. If necessary, to avoid constipation, you may take a mild laxative such as mineral oil, milk of magnesia or cascara. Give attention to building up your general health by obtaining eight hours sleep each night, plenty of fresh air and exercise and a diet, if possible, with plenty of milk, green vegetables and fruit. When you feel your period coming on, take a warm bath and repeat this each day of your period.

While not advisable to take drugs routinely, an occasional aspirin or phenobarbital tablet will do no harm. If you continue to have trouble, we advise you to see an examination at one of the women's clinics or from a private gynecologist. In most cases your condition is outgrown as you develop, especially with marriage and having children. It is important to remember that conditions in your life which cause you to be nervous and worried add to the disturbance.

Contracting Venereal Diseases
J. S. Brooklyn, N. Y.—Your fear of contracting venereal disease through touching a door or similar object, is groundless. Venereal diseases, as a rule, are transmitted through sexual intercourse or similar intimate contact.

Gonorrhea, which is the most prevalent venereal disease, is transmitted only through sexual intercourse. It is true that it is possible to contract the germs from some intimate object such as a toilet seat, but practically, this does not occur as a history of sexual contact is usually obtained. However, this should not prevent one from carrying out all hygienic precautions to take of rare sources of infection.

Syphilis can be contracted without sexual intercourse, as by kissing or touching the open sores of the disease. It may occasionally be contracted through common use of towels, eating utensils or clothing, but this does not happen as commonly as supposed. As in gonorrhea it is necessary to certain precautions to avoid contact with infected persons. Similarly, and more important, persons affected with venereal disease should use every precaution to avoid transmitting it. They should use separate towels, should sleep alone, if possible; should keep their soiled linen separate, and should thoroughly wash their hands after every contact with the affected part.

It is useless to worry about contracting venereal disease innocently. While it may be possible, as suggested above, at least 99 per cent is contracted through an infected sexual partner.

Should all these precautions be carefully and widely followed, and careful prophylaxis followed in regard to all sexual contacts, then venereal disease would decline greatly in occurrence.

Health and Hygiene to Appear Soon
MARCH 20th is the last day of the special advance subscription offer of Health and Hygiene, the magazine of the Medical Advisory Board. The first issue is due to come off the press on that day. With the appearance of this first issue, the subscription rates will become the regular rates of \$1.50 a year, eighty cents for six months and forty cents for three months.

The first issue, which will be the April issue, will be typical of the issues planned to appear. It will contain a wide variety of articles relating to the every-day health problems of the workers. The magazine will not be a crink magazine, will not support unscientific fads, but will serve as an extension of the work of the Medical Advisory Board, in giving the best possible medical information.

Subscribe now. Take advantage of the few days left before the special, advance subscription offer of one dollar a year lapses.

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An Evasive Answer to a Clear Question

Letter of the Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade Union Federation

STOCKHOLM (TASS). — The "Arbeiderbladet" printed the letter of the R. I. L. U. to the Norwegian trade unions, dated Jan. 15 and the answer to this letter by the Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade Union Federation. This answer reads as follows:

"Our Congress instructed us to investigate the possibility of amalgamating both the organizations into a unified Trade Union International, on the basis of class struggle. Therefore the question arises: Is the R. I. L. U. willing to contribute to the restoration of trade union unity in the countries where certain groups left the local trade union organizations? As a matter of fact, a Trade Union International should be organized on the basis of amalgamated organizations in every country. Is the R. I. L. U. willing to address the International Trade Union Office, upon receiving

with the trade union organizations of the U. S. S. R., with a proposal concerning negotiations on the question of unity, without any preliminary conditions?"

"Before a conference has been appointed of the representatives of your organizations and ours, it is impossible to clarify this question. We expect you therefore to furnish more accurate information on this important question, which now is more burning than ever."

Answer Evades Unity

The above-printed answer of the Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade Union Federation to the letter of the Red International of Labor Unions cannot be considered a serious step helping to restore unity. The Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade Unions pretends, speaking about these "groups," that it does

knows full well, from the R. I. L. U. letter, that the R. I. L. U., on its part, is not only PREPARED to restore trade union unity in individual countries but is just FIGHTING for the restoration of trade union on the basis of class struggle.

But the leaders of the reformist trade unions, affiliated to the Amsterdam International, DO NOT want this unity, as might be seen, for instance, from the last negotiations between the representatives of the unitary (revolutionary) and reformist trade unions of France. And this is not surprising, for at the very beginning, the split took place not because "certain groups LEFT the National trade union centres," as the Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade Union Federation writes, but because THEY WERE EXPELLED from the reformist trade unions.

The Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade Unions pretends, speaking about these "groups," that it does

not know that it is the question of the unitary trade unions of France, of the Red Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia, Spain, Japan, Rumania, Greece, U. S. A., etc., that it is the question of hundreds of thousands of members of revolutionary trade unions, who proved their devotion to the cause of the working class to the battles against the bourgeoisie.

A Contradictory Position

In its answer to the enquiry of the Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade Union Federation the R. I. L. U. communicated its opinion concerning the basis on which the amalgamation of the Trade Unions would be possible on a national and international scale. And yet the leaders of the Norwegian trade unions are asking again: Is the R. I. L. U. prepared to start negotiations concerning the unification

of the trade union movement, without preliminary conditions? This question is formulated in such a manner that it can be understood in a double sense. The first means to start negotiations concerning the unification of the trade union movement (and the trade union unification), without preliminary conditions and the second means to consent to a unification without any conditions.

The latter course, certainly, contradicts the content of the R. I. L. U. letter as well as the decision of the last Congress of the Norwegian trade unions, which declared for a unification of the trade union movement ON THE BASIS OF CLASS STRUGGLE. Does the Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade Union Federation consider this condition binding or is it ready to consent to trade union unity, basing it on class collaboration? If the Secretariat of the Norwegian Trade

Union Federation is in favor of class struggle, to be waged by the trade unions, their members should be guaranteed the right to struggle inside the trade unions for the carrying through of this line. And this can be guaranteed through the realization of trade union democracy, or proportional representation during the elections of functionaries, and through abandonment of the practice of expelling trade union members because they defend the class struggle line.

All this by no means excludes the subordination of the minority to the decisions of the majority and the carrying out of strict trade union discipline in the struggle against the capitalists. Precisely these proposals were advanced and clearly formulated in the R. I. L. U. letter to the Norwegian Trade Union Federation, printed some time ago in the "Pravda" (see "Pravda" of Feb. 10, 1935).

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

HERE is one error of fact that I am glad to acknowledge and correct. In my column of March 9th, through inaccurate information, I stated that The Negro Liberator had suspended publication. The following letter tells us just what the situation is with regard to the "Liberator."

The following statement appeared in your column in the March 9th issue of the Daily Worker: "The Liberator has suspended again, but its managers are campaigning to bring the paper out as a weekly by June 1st."

This statement was incorrect. The Negro Liberator has not suspended. On the contrary, its March 15th semi-monthly issue will appear on Wednesday, March 13th.

It is true that the Liberator became a semi-monthly on January 1st, 1935, due to financial difficulties. Before this it had been a weekly.

Last Thursday we met as a campaign committee for the purpose of immediately beginning a serious campaign to build the circulation and finances of the Liberator. We have set the following objectives to be achieved from April 1st to July 1st:

1. Fifteen thousand paid circulation.
2. Circulation in Harlem to be doubled.
3. 2,500 yearly subscriptions (\$1.00).
4. Five thousand dollars sustaining fund.
5. A weekly Liberator by July 1st.

Acting upon the increasing need and popularity of the Liberator, we are determined to make our paper the militant fighting organ of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. We intend to make it not only the "Voice of the Negro People," but also an organizer of the Negro masses and their white supporters in the struggle for complete Negro liberation.

Alive and Kicking

PLEASE publish this letter in your column in order that thousands of Daily Worker readers will know that the Liberator is not only alive, but is launching a campaign to make it more powerful and effective.

However, we express our appreciation of your March 9th column. We call upon you and the many readers of your column to assist us in our campaign.

Contributions and subscriptions should be sent either to your column, or to the new offices of the L.S.N.R. and Liberator, 308 West 141st Street, New York City.

For a bigger a better Liberator.

NEGRO LIBERATOR CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Grant Johnson | J. Lindsey |
| Sam Irving | Florence Wayne |
| W. E. Plummer | James Yeargans |
| Edith Benjamin | Ben Davis |
| | A. W. Berry |

Do Your Share!

I CANNOT too strongly urge the readers of the Daily Worker to make this campaign to strengthen and build the Liberator their fight.

These comrades have a hard task on their hands, with the increasing terror and lynch drive against the Negroes. The fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, now in the hands of the nine old corporation lawyers of the Supreme Court, is entering a critical and vital stage. Next before have the American Negro people been so aroused on an international issue as they are today in their willingness to fight, to sacrifice, to act for the maintenance of the independence of Abyssinia, the last remaining untrammelled Negro country of Africa, slated for slavery by Mussolini.

The Negro Liberator is not only the "Voice of the Negro People," as the letter aptly states, but is as well "the organizer of the Negro masses and their white supporters in the struggle for complete Negro liberation."

Do your share immediately to make this choice stronger and the organizer more powerful to carry out the great historical task of Negro liberation.

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Lessons of History for Collective Farmers

By KARL RADEK

NOTE: The following article, written for the collective farmers of the Soviet Union, has such a direct connection with the problems now facing the American farmers, especially the Farmer-Labor movement in the North-West, that the Daily Worker has had it especially translated. We recommend these "Lessons of History" to our farmer-brothers for their most serious study.—EARL BROWDER.

When "peasant" parties, peasant leaders, broke away from the working class and could not rest upon its support in the struggle against the old ruling classes, it was very easy to put an end to these peasant parties. It was done by various methods. In Bulgaria, the government bureaucracy, the capitalists and the officers arranged secretly to do away with the head of the "peasant" government, Stambulsky, whom they killed like a dog, arrested all the leaders of the Peasant League, and established the fascist government of Zankov. The Croat peasant leader, Radich, was assassinated at an open session of parliament, all his aides were arrested, and the peasant parties in both Bulgaria and Croatia were declared illegal. In Rumania the peasant party followed a different road. As soon as it came to power it made a deal with the landlords, the capitalists, the usurers and the King. It strove to emulate these classes in everything, and the result was that they used it, squeezed it like a lemon, and then cast it into the garbage can. Events assumed the same development also in Poland, where Witoe, who had been exposed in the eyes of the people as a participant in all dirty capitalist affairs, and whose hands had been stained with the blood of workers, was chased out by the officers headed by Pilsudski.

Thus ended the dream, which gladdened the hearts of many peasants after the World War, of an independent peasant government. The peasants could not establish any power of their own. And this, as we showed, was no accident. Growing capitalism destroyed natural economy, and absorbed and ruined small-scale commodity production. But at the same time the development of

commodity relations inevitably led to the beginning and growth of capitalist relations. The rise of commodity production, which led to the development of capitalism, created enormous needs without the satisfaction of which it is now unthinkable to exist. These needs of railroads, aviation and electric power can be satisfied only by large factory production. This type of production, however, was in the hands of capitalists and bankers. So it destroyed natural economy everywhere, stimulating production for the market even in the countryside. In order to buy kerosene, matches, and agricultural implements, the farmers also had to produce for the market.

ers and peasants was a dictatorship of the proletariat. Which means that at the helm stood the working class, trained in a struggle against capitalism and the bourgeoisie of thirty years. In this struggle the working class had built the Communist Party, based upon the theory of Marx, developed by Lenin. This theory said that without crushing capitalism, not only in the city but also in the countryside, without building a socialist economy, even the working class could not free itself, and the peasants would fall victims to the old bondage. Hence the Soviet working class not only suppressed and liquidated the capitalists in the city and the

it is that in the Soviet Union the leadership of the country is concentrated in the working class, the proletariat, for the proletariat is the only class which has consistently fought the landlords and the capitalists and which is capable of carrying through the construction of socialism. To be sure, big struggles still lie ahead. But only those can lead who do not vacillate themselves, who are ready to fight until the end, without sparing their enemies but also without stopping at any sacrifices on their own part. Only the working class is such an unshakable fighter. As long as some of the peasants are still under the influence of the kulaks, the

first tests, as soon as they became firmly rooted in the life of the peasant masses, as soon as most of the peasants became convinced that the collective farm is a way to a well-to-do life, the working class said: The peasants will never again turn to capitalism, because Socialism guarantees them a human life. For this reason the superior rights which the Soviet Constitution had given to the working class are today no longer necessary for continuing the struggle for a complete Socialist society. The dictatorship of the proletariat, the power which ruthlessly destroys capitalism and builds socialism, will be stronger without the special rights given to the working class because of the great confidence of the collective farmers in the proletariat, and also because the collective farmers themselves—no longer the former petty owners who could not see beyond the tails of their horses or cows—both by their standards of life and work with machines, are increasingly approaching the ideology of the working class. From day to day the collective farmers understand better general problems of State production of building Socialism. This is why the VII Congress of Soviets has decided to equalize the rights of workers and peasants.

The Lessons of History

Thus under Socialism there is no special peasant power either. By freeing themselves from capitalist bondage, by building Socialism together with the proletariat, the peasants need a strong Socialist power in common with the workers. They need a power which builds factories and collective farms, which teaches peasants and workers' children how to work modern machines and which leads all toilers toward a classless society.

So long as remnants of the dejected classes have not yet disappeared, so long as the whole population of the Soviet Union has not yet overcome the survivals of capitalist feelings and thoughts, so long as capitalists surrounding us—are still preparing war against the first land of emancipated labor, so long we need a firm dictatorial power for building and protecting Socialism.

This power protects the interests of both workers and collective farmers, now on a par with workers. It is power of workers and collective farmers which will help the remnants of the individual peasants to become builders of Socialism.

The dream of an independent peasant power no longer attracts thinking peasants who have learned the lessons of history: Under capitalism this dream was utopian; under socialism it has been replaced by something better than empty dreams—a government which, through the collective farms, guides the peasants toward a human life.

(THE END)



Resting time on a large collective farm in the U. S. S. R.

Thus came into being the farm bourgeoisie, the kulaks, who were a part of the whole bourgeois system.

The peasants of Russia took a different road from the peasants of all other countries. They helped the workers to destroy the power of the czar and the landlords, and followed them in the October Revolution to fight against the power of the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeois parties who betrayed the interests of the peasants while pretending to be their friends. Having won under the leadership of the workers in the October Revolution, the peasants, under the leadership of the government of workers and peasants, took the land from the landlords.

However, had the struggle of the Soviet working class ended only in the destruction of the landlords, the old story would have been repeated all over again as during the French Revolution. The kulak, exploiter of the peasants, would have grown into a capitalist and landlord, and the bulk of the peasants would soon have found themselves under the heel of the blood-sucker, the merchant, the usurer, and the new landlord.

Working Class at the Helm

This is what would have happened to the Russian peasants had they established a so-called independent peasant government. But the Soviet government of workers and peasants, but also began to build

an entirely new, socialist, economy. For this purpose the workers undertook not only to rehabilitate the old industry, inherited from capitalism, but to create a new powerful industry capable of supplying the peasants with agricultural machinery. In preparing its onslaught against the kulaks, the working class not only gave the poor peasants every possible assistance, but also did everything to help the middle peasant, too, and to convince him that the proletariat is not his enemy but, on the contrary, his friend.

The enemies of the Soviet Government, the enemies of the workers and the peasants, knew very well that if the workers would be able to lead the bulk of the farm masses in the fight against the kulaks, and at the same time lead important agricultural masses toward the building of collective farms, it would be the end of the capitalists and the landlords. For this reason they funkeys from the Mensheviks, the bourgeoisie, the landlords, and the Social Revolutionists, continually whispered into the ears of the peasants: "All talk of a workers' and peasants government is a fraud. The Bolsheviks themselves admit that their power is a dictatorship of the proletariat. The Bolsheviks do not trust the peasants. Hence they do not extend to them the same electoral rights that they do to the workers."

To which the Bolsheviks replied frankly, concealing nothing: "Yes,

Soviet Constitution must give to the working class those privileges which will enable it to consummate the struggle unwaveringly.

However, just because the dictatorship of the proletariat serves to destroy every exploitation in the city and countryside, just because the Soviet power is a government of workers and peasants, its aim is not to found a new nobility but to free the workers and peasants. In fighting the kulaks, in supplying the peasants with machines, the working class prepares the establishment of a system in which there would be not only no capitalists and no landlords, but also no special class of peasants and workers—only toilers of a Socialist society working for each other."

The Path to Collective Farming

The peasants of the Land of the Soviets trusted the leadership of the working class. Under the leadership of the working class the peasants smashed the kulaks and took the path—a large majority of the peasants—of building collective farms. We see, then, how the system of Socialism is growing up in the villages, a system in which the principal means of production, land and machines, belong to the whole society, in which people work not to enrich a handful of exploiters but in order that all may become well-to-do and live like human beings.

As soon as the collective farms passed their infantile ailments, their

Anti-Lynching Exhibition

Reviewed by JACOB KAINEN

THIS exhibition at the A. C. A. Gallery, 52 West 8th St., is a real broadside against lynching. The participating artists have turned some heavy guns against the bestial persecution of the Negro people with devastating effect. The fact that the artists deal with a common subject concentrates the impact of the exhibition.

This show was arranged by the John Reed Club, the Artists' Union, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the I. L. D., the Vanguard and the Artists' Committee of Action. It comes on the heels of the N. A. A. C. P. exhibition, characteristically called "A Commentary on Lynching," and based upon support of the spurious Wagner-Costigan "Anti-Lynch Bill."

The show at the A. C. A. Gallery is the result of the repudiation by many artists of the N. A. A. C. P. exhibition, with its fake Anti-Lynch Bill, and the desire to support an Anti-Lynch Bill with teeth in it. And so this United Anti-Lynch Exhibition at the A. C. A. Gallery was arranged, supporting the Bill for Negro Rights and the Suppression of Lynching. This bill calls for the death penalty for lynchers and for full economic, political and social equality for the Negro people.

The exhibiting artists have produced some of their best work for this show. Obviously, the question of lynching stirred them emotionally as few other issues would.

WILLIAM GROPPER is represented by one of his finest drawings, "Southern Landscape." The lynch tree is a masterpiece of characterization—savagely splintered, and with a shadowy presence at the end of the lynch bough. How-



Drawing by Refregier, on exhibit at the Anti-Lynch Show

ever, one expects Gropper to be politically sharper than this drawing would seem to indicate.

Anton Refregier's "Landscape—Black Belt" and "Solidarity" seem to me to be the finest of his four drawings. Refregier possesses the ability to condense and simplify his material to the indispensable essentials. This faculty, among others, gives increasing prominence to Refregier as one of our best revolutionary artists.

Harry Sternberg's uncompromising drawing, "Southern Holiday," depicts the mutilation of a Negro. George S. Schreiber's "20th Century" is a sadist fantasy on the same theme. Louis Ribak's "American Festival" is first rate, as are Herb Kruchman's "Family Mourning," Sara Brinnan's "Scottsboro Story," Walter Quirt's "Have Faith in the

Law," Philip Evergood's "That's the Man," Daniel Koerner's "Vigilantes Attack," Philip Reisman's "South," William Siegel's "Sharecroppers Meeting" and other drawings too numerous to mention. In fact, there are so many good drawings in this show that it becomes almost arbitrary to select some for mention at the expense of others.

Isamu Noguchi's much discussed "Death," which incorporates metal and rope, has just been added to the sculpture pieces. Sam Becker and Aaron Goodeman have other fine pieces on view.

The exhibition will continue through March 10. We urge everyone to see this show and to bring as many people as possible to the gallery. It is an experience not easily forgotten. The gallery is open on Sunday from 2 to 6 p. m.

New Magazine Fighting Negro Discrimination Invites Contributions

"Struggle," a new monthly magazine devoted to the revolutionary fight against Negro oppression and discrimination, is announced for early publication by the Vanguard, organization of Negro and white professional workers, artists and writers.

Material is invited from proletarian writers in the form of articles, verse and fiction up to 1,500 words, accompanied by return stamped envelopes and addressed to "Struggle," 308 West 141st Street, New York City.

Bulletins

Workers Club Review, organ of the Associated Workers Clubs, March issue, 5 cents.

The Associated Workers Clubs has grown in the last three years from three clubs to thirty. This remarkable growth is best reflected in the Workers Club Review. A year old, the magazine has now come out in printed form, and would do honor to a strong seasoned publication.

The March issue contains material which is not limited to the interests of those directly connected with the clubs. There is a beautifully written story by Lucien Zacharoff, poems by Fred Rolland, M. Millet and Ralph Hayes, all of whom show a mature technique, a clear sense of social values, and are genuinely proletarian in content.

The article "The A. W. C. and the United Front" is of general interest to anyone concerned with building a strong united front. The side-lights on the recent Congress for Unemployment Insurance, however, is so short to give even a superficially good picture of that remarkable congress. "The New Guillotine," a description of an imaginary "ideal" Workers Club, seems somewhat futile in view of the real obstacles these clubs have to face.

A description of a real club with its achievements as well as its faults would have been more useful.

The organizational material in the Review makes this issue indispensable to every club member. B. GOLDSMITH.

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.

Why Inflation?

Question: Why did the Roosevelt regime resort to inflation? Has it benefited the workers?—C. K.

Answer: The inflationary policies of Roosevelt developed out of the crisis. The capitalists were forced to adopt inflation because the whole structure of American capitalism threatened to collapse in the spring of 1933 at the time of the banking crisis. Unless the values of the mortgages, bonds and other securities held by the banks and insurance companies were raised by inflation, there would have been a general collapse.

By going off the gold standard and devaluing the dollar Roosevelt gave prices a speculative boost upward. This increased the values of the banks' holdings by increasing the market value of their bonds, stocks, loans, etc. At the same time inflation enabled the capitalists to reap huge profits, since higher prices reduced the real earnings of the worker.

The second big reason for inflation was the need for American capitalism to recapture its foreign trade. When the British pound went off the gold standard in 1931, this enabled the English manufacturers to undersell American products in foreign markets. When the dollar was reduced to a value of 59 cents in gold the American capitalists were again able to undersell their rivals. Inflation was a useful weapon in the bitter fight for markets.

While the capitalists have made large profits from inflation, the workers have had their wages slashed by rising prices. The rise in food prices by 35 per cent in the two years of the New Deal is a good example of how the capitalists have restored the profitability of industry at the expense of the living standards of the workers. Inflation continuously widens the gap between the wages paid the workers and the prices they have to pay for the goods and services that they buy. The main purpose of the economic policies of the ruling class is to increase this spread.

Inflation does not solve the crisis for the capitalists. Instead, it sharpens all the antagonisms of capitalism. It is only a question of time before the rival imperialists will go to war to protect the super-profits of the capitalists, as soon as the inflationary speculation begins to collapse as a means of propping up profits. Anna Rochester's little two-cent pamphlet called "Your Dollar Under Roosevelt" gives a well rounded treatment of inflation and what it means to the workers.

Prosperity Notes

By HARRY KERMIT

BROOKLYN—Charles Fischer was an artisan in wood who earned his living repairing and making chairs. He had a wife and three children with whom he lived at 594 Dean Street, near the Long Island Railroad depot.

Last December the artisan complained to a friend that he was not earning enough to support his family. "Get yourself a telephone," the friend advised, "it will help you obtain jobs." Fischer had the telephone installed, but his earnings did not increase and the bills mounted.

Driven by their need to seek relief, Fischer and his wife finally went to the local Home Relief Bureau and applied for assistance. An investigator was sent to their home to check up on their resources. As a result of his visit the relief officials announced the family were not eligible for relief because they possessed a telephone.

Mrs. Fischer missed her husband the day following the relief bureau refusal, and she went down into the basement to look for him. She found the artisan on the floor, a tube in his mouth, the tube attached to a gas heater. His chair-making worries were ended.

TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAP—Kemp Orch
- WOR—Sports Reunion—Jack Pizman
- WJZ—Anon N. Andy
- WABC—Myrt and Margie
- 7:15-WEAP—Jack Smith, Songs
- WOR—Lum and Abner—Clich
- WJZ—Concert Orchestra
- WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30-WEAP—Ministerial Show
- WOR—The Street Singer
- WABC—Nick Lova, Songs
- 7:45-WOR—Comedy, Music
- WJZ—Nichols Orch., Puff Bling, Songs, Speaker
- Ward Lambert, Basketball Coach, Purdue
- WABC—Boake Carter, Comedian
- 8:00-WEAP—Valley Varieties
- WOR—Little Symphony
- Orch. Philip James, Conductor, Frances Moore, Soprano
- WABC—All-Girl Orchestra and Chorus, Direction Phil Spitalny
- 8:15-WJZ—Pan-American Orchestra—Summer Welles, Assistant Secretary of State
- 8:30-WJZ—Red Trails—Sketch
- WABC—Johnson Orch., Edwald Neil, Buritone, Edwin C. Hill, Narrator, Speaker, Lamont du Pont, President E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company
- 9:00-WEAP—Captain Henry

Show Boat
WOR—Hillbilly Music
WJZ—Dinah Valley Days—Sketch
WABC—Gray's Orchestra
Annette Hanan, Songs
Walter O'Keefe
9:30-WOR—Little Theatre
Tournament
WJZ—Cecil Pitts, Tenor
Ruth Lyon, Soprano
WABC—Waring Orchestra
10:00-WEAP—Whitman's
Music Hall, Helen Jepson, Soprano; Lou Holtz, Comedian, and Others
WOR—Sitt Gary, Baritone
WJZ—String Ensemble
10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Reed
10:30-WOR—Kemp Orch.
WJZ—Old Age Pension—Bishop Francis J. McDonnell, President American Association for Social Security | Professor Herman A. Gray, of New York University
WABC—Captain Debbaje's Ship of Joy
11:00-WEAP—Talk—Graham
11:15-WJZ—Pan-American Orchestra—Summer Welles, Assistant Secretary of State
WOR—News
WJZ—Debut Orchestra
WABC—Little Orchestra
11:30-WABC—Burger Orch.
WOR—Moonbeams Trio
11:35-WEAP—Dance Music
WABC—Whitman, WJZ, WOR, WEAP
12:00-WEAP—Testimonial Dinner to Paul Whitman, Jack Dempsey's Restaurant

The Marxist World-System

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

By FREDERICK ENGELS

Never before published in full English translation, this book is the classic and complete exposition of Marxist theory.

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Strachey Arrest Is Signal for Attack Against All Foreign Born

INFLUENCE OF HEARST EVIDENT IN LATEST MOVE OF ROOSEVELT GOVERNMENT TO TERRORIZE ALL POLITICAL OPPOSITION

THE gagging of John Strachey, noted British writer, and the threat of deportation that hangs over him, only dramatizes the whole drive of reaction of the Roosevelt government that has been rising under the direct sponsorship of William Randolph Hearst, spokesman for reactionary finance capital.

The deportation club that now hangs over Strachey has been wielded again and again by the Roosevelt government against foreign-born workers who have dared to raise their voices against starvation and exploitation.

At this moment, the Roosevelt government has in its clutches many foreign-born workers, such as Otto Richter, seized in the Frisco strike, Carl Ohm and Erich Becker, whom Secretary Perkins plans to send back to

Hitler's Germany, and John Ujich, whom she plans to send back to Fascist Italy.

It is clear that the seizure of Strachey marks a new stage in this reactionary drive, a drive that is rapidly developing into terrorism against every group of workers or forward-looking people in the country.

The willingness of Roosevelt to aid Hearst only shows how swiftly the Roosevelt government is becoming the open ally of the leading fascist propagandists in the country.

If the arrest of Strachey and the deportation of foreign-born workers is not resisted by mass demonstrations, it will not take long for Roosevelt and Hearst to unleash a brutal rush of gang terrorism against every American worker, every teacher and student. The

notorious Palmer raids of 1919 will look like picnics in comparison.

Hearst wants to turn this country into a hateful prison house such as his friends the Nazis have made of Germany.

He wants to paralyze the American people with the arrogant rule of ignorant, brutal, and degenerate reactionaries like himself who will trample on every single political and civil right of the American working class.

Hearst wants to shove the dirty rag of his gag rule into the mouth of every person who fights his fascist and war plans!

The entire working class, the labor movement and

the trade unions face this menace of gag rule, brutality, and deportation raids.

The welfare of American labor as well as the preservation of the fundamental rights of political activity for all people demands that Hearst and the Roosevelt government be met with so powerful a roar of protest that they will have to halt in their march to fascism!

Demand the release of Strachey and his right to stay and speak! Stop the deportation drive against foreign-born workers! Rip the gag off the mouth of the American working class! Fight the brutal deportation drive of Secretary Perkins and the Hearsts! For a mighty united front against the Wall Street-Hearst-Roosevelt drive on civil liberties.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1935

Spread Service Strike!

AS THE strike of elevator operators and other building service workers in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens continues to spread, really interests supported by La Guardia's police mobilize to break the strike by engaging strikebreakers to service the struck buildings.

While the property owners are doing all they can in order to defeat the struggle of the service workers for better conditions, the Bronx and Brooklyn locals of the Building Service Employees International Union should lose no time in counteracting these activities of the bosses.

The victorious conclusion of the strike and the establishment of union conditions in every building will largely depend on the degree to which the union will be able to spread the strike on a borough-wide scale to include every unsigned building.

The refusal of the owners to pay the workers a living wage while they spend thousands of dollars for scabs and strong-arm men for "protection" can only be defeated by the united strength of all the service workers backed by the support and cooperation of other workers' organizations and tenants' groups.

The organization of the "defense fund" and the "Committee for Protection" by the Bronx Borough Taxpayers League, Inc., is a characteristic example of the steps taken by the owners in order to maintain the deplorably low earnings of the service workers.

While spreading the strike, an intensive organization drive should be developed by the union with the aim of making every New York building service worker a union member. Every worker should be urged to join the union without further delay.

Organized labor of Greater New York and every tenant in all buildings affected by the strike should unite behind the union in order to force the owners to come across.

Mass picketing should be set up with the cooperation of the tenants in the struck buildings and all sympathetic workers. Only in this way will the workers succeed in preventing the owners and the police from bringing in scabs to replace the strikers. Wherever scabs have already been brought in all the tenants should picket the place together with the union members and refuse to pay rent until the scabs are removed and a union contract signed.

Building service workers, spread the strike to every unsigned building!

Form squads of strikers and sympathizers to get the scabs out of the buildings!

Don't be misled by proposals for arbitration as a settlement of the strike!

Every building service worker a union man!

Every building a closed shop!

Build the union into a powerful workers' organization with a broad participation of the membership in the leadership and the strike!

Make New York a union town!

Section Three Again

LAST week's circulation figures show that Section 3, the West Side Section of the Communist Party in New York City, sells an average of only 215 papers daily.

These figures show practically no increase over the previous week.

Equally serious, however, is the laxness with which the paper is handled in the section—no regular sales to N. B. C. strikers, delay in getting the paper to the units and then to the workers, accumulation of papers in section and units, etc.

What is true of Section 3 is probably true of other sections. This must be over-

come! Circulation must be increased by building a seriously functioning distribution apparatus in Section 3 and in every New York City Section.

We ask every comrade to report every example of laxness to the Section Organizer and to our office. We ask Section 3: What are your plans? Are you satisfied with 215?

"Trust Busting"

ROOSEVELT is trying to appear as a "trust-buster."

In his utility speech, he calls for a "reversal of the trend of concentration."

Of course, Wall Street is not fooled by Roosevelt's latest "radical" talk. It knows, and every report from the Darrow report to the latest government statistics proves it, that the very basis of the N. R. A. was to speed the concentration of wealth into every fewer hands. It is an obvious fraud for Roosevelt to talk against monopoly now, when the main result of his two years of activity has been to foster and strengthen Wall Street monopoly.

Roosevelt thinks that with his latest "radical" talk he will revive the rapidly waning confidence of the masses in his program.

But after watching Roosevelt for two years spread starvation and ruin among the people to increase monopoly profits, workers will see much easier than before the Wall Street face behind Roosevelt's "radicalism."

The I.L.G.W.U. Election

THE vital need for a united dress makers union, able to wage a militant struggle for better conditions and wages, makes it essential that every dressmaker in Local 22, I. L. G. W. U., take part in the union elections today.

Today's vote will decide whether an honest election of union officials can be conducted, whether the rank and file can choose a leadership that will really lead struggles for improving the workers' conditions. The Lovestonite Zimmerman clique has blocked all such militant, united struggle against the employers.

The issues are clear. On the one hand is the group of reactionaries and jobholders headed by the Lovestonites, the tools of Dubinsky and Hochman, who are part and parcel of the reactionaries in the whole labor movement.

On the other hand is the rank and file organized in the United Dressmakers Committee with a program of economic issues and democracy in the union that expresses the will and the need of the entire membership.

In voting to smash the Dubinsky-Zimmerman clique, the dressmakers will be voting for a truly democratic union, uniting all the dressmakers into one powerful union able to force concessions from the employers.

Checking Reaction

THE Nunan "loyalty" oath bill has died in committee in the New York State Legislature.

Obviously part of the Hearst-inspired campaign of reaction, it met with too determined an opposition from delegations of students, and other groups, to go any farther.

At the same time, the Ohio Assembly defeated an anti-Communist measure after mass delegations had voiced their protest. In Connecticut and in Birmingham, Alabama, similar victories have been won.

United front mass protest against these Hearst-inspired bills, aimed at the Communist Party and the whole labor movement, can block them.

Secrecy

WITHOUT much opposition, the House has passed the "pink slip" repeal act which now makes all income tax payments secret.

No wonder they are afraid of publicity on their incomes—the Roosevelt New Deal has doubled the number of millionaires, and Wall Street dividends are close to the highest on record.

Once again Congress shows how willingly it serves its Wall Street masters.

The Roosevelt government not only gives the millionaires their plunder, but takes care to see that the plundered masses do not see how much they are being robbed.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

What Are Your Duties?
Alabama C.P. Describes Them
Sends Letter to All Members

THE District Committee of District 17 (Alabama), has sent the following letter to every member in its District. We are publishing it in this column today, because it is not only a good example for other districts, but is also an excellent guide for every Party member, in the task of winning new members for our Party.

THE Communist Party is the political party of the working class. The task of the Communist Party is to lead the workers in the struggle for their immediate needs, for the freedom of the Negro masses from national oppression, and for a Soviet America. To do this we must build a mass Communist Party. In order to build a mass Communist Party EVERY SINGLE PARTY MEMBER must, day in and day out, try to bring in new members.

Let us take one example of how to win new members. Suppose you are a Party member working in a mine and, of course, at the same time you are a member of the union, the United Mine Workers of America. What are your duties? As a Communist you must be a 100 per cent union man, a real trade unionist, because you know that the Party is the best builder and leader in the struggle to build a real trade union movement. To be a real union man you must attend every union meeting. You must be a builder of the union, a leader of the rank and file, and a fighter for better conditions.

It is your duty to act as a Communist every minute of the day, down in the mine, in the union hall, and everywhere. Of course you must work carefully. The bosses or the union fakers shouldn't know you are a Party member, but the honest workers should. If you act correctly you will prove to the miners that the Party is the best leader of the miners for these daily needs, and at the same time you will show how the struggle for the immediate needs of the miners is bound up with the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism, which alone can finally free the miners and the whole working class. You will explain to the miners the real meaning of the N. R. A., you will tell them about the conditions of the miners in the Soviet Union, always linking up the struggle of today's needs with the final struggle for Soviet Power.

If you are a white comrade you will work to overcome the prejudice of the white workers, showing them how unity with the Negroes is the only way to help themselves, showing them they can free themselves only if they struggle for equal rights for Negroes and for self-determination. If you are a Negro comrade you must help break down the distrust of the Negroes toward the white workers, showing how the white workers as a class will join with the Negroes in the fight against the operators and the capitalists as a whole.

YOU must sell the Daily Worker, Southern Worker and other pamphlets to the miners and see that the leaflets are distributed in the mine and in the union. If you act in this way the miners will respect you, they will look upon you as a leader, and in this way you will be able to win the most militant and the most honest miners into the Party. At the beginning you should organize a rank and file group in your local, and from this group win the best ones for the Party, always remembering that your main job is to build up a Party unit in the mine, which will lead the miners on the job, and at the same time the Party unit will set as a fraction inside the local to build a fighting union.

What can be done in the mine and shop and union can be done in the church, fraternal lodge, and among the unemployed. Let every member say to himself "I will bring AT LEAST one new member into the Party during the month of March."

Join the Communist Party
35 East 12th Street, New York
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
NAME
ADDRESS

"CLOSE 'EM UP, BOYS!"

by Burck



Letters From Our Readers

Herriot, in Hearst Press, Pointed to Fascist Plot
Lynn, Mass.

Comrade Editor:
I am sending a clipping from the Boston Sunday Advertiser of October 1, 1933, at the approximate time Thomas Walker was supposed to have been in the Ukraine, where he was supposed to have taken the pictures that have appeared in the Hearst papers. The Boston Sunday Advertiser is a Hearst paper. It is the Sunday edition of the Boston American. This article by Premier Herriot of France who has just visited and returned from the Ukraine shows clearly how the Hearst press contradicts itself. Herriot says that all the stories and tales of famine and destitution in the newspapers of capitalist countries are part of Hitler's campaign devoted to an obvious desire of Germany to extend Eastward.
M. N.

Challenges "Crusaders" To Radio Debate
Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor:
After hearing a broadcast by the Crusaders this evening I wrote them a letter. I quote it in part in the hope that it may be printed so that other workers who read the "Daily" may copy this action. "I happen to be one of the famous Smith family who is not taken in by the non-this and non-that aspect of your organization. You use the terms 'tolerance' and 'liberty' in a tone of chivalry. Well then, prove your tolerance, etc., by giving the Communists a chance on your radio broadcast to tell what they stand for, what it is that you want us to hate, to crush." "We say we believe that those who are financing you want to be left free to exploit and plunder the millions of us whom Communism seeks to free from their yoke. What have you to answer to this?"
JOHN SMITH.

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

Fight for Immediate Needs Prepares Revolution
New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
I am a Daily Worker carrier. I started out last week with 28 subs and I have increased it to 35, and I am looking forward to more.

I like a carrier's work, primarily because I help spread the Daily Worker and second because of the people I come in contact with. I succeeded in making many of them interested in the "Daily." I leave a "Daily" under certain doors for a whole week and on Sunday I call on these potential readers and speak with them.

Yesterday I met a Socialist Labor Party member. He says he does not believe in the "Daily" because there is not a word of revolution in it, that the Communist Party strives for reforms and helps maintain capitalism; that the Communist Party of Germany is responsible for the introduction of fascism because the workers were taught to fight for their immediate demands instead of the overthrow of capitalism and therefore they were caught unprepared.

After listening, I told him that after what he said I am convinced more than ever that the Communist Party of America is the only Party for the workers; that the workers are not yet prepared to overthrow the capitalist system and therefore have to be made conscious of their power through everyday struggle. I told him that the winning of the immediate demands, far from stabilizing capitalism and

satisfying the workers, on the contrary, weakens capitalism and spurs the workers to bigger struggles.

How about writing an article in the "Daily" on the difference between reformism and the struggle for immediate demands and its relation to the ultimate overthrow of capitalism. Such an article would serve a double purpose, to give all Daily Worker readers a clear understanding, and to equip them with material for discussion while winning other Daily Worker readers.
V. H.

Syndicalism Laws Will Not Stop Communism
Clatskanie, Oregon

Comrade Editor:
I was looking in the Sunday Oregon Journal I noticed an article in it for the Criminal Syndicalism law.

Now this here paper is a Democratic capitalist paper, which is one of the two Sunday papers that are printed in Portland, and are misleading the working people with all their lies.

I heard either Mayor Carson of Portland, (or else it was Governor Martin of the State of Oregon), over the radio saying that they are going to "clean" the state of all Communists.

This goes with the Sunday Oregon Journal's drive for a harder Syndicalism law.

So if anyone wants to speak against the system we are living under, he will be driven out of Oregon, or be put into the penitentiary for life.

Comrades, it is up to us to fight against this Criminal Syndicalism law in Oregon. Let them know they cannot drive the Communists out of the state, no matter how hard a law they will pass.
K.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Hitler's Visitors
White Guards Encouraged
Nervous Fascism in Spain

SIR HENRI DETERDING, Anglo-Dutch oil magnate, Soviet Enemy No. 1, has preceded Sir John Simon in a visit to Herr Hitler. Deterding has been living incognito in Berlin for some time, and just a few days ago had a private meeting with the diplomatically indisposed Fascist leader.

Deterding recently visited the United States where he conferred with J. P. Morgan and William Randolph Hearst, coaching them on the world anti-Soviet war tactics.

The Hearst anti-Soviet campaign has its counter-part in Britain. There is a regular flood of lies about the Soviet Union being printed in the Rothermere Fascist press. Russian White emigrants have been encouraged in England since the Prince George-Princess Marina wedding, and now with the victory of the Tsaldaris government in Greece they force a new base of operations against the Soviet Union from the South. The Queen of England has given her patronage to a White Guard Russian Art Exhibition as an indication of the inclinations of the royal family towards the ambitions of the Czarist scum who have close supporters in King George's family.

THE British arms firms of Armstrong-Whitworth has arranged for a \$4,000,000 loan to pay for the arming of Poland against the Soviet Union. The British Daily Worker correspondent in Zurich reveals that Marshal Pilsudski's agents in Switzerland have arranged with the Swiss Verkehrsbank for a \$4,000,000 loan to pay for a shipment of arms to be supplied by the Vickers firm. The same organization supplies Japanese imperialism with arms for the war plot against the U.S.S.R.

SINCE the censorship in Spain is still on in full force so far as news of the anti-fascist struggles are concerned, the following important information, printed for the first time in the United States, came to us in a personal letter.

Open anti-fascist street demonstrations are on the increase in Madrid and other cities in Spain. Just a short while ago the Communist Party called a mass protest against the threatened executions of Socialist and Communist leaders at Puerto del Sol, the Times Square of Madrid. Though this district looked like a state of war with 2,000 policemen concentrated there, more than 5,000 workers gathered. The police ferociously attacked the crowd. A woman was killed. A worked tipped a piece of paper in her blood, wrote anti-fascist slogans on the sheet, stuck it up on a taxi and drove the car all around the city.

The illegal press reports a tremendous increase in circulation. Open workers' weekly Communist papers now published in Spain coming out regularly. The Socialists publish two and the anarchists one. The government is at its wit's end in its vain efforts to ferret out and destroy these papers. But every attempt thus far has failed.

Trade unions are gaining in memberships. The Fascists through their Catholic Action, (able to destroy the trade union movement, are attempting to set up Fascist trade unions. But they are falling miserably. Since the October uprising the Catholic unions have lost their membership, though given the support of the State.

TALK is rife in Madrid that Gil Robles & Co. are seeking to set up a military dictatorship in a desperate effort to overcome the inner crisis among the ruling forces. But they are afraid of the army. They are not sure of the soldiers, and feel that a move in this direction may force a bloody fight among the armed forces. Everything is being done to hide the terror in Asturias against the arrested workers. The bourgeois Radical Party does not want Gil Robles to rule alone, as they will lose their plunder. Rumors have it that there have been two plots to kill Premier Lerroux, agent of Gil Robles. In the last attempt his chauffeur was killed. Men dressed as guardias de asalto Storm Troops, substituted the regular guards at Lerroux's home. Lerroux, however, failed to come out. The whole bourgeoisie and rich landowners are extremely nervous over their inability to clamp down on the growing resistance of the workers and peasants.

Are you competing in the Daily Worker subscription contest? You can win Burck's cartoon book, "Hunger and Revolt" (or other prizes) by securing the equivalent of 5 yearly subs.

Required Reading for Every Worker

Differences Between Capitalist and Proletarian Democracy

"Democracy under the capitalist system is CAPITALIST democracy, the democracy of an exploiting minority based upon restriction of the rights of the exploited majority and directed against this majority. Only under the dictatorship of the proletariat is real 'freedom' for the exploited and real participation in the administration of the

country by the proletarians and peasants possible. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, democracy is PROLETARIAN democracy—the democracy of the exploited majority based upon the restriction of the rights of the exploiting minority and directed against this minority."
(Foundations of Leninism—By J. Stalin.)